G. H. Bertram.

CHEAP TINWARE

GEO. H. BERTRAM

Has still a portion of his Stock of Tinware unsold, and I can do room for other goods.

WILL SELL A TCOST

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

Copper Bottom Tea Kettles, No. 4	65c.
" " No. 7	75
" " No. 10	90
10 quart Milk Pans, each	18
Q.M. Pint Cups, "	14
Enamelled Steamers	35
Copper Bottom Boilers, No. 4	$1 10
" " No. 10	1 75
Pie Plates, No. 8	8
" No. 9	8
" No. 10	7
Dipper, "	4
Enamelled Kettles, full capacity	
Boiler, full capacity	50
Boiler, 3/4 size	35
Boiler, 1/2 size	25
Boiler, 1/4 size	15

Highest price paid for Beeswax, Deerskins, Sheepskins, Rabbit Skins, Raw Furs, in large and well assorted Stock, cheaper than ever.

GEO. H. BERTRAM.

Sign of the Golden Arch, Lindsay.

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE,

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgage Notes, Drafts Back and Silver bought, and money to Loan on Mortgages. Office in Adams' new block, opposite the Benson House, Kent Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

[illegible]

Canadian Post.

FRIDAY, FRIDAY, SEPT 12, 1879

Circulation 2,175.

GENERAL NOTICE

Once again the time for a general payment of school grants around. The large school money is in process of preparation for the market and will soon be paid. This will put money into circulation at once, and there will be much money in circulation when the harvest sales commence. A considerable quantity of grain will be ready to be shipped upon with little delay.

[illegible] in towns and villages should now make payment of the school dollars put in circulation will near away a great mass of indebtedness. Those who have accounts to them should press upon them at once the advisability of paying appropriately, 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 presses can furnish business men with suitable circulars conveying special hints.

Those who are indebted for subscription 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, for half a dozen men all along the line will easily foot up two or three hundred dollars. We should have a hundred dollars a week from our subscribers during the last four months of this year. We can take it 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. The Post will no longer be a party 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 been 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 business establishments (including The Post) by which the system of yearly accounts was restricted to a yearly period, the advertising and job printing accounts of this office for the six months to 1st of September will shortly be rendered for settlement. It is hoped the response will be satisfactory.

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

THE OUTER DEADLOCK.

The issues of the Quebec legislative council have received much strong and wider condemnation in their passage to-day than was anticipated by anything to dish Joly" was Mr. Chapleau's idea; but he and his friends are surprised and disgusted to learn that the patriotic common sense of the country is not disposed to take their view of the situation. Probably the best thing for Mr. Joly and the very worst thing for the Chapleau ring would be an appeal to the people in consequence of the obstructiveness of the upper house. Moderate Conservatives in the sister provinces are heartily disgusted at the factious and unpatriotic conduct of the opposition, and there is little doubt that a general election would leave these gentry greatly weakened in numbers. Some of the most partisan Tory organs in this province, who seldom or never express on an opinion of their own, have expressed mild disapproval of the Chapleau-Boucherville policy and regretted the stoppage of the supply bill. Public opinion in this province, with the exception of that manufactured in the L. C. Club, almost unanimously condemns the legislative council's conduct, and wonders that that institution whose "usefulness" is not only gone but never existed, is not abolished as speedily as possible. This will no doubt be the result; and the upper houses in the maritime provinces will soon follow. The advisability of retaining a second chamber at Ottawa is an open question; but there can scarcely be two opinions as to the upper houses in the provincial legislatures being altogether an unnecessary expense. Their Quebec lordships are determined to assert their dignity with further resolutions denouncing the Joly government. While the Opposition rather dread the prospect of an appeal to the country they apparently expect to secure the coveted treasury benches by some scheme in which a "dismissal" of Mr. Joly may follow the efforts of the legislative councillors to embarrass him and obtain some pretext for the act.

THE LINDSAY HIGH SCHOOL.

