The Canadian Post.

CHAS. D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XX. Whole Number 1038. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879. [POSTAGE PREPAID BY THE PUBLISHER] Terms, $1.50 in Advance.

The Canadian Post.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

CASH SYSTEM. In accordance with resolutions adopted by the Canadian Press Association, in August, 1877, the business of this paper will be conducted as nearly as possible on the cash system, and to reduce long credits.

PROGRESSIVE ADVERTISING such as forms and facts for a short or cash, railway, cattle, lost or stolen articles, when a cash or first-class work or [illegible] advertisements for [illegible] insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS without specified instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged for the first part [illegible]

Hotels.

BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. E. BENSON, Proprietor. Only first-class House in town. [illegible]

NIPISSING HOTEL. E. C. ED-WARDS, Proprietor, LORNEVILLE, Ont. Stopping place for the Nipissing and Midland Railway. Close to the navigation. Meals on the arrival of Cars. [illegible]

MANSION HOUSE, LINDSAY, Ontario, opposite the Post Office. Stages to and from all parts of Peterborough and London. T. S. M'CARTHY, Proprietor. First-class hotel in all respects. [illegible]

ONTARIO HOTEL, Beaverton. A. [illegible], Proprietor. First-class accommodation for travellers and the public in general. A free bus to and from all trains and boats. Livery in connection with the house always [illegible]

MANSION HOUSE, corner Colborne and Simcoe streets, Fenelon Falls. INGRAM, Proprietor. Accommodation for travellers and the public in general. Good stabling on premises. Omnibus to and from all trains and boats. [illegible]

PRICES REDUCED.

AYERS HOTEL

Mill-st., Rochester, N.

Price Reduced to $1.50 a Day.

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.

[illegible] DENSLOW'S Law Office, [illegible]

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HEPBURN & BARTON, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, Lindsay. [illegible]

P. DEVLIN, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

J. [illegible], Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

WILSON SPEAGLE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible], Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

THOMAS SEALL, CORONER. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

D. ROSS, Auctioneer for Eldon, Carden, and North Riding of Ontario. Orders left at Post Office, Lindsay, or P. O. [illegible]

HENRY HEADLE, Accountant, Auctioneer, Commercial and General Auctioneer, Valuator, Assignee, Receiver, Accountant, Agent, &c. Sales of Household Furniture a specialty. Office, 2 doors south of Post Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

Licensed Auctioneers.

GEO. MITCHELL, BAILIFF 5th DIVISION COURT, VICTORIA. Licensed Auctioneer County Victoria. Money to Loan at 8 per cent. [illegible]

Livery Stables.

GENTILE'S LIVERY STABLES, PORTS STREET, LINDSAY. Good horses on hire at reasonable rates. [illegible]

WORKMAN'S LIVERY STABLES. Good Livery Horses always on hand. Hack for Funerals. Opposite Post Office. WORKMAN & SON, Proprietors.

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E. D. D. S., L. D. S., Graduate of Philadelphia and Toronto. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. Gas administered for painless extraction. [illegible]

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Educational.

THE LORETTO CONVENT Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes resumed on Monday, Sept. 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance. Board and Tuition only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR, including French.

Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

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NEW LUNCH ROOMS, OYSTER AND ICE CREAM PARLOR.

MRS. GEO. WRIGHT, Market Square, Lindsay.

Hot Meals at all hours.

GROCERIES, CANNED FISH, FRUITS, AND CONFECTIONERY. ☞ A call solicited. Mrs. GEO. WRIGHT, Market Square, Lindsay.

Mountain Spring Brewery.

MOUNTAIN SPRING BREWERY. The undersigned having leased Roblien's Brewery, Lindsay, for a number of years, and fitted it up with everything necessary for the manufacture of first-class ale, beer, are prepared to furnish the trade with superior

Pale, Cream and Stock Ales, and Porter.

In wood and bottle. Having all the improved facilities necessary for manufacturing they are prepared to supply the trade at the following low figures:

WHOLESALE.

50 Gallon Hogshead	$13.00
40 " Barrel	6.50
20 " Half barrel	3.25
10 " Quarter barrel	1.62
5 " Keg	1.10

RETAIL.

50 Gallon Barrel	$7.00
40 " Half barrel	3.50
20 " Quarter barrel	1.75
10 " Keg	1.25
Quart bottles per dozen	1.00

DALY BROS. & D. HALLINAN, Proprietor.

