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CHAS. D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Canadian Post.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

Hotels.

BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. E. BENSON Proprietor. Only first-class House in town. 1019-1y.

ALBION HOTEL, MANILLA STATION. CHRIS THOMAS Proprietor. Excellent accommodation for man and beast—stage office in the house. Only a few rods from the station. Charges moderate. 1001-1y.

NIPISSING HOTEL, E. C. EDWARDS Proprietor, LORNEVILLE, Ont. Opposite the Station of the Nipissing and Midland Railway. First class accommodation. Meals served on the arrival of all trains. 1030-1y.

SEAGRAVE HOTEL, W. S. LATIMER Proprietor. Excellent accommodation for man and beast. Stocked with the best brands of liquors. Fishing parties supplied with guns, ammunition, and boats. Charges moderate.—1047-1y.

MANSION HOUSE, LINDSAY, Ontario, opposite the Union Station of the Victoria and Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railways. J. S. MCCARTHY, Proprietor. Re-modelled. First-class sheds and stabling. 994-1y.

ONTARIO HOTEL, Beaverton, A. McKINNON Proprietor. First class accommodation for commercial men and the public in general. A free bus to the house meets all trains. A good livery with first class rigs always on hand. Attentive hostler. 1033-1y.

MANSION HOUSE, corner Colborne and Francis streets, Peterboro' Falls, NORMAN PROPHET Proprietor. New brick hotel, stocked with choicest liquors. First-class accommodation for commercial men and the public in general. Free bus from and to all trains and boats. 1047-1y.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Victoria Road, PATRICK FOX Proprietor. Only hotel handy to the offices; good accommodation always supplied with the best brands of wine, liquors and cigars. Stall room attached; only hotel in village within reach of the station; good livery in the town. 1042-1y.

ROYAL HOTEL, LINDSAY. This hotel lately occupied by Mr. Hackett, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, furnished with the best of beds and bedding, and the table is unsurpassed. Every attention to the comfort of guests. Stabling attached. THOMAS MCCONNEY. 1006-1y.

Business Cards.

ELIAS BOWES, Auctioneer for the County of Victoria and Peel. Charges moderate. Address Omemee, P. O. Ont. 1006-1y.

P. A. MITCHELL, Licensed Auctioneer, County Victoria, Agent for the Paris Marble Works, Lindsay. Orders promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Address Omemee, Ont. 1043.

D. ROSS, Auctioneer for Eldon, Garden, and North Riding of Ontario. Special attention to Sales of Stock. Dates can be booked at the Post Office, Beaverton, or Port Perry.

P. H. M'MASTER, Practical Saw-Hammerer, LINDSAY, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN. JACOB BARNES, Woodville, Ont., Manufacturer of CISTERN and WELL PUMPS.

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

Livery Stables.

CUNDALL'S LIVERY STABLES, YORK STREET, LINDSAY.

WORKMAN'S LIVERY STABLE. BRIAN DONOLE 1006-1y.

H. WORKMAN & SON, Proprietors.

TO PASSENGERS. Passengers can be met on the cars by notice being given to the Conductor on the road, or at the Tanner Vanderbilt House, Lindsay. Moderate charges. Orders left at office on Colborne street will receive prompt attention. WORKMAN & SON.

Educational.

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Lindsay, Ontario. Classes resumed on Monday, Sept. 2nd.

Dentistry.

H. READ D.D.S., L.D.S., Graduate of Toronto Dental College. Office—Kent-st., Lindsay. Over Dr. Lee's Drug Store. Entrance by Doctor's Office. Lindsay, Dec. 1st, 1878.

Architects & Surveyors.

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

JAMES DICKSON, P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, &c., Agent for the Canada Loan and Savings Company, head office, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN. Residence and address, Pontefract Falls, Ont. 936-1y.

HOGG & KAINS, Architects, Engineers, and Provincial Land Surveyors. Designs, Drawings Plans, Specifications, Estimates of cost and details of all descriptions of work made out accurately and promptly on application. Disputed boundary lines intersected to use for adjustment will receive prompt and careful attention. Offices: Over Mr. Bell's store, lately occupied by Mr. Ketchum. 906-1y.

