G. H. Bertram,

CHEAP TINWARE.

GEO. H. BERTRAM

Has still 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. 8	60c.
" " No. 9	75
" " No. 10	80
10 quart Milk Pans, stock	18
Coffee Pots	18
Large Milk Strainers	30
Copper Bottom Boilers, No. 8	21 50
" " No. 10	1 75
Pie Plates, No. 8	4
" No. 9	5
" No. 10	7
Dippers	5
Measures, stamped:	
One gallon	10
Half gallon	85
Quart	60
Large Milk Pails	75

The stock of Harvest Tools, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, &c., is large and well selected, and will be sold cheaper than ever.

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

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE,

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgages, Notes, Green-Back and silver bought and sold; money to loan on Mortgages in other counties. Offices in Adams' new block, nearly opposite the Benson House, Kent Street, Lindsay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Dentistry. W. H. Gross.
Peaches. D. P. Houghton.
Dundas Wool. S. Parris.
Hardware. R. E. Henderson & Co.
Clothing Card. Milne & Graham.
Farm for Sale. Patrick Mathews.
Hotel By-law. Mun. of Stephenson.
Hotel By-law. Mun. of Stephenson.
Card. T. A. Mitchell, Auctioneer.
Schools Examination. F. C. Taylor.
Food Cookery, etc. R. McPearch.
Dry Goods Store. R. S. Porter.
Dr. Foondator. Wm. Henry, Wellville.
Mrs. Wills Firm wanted. J. L. Whiteside.
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers. Nesbitt & Portland.
Direct importations. Dundas & Flavelle Bros.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT 5, 1879.

Circulation 2,450.

A GENERAL NOTICE

Once more the time for a general paying up has come around. The large harvest is now in process of preparation for the market and will soon be sold. This will put money into circulation at once; and there will not be much money in circulation until harvest sales commence. A considerable quantity of grain will no doubt be realized upon with little delay.

Farmers owing accounts in towns and villages should now make payment. A few thousand dollars put in circulation will clear away a great mass of indebtedness. Those who have accounts owing to them should press upon their debtors the advisability of paying up promptly, now that the means of paying are within their reach. The widely read columns of THE POST afford an excellent means of reaching the general public, and THE POST printing press can furnish business men with suitable circulars conveying special hints.

Those who are indebted for subscriptions to THE POST will now this week look at the date on the address label on their paper. This will show the time to which they are paid up, and the amount to be remitted can be easily ascertained. Subscribers should now commence remitting without delay. Don't put it off as a matter of no consequence. A little contingent all along the line will easily foot up two or three thousand dollars. We should have two hundred dollars a week from our subscribers during the last four months of this year. We can take it all in the next two weeks, if they prefer to send on at once. Our subscribers have had a first rate paper, they should now pay up; and we can give them a better paper in future. Special attention will be paid to collections in this department this fall. There will no longer be occasion for further indulgence. A prompt settlement is requested from all. Should summary treatment be necessary, the proper action will be taken.

The payment of accounts for printing and advertising will now be in order. A large aggregate in small accounts has gathered, and collections must now be made. It would be well if the habit of paying cash for small amounts not only in printing or advertising but in all kinds of business were to be more generally adopted. This is a good time to commence.

In accordance with the plan adopted at the beginning of last year and carried out fairly by a large number of newspaper establishments (including THE POST) by which the system of yearly accounts was restricted to a shorter period, the advertising and printing accounts of this office for the four months to 1st of September will shortly be rendered for settlement. It is hoped the response will again be satisfactory.

Those of our readers who may feel financially affected by this article in so far as it may concern other business establishments are requested to govern themselves accordingly. Pay up and put more money in circulation.

THE QUEBEC DEADLOCK.

