J. L. Porter.

NEW BOUND SCHOOL BOOKS

AT

PORTER'S Bookstore.

Opening of Schools, Autumn, '79.

Roll (Shelley) Roll Roll, By hook and by crook,
Who holds out the longest will get the whole book!
No fear that the leaves from the cover will fly;
For Porter's patent binding can never unlay!
A durable bound book, that no wear can destroy,
A durable book for a girl or a boy!

When Peter and John to manhood have grown,
How proudly their old lesson book will be shown!
And Mary, when married, now happy will be,
Find it her pocket-fee first a-RIFLE!
O that from bound book, that no wear can destroy,
A durable book for a girl or a boy!

A long pull, a strong pull, a pull with a will!
Porter's Books, with Boyd's Patent, victorious still!
The books and also change and every test,
And the iron bound are forever the best!
O that from bound book that no service destroys,
Flee that books forever, for school girls and boys!

The largest Assortment of School Books and School Requisites at PORTER'S BOOKSTORE, Lindsay.

G. H. Bertram,

CHEAP TINWARE.

GEO. H. BERTRAM

Has sold a portion of his stock of Tinware unsold, and to make room for other goods,

WILL SELL AT COST

The following quotations will give an idea of the prices at which these goods will be sold:

Copper Bottom Tea Kettles, No.	0	60c.
" " " " "	No. 2	75
" " " " "	No. 10	90
Japanned Milk Pans, each		12
Tin Pails, each		18
Tin Milk Strainers		25
Copper Bottom Boilers, No. 6		$1 20
" " " "	No. 10	1 75
Tin Dippers, No. 6		5
" " No. 8		6
" " No. 10		7
" " No. 12		8
Japanned Milk Strainers, round		
Tin Pails, gallon		45
Tin Pails, half gallon		25
Tin Pails, quart		20
Tin Pails, pint		15

Stock of Harness Tools (Crosby, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., is large and will be sold cheaper than ever.

GEO. H. BERTRAM,
Sign of the Golden Pail.
Lindsay

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE,

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgages, Notes, Bronze Stocks and Silver for sale, and money to Loan on Mortgages on good security. Offices in Adams' new block, opposite the Benson House, Kent Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Personal.
Tea Kettles, R. Easton.
Tea for sale by T. Collins.
Tea Kettles, Porter.
Tea Kettles, Robinson Express.
Notice to Contractors, A. McIntosh.
Contractors and Builders Rec., Wm. J.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG 22, 1879.

Circulation 2,075.

"BIG PUSH" REWARDED.

The appointment of "Big Push" Wilkinson to the position of Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures rewards not very liberally it is true one of those hangers on of the Tory party who have disgraced it, and who have done it no good service. The matter is one that has no special interest for us except to point out that the appointment illustrates once more the ease with which a man of infinite "cheek" and plausible effrontery may gain a reward to which he had no solid bills whatever. Years of honest toil, and many discouragements and drawbacks, on the part of our townsman, the ex editor of the Warder, weighed as nothing in the balance against the persistent clamouring of the Cobourg and Brummelville reviler. For over twenty years Mr Joseph Cooper has upheld the Tory cause in Victoria with whatever force, ability and zeal he could bring to the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him, and we may add that he gave the Warder a character which, we are sorry to have to say, it has not of late maintained. The Post during that long period has had reason on many occasions to controvert our ex esteemed contemporary's political arguments and we believe with some measure of success, as the steadily increasing strength of the Reform party has demonstrated; but we have always held our friend in the highest personal respect, and would not think for a moment of placing him in the same category with "Big Push" of Cobourg. It is one of the mysteries about the leadership of the Tory party why they prefer to shower honours on a person of the Big Push stripe while a man of character and of long and faithful services is left to go without notice and without reward. Of course the pertinacity with which "Big Push" pressed his pretensions and the native modesty of our fellow townsman in urging his claims seems no doubt factors in this undeserved result; but they do not take away the reproach from the local and general leadership of the party. Why one who came in at the eleventh hour has been appointed an official thoroughbob, but our ex contemporary who toiled from early morn through the heat of the day, through the dewy eve, and far into the night has been left out in the cold, while any miserable blood sucker who clamours for an office can get it. We trust the local managers will see about this matter, we are confident that Sir John Macdonald we beg his pardon, Right Hon Sir John will when he reads This Page as he often does for admonition though not always to repentance will at once have a serious impropriety duly remedied.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION.