The recent unfortunate failure of the Lindsay High School to pass even one of its fourteen candidates at the central examination in Toronto, has made that institution the subject of much local comment. The surprise and disappointment at the untoward and unsatisfactory result of the last half-year's work in the High School is keen and general; and it is quite evident that the Board of Education will require to give the whole subject of high school tuition and management in all its bearings their most careful consideration. We have on more than one occasion maintained that the standing of our High School was not at all what it ought to be in the interests of the town and the broad section of country tributary to it. We have argued that it ought to be the object of laudable ambition on the part of trustees, teachers and pupils to bring our school up to the rank occupied by those at Port Hope and Whitby; but they have all pottered along in an objectless manner, and the result is a discreditable array of fourteen goose-eggs. We are aware that the standing we speak of could not be attained at a bound. It would take several years of hard, steady, intelligent and united work on the part of all concerned. If the school once got a good reputation it would go on increasing, and the second period of maintaining a high position would not be so difficult, for all the clever boys of the district would be attracted to Lindsay. At present they go off to Port Perry or Whitby; to the injury of our town and school. The first-class high schools draw the brightest boys and young men who mean to do something from an extensive section; and do not depend for material upon their own town alone. Dr. Tassie's fame as school at Oakville, for instance, for years been attended by boys from all parts of the province. As is well known our Lindsay High School has been avoided by those who desire to make the best use of their time and talents. The Lindsay school has in fact stood still for several years, while other schools have been advancing to a fine position.

The practical questions of course are: who is to blame for all this, and what are the remedies? The responsibility can probably be fitly placed on many shoulders. It is not our purpose to go into that part of the question; but we desire very strongly to impress upon the community the urgency of a thorough reorganization and of having it made a prime object to place the school in a way to take a first class position. The duty of the people in the first place is to elect a suitable school board. They have of late years been very remiss in this respect. They have elected to a most important position some of the poorest specimens of humanity any town could be blessed with. Elect an unscrupulous jobber or an ignorant wire-pulling politician to the council if you will, and let him play ducks and drakes with your town finances; but do not entrust such men with the guardianship of the educational interests of the young people, the best years of whose lives will be wasted if they are not placed under the educational advantages they are entitled to have at your hands, and which you have given enough money to secure. One of the most unsatisfactory features in Lindsay's position is the lack of public spirit on the part of many of our leading men by which our educational interests have fallen into the hands of persons totally unfitted to deal with them. We do not apply these terms to all on the Board. There are on it men of experience, practical ability and integrity; and it is to them that we owe whatever there is of a satisfactory nature in our schools. The people can and should make proper selection at the proper time. We do not think that mere literary finish or professional training is a necessary qualification for school trustee; personal fitness should be the sole guide and test; and no one should be allowed to get in as member of a clique or for the purpose of manipulating matters.

Another point is: are the boys and girls of the Lindsay High School as well advanced as pupils of the same age in other schools? Are they not a little behind? Is it not their fault that they are behind? Is the competition among themselves sufficiently keen? Do they go to school determined to excel or merely to put in a good time and have lots of fun? Are they afraid of over-studying? Are the boys and girls less afraid of cigars and candies than they are of "mental strain?"

And the parents, what encouragement do they give? Do they secure regularity of attendance and methodical study? Let them consider what is their measure of responsibility as to failure or success and act accordingly.

We are informed that the Board are considering the propriety of reducing the salaries of the high school teachers as a remedy for the unsatisfactory results to which we have alluded! This would be a most extraordinary proceeding. It would be simply contemptible on the part of the Board to entertain seriously such an idea for a moment. A reduction may be considered at any time on the score of economy; but it would be an insult to propose it on the score of efficiency. A teacher is either efficient or he is not; and if he is not the sooner a decision is arrived at to that effect the better for both parties. This particular phase of the question should be dealt with frankly and in a manly way. The trustees are guardians of certain very important public interest; and they must act accordingly without fear or favor. Their decision should be based simply and solely upon merit. That is our view of the question; and it is a view we purpose pressing upon the community with the hope that the desired improvement in our high school may be effected. Personal considerations and feelings must not have undue weight in view of the larger public interests at stake! As we said before it is not merely a matter of money; though that is of course an influential factor. It is whether we shall have a first-class high school in the town of Lindsay; a school that will rank second to none in the province; that will retain all the clever boys and young men of the county and district; and that will provide the means for a thorough education up to the high school point, and enable the pupils to go up to the university with confidence or set out upon their life-work well equipped.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—London Advertiser "Pinny and John A. have met and compared notes as to the best way of humbugging the people."

Sir Chas. Tupper has been at Halifax and seventy-five dismissals have contemporaneously taken place on that section of the Intercolonial.

The Tory editor in Prince Edward Island has a richer vocabulary than the organist in this town. He calls a co. temporary "a living, headless, featherless Fenian rooster."

Mr. Langevin wishes to cultivate Three Rivers and provide for a few more of his innumerable cousins and uncles and aunts, and so is settling up another post office inspectorship district which will add over $2,000 to the annual salary list.

The spectacle of Dabulmanzie drunk in Natal moves the Mail to remark that somehow civilization and rum seem to go hand in hand down there. This is not surprising when Rum and Bible constituted the unholy alliance that brought the Jingoes into power in England.