The desperate conspiracy to encompass the defeat and overthrow of the Joly Government by fair means or foul has at last effected what is called a "dead lock" at the ancient capital. Some idea of the factious course of the Opposition may be formed from Mr Joly's statement that no less than twenty two motions of want of confidence have been proposed and defeated during the short session adjourned the other day, and as each motion involved interminable and useless harangues on the part of certain opposition members, who went over the old hard-worn lines, the expense to the Province must have become a very serious item. But waste of public money and of public time is a matter of small concern to Chapleau, Tarte & Co.; what they want is to turn out the Joly administration at all hazards. The failure of these factious tactics and attempts to coerce and to bribe away a sufficient number to leave Mr. Joly in a minority necessitated still more extreme measures; and consequently the Legislative Councillors have been instigated to refuse their assent to the Supply bill, which is required as a matter of form and as a matter of form only, for constitutional usage and authority unite in giving the upper house no control over money bills. The action of the old women of the upper house in stopping the supply bill passed by the lower house—the only branch of the legislature that has to deal with money—is an unwise and uncalled for proceeding, not warranted by the circumstances of the case, and arising solely from a reckless determination at all hazards to embarrass the Joly administration. The Lieutenant-Governor did not see fit to accept the suggestion of the councillors pointing to the dismissal of his cabinet; he was shrewd enough to see that such a course would result in disastrous defeat; as Grip happily pictures it, his "usefulness was gone" so far as dismissal was concerned by the very doctrines that led to his presence at Spencerwood; and the destruction of Joly would have to be effected in some other way. A conference of the two houses was suggested by His Excellency, but their Lordships got on their dignity and would not move unless the proposition first came from the lower house, although the suggestion of His Excellency was repeated in the Council by the member of the Government who sits in that chamber. The proposal was rejected by 12 to three; and there remained for the Assembly nothing to do under the circumstances but to express its renewed confidence in the government and to condemn the course of the council and adjourn. This has been done by the usual small majorities; the adjournment being to the 28th October.

It can well be imagined that this extreme step of the legislative council has provoked warm feeling in the sister province, where political animosity has long been carried too far. Overtures have been made from the Conservative side of the House for a coalition, but the administration supporters feel that this could not be effected in a way that would be satisfactory to either side, so long as they would have to deal with the Chapleau set. At the same time there are many leading Conservatives in the province desirous of giving Mr. Joly support and probably some combination may be effected that will unite moderate Conservatives and Liberals in preventing the Chapleau ring from getting control of affairs and plunging the province into ruin. Should the Joly Government now go to the country it would undoubtedly be sustained by a much larger majority than it commands at present; and in that event the Legislative Council would be doomed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry Outram, Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., England, is now on a visit to this country.

The Globe is determined to be a millionaire (in circulation) during the industrial exhibition two weeks. It will be sold at one cent a copy.

The N. P. in Mitchell has resulted in the closing of the A. M. Gibson Mfg. Co. with liabilities of $70,000. It had received a $10,000 bonus from the town.

It is darkly hinted that either the Mayor of Ottawa, who is editor of the Citizen, or one of his proof-readers, is to be knighted. "Rise, Sir Charles Mackintosh."

The Marquis and the Princess have accepted an invitation to visit Cobourg on their return from the Western part of the province. The date cannot be fixed for the present.

There has been a "hum" among the Tory organs so considerable and taking that the Government have been compelled to give notice in the Gazette that ads. copied without authority will not be paid for. Thus are the N. P. illusions dissipated one after another.

Gen. Grant has indicated more or less dell ately to several prominent friends that he does not intend to become a candidate for the next presidential election. Sherman, Washburne and Blaine are spoken of as Republican candidates; and Tilden is evidently ahead on the Democratic side.

The Grand Trunk Co. have acquired the remaining link for the extension to Chicago, and have let contracts for its immediate construction. They expect to have by the first of December an independent through line from Chicago to Quebec and Portland. There is a rumour, not yet authenticated, that the head offices are to be removed from Montreal to Toronto.

The trunk railway pool across the line has advanced the freight rate of grain from 9½ cents per central to 35 and 40 cents, with prospects of a further advance. The first named figure was the result of "cutting and slashing;" but the steady advance in rates with the fact that although wheat has fallen in London it has fallen in Chicago has provoked serious discussion.

The proposed invitation of the Governor General and the Princess to Lindsay and Peterboro has been practically abandoned. The neighbouring town took the cooler and more sensible view that in these hard times they had no money to spare for a "reception," and a good many in this town held the same opinion. No doubt this way of looking at it has a good deal of force this year, and it can be held without feeling a lack of loyalty.

Our official coterm, endeavours to hide by its usual tirade against THE POST the not creditable preference of the "big push" celebrity at Cobourg for appointment over the claims of a respectable Conservative ex-editor. We can look upon these effusions with equanimity, and if we have quickened the consciences of the local managers of the Conservative machine into proper recognition of honest and faithful services on the part of a retired journalist, we shall not have written in vain.

The Belleville Ontario shows that there is a difference of 60c. to 70c. a bushel between barley this year and last year, in spite of the boast that the N.P. would advance the value 15c. "We know of several farmers," says the Ontario, "who harvested last year from 800 to 1,000 bushels of this crop, and who will harvest about the same this season. Their loss under the N.P. on barley alone will be from $500 to $700. Won't they cheer for Sir John and the National Policy?"