A. J. HOGG, C. E. T. KAINS, C. E., P. L. S.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds	18,000,000
Invested in Canada	350,000
Yearly Income, over	3,000,000
Daily Income	10,000

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

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Has been introduced into Canada, and particular attention is paid to this branch of the business. For particulars and to effect insurances apply to R. SPIER, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. 1006-1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Conveyancing and Collecting.

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

INSURANCE

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

$46,000,000.

Capital and accumulated funds represented, $46,000 deposited with Dominion Government for sole security of Canadian policy holders.

Tickets for sale to all parts.

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

R. A. WALLIS,

Office on first flat in from house over Mr. Dobson's Grocery Store, entrance on William Street. 1018 1y

James B. Knowlson.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE

THE PHŒNIX OF LONDON,

Established in England in 1782 and in Canada in 1804 devoted exclusively to Fire Insurance.

The Western Fire and Marine Assurance Co., of Toronto,

A leading home institution. Capital and Assets over $87,000,000 two millions of dollars.

The Queen Insurance Co., of Liverpool and London,

A well known reliable British Company.

The Standard Life Insurance Co., of Edinburgh Scotland,

Established in 1825. In extent funds, over $36,000,000 twenty five millions of dollars. Annual income nearly $4,000,000 four millions of dollars. This Company having lately decided to invest in Canada, the premiums received from Canadian policy holders, have adopted a table of rates for Canada that will compare favorably with any other responsible company. Terms and conditions of policies of the most liberal kind.

Insurances may be effected on any of the above Fire Companies at rates as low as the value of the risk will admit, on application to the undersigned.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate securities at low rate of interest.

JAS. B. KNOWLSON, Lindsay. July 19 1879. 1030.

Money to Loan.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.

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

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

W. A. SHERWOOD.

Marble Works.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Dealer in and manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES And all descriptions of Marble & Granite Work.

STONE CUTTER.

All kinds of stone for building purposes cut to order, on shortest notice.

Charges Moderate. Terms Reasonable.

Cor. of Wellington and Cambridge sts., LINDSAY, ONT.

JOSIAH PERRIN, (Successor to Patterson & Perrin,) is prepared to do all kinds of

Marble and Stone Cutting

in the same superior style for which the old firm was celebrated. The shop is in charge of a thoroughly competent marble cutter, and Mr. Perrin therefore attends personally to the selecting of orders.

FIRST-CLASS WORK. REASONABLE RATES.

Works, Cambridge-st., opposite the Packing House, Lindsay.

Lumber.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

Of all kinds, suitable for building and other purposes, can be had cheap in quantities of 20,000 feet and upwards; also

SHINGLES

Of any grade. The season to be delivered at any point.

BOBCAYGEON LIME.

Also a large quantity of Lime from the now celebrated Bobcaygeon kiln.

Orders for Lumber and Lime can be left with Mr. S. WALKER, at the yard, below Poe's Mill, Lindsay.

M. HOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at his

LUMBER YARD, LINDSAY,

ON BANK OF RIVER EAST SIDE WILLIAM ST. IN REAR OF WOOLLEN FACTORY.

All kinds of

Lumber, Shingles, Scantling, Lath, Flooring, Joist, Pickets, Plank

all width and lengths or cut to order on the shortest notice, Manufactured in Gang Mill by

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls

A. W. PARKINS, Agent, Office opposite Woollen Factory. 1002-1y

E. Gregory.

EDMUND GREGORY HAS JUST RECEIVED A

CHOICE STOCK

OF

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Brown Table Lamps, Tubular Lanterns, Chimneys, Madder, Indigo, Cochineal, &c.

Cor. Kent & William Streets, LINDSAY.

Sept. 20th, 1879.

Photography.

PHOTOGRAPHS, $1 PER DOZEN,

Scott & Andrus

Will take good Photos and will finished for $1 00 per DOZEN.

UNTIL 1st JANUARY, 1880.

No Extra Charge for Groups

A CALL SOLICITED. 93

Rooms over E. Gregory's Drug Store, Cor of Kent & Wm. Sts., Lindsay. Oct 7, 1879

Mrs. B. F. Jewett

OYSTERS, OYSTERS

Fresh OYSTERS

Of the choicest brands always on hand and served up in any style desired.