Planing Factories.

LINDSAY PLANING FACTORY.

Parties in want of

DOORS, SASH,

WINDOW BLINDS,

MOULDINGS,

FANCY FENCE PICKETS

And everything in the Factory Line, should see our stock. We do not advertise a price list, but request inspection of our work

GEO. INGLE & Co. Factory, Wellington st., Lindsay. 1008-1y

OMEMEE SAW AND PLANING MILLS.

JOHN KINCAID

Begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

CUSTOM WORK IN LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

Also, Planing of Every Description, Such as ASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

Always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Omemee, March 28, 1879.—1000.

Architects & Surveyors.

W. T. THOMPSON, B. A. Sc., Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Office, Thompson Bros., Brokers, &c., Cameron-st., Cannington.—1034-1y

JAMES DICKSON, P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, &c. Agent for the Canada Loan and Savings Company, head office, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN. Residence and address, Fenelon Falls, Ont. 956-1y.

HOGG & KAINS, Architects, Engineers, and Provincial Land Surveyors, Designs, Drawings Plans, Specifications, Estimates of cost and details of all descriptions of work made out accurately and promptly on application. Disputed boundary lines introited to us for adjustment at reasonable rates. Offices Over Mr. Beall's store, lately occupied by Mr. Ketchum. T. KAINS, C. E., P. L. S. A. J. Hogg, C. E. 956-1y.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds	15,000,000
Invested in Canada	350,000
Yearly Income, over	5,000,000
Daily Income	13,700

Rates and Premium as low as in any other respectable Company. The settlements of loss prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

FIRE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Has been introduced into Canada, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business. For particulars and to effect Insurances apply to R. SPIER, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Farmers, do you want to borrow money, at a low rate of interest, payable yearly or half yearly, and principal repayable at times to suit borrowers. Simple interest. No commission. Expenses moderate. Good mortgages bought.

Conveyancing and Collecting.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., prepared on short notice. Charges reasonable.

INSURANCE

Do you want to insure your buildings and contents against fire and lightning. One and three year Policies issued at special low rates, on detached private residences and farm buildings. Mercantile and manufacturing risks placed in one of the most reliable and richest English and Canadian Companies, at suitable rates.

$40,000,000.

Capital and accumulated funds represented, securities deposited with Dominion Government for sole security of Canadian policy-holders.

Tickets for sale to all parts.

At low rates, by best, safest and most reliable Railway and Steamship lines. Passengers from Lindsay to Liverpool and any railway station in Great Britain, at same rates as by Liverpool Packet; through tickets issued for persons wishing to bring their friends from the old country. Return cabin tickets at a reduction, good for one year.

R. A. WALLIS, Office in first flat in front Rooms over Mr. Dobson's Grocery Store, entrance on William Street. 1016-1y.

Money to Loan.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.

I am now prepared to negotiate straight loans on good farm property security for any term of years at eight per cent interest, with the privilege of repaying any portion of the principal at any time, the interest ceasing on the sum so paid.

This gives the borrower every chance. He can pay on his mortgage any sum he may be able to spare at any time and stop the interest on so much, or he can release his farm at any time without being obliged to pay the Company a heavy bonus for taking their money. Expenses very little more than those of private loans.

S. CORNELL. Lindsay, Oct. 30th, 1878. 999.

Business Cards.

ELIAS ROWES Auctioneer for the County of Victoria and Book Changes promptly attended to. Terms moderate. [illegible]

THOMAS SEALL, CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

D. ROSS, Auctioneer for Eldon, Carden, and North Riding of Ontario. Orders left at Post Office, Lindsay, or P. O. [illegible]

HENRY HEADLE, Accountant, Auctioneer, Commercial and General Auctioneer, Valuator, Assignee, Receiver, Accountant, Agent, &c. Sales of Household Furniture a specialty. Office, 2 doors south of Post Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. [illegible]

Farms for Sale.

FOR SALE.—North part Lot 17, Con. 5, Mariposa, containing 120 acres, 100 cleared and well watered; adjoining Oakwood, close to W. P. P. and L. Railway Station, on the leading road to Lindsay. This is one of the best farms in the county. For particulars address JAMES WEIR, Stratford, Ont.—1038-tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-class farm in Mariposa, being the East half of Lot 5, Concession 15, 50 acres cleared and under cultivation. Two miles from Woodville. Terms liberal. If not sold will be leased after harvest. Apply on the premises, or if by letter, to PETER SMITH, Woodville P. O.—1036-4p3-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The West part Lot 26, in 5th Concession of Verulam, 115 acres; 60 acres cleared; log house.