Galt Reformer: "Another reviler has met his fate. The notorious Wilkinson, of West Durham News fame, has been appointed Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, in preference to a gentleman who had served his party well if not wisely for many years. Mr. Cooper, ex-editor of the Lindsay Warder. It was ever thus. Men of respectability, of long service to their party, etc., are often passed over to make room for very disreputable adventurers with lots of 'cheek.'"

Mr. Childers has resigned the presidency of the Great Western Railway Co. and has been succeeded by Col. Grey, who will proceed to effect a scheme of fusion, joint purse or amalgamation with the Grand Trunk, as may be determined upon. Sir Edward Watkin has been named as arbitrator upon certain disputed matters in connection with this scheme, but the Grand Trunk directors do not favour his appointment. The Dominion Government has, it is said, given its consent to a joint purse scheme, but there is no doubt Parliament will scan the arrangements very closely at least it ought to in the public interests, and take precautions against monopoly.

The Toronto Telegram repeats a suggestion that has been more than once made in these columns: "The Toronto and Ottawa railway will cost something in the neighbourhood of six millions of dollars. But we have a plan by which connections can be had between Toronto and Ottawa for one-sixth of the amount. Briefly stated it is this. Utilize the Toronto and Nipissing for fifty miles to Wick; then build a six mile link to Manilla, on the Whitby and Port Perry road, which takes you to Lindsay; then go by the Midland to Omemee; from Omemee build a thirteen miles link to Peterboro; then from Peterboro go to Tweed by the Grand Junction; then build from Tweed to Perth, forty-eight and a half miles, or go to Carleton Place, fifty-seven miles; then go by Canada Central to Ottawa. This makes a difference of some nine miles in favour of the proposed Toronto and Ottawa scheme, but there would only be 70 miles to build instead of 220. But this plan has other grounds upon which it commends itself than that of cost. It would put Toronto in closer communication with a number of small commercial centres which have already been built up."

SUBMERGING AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

A TRIP TO SALT WATER—DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE—THE WINDSOR HOTEL—A FAVORITE SEA-SIDE RESORT—TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING—MAINE LIQUOR LAW—NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

[Special correspondence of The Canadian Post.]

OLD ORCHARD BEACH,
August 25th, 1879.

"You must try the salt water for two or three weeks; surf-bathing is just what you need," said a friend not long ago, and his vivid picture of the PLEASURE AND PROFIT OF SEA-BATHING was so keenly appreciated, and fell in quite too pat with the longings of many years' inland residence, that it was formally decided to spend a short time at some resort in the neighborhood of Portland. "Go there," he said, quoting with pardonable freedom from a favorite New England bard, "Where sunny waters break: and ripple the keen breeze, and shake,"—

"All burdens from the heart
All weary thoughts away.
"What heed you of the dusty land
And noisy town?
You'll see the mights deep expand
From its white line of glossing sand,
To where the blue of heaven or blues
Waves shoot down."

This wholesome decision was arrived at while the mercury was "ranging in the nineties," ripening the golden fields, whose bountiful harvests were being gathered in, but making it a trying time for those who lived in towns and cities with no harvest of any kind to gather in, and whose principal responsibility was to attend to certain long and narrow slips of paper always maturing at the wrong period. But the fitful weather clerk sent a chilly wave and a drizzling rain about the middle of the month, which developed into what the newspapers recorded as one of the most extensive storms of the period, with a remarkably heavy rainfall. The first part of this was enjoyed by the writer on the "line boat" going down the St. Lawrence, and the remainder by the sea-side. The trip down was made in the staunch and fast "Corsican," commanded by Capt. Sinclair, whose name will be kindly remembered by our Eldon readers. The captain is hale and hearty, and is one of the most popular and efficient of our inland mariners. The "Corsican" is one of the finest vessels of the line, and is the admiration of all travellers. A somewhat cold morning diminished the enjoyment of the scenery of the Thousand Isles, concerning which it is the style to go into raptures, but its primeval beauty has disappeared to a large extent, and the interest is maintained and increased to many by the information vouchsafed by the "Phat Boy" that upon this island is Gov. Alvord's home; upon that Pullman, the palace-car king, has expended thirty thousand dollars; upon the other the sons of Asa Packer have "laid out" fifty thousand of their many millions; and so on, rolling off the thousands that are devoted to the construction of luxurious summer retreats. And the tourists all admit that it is a very nice and a very comfortable thing to have several millions and an island summer home on the St. Lawrence. Onward and