CHOICE FRUITS

Of all kinds in season.

CONFECTIONERY

From the best Canadian and American manufacturers constantly on hand.

Canned Fish, Fruit, Jellies, &c., Of every description. Agent for Crawford's Pure Teas.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board.

Mrs. B. F. JEWETT

Lindsay, Oct 8th, 1879. 1048.

John McTaggart, Kirkfield.

JOHN MCTAGGART, KIRKFIELD, Commissioner in B. R., Conveyancer Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., drawn on short notice.

MONEY TO LOAN

At a low rate of interest, on good farm security and on easy terms of repayment; either on sinking fund system, or on straight loan. A yearly payment of $105.70 will pay off a mortgage of $1,000 principal and interest in 20 years.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in the following reliable companies:

THE LANCASHIRE, Capital	$10,000,000
STANDARD, "	3,000,000
LEICESTER, RISK, "	600,000

And the ONTARIO MUTUAL of London, Ont.

The Celebrated Wilson A Lockman Sewing Machines for sale.

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT

Kirkfield, Feb. 5, 1879. 1015

Lindsay Woollen Mills.

LINDSAY

WOOLLEN MILLS.

A large stock of

Full cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Call and examine Prices, &c.

Roll Carding, Dyeing, Fulling and Cloth-Dressing

Done on the shortest notice.

Cash for Wool the year round.

MANUFACTURING DONE AS USUAL.

WALLACE & DUDAS.

Lindsay, Nov 19, 1879. 1054.

W. M. Robson.

TEAS TO SUIT THE TIMES AT THE

LINDSAY TEA HOUSE

JUST RECEIVED A TON OF TEA

Bought at the old prices, comprising in part that justly popular Japan Tea sold at 75c. for one dollar for the last two years with entire satisfaction to all purchasers. Also the

Finest Young Hyson, Pinguejuan, Gunpowder, Congous, Orange Pekoes,

with all the intermediate variety of Teas, kept in stock, and offering the closest prices, which we will be pleased to prove to the public on trial.

OUR SUGARS

Consist of good preserving Sugar, 13 lbs. for $1.00; Coffee Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1.00, Extra Bright Sugar, 10 lbs. for $1.00; Standard Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs. $1.00, with Pulverized Loaf and other grades.

OUR STAPLE STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE, consisting of fine GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CHINA, CROCKERY & EARTHENWARE CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS, and will be found always of the Best Quality and sold at the lowest Prices.

In addition we have added a large stock of the PUREST BREWERY (unsweetened), both cask and extracted, put up in neat quart packages for family use. Miscellaneous Stock, Vegetables, Coal Oil, Brooms, Pails, Woodenware, &c., &c., which we will be pleased to forward to order at shortest notice. Note the address, Lindsay Tea House.

W. M. ROBSON,

1046. Kent-st., West, Lindsay.

Canadian Land Co.

FARM LANDS

IN

DYSART

And other Townships in the

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON

And Lots in the

Village of Haliburton

The terminus of the

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

For sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

C. J. BLOMFIELD,

Manager Canada Land and Emigration Company. 1040 Haliburton.

Farms for Sale.

FIRST-CLASS FARM TO RENT. The half Lot 19, 9th con. OPS, 100 acres; good farm, shed, and house, well fenced. Everything complete. In a high state of cultivation. Reasonable terms. JAS. J. HEEHAN, Lindsay P. O. or on the premises. Ops, Oct. 8, 1879. 1048-tf.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Consisting of the south half of Lot 11, in the 1st concession of Laxton, and the west half of Lot 11 in the 2nd concession of Laxton. The two parcels contain 188 acres; 35 acres of it are cleared, good hardwood timber on the remainder; good frame barn, 50x60 feet; underground stables full size of barn; good log and frame houses; well watered with boiling springs. Will be sold cheap and time given on half the money. For further particulars apply to WM. RODEN, Victoria Road. Oct. 10th, 1879. 1047-tf.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE. Will be sold at a bargain. Lot 27, con. 3, Fenelon, containing 74 acres; also the south-west quarter of lot 8, in 2nd con., 50 acres; 100 acres cleared, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation; balance mixed timber; log house, frame barn, young orchard, two good wells; 25 acres fall wheat, 30 well cultivated for spring crop, 30 in meadow, balance in pasture. All can be sown and cut with machinery. Will be sold on easy terms, in block or in two parcels, to suit purchaser. For particulars address THOMAS REA, Glenarm P.O., Co. Victoria, Ont. 1047-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, cheap and on easy terms of payment, four excellent farms in the Township of Verulam, viz.:

West part Lot 26, in 5th Concession, 110 acres, about 60 acres cleared, 30 acres summer fallowed.