The Mail has figured out the case of the recent changes in the weights and measures act as a saving of three or four thousand dollars annually in salaries for the Dominion treasury. If such saving could really be effected the administration would certainly be entitled to due credit. But we hazard the prediction that an experience of a year or two will show no actual saving, and that the apparent economy now made in salaries will be more than overbalanced by the heavy incidental expenses. The age of "incidental expenses" has dawned once more and every district inspector and every deputy will feel it to be his bounden duty to make hay while the sun shines. The natural instincts and his party lessons will tend to stimulate his activity in that respect. Wait for a year or two before the "economy" is paraded before the country, do not claim a saving in this particular case before it is actually made.

One of the odd and entertaining things in this last Tory seizure of the spoils is the blundering excuse set up in palliation of it. They have felt all along that it was rather a tough thing to do, and if some good excuse could be forthcoming why all the better. Consequently the Mail has laboured hard to show that the original act was costly and unpopular and that the inspectors appointed under the Reform government were woefully inefficient. But so hard-nosed were our Tory friends for reasons for the change that they have had to go back to those same "miserable incompetents" appointed during the Reform regime for the ground upon which they now stand. The Mail tells us solemnly in the course of its very attack upon the Mackenzie administration of the act that the present government having determined to revise, if possible, the usefulness and popularity of the measure, "the officials appointed by Mr. Mackenzie himself were instructed to report on the best means of amending the administration of the law," and that "these reports were THE BASIS OF WHICH MR. BABY PREPARED HIS MEASURE OF REFORM." This is truly delicious! Tory legislation based upon the reports of "inefficient" and "unpopular" officials,—how can it become efficient and popular. If the Mail and all the minor organs had come out squarely and acknowledged that the changes were made simply and solely to get rid of the old officials and appoint a new batch from their own set it would have been more seemly than to put forward reasons so ludicrous and absurd as those that have been put forward.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir John Macdonald has been sworn in as a member of the privy council and afterwards dined with the Queen. The ceremony took place at Osborne.

The international cricket match at Ottawa Tuesday and Wednesday resulted in a victory for the American team by five wickets. The Canadian eleven was not considered a representative team.

The Dominion Ministers now in England, according to a special cablegram to the Globe yesterday, have not been successful in securing the Imperial guarantee for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Opposition in the Quebec legislature are active as regards want-of-confidence motions. On Wednesday night two motions of non-confidence in the Government were voted down, one by a majority of four and the other by a majority of six.

During the past week Quebec city has been the scene of several riots between the French and English ship laborers and several deaths are recorded. The Blake Act was petitioned for, but fortunately before it was put in force a settlement was arrived at Wednesday night, each society agreeing to work according to its own rules, and to guarantee the other society against interference.

The resignation by Mr. R. B. Angus of the important position of general manager of the Bank of Montreal caused no little excitement in financial circles in the metropolis last Friday, and the stock of the bank actually dropped from 132½ to 125 in the course of the day, and all sorts of rumors of disagreements and troubles were circulated by the eager speculators. It appeared however that the step taken by Mr. Angus had been contemplated for some time; that there were no difficulties whatever between himself and his board of directors; and that he purposed retiring in order to assume the management of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, of which Mr. George Stephen and Mr. D. A. Smith, President and director of the bank, are President and Vice President. Mr. Angus himself is largely interested in this railway project, and though as general manager of the bank he enjoyed the salary of $25,000 he will get more in his new position. He has, it is said, become tired of banking, though it is questionable if he can earn as fine a reputation in railroading.

The Globe "Our exports of lumber fell during the months of April, May, and June from $5,701,081 to $3,618,182, a decrease of more than 36 per cent. Almost every dollar of the value of the lumber represents labor expended in production. As one accompaniment of the N. P. there is a diminution of more than two millions in the amount of lumber exported, and consequently in the wages spent in winning it. As another result of the N. P. we find that in the same three months the value of ships exported has sunk from $706,279 in 1878 to absolutely nothing in 1879. Not a single ship has been sold for export since the new tariff came in. Here again is a tremendous loss in the amount expended in the country for labor. Another item has disappeared from the returns of exports, namely, the value of "goods exported not the produce of Canada." In April, May, and June of 1878 the value of these goods amounted to $1,510,797. Has the N. P. completely killed the trade in bonded goods, or has the sum representing their value been distributed among the other items in order to make a show?"

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

Sarnia Observer: With his usual facility for selecting round men to fit in square holes, Sir John Macdonald has sent an Ottawa school teacher and a bankrupt store keeper from the same city to teach the Indians in the Northwest how to cultivate the soil.

The Galt Reform demonstration last Thursday was a distinguished success. Mr James Young was presented with a valuable service of plate, and Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake with their portraits. The latter were the gifts of the workingmen of Galt. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake made eloquent speeches upon public affairs. We may allude to these more at length upon another occasion.

Brockville Recorder: "The N. P. is booming among the banks with a vengeance. Sir John promised that it would send the stock up, and for once the result has more than fulfilled the promise. It has sent bank as well as stock up. We don't known what premium the stockholders expect to receive, but if they have a spark of gratitude and a cent of cash left, they will on return of Sir John from England, present him with a trunk full of promises to pay."