The East Half Lot 29, in 5th Concession of Verulam, 37½ acres; 45 acres cleared, log barn.

Above lots are well situated, within easy distance of Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon. Excellent soil. Terms very easy.

Apply to E. D. ORDE. Lindsay, 25th Sept., 1878.—994-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—A rare chance to secure one of the very best Farms in the County. I now offer for sale Lot 18, Con. 3, Township of Mariposa, 200 acres, 175 cleared and under cultivation; good clay soil; three barns besides other outbuildings; fine orchard in full bearing; 15 miles from Lindsay, 3 miles from Oakwood station, W. P. P. & L. R. R. This farm lies close to Scugog Lake, and is in one of the most delightful situations in the Province. For terms, apply to the proprietor on the premises. ANDREW FARRELL, Valentia P. O. 1033-6pd.

FARM FOR SALE.—The excellent farm in the township of Reach, in the County of Ontario, owned by Charles Black, being Lot 24, in the 14th Concession, is offered for Sale. This farm is situated one-half a mile from the Seagrave station, on the W. P. P. & L. R., and eight miles from Port Perry, convenient to schools, churches and mills. There are 102 acres of which 120 is cleared and in first-class state of cultivation; well fenced and watered; the balance is good hardwood bush; good frame dwelling house, barn and stable. Terms easy. Tenders are solicited. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or the undersigned. 1035-tf. ALEX. BLACK, Sonya P.O.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Being composed of S. half of Lot 43, in the Township of Medonte, County of Simcoe, one hundred acres more or less; sixty acres cleared, the balance good hard wood bush, except a few acres of good cedar; the clearance is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and well watered by a living stream; good well at the house, and a good cistern of soft water; a good frame house and log barn and stable; a good picket fence on the front of the farm put up last year; a nice young orchard of fifty trees in good order. This property is just 12 miles north of Barrie, on the main road, and is within 2 miles of the village of Craighurst, where there are mechanics of all kinds, hotels, churches and school; and a good woollen mill right at the village. The G. T. R. and N. Western Railway is located within a quarter of a mile of the place, and the station will be half a mile from the house. There is a good crop on the place, and I will sell with or without the crop. There is not a more pleasant place in the County of Simcoe, or more healthy. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises. Address J. D. GARNETT, Craighurst P. O., Ont.—1029-13.

For Sale or To Let.

TO LET A Good Comfortable Brick House to let, within one minute's walk of the Market House. Rent, moderate. 1035-tf. THOS. FEE.

FARM FOR SALE at a bargain.—E. ½ Lot 22, in 5th Con. Verulam, containing 100 acres; 40 cleared. For further particulars, apply to NORMAN GILLIES, Cambray. 1032-13pd.tf.

FARM TO LET. For one year, East half of Lot Number 19, in the 1st Con. of Verulam, 100 acres, about 50 acres cleared, log house, frame barn. Lately occupied by John Brandon. Apply to E. D. ORDE, Lindsay. 1023-tf.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. Being that white brick house on Glenelg-st., Lindsay, next to the university, containing eight rooms, with hall, good out-buildings, well, cistern, lawn, all in first-class condition, one-quarter acre of land. For further particulars apply to WM. M'GUIRNEY, Lindsay. 1034-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET in the Town of Lindsay, a Fine Brick House and One-quarter of an acre of land, three Lots well fenced; situated on King and St. David Streets. Excellent water, good cellar, good stable. Will be sold cheap or rented at a moderate rate. For further particulars apply to JOHN GLENNY, Little Britain, Ont. Little Britain, May 22nd, 1879. 1023-tf.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Being part of Lot 26, Con. 4, Township of Fenelon, County of Victoria, containing 124 acres, more or less; about 70 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is a heavy clay loam. It is situated on the shore of Balsam Lake, and about six miles from Fenelon Falls. There are good log buildings of every kind on the farm. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD McARTHUR, Glenarm P. O., Ont. 1037-tf.