DOWN THE RAPIDS

as a matter of course, and while some of the crowd of tourists are lost in wonder and filled with apprehension as the steamer with stopt wheels swiftly glides down the seething, boiling, white-foaming current, and watch the imperturbable face of the captain and the keen-eyed vigorous wheels-men, others again are cynical as to scenery and rapids, and declare that the thing does not amount to much, and that it has been greatly exaggerated in almost every respect. Perhaps one's imagination has invested the rapids with a greatness and a peril that are not appreciated from the steamer's deck on the occasion of the first descent; and it may be that the situation requires to be looked at from different points in order to be fully understood. Especially must this be true of the Lachine Rapids, the descriptions and illustrations of which certainly convey an exaggerated idea of their "decline and fall," but the most cynical and least appreciative will hold his breath as the great vessel rushes with the swirling waters apparently dead upon a long half-hidden reef, but shears sharply off just in the nick of time, while all draw a sigh of relief, and look back at the foaming river with a feeling of thankfulness that the rapids are passed at last. The steamer was crowded with tourists, but not as is generally the case at this season beyond its complement for comfort. The cold wave had in fact temporarily checked summer travel. There were the usual beaming bridal couples, and many a quiet corner had to be given up by discreet people who could perceive that three would not make pleasant or desired company. It was all very decorous and "nice," however; but the other tourists were for a time oppressed by the exuberant felicity of a powerful fellow from Michigan, and kept in somewhat lively apprehension that he might follow the example of the tall lumberman from a Saginaw forest who on the occasion of his marriage to the shanty cook and trip to Detroit compelled the conductor and all the passengers on the pullman to walk up and "salute the bride." This ordeal was happily avoided; the steamer shot silently under Victoria Bridge, and after giving several passengers to the Quebec boat a model "floating palace" landed the passengers for Montreal at the canal wharf.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL

is the stopping place of fully nine-tenths of the tourists and business travellers. Six large coaches were required to convey passengers destined for it, while not one coach for the others was more than half filled. If this proportion is maintained the Windsor must have an enormous patronage, and I am told that it is the general rule. The descriptions of this palace hotel that have appeared fall utterly to give an adequate idea of its magnificence. The exterior is simple enough, and imposing from mere size. The interior is a series of surprises. It is said it surpasses the finest hotels of Chicago and San Francisco, which claim to be the grandest on the continent. It is important to add that in the Windsor comfort and convenience have not been sacrificed to grandeur, neither has it been found necessary to charge extortionate prices for the magnificence of the surroundings. Distances of course are greater than in smaller hotels; but the Windsor is as comfortable as the Queen's in Toronto which is justly considered one of the most comfortable known to the traveller and from the liberal plan of construction is enabled to produce remarkably fine interior effects. The grand rotunda wherein are the business offices, is a lofty and spacious apartment, with marble floor and marble stairways; while the grand promenade on the second floor is remarkable for its splendour, and the adjoining drawing-rooms for their luxurious furniture. The art-splendours of the dining-room are the admiration of all who enter. The high ceiling is beautifully frescoed; above the numerous pillars, and curving to the ceiling, are a series of beautiful landscape views, comprising old and new world scenes, that command general admiration. The decoration of this room is the work of Almini, a famous Chicago artist. The expenditure upon this room alone must have been enormous; but scarcely less elaborate and costly are the decoration and furniture of the ladies' reception room—pronounced the "gem of the house"—and the gentlemen's reception room, and several of the grand drawing-rooms. The cuisine it is needless to say is perfect and the attendance is prompt and satisfactory. Many are the conjectures as to whether the hotel can "pay;" but I am told it is profitable to the lessees, while it is a monument to the enterprise and taste of Mr. James Worthington, but for whose energy and liberality it would not have been built. Of course large dividends are not expected by the shareholders of the company who own the building, but they will have the gratification of being part owners of the finest hotel on the continent; and as Montrealers they can have the proud satisfaction of having replaced their beautiful city in the favour of crowds of American tourists. Of late years, before the construction of the Windsor, Montreal was actually avoided, and the Grand Trunk and river steamers must have suffered accordingly; now the Canadian metropolis is a principal objective point in the great lines of summer travel, and those who come for a day almost invariably lengthen their stay. All this simply on account of having a first-class hotel. The prices are reasonable, and those who go up to the "higher latitudes" have "elevators" that do away with the fatigue of stair-climbing. It is managed by Mr. R. H. Southgate, formerly of Saratoga; and the popular and obliging chief clerk is Mr. C. P. Clemes, who for several years filled a responsible position in the Queen's, Toronto, and became widely-known and well liked. The journey