Manitoba Free Press: The National Policy was never popular here, and is found to be a delusive snare in the other provinces; while the deadliest blow ever aimed at the development of this new country has been dealt by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper in their huge lock-up of land. Not a day passes but some adherents pass away, and those who, believing in Sir John's administrative ability, have severed the ties that bound them to older communities, to cast in their fortune with the new Northwest, are not now in a humor to sing pæans to his name. A silent but certain destructive current has set in, and Conservatives will be found, when the trial is made, to have passed away, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind.

Correspondence.

EUCLID v. ARITHMETIC.

Mr. Sheldon Vindicates his Position.

(To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.)

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Shaw's communication in last week's POST I beg leave to say that,—

1. The writer altogether evades the main question. Should euclid be taken as a substitute for arithmetic at the third class examination? What he says amounts to this: One inspector advocated grouping the euclid and the other did not, and as far as he could judge Mr Beatrix was as likely to be right as Mr. Knight.

2. Mr. Shaw says I proposed to group algebra and arithmetic. This is not correct. When it was proposed to group the three subjects I said I might accept the grouping of algebra and arithmetic. Of the two I think it would have been the lesser evil; but I never advocated it.

3. He says there is high precedent for grouping euclid, algebra and arithmetic. True, the second-class subjects are thus grouped. But (1) no change is made after it is known who will pass, (2) They do not accept 10 per cent. in arithmetic, (3) The 20 per cent. required is considered by many too low. At the recent Ontario Teachers' Convention a resolution was passed unanimously in the inspectors' section advising that in future 25 per cent. be the minimum in any subject. Some were in favour of 30 per cent. in each subject and 40 per cent. in arithmetic. (4) Euclid and algebra have always been second-class subjects. They were not included in third-class work until last year, and it is a question whether their introduction was not a mistake.

4. Mr. Shaw says, "do I not take to defeat well." Mr. Editor, I would rather be in a minority and right than with the majority and wrong. I never changed my politics, nor joined any secret society for the sake of being with the majority. This is not the first time of my being in a minority. In some cases events have shewn I was in the right. Some years ago, when uniform entrance questions were introduced, their use was optional. Lindsay unanimously adopted them. Omemee rejected them by a majority of one. Mr. Shaw prepared the "question for Omemee, and allowed me to strike out what I objected to, but refused to allow me to insert anything of my own. Mr. Shaw thought the following questions difficult enough:

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Define number, person, gender, case. Give the plural of mouth, axis, beef, self. Give the possessive of niece, which, nun, lady.

2. Compare cool, beautiful, square, happy. Give the past participle and perfect participle of lie, lay, and present participle of lie, lay. Give the third person plural of lie, lay. Give two examples of transitive, regular, irregular, defective and auxiliary verbs.

3. Correct, analyse and parse the words in italics:

"I seen you when you done it."
"Johnny William, can do their work."
"For I and me was there."

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define fraction, least common multiple, ratio.

2. Write in Roman notation 33, 1066, 1493, 1888. Write in Arabic, "Ten lakhs a month, how long will it last?"

3. What is the twenty ninth part of 10 acres 2 roods 20 rods, under the decimal system? The eighth of 1-3 of 3-7 of my farm is worth $2,000. I sell one third. What is the remainder worth?

4. Simplify $\frac{\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}-\frac{3}{4}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}}$ $\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1}}}}$

5. Reduce 2/7 of 10 hours to the fraction of a day.

The examiners in Toronto reported, "Omemee questions too easy." At the next examination all High Schools were required to use the uniform questions.

5. Mr. Shaw says I have not raised the standard of education during the last eight years. Let any one compare the above questions with the present entrance questions, and say whether the standard has been raised or not. Again, who ever heard of raising the standard by making questions "too easy"? I maintain that it is unkindness to either the candidates or the pupils they are to teach to let them through too easily. What Mr. Shaw calls "encouraging people" generally means sending them to teach before they are fit and keeping them at the foot of the ladder as long as they are in the profession. While plucking, which he thinks I so delight in, means another year of preparation and a satisfactory future.

6. Mr. Shaw says "I have driven nearly every second class teacher and many good thirds out of the division." I defy him to prove this in a single case. Second-class teachers may have gone to other counties to improve their position, and third-class teachers who failed to come up to my standard of (1) morality, (2) mental capacity, and (3) diligence may have withdrawn, yet I am satisfied that the average standing of the teachers of East Victoria is higher now than it ever was before, and will compare favourably with any inspectorial division in the Province of Ontario.