GOOD WHEAT FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Lot 27, 2nd Concession, Fenelon, 137 acres, 100 cleared, balance green timber; frame house, good frame barn; young orchard; 2 good wells. Well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Must be disposed of by the 1st of September. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to Glenarm P. O. 1034-tf. THOMAS REA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

WEST HALF OF LOT 23 IN 4TH CON. OF FENELON, containing 100 acres. There are about 60 acres cleared and well fenced, and 20 acres of mixed woodland. The soil is a clay loam and the cleared portion is in an excellent state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good log house, frame barn, stable and sheds; together with a good well and young orchard of bearing fruit trees. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to F. D. MOORE, Barrister, Lindsay, or to the owner. KENNETH C. MURCHISON. 1034-3pd.

TO LET OR SELL.—That commodious and desirable brick dwelling on lots 12 and 13 north of Russel Street, containing eleven rooms, at present occupied by Mr. C. L. Baker. The house is pleasantly situate and conveniently fitted with modern improvements, and is very desirable as a gentleman's residence. Hard and soft water. There is a three-quarters of an acre of land with good outbuildings attached to dwelling. Will be rented for a term of years or sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, P. S. MARTIN, Barrister, Lindsay, or the proprietor, Mr. EDWARD MORRISSEY, Emily. Lindsay, June 12, 1879. 1031-13pd.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS TO LET.

The North half of Lot Number One, North of Kent Street, and Lot Number One, South of Peel Street, in the

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

This Property is

VERY CENTRALLY SITUATED

And will be leased for a term of years on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply to

C. T. WHATMOUGH, Toronto, Or O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Lindsay, May 10th, 1879.—1028-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE Village of Victoria Road, Victoria Co., a STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE With a small stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, Situated on the Corner of Victoria and Richmond Sts., opposite the Flouring Mill.

This is one of the best business stands in the county for doing a general trade. My reasons for selling are that I am also proprietor of the flouring mill, and I find it impossible to do the duties of both establishments. Possession can be given on the First of July. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Victoria Road P. O. 1027-tf.

Canadian Land Co.

FARM LANDS In DYSART And other Townships in the COUNTY OF HALIBURTON And Lots in the Village of Haliburton The terminus of the VICTORIA RAILWAY.

☞ For sale on reasonable terms. Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager Canada Land and Emigration Company. 1006. Haliburton, Ont.

FAITH.

Fain would I hold my lamp of life aloft
Like yonder tower built high above the reef;
Steadfast, though tempests rave or winds blow soft,
Clear, though the sky dissolve in tears of grief.

For darkness passes; storms shall not abide,
A little patience and the fog is past.
After the sorrow of the ebbing tide
The singing flood returns in joy at last.

The night is long and pain weighs heavily;
But God will hold His world above despair:
Look to the east, where up the lucidsky
The morning climbs! The day shall yet be fair!

—Celia Thaxter in August Scribner.

SONNET.

BY THE LATE BAYARD TAYLOR.

Where should the poet's house and household be
Beneath what skies, in what untroubled air
Sings he for very joy of songs so fair
That in their steadfast laws he most is free?
In woods remote, where darkly tree on tree
Let fall their curtained shadows, to enamare
His dreams, or hid in Fancy's happiest lair,—

Some laughing island of the stormless sea?
Ah, never such to him their welcome gave!
But, flattered by the gods in finer scorn,
He drifts upon the world's unresting wave,
As drifts a sea-flower, by the tempest torn
From sheltered porches of the coral cave
Where is expends, of calm and silence born.

—Scribner for August.

MR. BLAKE AT BERLIN.

IMPORTANT REFORMS ADVOCATED.

The Recent Victory and Some Provincial Matters Reviewed.

[From the Globe's report—in part.]

Mr. Blake on rising was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, by which he was for some moments prevented from speaking. * * * * After some preliminary remarks of a local character, Mr. Blake proceeded to state that there was a special cause why he had taken a deep interest in the struggle which had so lately closed. During his term of office in the local legislature the party he represented had held strongly that it was necessary to the well-being of the confederacy that the province should be governed and its representatives elected upon provincial issues; that the citizens should deem the affairs of the province of sufficient importance that in respect of them and in respect of the public men's administration of them their representative should be chosen. They pointed out that of all the public affairs in this country those administered by the provincial legislature came nearest home to the citizens. They controlled questions with reference to property, the means by which it should be granted and transferred, matters relating to civil rights, municipal institutions, civil and criminal justice, the constitution of the courts administering justice; these and many other matters were left to be disposed of by their local representatives. Vested with these powers the local legislature was a dignified and useful body, and the Reform party held that it was upon matters with which these representatives had to deal that they should be elected.