A report of a possible vacancy in the Senate leads the Whitby Chronicle to press the claims of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs, though the latter will, according to the Chronicle, be opposed by the influence of the L. C. Club, which will be given in favour of a Toronto man—an old crony of Sir John's, and a prime favorite of the habitues of the Club.

It is stated that the Minister of Education has determined upon reducing the staff of the Ottawa Normal School, and has notified the masters of the mathematical, book-keeping and elocution departments that their services are to be dispensed with. This step is taken as part of the policy that will require more work from the High Schools and collegiate institutes.

Mr. Edward Noice of Minden has been appointed registrar for Haliburton in the place of Mr. S. S. Peck, M.P.P. This will be sufficient answer to the enquiry and attack of the Warder last week. Mr. Noice has been acting registrar for some time, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of his office. The nomination of Mr. Noice was of course made some time ago.

Messrs. Read and Pell, of the English agricultural depression commission, arrived in New York the other day and are by this time probably in Toronto. They will visit important grain centres and producing sections in Canada and the United States. The commission of which they are members comprises a large number of persons from dukes down to doctors, and is broken up into sections of five that will take up particular branches or lines of enquiry.

Terrible news from Afghanistan. The British embassy was attacked by insurgent Afghans and the Ameer being powerless the inmates were killed or massacred after a heroic defence during which several hundred Afghans were killed. The affair has created great excitement; more troops have been ordered out from England; and the corps under Gen. Roberts is to march back to Cabul in a week or two. The British army recently in Afghanistan is, however, greatly weakened by disease, and its transport and commissariat is in a specially bad state.

Toronto has been in a blaze of glory, decorations, illuminations, reviews and enthusiasm over the reception of the Marquis and the Princess and the industrial exhibition. The reception seems to have surpassed anything of the kind in other places, and everything has gone off in splendid style. The city has been crowded to more than its utmost capacity, and the throngs have been distracted between the innumerable attractions of the city. Last night the reception, the cricket matches, the glass men at the exhibition, Major de Winton and the Telegram kidnapping exposition.

Guelph Mercury: "The Tories are very uneasy about Mr. Blake's future course. They have a strong recollection of the way in which he dealt with public affairs and the corruption of their own party while he was in Parliament and they have no desire to see him placed in a position to do so again. They charge him with being a borrower of ideas, a vituperative dreamer, and several other choice epithets. The fact is that they are afraid of him, and he must be of more than ordinary consequence or they would not take such trouble to injure his reputation and character."

Cornwall Freeholder: "Under the National Policy wages have been cut down in all the woollen and cotton mills. Under the National Policy the large woollen mills at Almonte have been completely shut down, and the mills here, at Cobourg, and at Sherbrooke have made large reductions in the number of their hands, thereby throwing out of employment hundreds of men, women and children. Where is that constant employment, and where are those higher wages which were promised by the advocates of the National Policy? No bigger fraud was ever perpetrated upon the people, and now they are keen to avenge it."

The Globe Free Press unwittingly gives Sir John Macdonald a sharp slap in the face in reviewing the recent flattery claims preferred by our American neighbours. It says: "The people of the United States seem to have a very decided preference for English over Canadian diplomacy. It is hard to say whether this is complimentary to us or the reverse, but the fact is there. It might perhaps be accounted for on the ground that Canada has still one or two possessions to give away by the John Macdonald while assisting in the negotiations that led to the Treaty of Washington, and that Brother Jonathan is still in the habit of directing a covetous eye toward these possessions."

The Globe: "The Dominion Government has given another backhander to the farmers, and this time the blow will be felt by those farmers who are the least able to bear it. An export duty of $1 per cord is levied on all shingle-bolts taken out of Canada. To evade this duty it has been the practice of the farmers in sections where cedar is used for shingles to leave their cedar logs uncut and sell them in lengths which would make two, three or more shingles. The Governments has now stepped in and declared that cedar logs so exported are liable to duty as shingle-bolts. The effect is that the farmer will get a dollar a cord less for his cedar, and mayhap will have to submit to still further reduction, because, being unable to export, he is left to take whatever price the Canadian shingle miller may offer him. It's nice to be protected."