J. H. KNIGHT.

Lindsay, Aug 12 1879.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr James Mark.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. James Mark, near Little Britain, which took place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., after a short illness. He was born in the parish of of Luxillian, in the county of Cornwall, England, June 17th, 1829. He came to this country with other members of the family in 1834, and they took up their residence in the township of Mariposa, near Little Britian, and here resided up to the time of his death. Mr. Mark was elected in 1878 as second deputy-reeve of Mariposa and was first deputy-reeve at the time of his death, having been elected to that position in January last by acclamation. As a public man he was highly respected.

An esteemed correspondent says: "He has ever taken a deep interest in the Bible Christian cause and liberally subscribed to its funds. At the time the large church was built at Little Britain he took a lively interest in its erection and but few subscribed more liberally to the building fund. He has been connected with the church choir ever since its formation, and he took great delight in the service of song. His house has always been open to the ministers of the gospel, and no one could give them a more hearty reception nor treat them with more respect and kindness than did Mr. and Mrs. James Mark. In his sudden and unexpected removal from our midst the wife has sustained the loss of an affectionate husband, the children the loss of an indulgent father, the church a liberal supporter and the public a valuable citizen. His funeral was largely attended and services conducted by the Revs. W. Kenner, J. Kestle and A. S. Stone."

LITERARY NOTES.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. The July number, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay-st., N.Y., is now ready. It fully sustains the high character of this periodical. The articles are as follows: "Canon Stubbs' Constitutional History of England." This is reviewed at length, and classed as one of the most considerable works of modern literature. "The Worthies of Norwich." Interesting sketches illustrating the social and literary annals of this the chief city of Eastern England. "Brugsch's Egypt under the Pharaoh's." "The Hittites and Papers." A recent publication of the Camden Society. "Intemperance and the Licensing Laws." An account of the results of recent legislation, and of the various suggestions for its amendment. The writer considers prohibition to be impracticable. "The Works of Rembrandt." "The Suits of Buccleuch." This is another of the series of family histories edited by Mr. Wm. Fraser. In the present article we are favored with a glimpse at the most attractive portions of its contents. "The Fallacies of Evolution." A long and earnest attempt to demonstrate that development by evolution is merely a rhetorical expression, "a form of words, and nothing more." "Rural England." The subject of English climate and country sights and scenes naturally leads the writer to the works of William Howitt, from which he takes many delightful extracts. "A Brief Retrospect." Condenses both the present Parliament and the present Administration.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September has sufficient variety to satisfy all classes of readers. It opens with an exceedingly interesting article on "Cæsar's Art of War and of Writing," which ranks him among the greatest of captains and of writers. Prof. Shaler has an engaging essay on "The Use of Numbers in Society." John Watts Kearney of Kentucky contributes the second paper on "American Finances from 1789 to 1835." Wilson Flagg discourses both wisely and pleasantly of "Songs and Recentarieties of Birds." Rev. H. H. Ward, under the title "A Tennysonian Retrospect," gives a sketch of the laureate's remarkable career and of Richard Grant White, with a review of his years on England, written of the "Nobility and Gentry," defining who belong to each, and the proper titles of each division of the class. T. S. Perry gathers from wide reading interesting facts in regard to "Mountains and Literature." "From the Missionary" continues to be one of the best serial stories lately published in an American magazine. "The Race, and why Yale lost it," will interest Harvard and Yale and other boating lovers. A paper on "Recent Novels" is an excellent specimen of the noble criticism the Atlantic secures. The short story of the number is "Miss Magdalena Peanuts," by Phœbe Yates Pember. Poems by Edgar Fawcett, Miss L. W. Backus, Ernest Dale Owen, Mrs. Piatt and C. P. Cranch; a noticeable article on "Story-Paper Literature," by W. H. Bishop, author of "Detmold;" a brilliant Contributors' Club; and reviews of several important new books, complete a thoroughly good number of this thoroughly good magazine.

THE BARRIE REGATTA.

THE PROFESSIONAL RACE—A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN HANLAN AND RILEY HANLAN DECLINES TO ROW THE RACE OVER AGAIN.