FROM MONTREAL TO PORTLAND

should be made in the day, as the day train is much faster and you can enjoy fine river and mountain scenery. There is at Island Pond the usual search by the customs officers, but it is not a trying ordeal—except for suspicious characters. Once under the Stars and Stripes the train goes more rapidly; we are behind time half an hour and go in some places nearly a mile a minute, so one of the passengers declares. Portland is reached in due course, and the searchers for health at the sea-side separate, some for the islands in Portland bay, others proceed to Old Orchard Beach, half an hour to the south by the luxurious and fast cars of the Boston and Maine Railway.

OLD ORCHARD

is a favorite resort of Canadians, and they are here this summer in great numbers. For them it is the most convenient and popular of the warm sea-bathing resorts. Its broad, smooth beach of finest sand is ten or eleven miles long—and is pronounced one of the longest in the world by a Montrealer who has travelled the new and old worlds. It certainly presents unsurpassed facilities for safe sea-bathing. There is a deep bay here with a small island nearly half way between the two promontories. The beach is consequently semi-circular in shape, and while it is protected from storms the Atlantic has sufficient sweep to produce fine breakers, and there is always a steady, restless roll and roar that recall Byron's apostrophe to the ocean. There are over a dozen well-kept hotels. The most fashionable and expensive is the "Old Orchard," on a gentle eminence, some half a mile from the shore, and west of the Boston and Maine Railway, which here skirts the beach, affording a very convenient route for coming here. The "Old Orchard House" is large and spacious, and accommodates over five hundred guests. Its halls and corridors and parlors are consequently very lively, especially on an evening when a "hop" is to take place. Each hotel has a large hall, used for dancing and entertainments during the week; but on Sundays the fiddlers on the platform give place to ministers and a mixed service is held in the morning and evening. Last Sunday Canon Evans of Montreal read the litany and other prayers of the English church, and Rev. Dr. Axson of Savannah, a Presbyterian, preached an eloquent and excellent sermon. On the previous Sunday morning Canon Evans officiated, and in the evening Rev. A. J. Bray of Montreal preached a sermon of great originality and power. His subject was the fall of man; and it was discussed in a way that made a deep impression on his audience. This beach is a popular resort for clergymen; and there could be no better place for any tired and worn-out ministers. Congregations who observe that their pastor is looking fagged and weary should make up a purse and send him (and his wife and family, too,) down here for a month or six weeks' dipping in the breakers. They would have better sermons for the rest of the year. Better do this than carp and criticise too much. My lot was cast in pleasant places; in the

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

kept by Mrs. Manson. It is one of several on the beach, within two rods of the full tide and is a popular sea-side home of many Canadians. I am fortunate, so great is the crowd, in getting the room of a Toronto journalist, who after a month here is off for the grand tour via Newport and Long Branch; and am consigned to the thoughtful care of a genial minister from Toronto and an elderly but still boyish divine from Port Huron, who with a couple of musical and blonde Bostonians assume a heavy responsibility and make a gay and congenial company. It is noteworthy that those who have have passed previous seasons at the St. Cloud return to the same place, and very pleasant acquaintances thus made are often resumed in succeeding summers. Mrs. Manson has deservedly won and retained popularity for the St. Cloud, and families, especially from Canada, will find this a desirable and comfortable stopping place. It is but a short distance from the station, and is perhaps the best location on the beach. It accommodates about two hundred people, so that there is pleasant society without too great a throng. On each side are two or three well-kept hotels, and the locality is quiet and orderly, though this may be said of the whole beach. The prices will be found reasonable. From ten to twelve o'clock is the favorite time for bathing, and when the day is fine, which is nearly always the case, and the tide is at the highest at that particular time, the beach presents a very animated appearance. The beach at ebb-tide is thrice as wide as Kent-st. and just as smooth and hard, making it a popular and fashionable promenade; and when the tide comes in the water is not more than four or five feet at a distance of a hundred yards from the shore, so that bathing is quite safe, and there is ample scope for swimming without going too far out. Hundreds and almost thousands then line the shore and breast the surf. The breakers are simply "gorgeous," and roll in their white caps slowly and steadily. The bathing costumes are of two or three kinds only, and do not afford much variety. In fact a bathing dress does not give much scope for the designing genius of the Worth of the sea-side. In some cases it is scant and limp; in others it is like a single envelope; others again give some slight fanciful touches and present a coquettish appearance. The masculine affair is a nondescript,—a sort of long drawn upward unmentionables, developing fins or flappers that lopped off furnish two short sleeves. One cannot be a "swell" in a masculine bathing suit, not even with a cane and an eye-glass, and a "civil service glare." These limited costumes may make the wearer feel a little awkward and embarrassed at first; but this soon wears off, apparently, and all participate in the enjoyments of communion with the "briny" with the utmost nonchalance.