The Opposition Argument and How it was Condemned.

But what said the other side? They said "No." Though it was true that the men forming the government had been working for seven or eight years, passing volumes of statutes and changing others that had nothing to do with this election. What the electors had to decide upon was the question of the National Policy, so called, that the question of the 17th September had to be tried over again. Not upon what the local government had done in the past or were to do in the future, but upon a subject upon which they had no power to make laws or to give them effect. The matter thus decided they would have degraded their local assembly. They would have said that the important subjects over which the legislature had power were of no importance whatever, and the local parliament must be made a mere appendage of the one at Ottawa, to be elected with reference to Dominion views, Dominion policy and Dominion issues. The Liberal party strongly maintained the view that provincial elections should be decided upon local issues, and he was glad to know that a majority of the people of the province were of the same opinion. The other side, however, now said that this was quite right; the people took that view, and we bow to their decision. Granted. He did not care whether the late election was an expression against the National Policy or not, it was in any case a most decided condemnation of the course of the Opposition for the last seven years, and a decided confirmation of the government and of the Liberal party during that time.

The Mowat Administration's Economy.

As had been said by a former speaker, irrespective of a number of suggestions not taken up by any competent authority and differing in different sections, there was really nothing advanced against the administration of affairs by the Mowat government, except the charge of extravagance. He repeated here what he had said before the elections, that frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs was one of the cardinal planks in the Reform platform—that public affairs should be administered in the same way in which a frugal, enterprising, far-seeing citizen would conduct his own business. (Cheers.) No money should be spent simply because there was money in the public chest, but they also believed that economy and parsimony were two different things, and there might be an absteinence from expenditure which was really extravagance. Now, while it was quite true that the ordinary revenue of this province must necessarily increase from year to year, it was also true that the income received in an indirect way from the pockets of the people through the Ottawa government was fixed, so that it was the duty of the government to be very careful in the expenditure of the surplus revenues, with a care for the future, and it might be well, as Mr. Young suggested, to keep a certain surplus on hand, so as to avoid any possible necessity for direct taxation. It was not their duty, however, to keep that money in the bank at five per cent. interest when by loaning it, they could increase their income from it. The estate the government had to manage was this fair province, and he rejoiced to know that notwithstanding all that had been said they had carried out a liberal and wise policy, and that they had been sustained by the people of the province. It had been truly said the returns had amply demonstrated the continued and increased confidence of the people in the Liberal government. With their new lease of power there had devolved upon Mr. Mowat and his colleagues new and fresh responsibilities. He was now in a position more stable than he had occupied at any moment during his public career of eight years' standing. He was now in a position in which his majority was far more than most had expected—far more than was essential for the efficient conduct of public affairs, for they knew that during the last four years public affairs were efficiently conducted, although the majority of the government was only one-half of what it is to-day.

Reforms Suggested—Reduction of the Number of Legislators.

Various suggestions had been made through the constituencies in the late contest—sometimes by Conservative candidates, sometimes by speakers on behalf of the party—which foreshadowed a desire for change in some directions, and he (Mr. Blake) wanted to say a word or two to them expressive of his own views on those points. In no less than three counties to which he went during the late contest the candidate made it a plank in his platform that the number of members in the provincial assembly should, on the score of economy, be very largely reduced—that they should be reduced to about one half the present number, say to about forty—and it was estimated that in that way a saving of about $15,000 would be effected. Now $15,000 a year was a considerable sum to save, and it was a sum which no government would be justified in wasting, but he cautioned them not to be led without full reflection to adopt the view that it would be to their advantage, on the score even of an economy of that description, largely to reduce the number of the members of the assembly. There were many reasons, to his mind, why they should not adopt that view. In the first place, it was important, in order to securing some degree of approximation to the voice of the people in the returns at the polls, that there should be a considerable number of electoral districts. The larger the number of the districts the more likely, according to the doctrine of chances—to which was the doctrine by which our elections are largely regulated—was it to work that we should have a correct return. In the second place, the greater the number of divisions of this sort the more likely is it that a lively attention will be paid to the local interest of the country. In the third, and, to his mind, chief place, he believed that, both theory and experience demonstrated that the pure and efficient Parliamentary Government of the country was much better maintained in a tolerably large than it was in a very small Assembly. Supposing that there was an Assembly of 40 instead of 88, divided as the last Assembly was, or as the Assembly of 1871 was originally divided—this body, with 22 on the one side—of whom six were members of the Government, leaving 16 supporters—and 18 on the other side, would be, as they would see for themselves, a very small Assembly as compared with one of 88 to 42. We require in the Assembly a certain amount of public spirit—that spirit that is given by numbers. We require a sufficiently large number of members in that body to prevent two or three men who might have merely selfish views and motives in promoting a particular course of legislation or administration from obtaining too great power in the Assembly. We require numbers in the Legislature in order to prevent the too great potency of rings; and his judgment was, while not pledged to a particular number, that the number of members should be somewhere between eighty and a hundred. We could have an efficient Assembly of eighty; he did not think a hundred would be too many. He did not see any reason for increasing the present number, but he believed we should be doing wrong in substituting a very small Assembly for the body that now meets in Toronto.

Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

Another suggestion which had been throw out in various parts of the country, and which had been urged on the ground of economy was that of having biennial sessions. There was no doubt a great deal to be said in favor of that proposition; the annual session was very expensive. But without pronouncing any decided opinion on the point, he wanted them to understand that it was the chief glory of our system of government that the Administration of the day is largely and almost directly amenable to public opinion, as developed from time to time. We have in that respect a very perfect constitution for a self-governing people. At the time of an election each one of them who had a vote was a king for a day. He exercised, it was true, but a very small portion of the suffrage; but even during the intervals of his exercising it his influence, although less than on polling day, was yet actual and important. The people, if intelligent, would not lose their interest in public affairs the moment they have elected their representative, but would continue to give a lively attention to the mode in which the Government and their representatives transacted their business. They would remember and act upon the principle of the well worn adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." They should consider how far their power of correcting the course of a government which they thought was going wrong executively would be curtailed if they once laid it down as a rule that the administration should be responsible to them by the meeting of their representatives only once every two years instead of once every year. Then of course the supplies would have to be voted for two years instead of one and there would be the voting of contingencies for two years. Another suggestion which was made was that we should take a leaf—or rather part of a leaf—out of the book of our neighbors across the lines, and have alternately a short and a long session of the Legislature; and if it was so desirable that we should economise, there might be a short session one year for the doing of such work as the Government might consider pressing and the passing of the estimates, and a long general session the next year. He believed that if anything of the sort were to be done this would be more desirable than the proposal to do away with the annual and substitute a biennial session.

Minority Representation.

Mr. Blake then alluded to this subject, illustrating his views by referring to the ridings in Waterloo and Wellington in somewhat similar terms to his remarks upon the ridings in this section and in York and Toronto, with which our readers are familiar. Having pointed out that the plan of voting by constituencies was adopted for convenience Mr. Blake proceeded:—Now, it was found that out of 220,000 voters it was wise to choose an Assembly of 88, which would give one representative to about each 2,500 voters. It was clear that it would be only just to give each citizen some power in making a choice of a candidate, to put all as far as possible on a footing of equality, and to prevent his power being rendered nugatory by the position of political parties in his district. What he was now advocating was not for the benefit of either party, and if it were a Reform doctrine it was only because it was based upon principles of justice and right. There was a good deal said about the right of the majority to rule, and it was this principle he desired to hold: but none wou'd deny that every minority, if large enough to elect a representative on the basis above mentioned, should be heard through that representative upon the floor of the House. The effect of this would be that these views, whatever they were, would be ventilated, and if acceptable to the people, might grow strong enough to effect the reform desired, and if not, even those who advocated them would, as a rule abandon them. It was true that many of these proposed changes would never secure representation, and that many others would struggle unheard for years before they could secure a sufficient number of adherents to elect a member, but what was desired was to secure the greatest possible opportunity for bearing these views expressed upon the floor of the House. They should be willing to see each party in the country represented in Parliament in proportion to its strength in the country. People might say "of what importance is it that the majority should be a little greater or a little less than it ought to be?" He (Mr. Blake) said that it was of the last consequence to them. Much wrong had been done to a country in that way. Much evil had been done to a party—much injury had been done to administrations—by their being stronger in Parliament than their strength in the public opinion of the country warranted. It was of the utmost importance that that measure of confidence which the people as a whole feel in a party or in an opinion should not be represented as greater or less than it actually is. What he wanted was that he and his fellowmen should have such a degree of freedom in giving their votes that they should be as potent and effective as possible at the polls. There were constituencies in this Province in which it was absurd for a Conservative to talk of running, and there were others in which it was equally absurd for a Reformer to think of becoming a candidate. It was but little consolation for the minority in such cases to know that their party was in a majority in another constituency.