East half Lot 26, in 5th Concession, 87½ acres, about 60 acres cleared.

East half Lot 24, in 3rd Concession, 130 acres, about 25 acres cleared.

East half Lot 18, in 1st Concession, 112 acres, about 80 acres cleared, 36 acres summer fallowed.

These are all excellent farms. Terms, one-third down, and time for balance as may be agreed on. For full particulars apply to the owner

E. D. ORDE, Lindsay.

Lindsay, 18th Sept, 1879. 1045-tf.

FARMING LANDS IN SANILAC HURON AND PRESQUE ISLE CO'S MICHIGAN.

For Sale by ALLARDT & GERVIT, At the Land Office of M. H. ALLARDT, Detroit, Port Huron, Michigan, Forestville, Sanilac Co.

For Sale or To Let.

TO LET A Good Comfortable Brick House to let, within one minute's walk of the Market House. Rent, moderate. 1013-tf. THOS. FEE.

FARM FOR SALE at a bargain.—E ½ Lot 22, in 5th Con. Verulam, containing 100 acres; 60 cleared. For further particulars, apply to NORMAN GILLIES, Cambray. 1032-13pd tf.

DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING FOR SALE AT CAMERON.—Or to LET.—A well fitted up Brick House, 24x32, a garden of ½ acre and orchard; never-failing well of water. For further particulars apply to PHILIP NORTHCOTT, Cameron.—Nov. 26, 1879.—1055-8.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—East half of Lot 9 in 8th Con. of Eldon, containing 100 acres. There are about 30 acres cleared and 15 acres of slash. The soil is a clay loam, and the cleared portion is in an excellent state of cultivation. Terms, liberal. For further particulars apply to G. MCPHERSON, Beaverton.—Aug. 19, 1879. 1040.

FOR SALE OR TO LET in the Town of Lindsay, a Fine Brick House and Premises, on one acre of land, three Lots well fenced; situated on King and St. David Streets. Excellent water, good cellar, good stable. Will be sold cheap or rented at a moderate rate. For further particulars apply to JOHN GLENNY, Little Britain, Ont. Little Britain, May 22nd, 1879.—969-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—W hl Lot 24, Con. 3, Verulam, containing about 118 acres, 20 acres cleared, about 40 acres good hardwood timber, the balance mixed timber. The soil is good. There is a good cedar log house, good well and pump, a young orchard planted out on the premises, situated about 3 miles from Fenelon Falls. For particulars apply to THOMAS ELLIS, Fenelon Falls, or HENRY MELDRUM, Flesherton, Executors for the late Wm. Meldrum. 1036-tpd.

FOR SALE.

A number of IMPROVED FARMS for sale very cheap in the Township of TINY, in the County of Simcoe; SEVERAL FARMS for sale in the Townships of MONAGHAN, OTONABEE and ASHBURNHAM; and BUILDING LOTS for sale in LINDSAY; TWO STORES and TWO DWELLING HOUSES to RENT. For particulars apply to

J. E. DIXON.

Dec. 17, 1879.—1050-tf. Barrister, &c., Lindsay.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—One being W ½ LOT 10 IN 5th CON., EMILY, containing 100 acres more or less; over 50 acres cleared and under cultivation and well fenced; balance dry cedar. Good log house, barn 36x60, stable, 28x30. This is a first-class farm, is within 2½ miles of the leading road three miles east of Downeyville.

Also E ½ OF 13, IN 5th CON., EMILY, containing 100 acres, 75 acres cleared, balance cedar and mixed bush. A small log house and good log stable. The farm is well fenced, cultivated, and watered with a never-failing spring. This farm is better known as the Bryan's Farm, and is within a mile of Omemee bridge on a leading road. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JEREMIAH SHEA, Downeyville P.O. Dec. 19, 1879.—57-tf.