THE BELLES OF THE BREAKERS

have their gallant attendants, as when they remain on "rice verse," as the classical young lady called it; and merry circles are formed for the purpose of meeting the ocean's advances, while others take natatory lessons with many a shout of laughter. Several of the ladies in our group swim splendidly, especially a Montreal belle and a Montreal matron; and a lively lady from the west demonstrates practically the advantages of the Chicago "stroke." In that progressive city they have shown commendable enterprise in teaching the art of swimming in schools established for the purpose, and so proficient have some become that my fair informant tells of a young beauty who can do her mile at a stretch in the clear waters of Lake Michigan. There the fashionable swimming costume is a closely fitting suit of white muslin—for both gentlemen and ladies—and it cannot be denied that it is both cool and convenient, while it displays to perfection a finely moulded figure. A slight—a very slight—improvement on this costume was made by the genial quintette heretofore referred to; they adopted a chaste and Eden-like attire, and in a select section "below the rocks," in bold defiance of certain statutes of Maine and of the brave marshal of Saco town, received more bracing benefit from their submerging in the melancholy ocean than all the crowds of conventional bathers. The charm and the pleasure of surf-bathing at Old Orchard, however, can never be fitly described in the limited space at my command; and its benefits to the health are too well-known and generally admitted to require presentation here. Like the charms of Egypt's fated Queen,—

"Age cannot wither them
Nor custom stale their infinite varieties."

A feature of this resort for the past two weeks has been the holding of a series of

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

in the park hard by and in a large building fitted up for the purpose. The convention was held under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union and women took part largely in the proceedings. On each Sunday special attractions were provided and special trains run for the conveyance of those who wished to attend from places within a large radius. Consequently the attendance was very large; on the second Sunday it was said ten thousand people were present. On the first Sunday afternoon it was announced that Mrs. Livermore and Miss Francis E. Willard would deliver addresses, and as these are prominent ladies and widely known advocates of women's rights many Canadians went up to the tabernacle. The large audience was very respectable, intelligent, well-dressed and apparently not addicted to intemperance, and therefore not in pressing need of the appeals of the temperance advocates. But it soon appeared that the advocates aforesaid were working for the votes of their auditors, and seeking through the ballot and the press to influence public opinion and legislation, not only here but in other states, and consequently all the machinery and effort of this series of demonstrations were not, it is to be presumed, needlessly used, and not used, it is to be hoped, without producing marked appreciable results. Several prominent gentlemen of the state and the cause were on the platform, and there were also several women who took an active part in the proceedings. One presided; another prayed; a third read a series of resolutions; a fourth made some business announcements,—and all were listened to with the greatest respect—and their appearance and demeanour in every way commanded respect. One could see that their hearts were in the work; and certainly it is a work in which women who feel called to it should engage without hesitation. Mrs. Livermore was ill and unable to come; but Miss Willard delivered a very practical, fairly logical and highly interesting address on the results of temperance work by women in the west and especially Illinois. There was no straining after mere effect; no turgid and flowery declamation; but the address had a simple eloquence with occasional pathetic appeals or touching descriptions that had a considerable effect upon the audience, judging by its manifestations. On the second Sunday the

VETERAN GEN. NEAL DOW

addressed an immense audience in a beautifully shaded natural amphitheatre, with nothing, as one of the impassioned speakers said, but the "arched panoply of heaven overhead." The General is the same old piece of pretty well dried-up timber and does not seem to have grown any older during the last ten years. I need not allude to the leading features of his address, but at the close he repeated a conversation with an old citizen of Portland who had charged him with having achieved nothing in the suppression of the liquor traffic in this state, and I give his answer in sunstance because it agrees with information I have gathered here from various sources and with what I have seen in a necessarily brief and limited experience,—because it all bears on the vexed question as to whether the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law has been enforced in Maine and has diminished or destroyed the liquor traffic. Gen. Dow reminded his aged interlocutor that before the law in question was passed there were over seven green distilleries in Portland, and that on one occasion a leading wholesale liquor merchant had received in one cargo nearly an acre of rum—the consignment when landed covering in large casks an immense area, and although that particular cargo was an extra large one, the importation of rum was an ordinary affair of trade and of frequent occurrence. Now there is not a single distillery in Portland, and no rum is imported. General Dow admitted that intoxicating liquor can be obtained in Portland more easily than in any other part of the state, but even there it is obtained with the greatest difficulty; and he maintained that there were extensive rural districts with flourishing villages and towns where not a single drop of liquor was sold. I presume the exception for proper medicinal purposes is made. This statement of the General's is corroborated by several with whom I have conversed, and it would appear that in these happy districts public sentiment is so largely against the sale and use of intoxicants that the "traffic" has altogether ceased. At the same time liquor can be obtained in Portland without very much difficulty by those who are often there or by residents "who know the ropes."