Minority Representation in England and Illinois.

This evil could be redressed in many ways, as had been not only demonstrated theoretically by some of the most eminent statesmen and publicists in the world, but practically, to a certain extent, in England under the Reform Bill of 1867. In that country there are many constituencies in which three members are returned. By the Bill of 1867 each voter in these is allowed to vote for two members, and the result is that in Conservative counties in which there is, nevertheless, a very large Liberal minority—a minority within two hundred perhaps of the whole—in which election after election the whole of the three members returned were formerly Conservatives, two Conservatives and one Liberal are now returned. Another scheme which had also been adopted in England was that of the cumulative vote, whereby if a man is entitled to vote for say six members of a school board, he is entitled to give one vote for each of the six candidates, to give them all to one, or to divide them among any number of the candidates as he likes. That plan had also been adopted in the United States, in the great state of Illinois, and the result there in the last election was that in the senatorial districts, instead of such returns as he had alluded to as having been made in the Province of Ontario, the returns in the whole State were within one of representing accurately the relative strength of parties at the polls. Neither of these plans was, however, the one that he would advocate. Instead of our voting by a single district he was in favor of combining three, five or six adjoining constituencies, and giving to each of the electors a free vote for a candidate in each of them. He desired to allude briefly to another topic which he thought deserved attention, and which he was glad to observe was receiving more consideration than formerly. He held that the right of the franchise was not a mere privilege, which the citizen might exercise or not at his whim, or might exercise upon considerations of prejudices or private affection. So long as their present system of suffrage was maintained the vote was a trust, which the man held not only for himself, but seven others of his fellow citizens, and therefore should exercise it for their benefit as well as his own. There were two questions placed before him on polling day—one was as to what line of policy or what particular Government he should support, and the other as to the respective merits of the candidates seeking his suffrage, and answering these questions; he knew how he should vote.

Compulsory Voting.

There were some people, particularly in this section of the country, who held that the exercise of the franchise was a worldly matter, and should be left to the people of the world. The system under which we lived was one by which the Almighty had placed a power in our hands, and he ventured to submit there was nothing inconsistent with the strictest views in the exercise of that power, and that it was their right and their bounden duty to vote in what they believed the right way. Now what did this mean? He held that it led to this proposition—that the voter in the position he occupied did so with respect to the whole community, and had no right to neglect the duty it imposed upon him, and the voter who did not choose to vote should have his name struck off the list. What was it that was taking up the time and energies of our most active and intelligent politicians? It was simply the endeavor to get the reluctant voters to come to the poll. Getting out the vote involved the system of canvassing, and to this system he was most decidedly opposed. (Cheers.) He held that the candidates should state their views of public affairs at public meetings of the electors, so that they might be fairly and fully understood. A candidate in making a canvass could very easily state one opinion to one voter and alter it to another. (Loud applause.) In a Catholic district his views are expressed privately might, and probably would, be very different from those given utterance to in a district inhabited chiefly by Orangemen. He wanted to see Orangemen and Roman Catholics both mingle together at these public meetings, to learn to bear and forbear, allowing a decent liberality of public discussion. He wanted to see a load of come out without a personal canvass, or without having to be dragged to the polling place. He did not want to see the elections question upon whether thirty or forty reluctant voters could be brought out to give their votes, nor upon the energy and business tact of the rival agents by whom it was now necessary to employ. Those who failed to vote should be struck off the roll; they had neglected their duty, and should suffer for it. The best kind of law was one to which it decided, but that which prevented, an evil. So that the man who would say, "It is inconvenient for me to vote: I have not been solicited, and have had not sufficient attention shown me, therefore I will stand on my dignity and not vote," would under this law not let this little peculiarity keep him from the polls. They would then have a fuller poll, and the more lively the interest excited the more likely they would be to have a full and true expression of public opinion. (Cheers.) He was glad to believe, as he did, that there was a greater disposition to look upon public affairs on their merits. He believed that in Government circles, for instance, his experience having told him that the only security against a too great exercise of power by any government was an organized and efficient opposition. (Hear, hear.) He was quite aware of the evils of partyism, and believed that the party spirit ran too high in Canada. In fact, that party too often degenerated into faction. He was glad to observe that in their public meetings an improved sentiment of freedom and love of fair play was being developed, and he believed that that spirit would not go down, but would grow. As Mr. Mowat had said, in many constituencies numbers of Conservatives had come forward like men and sustained that which they believed to be of good report, though bearing a different name from their own. (Cheers.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A Welsh newspaper makes rather a smart suggestion for disposing of the rejected Beaconsfield wreath. It is that Mr. Tracy Turnerelli should have it melted down into gold, sell it and present the proceeds to the Earlswood asylum for idiots. Happy thought!