DIPPLER. I will sell (Fred Dippler's patent) the right of county for a township, the right that will pump or lift water, milk and fluids, leaving the skin of milk, cream and butter; also instructions for producing a hundred pounds of butter in half an hour or smooth face. Address, inclosing stamp, Box, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 50 miles from Ottawa.

Town.

A CHRISTMAS QUESTION IN

HARD TIMES.

HOW TO MAKE A

HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT

AT A

SMALL EXPENSE?

THE ANSWER WILL BE FOUND —AT—

BOWES'

—ON AND AFTER—

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Tempting Array OF Really Useful & Ornamental Presents AT

HALF PRICE AND UP.

BOWES',

BIGELOW'S Old Stand, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Dec. 18, 1879. 1049.

W. A. SHERWOOD.

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

From life or photographs. Orders solicited. Charges moderate.

STUDIO over Jas. Watson's store, corner of Kent and William-sts., Lindsay. Entrance on William-st.—985.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

Sound over all waters, reach out from all islands,
The chorus of voices, the clapping of hands;
Sing hymns that have come down by the stars of the moon,
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born!
With glad jubilations
Bring hope to the nations!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun.
Rise, hope of ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one.

Sing the bridal of nations! with chants of love
Sing out the war vulture and sing in the dove
Till the hearts of the peoples keep time in accord,
And the voice of the world is the voice of the Lord!
Clasp hands of the nations
In strong gratulations;
The dark night is ending and the dawn has begun.
Rise, hope of the ages, rise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one.

Blow bugles of battles, the marches of peace;
East, west, north and south let the long quarrel cease:
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God and good will to man!
Hark! joining in chorus
The heavens bend o'er us!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun.
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one.

J. G. WHITTIER.

A ROMANCE OF MID-OCEAN.

OR, A MUTINOUS CREW OUTWITTED.

A well told Sea Story.

[BY A NEW AND UNKNOWN AUTHOR.]

[Continued from last week.]

Chapter XIX.

All the spare were safe still. The lee braces had been let go, the helm put up and the ship was racing before a hurricane as furious as a tornado, heading south-east, with a wilderness of foam boiling under her bows.

This, then, was the real gale which the thunder-storm had been nearly all night bringing up. The first gale was but a summer breeze compared to it.

The clouds lay like huge fantastic rolls of sheet lead upon the sky; in some quarters of the circle drooping to the water line in patches and spaces inky-black. No fragment of blue heaven was visible; and yet it was lighter than it had been when I went below.

The ensign, half-masted, roared over my head; the sea was momentarily growing heavier, and as the ship pitched she took the water in broad sheets over her forecastle.

The terrible beating of the mizzentop sail was making the mizzen-mast jump like a piece of wahoo. Although deafened, bewildered and soaked through with the screaming of the gale, the thunder of the torn canvas, and the spray which the wind tore out of the sea and hurled through the air, I still preserved my senses; and perceiving that the mizzentop-mast would go if the sail were not cut rid of, I crawled on my hands and knees to the foot of the mast and let go the remaining sheet.

With appalling force and instantaneously the massive chain was torn right through the sheave-hole, and in less time than I could have counted ten, one half the sail had blown into the maintop and the rest streamed like the ends of whip-cord from the yard.

I crawled to the foremost of the poop to look at the main-mast; that stood steady; but while I watched the foremast the foresail went to pieces, and the leaping and plunging of the heavy blocks upon it made the whole mast quiver so violently that the top-gallant and royal-mast bent to and fro like a bow strung and unstrung quickly.

I waited some moments, debating whether or not to let go the foretop-sail sheets; but reflecting that the whole force of the wind was kept away from it by the maintop-sail, and that it would certainly blow to pieces if I touched a rope belonging to it, I dropped on my hands and knees and crawled away aft again.

"I saw it coming!" roared the boson in my ear. "I had just time to sing out to Cornish to slacken the lee braces and to put the helm hard over."