The attendance of spectators at the Barrie regatta, which opened on Monday last, was not nearly as large as last year, and there was little or no betting. The two first races were a double scull and a four-oared race, the latter being won by the Peterboro crew, then came the ladies' race, with two entries, which was won after a hard contest by an Atherley girl. Next came the event of the day, the single scull professional race of four miles with a turn, for a purse of $1,050, divided into four prizes. The starters were as follows:—Alex. Elliott, Toronto, placed in shore; Frank Gaudaur, Atherley, second; John A. Kennedy, Portland, third; Jas. H. Riley, Saratoga, fourth; G. A. Hosmer, Boston, fifth; Fred. A. Plaisted, Saccarappa, sixth; Ed. Hanlan, Toronto, seventh; Wm. McKen, Toronto, outside. Jack Hanlan and Paul Pattullo of Toronto, put in an appearance at the last moment, and were placed outside of Berry. All got away well together, but before they had pulled a dozen strokes it was apparent that the contest lay between Hanlan and Riley. The champion went away in fine style, pulling 36 to the minute, and was soon leading the party. Riley followed, breaking the starting line close in shore and pulling 40 to the minute, while Kennedy followed with about 38 to the minute. At the end of the first mile it looked as though Hanlan could lose the whole party in a four-mile course; he had drawn a long way to the front, and was drawing in shore for better water. Riley was still second, while Kennedy was less than a boat's length behind him. The Champion now pulled away to the inside of the course, and was certainly steering very widely, but still he was a long way ahead as they finished the mile and a half, while Riley was keeping a straight course and keeping up a wonderful good stroke. On nearing the turning buoys Hanlan headed considerably from shore again, and rounded his buoy very slowly, taking an uncommonly long turn. Riley, turning quickly, was around almost as soon as Hanlan. As soon as Hanlan was straighten for home he met one of the other scullers on his way down, and the two passed each other so closely that both had to stop rowing, while their rowlocks almost brushed each other as they passed. By this means Riley obtained a strong lead, and Hanlan brushed up to 42 to the minute to recover his advantage, and recovered the fifth half mile which at the end of the third mile he increased to a boat's length, and only pulling about 30 to 31 to the minute, while Riley was pulling 37 and gaining on him. When three miles and a half had been pulled Riley appeared in front, while Hanlan was very close upon him, but still pulling a very slow stroke, as though he was having it all his own way. The tug now ran up even with Hanlan and Riley, and as Hanlan's friends saw that he was behind called to him to pull up or he would be beaten; but he only looked around at his rival, and continued to pull as leisurely as ever. Again and again he was called upon, but as often he only looked around and went on the even tenor of his way. They had now only about a quarter of a mile to go, and it was most annoying to the Champion's friends to see him taking it so easily. At last he put on 38 to the minute and gained rapidly, but they had only a little way to go, and Riley, who was working desperately, was not very easy to catch. But in a few seconds it looked as if the Champion was about to win time to spare, as he cast his eyes around to see where Riley was; but still, though pulling at fair speed so far as the number of strokes was concerned, he put none of the old-time vim into his stroke. The judges at the finish, after consultation, decided the race a tie for first money. It seems that at the time of the finish they were sitting side by side on a box which stood on the scow provided for their occupation, and one held that Hanlan finished first, while the other held a contrary opinion. From the position they occupied it is not at all likely that either of them sighted the flags properly. Under the circumstances the decision they came to was the only rational one at which they could arrive, and it seems to have given general satisfaction, though Hanlan himself professes to think that he won the race by half a length. The official time of the race was 28·02. The Globe correspondent says the unexpected result has taken everybody by surprise, and some very unpleasant things were said about the Champion. On the spur of the moment it may not be wise to make any comments, but before people conclude to condemn the Champion for his conduct in the first race he has pulled on his own hook since the formation of the Hanlan Club in 1877 it may be well to call to mind that he was in no condition for a four-mile race, being "as fat as a bullock," and otherwise quite unfit. It must also be remembered that he had much the worst of the water, as I that he may have honestly thought he was winning the race. Hanlan declined to run the race over again for first money, preferring to make a match for heavier stakes. He is also badly out of condition and feels very much hurt that any reflections should have been made upon his honesty of purpose. He thinks that the man who fouled him at the turn was sent there on purpose to do so. He says that he does not know the man, and he is quite sure it was not one of the contestants in the race. He also says that he did not want to pull the race, as he was not feeling at all well Monday, but that he was persuaded to start against his own conviction as to the wisdom of doing so. He is very anxious to wipe out the score with Riley, and is willing to row him or any other man in the world five miles on Toronto Bay for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000. He will leave this challenge open to any sculler in the United States to answer within two weeks. He has also offered to row Riley for first money and a wager of $1,000 a side over the same course if he will make the race two weeks hence. He says that he thought he was winning Monday, but that he was very tired before he had pulled two miles and a half. He was out of condition, and he knew he could not pull a hard race, but he feels quite sure he could have won had he not been fouled just after turning the buoys. The judges decided that the race for first money had to be pulled over again, but as Hanlan declined to start Riley had a walk-over.

Kennedy was awarded third money and Plaisted got fourth. In the consolation race Hosmer took first.

Riley remarked on getting out of his shell at Barrie on Monday after the race, "Well, gentlemen, I didn't give Mr. Hanlan time to sponge his boat out. I rowed down to see Mr. Hanlan after finishing, and I found him a thoroughly used up man."