Not a little excitement and surprise has been occasioned by the reported attempts to kidnap Mr. Robt. Jaffray and Hon. Geo. Brown. Looked upon at first as unseemly newspaper efforts at the sensational it appears that the gentlemen named had narrow escapes, especially Mr. Jaffray, who had a hard struggle with the villains. The Telegram has been much more enterprising than its morning cotemporaries in reporting these outrages, and has been much more active and skilful than the detectives in ferreting out the kidnappers, who if arrested, will in all probability owe their arrest to the Telegram. Various theories are given for the extraordinary performances. Politics are hinted at, but with little reason; though if it be true that the Hon. Oliver Mowat was to have been carried off the other night it might be well to investigate the U. E. Club butler. Perhaps it was the Panjandrum determined to make it easy for the time when he shall come to occupy the Government House; or it may have been a freak of Phinpe with his little hatchet. The Telegram offers the most probable explanation on the broad hint that it was Mr. G. Id- n Sm- th, a dark designing knave, who has long had his eye on the Senator and the Yonge-st. merchant, and who has openly boasted that he tried on the 5th of June last to do Oliver Mowat to the death. It is high time to place Toronto under the operation of the Blake act and call out the troops if our leading politicians are to be kidnapped. Besides, retaliation might become the order and J. B. Robinson, Burr-Plumb, Senator Macpherson and Mr. Bunting might be spirited away. What a blessing it would be if the pots and the platitudinarian were to be blocked up in some dark and dismal corner until like that one of Crusoe they had forgotten their mother tongue!

LITERARY NOTES.

MACVICAR'S ARITHMETICS.—(Dawson Bros., Montreal.)—We have received primary and advanced arithmetics prepared by Principal MacVicar, the head of the Presbyterian College at Montreal, and published in Dawson's new series of school books. The arithmetic seems admirably adapted for the purposes intended, and we notice some excellent ideas in type and school arrangement.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The enterprising Toronto firm of Belford, Clarke & Co. have added London Society to their reprints of English publications. This magazine of light and entertaining literature is the best of its class issued in the old country and is far ahead of American publications. It is printed from the original plates sent out from London, but we think the Canadian reprints excel the English in the excellence of their work. The July and holiday numbers of London Society have been issued, and are worthy of liberal patronage from those who desire light reading. The Canadian edition is of course much cheaper than the original.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY.—(Rose-Belford Pub. Co., Toronto.)—The September number has been received. It has the usual varied list of contents. "The Ontario Elections" is not by a non-partisan hand, and may be taken with some allowance; "Eckermann and Goethe" by Fidelis; the "Fresh Water Cure," by N. W. Racey; "Messalina Speaks" is one of Rev. C. A. Mulvaney's clever eccentric poetical contributions; "Medical Manias" by Dr. Daniel Clarke, the able superintendent of the Toronto asylum, is instructive; W. D. LeSuer writes a "Few words on Criticism;" Mrs. Frances J. Moore on "Servants and Employers," a hackneyed subject, and a "Woman of New Fangle" writes "Another word or two." "Round the Table" and book reviews are up to the their usual standard. Among the poems we specify as of special interest a somewhat quaint and old-fashioned but graceful contribution from the pen of our talented young townsman, Mr. W. McDonnell, jr., who has found time presumably during long vacation from musty law to pay felicitous court to the muses. We reprint the poem on the first page of this issue. The Monthly is for sale at Porter's.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for September (D. Appleton & Co., New York) opens with the first part of a new novelette by Mrs. Annie Edwardes, whose "Archie Lovell" and "Ought We to Visit Her?" are so well known to readers of popular fiction. The title of the new story is "Vivian the Beauty." Of the general papers, Karl Blind's second paper on "Russian Conspiracies" is probably the most important. There is a very interesting paper by John Esten Cooke, entitled "An Hour with Thackery," relating an interview had with the great novelist in the city of Richmond. The just published "Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun" afford material for a gossipy, semi-historic, semi-biographic paper. Charlotte Adams describes in glowing tints the picturesque and strange aspects of a night in Venice. Mr. James Payn writes amusingly and satirically of the absurd criticisms and ridiculous propositions that certain would-be critics persecute popular writers with. There is an article on Anthony Trollope; a paper comparing recent French and English paintings, to the advantage of the latter; the continuation of the Besant and Rice novel, "The Seamy Side;" and then come the editor's departments, in which new books are reviewed and comments made on current topics.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—(Scribner & Co., New York.) A principal attraction with Scribner will be the chapters of James's new story, "Confidence," now coming out in this magazine. It is bright, clever, entertaining and never drags. This number has quite an educational flavour, there being no less than three essays more or less connected with the subject—Professor Boyesen's illustrated paper on "The Universities of Rome," Mr. W. C. Brownell's exposition of the methods of teaching in "The Art Schools of Philadelphia," and Professor Lounsberry's discussion of the arguments for and against "English Spelling Reform." These, however, are not heavy, but are entertaining as well as instructive. There is a bright illustrated paper on "Signs and Symbols;" a continuation of the articles on Brazil; and a description of "Sandy Hook," all richly illustrated. Then there is a sketch of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, an article on "Pinafore," and a couple of really good short stories, besides any quantity of poetry and editorial notes. It is announced that in the November number Mr. G. W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," will commence a serial story of life in New Orleans. For sale at R. S. Porter's.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay-st., New York, has been received. We note the principal articles:—"Notes from Cyprus" describes its resources, needs, capabilities, and importance to England politically. "Stock-jobbing and the Stock Exchange" gives the origin and history and manner of doing business at the London stock exchange. "St Neot's in Cornwall" brings before us a venerable church, remarkable for its curious stained glass windows, representing various subjects, such as the Creation, and the lives of Noah, St. George and St. Neot, of the latter of whom it is said:

"His father was a Saxon king, St. Dunstan was his teacher,
In famous Oxford he was the first professed preacher
Thus there in schools, by quaintest terms, the sacred themes expounded."

Other articles on "India and the Silver Question," and "Contemporary Literature Readers," besides a new serial, "Godfrey's White Queen," and a continuation of "Resta." The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay-st., N.Y., are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay-st., N. Y. The opening article is entitled "The English Monarchy," and is a review of the fourth volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," with the object of showing that English monarchs exercise a personal influence on the government of the country. "Dean Hook and Bishop Selwyn" are noticed in contrast, both having been earnest workers, with similar interests, though their fields of labour were so widely separated. "Music and Musicians" is a notice of the first volume of Grove's Dictionary of Music, and gives a history of the art and biographical sketches of musicians from the year 1450. "Count Cavour" is a highly interesting sketch of this statesmen in which he is placed for comparison alongside the sketch recently given of Prince Bismarck. "Herefordshire" is a history and description of that county. The review of "Polybius" presents a picture of the Greeks and Romans during the period of the absorption of Greece into the Roman empire. "Glacial Epochs and Warm Polar Regions" is an interesting and intelligible account of the phenomena of alternating periods of heat and cold in the Arctic regions during the tertiary, secondary, and even palæozoic times. "Why is Scotland Radical?" and "The Irish University Bill" are the political articles of the number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The September number some time on our table presents a strong array of novelties, and in fiction is unusually attractive. There are no less than three serial novels by Miss Muloch, William Black and R. D. Blackmore—a marvellous array of imaginative power. "Mary Anerley," Blackmore's new novel, promises to be one of his best efforts, and William Black's yachting romance, "White Wings," is an enchanting story. A novel feature is a ghost story by Howard Pyle, with eight illustrations drawn by the author. Not less striking, though of more stately order, are Mr. Reinhart's admirable pictures illustrating Mrs. Champney's "Newport Society in the last Century." The article is one of unusual interest, relating the period when the French officers—Rochambeau and others—made this garrison town their favorite resort. A spirited lyric, "My Mariner," is accompanied by an equally spirited illustration. In the second paper of Mr. Benjamin's series, "Fifty Year's of American Art," there are beautiful engravings after paintings by well-known artists. In excellence of engraving nothing could be superior to the sixteen papers illustrating Barnet Phillip's interesting paper, "The King Collection of Engraved Gems," recently purchased for the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "Gold Mining in Georgia," takes us into a new and very interesting field, of which little is known. Nearer New York, a pleasing subject for an illustrated paper is found in "The Navesink Highlands." The editorial departments are full of interesting matter. In the "Drawer" is a very amusing burlesque opera-bouffe, entitled "Jonah," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett, with six illustrations. For sale at Porters'.

Communications.

THE RECENT THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I have just seen "Teacher's" letter in your issue of the 12th ult. The writer is quite unfair in representing himself as a Mariposa teacher. We have no teachers in Mariposa that cannot write better English. His statements that our county board passed candidates in 1878 and 1879 incapable of teaching arithmetic to a class in the second reader and that "we have a sufficient supply of teachers in this county" are equally unreliable. We have over thirty teachers who do not hold county board certificates. "Teacher's" letter is proof that all examining boards should recognize the fact that a knowledge of grammar and composition are to say the least as important in a teacher as a knowledge of arithmetic.—Very truly yours, H. REASIN,

Inspector W. Victoria.

THE WEST WINCHISTER TRAGEDY.

Clark Brown kills his father and little sister—His confession.