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Still the difficulties they encounter and the knowledge of the heavy penalties for selling must have a very great deterring effect; and the comparison between the manœuvring to "get a drop" and the simple act of stepping into a shop and buying what's wanted is significant. The other day a Canadian related to me his experience in Portland and it is interesting when contrasted with what would have been necessary in another state. Being in the Maine metropolis he concluded as much from curiosity about the way in which the law was enforced or rather could be violated as desire or need for stimulant to see if he could get some "Bourbon." A druggist was tried without success; and a hint was given to apply to a leading hotel. This was done, with a presentation of his business card as a sort of guarantee, and the clerk while stating that the house did not sell it thought he might indicate where it could be found. A bell-boy was called and the thirsty traveller conducted by a back-stairs to a room in the basement. Here a spring-door was opened on signal, and he was ushered into a bare, cheerless, rather dirty room, with three or four chairs occupied by young men smoking lazily. A fourth advanced somewhat suspiciously and approaching a thin and common cupboard or sideboard produced a bottle and a glass of water, and took therefor fifteen cents. In Boston or Montreal or Toronto this thing would not have been done in the basement in a secret way. The bar-room of a leading hotel in Portland (had there been no Maine law) would have been convenient, roomy, handsomely furnished; the bar a fine piece of ornamental wood-work, with large mirrors and a gorgeous display of bottles and glasses with all the famous and popular brands, and now and then music would have lent its charms to the place. Instead of one or two slipping slyly down a festive crowd of boon companions would march in, or three or four friends would step in because it was handy and quiet and orderly. The contrast is indeed a great one—and he must be blind who would say that the work of Neal Dow and his friends has been for naught. There is still much to be done in Maine; and the workers are earnest and enthusiastic and determined to persevere. As Old Orchard Beach a man has just come out of prison for nearly a two year's term, to which he was sentenced for selling liquor. He will be more careful in future. The general belief is that at this place intoxicants can be obtained without much difficulty.

THE SEASON

for sea-bathing is now rapidly drawing to a close. The crowds at the hotels are thinning out; each train carries away the invigorated idlers who came here weary and worn out. In another three weeks the glory of the place will have departed, though it for a time remains longer if the weather keeps warm. The best time to come is from the middle of July, according to the warmth of the season, to the first week in August, and stay to the end of the month. Those who desire to make a shorter stay should come here about the first week in August, though the last two weeks if fine give a most pleasant period. The bathing, the beach and the surf have been so great that I abandon some plans for seeing the sights of Portland and its bay, for entering within Boston's intellectual pale, for paying some errant attention to the many attractions of Nan Tasket, of Nan Tucket, and of Biddie Ford, three popular graces of the day, and return to the round of routine and the probably less picturesque scenery on the banks of the Scugog.

Communications.

THE 45th BATT. BAND.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I regret to say that the headquarters of the band of the 45th Batt., established here by the kind consent of the officer commanding, must be removed to some other station if immediate steps are not taken by the townspeople to assist in its maintenance.

The Government, in addition to the ordinary militia equipment, allows $75 annually to each efficient battalion band. This sum is wholly inadequate to meet the expense of new music, arrangement, wear and tear of instruments and instruction.

The officers of the battalion have placed the band at the disposal of the citizens for all non-military purposes for which it has been reasonably required, and are still willing to do so, but they are reluctant by personal solicitation to urge on the townspeople the necessity of the adoption of a more liberal tone towards their band. They, however, leave the matter in the hands of a committee of the citizens with whom they will name an officer to co-operate.