Cool Burgess's Movements.

Cool Burgess is playing at a variety Theatre, New York, and claims he never promised here or in Toronto to go back. When liberated the police told him he could do as he pleased, as he cannot be extradited. He has since gone to Philadelphia. Two long letters have appeared in the New York papers from Burgess and Mrs. Burgess. The details of the disagreement are second only in interest to the Sprague-Conkling sensation to the American public. Mr. William Widgery denies distinctly the truth of the despatch that has been published to the effect that he has dropped the prosecution against Cool Burgess, and states that he has given positive instructions to his solicitors, Messrs. Murdoch & Hazel, to press the case, besides which no time will be lost in having Cool re-arrested.

Desperate Wives

make positive husbands, and often pave the way to family ruin. Millions are annually expended in Partisan "imitations" by those who seek to substitute "art" for "nature," while with the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women are overcome, emaciation arrested, the cheeks "painted" with the bloom of health, and the ingenious appliances of "art" dispensed with. The Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee to cure.—1041-3.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CRICKET.

LINDSAY V. HALIBURTON.

On the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., a train steamed out of the Union Station laden with the Lindsay cricket club and other citizens of Lindsay, who wished to seek the cool and seclusion which the country grants unmindful of their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. But on this occasion they did not appear unmindful of the individuals above referred to because each seemed to have any amount of relations on board. Nothing of any account occurred until Fenelon Falls was reached, where the party was joined by about one hundred men, women and children who constituted a Presbyterian excursion. Haliburton was reached about 10.30 and almost immediately the cricket match commenced. Lindsay having won the toss elected to go to the bat and sent in Messrs. Will. Dean and Irwin to the bowling of Dr. Lowe and Fred. Dinwoodie. After scoring two Dean succumbed to one of Dinwoodie's underhand shooters and his place was taken by Rankin, who, however, had to make way very quickly for Lindsay's veteran cricketer, Mr. W. Grace. Irwin gradually rolled up seven, when he was cleaned, bowled by Dr. Lowe. J. C. Grace, jr., was the next man in, and the way he and his father handled the willow caused Lindsay steel to look up. Mr. W. Grace had just shown some of his old form at the bat when he was run out. Dr. Pyne took his place and batted very carefully for four. Dr. Lowe, however, succeeded in tumbling his "confreres" timber, and Ab. Herriman made his appearance on the field. Jim Grace kept his place at the wickets by careful batting and managed to get the only double figures in the first innings. Dinwoodie got his wicket at last, and after J. H. Dunsford had taken his place Herriman's stumps fell to a good ball from Dinwoodie. McMurchy came in next and once more the underhand bowler played havoc with the wickets. Workman followed and after getting two knocked the ball into Galbraith's hands at long off. G. M. Stewart strolled up to the wickets and got one, but almost immediately retired, clean bowled by Dr. Lowe, leaving Dunsford still at the wicket. The whole innings closed for 49. Haliburton went in at once, sending Mr. A. Niven and Crosthwaite (the celebrated English player) to the wicket. C. S. Rankin and Dr. Pyne trundled the leather for Lindsay and both did some first-class bowling. Every one expected to see Crosthwaite make a large score, but after getting six he tipped one into Herriman's hands at point and Ab. held it too. This seemed to give Lindsay a great amount of courage, and the bowling and fielding of our men visibly improved. Mr. Niven played carefully for 10, the only double figures in this innings. Rankin got him at last and now the wickets commenced to fall like hail. Dr. Pyne bowled three men in succession, Rankin got two wickets, three more were run out and Grace caught Perkins, the last man. The telegraph board showed 45 as the total. Lunch was now partaken of, and once more Lindsay went to the bat. Lindsay boys seemed to collar the bowling first-rate in the second innings, four of our party getting double figures. Dunsford by good play and sharp running added materially to the score. We would like to see this gentleman play more; all he requires is practice. While Rankin batted very nicely for the handsome total of 19, Dr. Pyne and Jim Grace by very steady play got 10 and 11 respectively. Stewart seemed to wake up this innings and came down, and the two played each other so closely that both had to stop rowing, while their rowlocks almost brushed each other as they passed. By this means Riley obtained a strong lead, and Hanlan brushed up to 42 to the minute to recover his advantage, and recovered the fifth half mile which at the end of the third mile he increased to a boat's length, and only pulling about 30 to 31 to the minute, while Riley was pulling 37 and gaining on him. When three miles and a half had been pulled Riley appeared in front, while Hanlan was very close upon him, but still pulling a very slow stroke, as though he was having it all his own way. The tug now ran up even with Hanlan and Riley, and as Hanlan's friends saw that he was behind called to him to pull up or he would be beaten; but he only looked around at his rival, and continued to pull as leisurely as ever. Again and again he was called upon, but as often he only looked around and went on the even tenor of his way. They had now only about a quarter of a mile to go, and it was most annoying to the Champion's friends to see him taking it so easily. At last he put on 38 to the minute and gained rapidly, but they had only a little way to go, and Riley, who was working desperately, was not very easy to catch. But in a few seconds it looked as if the Champion was about to win time to spare, as he cast his eyes around to see where Riley was; but still, though pulling at fair speed so far as the number of strokes was concerned, he put none of the old-time vim into his stroke. The judges at the finish, after consultation, decided the race a tie for first money. It seems that at the time of the finish they were sitting side by side on a box which stood on the scow provided for their occupation, and one held that Hanlan finished first, while the other held a contrary opinion. From the position they occupied it is not at all likely that either of them sighted the flags properly. Under the circumstances the decision they came to was the only rational one at which they could arrive, and it seems to have given general satisfaction, though Hanlan himself professes to think that he won the race by half a length. The official time of the race was 28·02. The Globe correspondent says the unexpected result has taken everybody by surprise, and some very unpleasant things were said about the Champion. On the spur of the moment it may not be wise to make any comments, but before people conclude to condemn the Champion for his conduct in the first race he has pulled on his own hook since the formation of the Hanlan Club in 1877 it may be well to call to mind that he was in no condition for a four-mile race, being "as fat as a bullock," and otherwise quite unfit. It must also be remembered that he had much the worst of the water, as I that he may have honestly thought he was winning the race. Hanlan declined to run the race over again for first money, preferring to make a match for heavier stakes. He is also badly out of condition and feels very much hurt that any reflections should have been made upon his honesty of purpose. He thinks that the man who fouled him at the turn was sent there on purpose to do so. He says that he does not know the man, and he is quite sure it was not one of the contestants in the race. He also says that he did not want to pull the race, as he was not feeling at all well Monday, but that he was persuaded to start against his own conviction as to the wisdom of doing so. He is very anxious to wipe out the score with Riley, and is willing to row him or any other man in the world five miles on Toronto Bay for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000. He will leave this challenge open to any sculler in the United States to answer within two weeks. He has also offered to row Riley for first money and a wager of $1,000 a side over the same course if he will make the race two weeks hence. He says that he thought he was winning Monday, but that he was very tired before he had pulled two miles and a half. He was out of condition, and he knew he could not pull a hard race, but he feels quite sure he could have won had he not been fouled just after turning the buoys. The judges decided that the race for first money had to be pulled over again, but as Hanlan declined to start Riley had a walk-over.