Robert Brown, a well-to-do and respected farmer, and his daughter Ada, an innocent little girl of some twelve years of age, were literally chopped to death in their own house near West Winchester, on Tuesday evening week. It is stated by Mrs. Brown, that the family consisting of herself, Mr. Brown, her son Clark, Ada, aged twelve, and Winnie, aged eight, were sleeping upstairs, Clark in a room over the main part of the house, the others in the chamber over the kitchen, both chambers having separate stairs. A man having rapped at the front door of the kitchen, her husband went down stairs and was attacked by the man. A struggle ensued. She went down, followed by the youngest girl, and seeing some one struggling with her husband ran out at the back door to give the alarm. The elder of the two girls being the last to come down, was attacked at the foot of the stairs by the man and brutally murdered, her head and shoulders being hacked in a shocking manner in four or five places. The son Clark, who made a similar statement, adds that he ran down the stairs from his room and encountered the strange man just as his father was falling dead; that he tried to shoot the man and seize him, but failed; that the man in passing out met his sister Ada and struck her with the axe, felling her to the floor, and immediately escaped. The brutal deed was performed with Brown's axe, found afterwards near the back kitchen door. No trace of the man can be found, though many have been out searching. Brown was not known to have an enemy. The tragedy created intense excitement. An inquest was held by the coroner, and after a day's enquiry, the son, who was suspected, made a partial confession to a clergyman, and followed it by the following statement before the jury:

CLARK BROWN'S CONFESSION.

"I will tell it for the benefit of others, I am before God to-day the guilty one. What I committed the deed for I do not know. I went up stairs to bed that night as usual, when a thought struck me that I should kill my father. I jumped out of bed, caught my pants, and ran down to the foot of the stairs and put them on, ran to the woodshed, and got the axe, and, God forgive me, went in and rapped on the door, and father came down. As he opened the stairway door, I dealt him a blow on the forehead and think I knocked him down. I made another stroke at him, missed him, and he jumped up and ran into the bedroom. I followed him there, and dealt him several blows in the bedroom. I think he staggered out of the bedroom on his knees. I dealt him a blow on the head. I then turned round and saw my sister Addie about the centre of the room. The prisoner here hesitated and sighed heavily. He said the rest was too bad to tell, but went on. "I struck her and knocked her down. I struck her several blows, then ran up to my room and got a lamp and came down stairs. I ran up the stairway and caught my sister Winnie and carried her down. The weapon used was the axe. I drew the revolver. It would not go off. Concealment is no object with me now. I expect no mercy from myself and from man, but, for God's sake, don't blame my mother or my wife. No one ever said a word to me about the murder. I did it all myself and every one else is innocent. My wife said that night before she went away, "If you get any worse send for me." I told her I would. I am sorry for it, and hope God will forgive me that I did not tell it yesterday. I did not see mother nor any one till after the affair was all over. I am the guilty one and the only one. God have mercy on my soul. I had my socks on during the whole affair. I have told all to the best of my knowledge. Don't blame any one, or have any suspicions. There was not a word spoken during the affair except my father's cries of "murder, murder." I am sorry I did not tell this yesterday. All I have to say is, don't accuse my mother. No one knew anything about it except myself. We always lived agreeably in every respect. I never thought before of committing the crime. I had no motive for doing it. CLARK BROWN.

Signed in the presence of Dr. Blacklock, coroner.

THE VERDICT.

After the statement had been signed and witnessed the prisoner was conducted out of the hall, and the audience requested to retire to allow the jury to consult as to their verdict. After an hour's conference the following verdict was rendered by the jury, the finding being unanimous:—"That one Clark Brown did willfully and with malice aforethought, on the night of September 2nd, 1879, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, or thereabouts, on lot number two, sixth concession of Winchester, kill his father, Robert Brown, and his sister, Adeline Brown, with an axe."

The prisoner was then formally committed to gaol to stand his trial, which will probably take place at the fall assizes, commencing on the 23rd inst.

"GERMAN SYRUP."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. In three years two millions four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that GERMAN SYRUP will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the Canadas and United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to S. Perrin's and ask what he know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

The Political Outlook.

The next presidential campaign will have one important feature—it will virtually express the people's verdict upon the questions at issue between the leading political parties. For behind our government, behind our politicians, behind all the legislative machinery, rings and party organizations, is the real ruler and director of our government—the sovereign people. Every official will be brought before the Inquisition of the people's tribunal, and all proved unworthy will be ignominiously sent home to tend their farms and their own business. The people will endorse nothing whatever, be it a president or a pill, that has not proved itself a genuine article. That the American people have so long acknowledged, by both word and patronage, the genuineness and value of Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies, is proof conclusive that their use fully justifies their discoverer's claims for them. No other proprietary medicines sell so largely. The Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy for all scrofulous, blood, and skin diseases. It has pretty well supercoded the old-time sarsaparillas. The Favorite Prescription has no equal as a remedy for those chronic weaknesses and painful affections peculiar to women. Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated and scarcely larger than mustard seeds, are now the popular laxative and cathartic. Sold by druggists. 1044—1.