The council cannot grant any municipal aid as certain ratepayers have threatened legal proceedings if the funds of the municipality were appropriated to the assistance of the band;

The services of an excellent master can be procured and the band efficiently instructed and continued at Lindsay if the citizens' committee can raise and pay quarterly the sum of $25 to the teacher. If not I shall be compelled to return the military equipment of the band to battalion headquarters, and place it at the disposal of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding, who has had already more than one application for its location and the assurance of its maintenance in efficiency and good order.—Your obedient servant,

JAMES DEACON,
Br. Lt.-Colonel, 45th Batt., C.M.

Lindsay, 4th Sept., 1879.

THE RECENT THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shaw's Second Letter—A Reply to Mr. Knight.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Holiday absence prevented my addressing you earlier. Mr. Knight's ideas must be very indefinite and crude indeed if he fancies that his half-dozen paragraphs of "that is to say," cover an extenuation sufficient of the very grave charges he has made. Why has he not come right down to the issue? Who is discussing whether the mathematical grouping should include euclid, or whether Mr. Inspector Reazin's opinion is of equal weight with his, or whether setting down euclid and algebra on the 3rd class programme was a mistake? These are questions wide of the point—all rubbish in this connection. And what have the Ontario Convention or my politics or secret societies or old rotten examination papers long buried and forgotten to do with it? Why, sir, there is neither law, logic nor anything else in his bit of limpo. Mr. Knight cannot deny the expression of his willingness on the first day of paper examination to take 33⅓ per cent. on arithmetic and algebra grouped. Mr. Reazin would take arithmetic, algebra and euclid. This is the fact. On the last day but one of the session, Mr. Reazin's view carried at 40 per cent. There was no more about it; and Mr. Knight filled in the reports accordingly. In a few days after he, in a fit of chagrin, I have no doubt, and for a purpose, publicly charges examiners who have made a declaration to the Department to the effect that they will examine candidates without fear, favor or affection, in justice and with impartiality, and some of whom have been in the Board since its organization, with having grouped these subjects for a base and dishonest and unworthy object—to favor certain candidates after their names were made known, and with being inclined to cut candidates low. *Here are the points at issue.* These grave charges I have publicly and emphatically denied on my own part. So soon as I could I sent the following telegram to Mr. Knight:

PORT HOPE, Aug. 9, 1879.

"J. H. Knight, Esq., Inspector, Lindsay,

"Have you said, or do you know, or do you know, or believe, that I have, or that I would mark candidates low, or that I moved the grouping for the purpose assumed in your statement. Please answer at Woodstock. "JOHN SHAW."

The following is from Mr. Knight's prompt reply to the same, by letter:

LINDSAY, Aug. 9, 1879.

"DEAR SIR,—I never said I thought you would cut down candidates nor make any distinction between your own pupils and others. Nor do I think you would intentionally act unfairly to any candidates. . . . Yours truly,

"J. H. KNIGHT.

"John Shaw, Esq., M. A., Woodstock.

Now, sir, I will venture to say that there is not a single reader of THE POST who has read Mr. Knight's letter, and who reads the above, but will say that Mr. Knight's way of presenting the case and raising side issues is inexcusably dishonest. He should, I suppose, to me, have had the manliness to produce this temporary exoneration of very serious charges. With it the matter so far as I am concerned would have lain over until the meeting of the County Council or of a committee of investigation. But rather than do this, he has stepped again into the field of congenial insinuation.

Mr. Editor, if there is a sentence in Mr. Knight's letter no one but one man can understand, and no one can be found to understand *him*, what are we to conclude? If he writes so that extraordinary people cannot fathom his depths, we must conclude that there is one man who is *extra*-extraordinary. This is a hard thing for unbelievers in Mr. Knight to admit. "I have never changed my politics nor joined a secret society for the sake of being with the majority." Pity he has not the straightforwardness to come out like a man and say what he means. I, like other British subjects, have my politics and my societies—church and other—they are the results of deliberate conviction; I have never changed them for the sake of being with the majority. If Mr. Knight insinuates or means that I belong to the one or have changed the other, he means an *untruth for injurious purposes.* Open to the exception for proper medicinal purposes is made. This statement of the General's is corroborated by several with whom I have conversed, and it would appear that in these happy districts public sentiment is so largely against the sale and use of intoxicants that the "traffic" has altogether ceased. At the same time liquor can be obtained in Portland without very much difficulty by those who are often there or by residents "who know the ropes."

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R. S. Porter.

R. S. PORTER

—HAS—

JUST RECEIVED

FULL ASSORTMENT MILLER'S INDESTRUCTIBLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS NOW BOUND IN IRON

(SCOTT'S PATENT.)

This remarkable invention entirely does away with the too frequent complaints that books come to pieces in the student's hands, before they have done reasonable service. The *i