Kennedy was awarded third money and Plaisted got fourth. In the consolation race Hosmer took first.

Riley remarked on getting out of his shell at Barrie on Monday after the race, "Well, gentlemen, I didn't give Mr. Hanlan time to sponge his boat out. I rowed down to see Mr. Hanlan after finishing, and I found him a thoroughly used up man."

Cool Burgess's Movements.

Cool Burgess is playing at a variety Theatre, New York, and claims he never promised here or in Toronto to go back. When liberated the police told him he could do as he pleased, as he cannot be extradited. He has since gone to Philadelphia. Two long letters have appeared in the New York papers from Burgess and Mrs. Burgess. The details of the disagreement are second only in interest to the Sprague-Conkling sensation to the American public. Mr. William Widgery denies distinctly the truth of the despatch that has been published to the effect that he has dropped the prosecution against Cool Burgess, and states that he has given positive instructions to his solicitors, Messrs. Murdoch & Hazel, to press the case, besides which no time will be lost in having Cool re-arrested.

Desperate Wives

make positive husbands, and often pave the way to family ruin. Millions are annually expended in Partisan "imitations" by those who seek to substitute "art" for "nature," while with the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women are overcome, emaciation arrested, the cheeks "painted" with the bloom of health, and the ingenious appliances of "art" dispensed with. The Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee to cure.—1041-3.

THE TRENT RIVER AND WORKS.

RESULT OF MR. N. BARNHART'S SURVEY AN OLD ROUTE FOR SQUARE TIMBER TO BE RESUMED—THE CONDITION OF THE DAMS.