It's the Height of Folly

to neglect those premonitory symptoms of chronic ill health which develop themselves in the shape of debility, loss of appetite and sleep, in nervous sensations, dyspepsia, and an irregular state of the bowels. Remedy them by timely measures or dread the worst. Deal summarily with the minor ailments before the greater assails you. Among the resources of the pharmacopœia there is no surer and safer one in cases of debility, nervousness and dyspepsia, than Quinine, provided the remedy is judiciously used. Decisive cures of the above ailments are constantly reduced by small doses frequently repeated. These have the effect of increasing muscular power, improving the appetite and aiding digestion. Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine is an excellent substitute for the ordinary drug, and possesses flavor which renders it peculiarly acceptable. It contains nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the most delicate invalid. Sherry Wine and certain aromatics are combined with the principal ingredient, the whole forming a chemical preparation, harmonious in composition, pleasant in taste, thorough and prompt in action. Besides invigorating the system, aiding digestion and promoting regularity in the habit of body, it relieves depression of the mind, which is an almost invariable forerunner of dyspepsia and nervous debility. It is extremely beneficial in cases of unhealthy fever and is a sure safeguard against these maladies. When buying be particular to ask for the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman. Sold by all druggists. 1041-3.

—Edward Thickpenny, the Markham murderer, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Kingston Penitentiary, attempted to kill himself Saturday morning week. He managed to conceal an old knife about his clothing, and shortly before the muster for breakfast drew the knife across his throat several times, inflicting a couple of deep gashes. He was found a few seconds afterwards lying in a pool of blood on the floor. His wounds were dressed, and at last accounts he was reported to be very weak from loss of blood, but it is thought he will survive.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, LINDSAY, Sept. 11, 1879.

Business and Produce.

We have no change to note in local quotations except a slight improvement in Barley and a decline in Oats, of which there is a large crop. Prices are not yet settled, although fair delivery of grain has already commenced. The London Economist says that all accounts respecting the harvest operations well nigh throughout Europe tend to prove that there will be an increasing demand for American wheat. In Southern Russia and Roumania not more than half the average crop appears to have been secured. This is corroborated by the following from the last weekly review in the Mark Lane Express, cabled the other day:—"The damage done is irreparable. No subsequent weather can prevent the outcome of this season's wheat crop proving the most disastrous in quality and quantity. Happily the weather the last day or two has been well suited to harvest operations. Many fields are still quite green, while in others, wheat, though more forward, is a bad color. Root crops are more choked with weeds. Potatoes have gone from bad to worse. In fact, in no single instance can agricultural prospects be said to have improved during the past fortnight. In consequence of foreign supplies the bad weather had little effect on the wheat trade. The utmost that can be said is that in occasional instances needy buyers have submitted to an advance of 1s. per qr., and even that was obtained with difficulty. It is estimated that similar agricultural disasters ten years ago would have entailed an advance of 10s. per qr. The supply for the moment has completely distanced the demand, owing to the enormous outward movement from American Atlantic ports. The trade, however, cannot be expected to remain in its present inert condition for any length of time, and a marked advance may be expected when the attention of buyers, now engrossed by excessive arrivals, is given to the fact that taking into consideration the diminished acreage sown and the wretched results of the home crop, the amount of foreign wheat required to supplement our deficiency is something like 4,000,000 qrs. more than is required in ordinary seasons. There has been but little change in feeding stuffs. Barley fairly maintains last Monday's quotations; maize and oats slightly favoured sellers." There are some bright crop reports from the old world. A despatch from Geneva announces that the harvest in western Switzerland and Ain in France has been successfully garnered. It is abundant and excellent, and it is calculated that Switzerland will require 300,000 double centners of foreign corn less than last year. This is comparatively a small matter.

Barley Prospects.