—The Duke of Sutherland, who is a thorough practical engineer, drove the locomotive attached to the train which conveyed the Prince and Princess of Wales around the Royal Agricultural show.

—Next week the Clinton Cattle Exporting Firm intend shipping a cargo of one thousand sheep to England; a little later they intend sending another lot of cattle, and have about one hundred and thirty head purchased already.

—After a recent thunder storm in St. John, N. B., a little girl was deprived of her hearing.

—A six year old child of Thomas Morris, Bradford, was nearly eaten on the sidewalk last week by a savage pig.

—Mrs. Frank Somers, of St. Mary's, died suddenly while eating breakfast on Sunday morning, 13th inst.

—The small-pox patients in the family of Mr. Willis, St. Mary's, are recovering. No new cases are reported.

—The cost of carrying on St. Mary's High School for the past year was $6,300. The teachers' salaries alone ran up to $3,133.

—Mr. Lumsden, formerly of the Public Works Department, has fallen heir to $150,000 by the death of a brother in England.

—Mr. Wm. Baker, merchant, Ayr, shipped 60,000 lbs., about 30 tons of butter, this season through the port of Paris, for the old country market.

—Three men died suddenly in Hamilton last week from effects of the intense heat. They were David Henderson, a man named Duggan and another named Taylor.

—Mr. A. R. Davis, Guelph, has received information from Australia that an old friend named Hammond died there and left him his property valued at from £20,000 to £30,000.

—Last Sunday afternoon a terrible thunder storm passed over Brockville, and hailstones as large as marbles fell. The lightning was very severe. The wife and child of Geo. Hutton, boatbuilder, who were on the American shore opposite, took refuge under a tree. The child was killed in its mother's arms, and Mrs. Hutton fatally injured.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough, Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Regular size, 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States and Canada.—1026.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

LADY LAWYER.

And thus she to the jury spake:
"Oh, will ye list to me?
What would you do if a fair lady
Should choose you her love to be?"

FOREMAN.

"What would I do if a fair lady
Should vield to me her charms?
I would kiss her, I ween, a thousand times,
And fold her in my arms."

Willy's View of Things.

[Indianapolis Herald.]

Charley, he's my little brother,
And we has the mostest fun,
Don't we, Charley? Our mother
Whenever we whips one 'nuther
Tries to whip us, and we run—
Don't we, Charley?—and then byme-by,
Nen she gives us cakes and pie,
Don't she, Charley?—when we come in,
And p'omise never to do it agin.

He's named Charley; I'm Willy,
And I'm got the puttiest name!
My uncle Bob calls me "Billy,"
Don't he, Charley? Our filley
I named "Bill" the same.
Thist like me—and our mother said
"Bob put foolishen into our head,"
Didn't she, Charley?—and she don't know
Much about boys—cos Bob said so.

Baby's the funniest feller—
Naint no hair on his head,
Is they, Charley?—its meller
Wite up there.—I'd sell her,
And buy one 'at wasn't so red,
Wouldn't you, Charley? Nen we could play
And have most fun wiff him every day,
Couldn't we, Charley?—and have most fun;
Wisht they'd a buyed a purtier one.

Our little sister she's 'leven
Years old—'at's mucherh 'i,
Ain't it, Charley? I'm seven—
But our little sister is heaven.
Deal people's goes to the sky,
D-n't they, Charley? Nen they has wings,
Thist like Fanny—and purtiest things—
D-n't they, Charley? Nen they can fly,
Thist fly—and—ever'thing!...Wisht I'd die!

Who is the