In consequence of the Dominion Government having directed their engineer, Mr. Starke, to report upon the practicability of constructing a canal from Lake Huron to the Bay of Quinte, on Lake Ontario, via the Trent Valley, a large amount of public attention has been directed to the works already existing on the River Trent, some of which were originally constructed with a view to the canal. Mr. Norman Barnhart, the superintendent of Mr. Boyd's large lumber interests in the north, has within the past week finished a thorough survey of the Trent River and Works, and his report at the present moment possesses some interest. Mr. Barnhart's survey was for the purpose of determining whether the river could be utilized for the driving of square timber, and in consequence of his favourable report the square timber now lying in Sturgeon Lake will go down to Trenton by water, instead of being sent by railway from Port Perry to Whitby as was the case of late years. The cost is much less, and as the timber, when down to the lower lake, has to encounter the rough seas of Lake Ontario, it is rafted at much less cost than in Whitby or Port Hope. Formerly the square timber went down the Trent in cribs, and slides for the purpose were constructed and kept in repair by a small toll on the timber using the slides, but about eight years ago, in consequence of a high flood, the slides were all washed away. The dams, however, still remain, and drives of logs have been run each year. Mr. Barnhart reports that the square timber can be run successfully, if run loose, the same as logs, and this plan will now be adopted. There is plenty of water, the reservoirs in the back country keeping up a full supply, and though some of the dams are old and shaky, they can still be utilized. The locks already built are at Chisholm's rapids, at Hastings, and at Peterborough's rapids, at Peterborough and at Hastings are in daily use, and are in good repair; those at Chisholm's are not used, but the masonry is all sound, and it is only some of the woodwork which would need repair. At Ranney's Falls the dam, the slide and all the works have gone away, but this is not of much consequence. The navigation now open extends from Peterborough to Heeley's Falls, a distance of 63 miles; the second portion of the proposed canal now navigated is from Mud Lake, seven miles from Peterborough, to Fenelon Falls, a distance of rather more than thirty miles; whilst the third portion, passing through the new lock at Balsam Rapids, carries the steamboat navigation from Fenelon Falls to the extremity of Balsam Lake. These three portions are each daily navigated by steamboats. It must be noted that Mr. Starke has found a channel by which the canal may be carried from Mud Lake to Lakefield, and also another, by which the distance between Peterborough and Trenton can be materially shortened. The locks now constructed are all of the same magnitude as that at Bobcaygeon and will pass barges of 450 tons burthen. Such barges will have a carrying capacity of about 15,000 bushels of wheat, and as 100 barges could easily lock through during each day, the capacity of the canal during each season would be equal to two hundred and twenty-five millions of bushels. The exportation of wheat from Chicago is between one hundred millions and two hundred millions of bushels, and each year is rapidly increasing. Should our own Northwest Territories export wheat in similar proportions, it is obvious that increased means of transport in the water would be demanded, and therefore the Dominion Government, with a fourthought and enterprise which does it credit, is already looking to the Canadian channels to secure a share of the trade through Canadian territory. The best of these channels is the Huron and St. Lawrence canal, via the Trent Valley, and this the Dominion Government has now under consideration.—[Independent.

AN OXFORD VIEW OF MARIPOSA.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE BANNER TOWNSHIP.

[Correspondence of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

As the township of Mariposa in the South Riding of Victoria county is ranked as one of the finest in the Province, a few words concerning it may not prove uninteresting to your readers. . . . The township was first entered by intending settlers in 1830, and quite a number of these pioneers are still to be found on their magnificent farms. . . . As the lots run only half way across the concession and the timber of each farm being on the back end, it all comes together, which gives it a very fine appearance; therefore, in nearly every concession is to be seen a fine belt of standing timber. The farms, as a rule, contain one hundred acres each; and are laid out in ten and twelve-acre fields and well fenced, chiefly with the old-fashioned snake fence, neatly staked and ridered. Brick houses and bank barns are to be seen on every side road. The brick used is of a red color, and is far from being as good as that manufactured in Woodstock. The population is sufficient to have two deputy-reeves. With the exception of the road running from Lindsay to Manilla, which is well gravelled, the roads are all turnpiked, and are kept in order by statute labour. Some of the best stock raisers in the province are to be found here, and in this particular probably Mr. John Campbell, jr., from near Woodville, takes the lead. But taking it as a township, I think that some of the townships in Oxford would excel it in so far as horses and cattle are concerned. The staple crop is wheat, barley and oats, all of which look well. The township is too cold to raise corn successfully, but all kinds of roots thrive well. One great drawback to this part is the scarcity of good fruit. There are but few such orchards as are found in the township of West Oxford, but the farmers argue that the land on which the trees would grow can be so utilized that the grain grown will buy the fruit. However, they would be very glad to grew their own apples. Small fruit is also very scarce, and peaches cannot be grown at all. Nearly every school has a comfortable brick house. For some reason the teachers do not get as high salaries as they do in Oxford. Owing to the very low price of cheese two of the cheese factories are closed up for this season, so now there is only one cheese factory in running order in the township. This one is known by buyers as the "Mariposa Cheese Factory." There is a very good woollen factory in full operation on Davidson's Creek, and is well patronized by the farmers. Oakwood is also a lively village, and being nearly in the centre a town hall, far superior to that in Beaverton, has been erected. Little Britain as a village ranks next. Manilla