Messrs. Irwin & Sloan of Oswego, in their circular of Wednesday last, offer the following comments on the present position of the barley trade, and its prospects during the coming season. It may be well to note, says the Mail, from whom we copy, that the prices at which they say we should be able to sell Canadian barley in Oswego and New York would admit of about 50c. per bushel being paid in Toronto:—"The movement of barley is likely to be fully two weeks later this year than in 1878. Our receipts last year of new crop barley were 12,200 bushels in August and 70,000 bushels up to September 10th. No receipts this year in August, and very little is likely to arrive by September 10th. The crop of the North-west of New York state and of Canada exceeds that of last year, and the average quality is better. No. 2 is now selling at Chicago at 70c. and extra No. 3 at 68c. with a downward tendency. Nothing has been done in Eastern markets to establish values, but we think that good Canada barley should be bought so as to admit of sale in New York at 90c.; or say 72c. in Oswego. At this price maltsters will, in our judgment, buy with freedom and a steady demand be maintained. The export trade has not yet developed. There is some enquiry for heavy two-rowed State, but the samples of Canadian that we have received up to this time are too light weight for the English market. Our enquiries relative to the export demand lead to the conclusion that it will not be wanted to any extent at 65c. in bond in New York. Should anything transpire to change these views, we shall promptly advise. Canal freight now 5c. on barley to New York."

The Price of Barley.

We take the subjoined observations concerning the price of barley from the Napanee Standard, and while we agree with the views about early selling we regret that it did not explain how it is that the N. P. will not furnish a better price this year. Surely the Canadian barley-field is no longer 15c. below the American barley-field. This subject must receive further consideration. In the meantime the Standard's review is interesting: "At this season of the year the farmers are naturally anxious to settle the difficult question as to what price they may reasonably expect for barley. There is always more or less uncertainty about the prices of grain, owing to market reports and crop reports emanating from interested quarters. For this reason we are diffident about urging parties to sell our hold; but this much we will say, that in nine cases out of ten the farmer who sells every year comes out in the end as well off as the farmer who holds, and this year the prospects are that holding over the barley crop will be a foolish proceeding on the part of any one, because the prospect of high prices is not good. In the first place the crop in Canada is an average one, but the colour is not bright. Then the California crop is an excellent one and has been harvested very bright. Reports place the surplus at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels, which can be laid down in New York at 65 cents per bushel. In the Western States the crop is large and well saved. In New York State the yield is good and the quality fair. Therefore the United States is pretty well supplied, and the only thing in favour is the popularity of Bay of Quinte barley, which will enable our buyers to place a good deal there somewhere near the price of California barley in New York, whatever that may be. The English market is open to us, but here we have to consider the effect of the German crop, which is rather under an average one and can be laid down in England at a comparatively low rate. In all probability a large shipment from Canada to England will take place, and for that market it is important that the grain be thoroughly cleaned in order to realize the highest price. The crop in England is by measurement and not by weight, consequently the price in this market is ranged according to weight. In other words, the two pounds the maltster can get into a measure is less by duty, so that every extra pound the barley can be made to weigh adds so much to the price. Our farmers should prepare for this by cleaning their barley thoroughly, so that all beards, chaff, straw, etc., are removed, as the prices given by our buyers this year will be to a certain extent graded by the number of pounds to the bushel that the barley weighs.

Brighter Lumber Prospects.

The lumber interest is so important an interest, especially for this section, that we are sure our readers will peruse with gratification the subjoined remarks of the Monetary Times on the "brightening prospects of lumber." The Monetary Times is a trustworthy authority and as our ablest commercial paper its statements can be accepted as having a good foundation, and it is not disposed to form extravagant expectations:—"A gradual revival of the lumber trade, coincident with a good harvest and fair prices, opens a better prospect for the future. The foundation of a country's prosperity is what it annually produces and can find a remunerative market for. With a good harvest we have more to sell, and when to this increase is added the difference between fair and poor prices, a great increase in the annual wealth of the country is insured. In England, the greatest wheat importing country, and in Russia, a great wheat exporting country, the crop is deficient, while France, Germany and Italy are importing wheat to a considerable extent. The facts go far to guarantee fair prices. Fortunately, the supply is equal to the demand; the American surplus being exceptionally large. While excessive prices will be avoided, fair and remunerative rates seem to be assured. The revival of the lumber trade, according to the reports that come from one of the great lumbering centres, seems to have fairly commenced. From the Ottawa region come accounts of the rapid sale of lumber for some weeks past. The immense piles that recently encumbered the yards in the neighbourhood of the Chaudiere have, the Gazette d'Ottawa states us, been nearly cleared off by the action of American buyers; steamers, bateaux and barges have been busy shipping this lumber for the American market. Many mills are running without interruption day and night. Every day gangs of lumbermen have been sent to the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries; the movement, which ordinarily commences in September, having set in considerably earlier this year. The active demand for labour has already had the effect of raising the wages of the shantymen. Several American capitalists have