"We shall never be able to run!" I bellowed back. "She'll be poped, as sure as a gun, when the sea comes! We must heave her to while we can. No use thinking of the foretop-sail—it must go!"

"Look there!" shouted Cornish, dropping the spokes with one hand to point.

There was something indeed to look at; one of the finest steamers I had ever seen, brig-rigged, hove to under a main stay-sail. She seemed, so rapidly were we reeling through the water, to rise out of the sea.

She lay with her bowsprit pointing across our path, just on our starboard bow. Lying as she was, without way on her, we should have run into her had the weather been thick, as surely as I live to say so.

We slightly starboarded the helm, clearing her by the time we came abreast by not more than a quarter of a mile. But we dared not have hauled the ship round another point; for with our braces all loose the first spilling of the sails would have brought the yards aback, in which case, indeed, we might have called upon God to have mercy on our souls, for the ship would not have lived five minutes.

There was something fascinating in the spectacle of that beautiful steamship, rolling securely in the heavy sea, revealing as she went over to starboard her noble, graceful hull to within a few feet of her keel. But there was also something unspeakably dreadful to us to see help so close at hand and yet of no more use than had it offered a thousand miles away.

There was a man on her bridge and others doubtless watched our vessel unseen by us; and God knows what sensations must have been excited in them by the sight of our torn and whirling ship blindly rushing before the tempest with her sails in rags, the half-hoisted ensign bitterly illustrating our miserable condition and appealing with a power and pathos no human eye could express for help which could not be given.

"Let us try and heave her to now!" I shrieked, maddened by the sight of this ship whirling away on our quarter. "We can lie by her until the gale has done and then she will help us, I think."

But the boatswain could not control the wheel alone; the blows of the sea against the rudder made it hard for even four pairs of hands to hold the wheel steady. I rushed to the companion and bawled for the steward, and when, after a long pause, he appeared, no sooner did the wind hit him than he rolled down the ladder.

I sprang below and hauled him up by the collar of his jacket, and drove him with both hands up to the wheel.

"Hold on to those spokes!" I roared. And then Cornish and I ran staggering along the poop.

"Get the end of the starboard main-brace to the capstan!" I cried to him. "Look alive! ship one of the bars ready!"

And then I scrambled as best I could down on the main-deck, and were floundering forward through the water that was now washing higher than my ankle, to the foretop-sail halliards, which I now let go.

Crack! whiz! away went the sail, strips of it flying into the sea like smoke.

I struggled back again on to the poop but the violence of the wind was almost more than I could bear; it beat the very breath out of me; it stung my face just as if it were filled with needles; it roared in my ears; it resembled a solid wall, it rolled me off my knees and hands; and obliged me to drag myself against it bit by bit by whatever came in my road to hold on.

Cornish lay on the deck with the end of the main-brace in his hands, having taken the necessary turns with it round the capstan.

I laid my weight against the bar and went to work, and scrambling and panting, beaten half dead by the wind, and no more able to look astern without protecting my eyes with my hands than I could carry any object in a room full of blinding smoke, I gradually got the main-yard round, but found I had not the strength to bring it close to the mast.

I saw the boatswain speak to the steward, who left the wheel to help me with his weight against the capstan-bar.

I do think at that moment that the boatswain transformed himself into an immovable figure of iron. Heaven only knows from what measureless inner sources he procured the temporary strength; he crouched his tender, soft-skin muscles of his hands rose like bulbs as he hung to the wheel and pitted his strength against the blows of the sea were the rudder.

"The boatswain! a true sailor! a true Englishman! Well would it be for sailors were there more of him! Hence, ye cowards, ye cowards of land, honest labor, noble self sacrifice, and they magnificently performed!

The seas struck the ship heavily as she rounded to. I feared that she would have too much head sail to lie close, for the foresail and foretop-sail were in ribbons—they might answer enough canvas when coupled with the foretop-mast staysail to make her pay off, we having no after-sail set to counteract the effect of them.

However, she lay steady, that is as the compass goes, but rolled fearfully, wallowing deep like a ship half full of water, and shipped such tremendous seas that I constantly expected to hear the crash of the galley stove in.

I now shaded my eyes to look astern; not hoping, indeed, to see the steamer near, but expecting at least to find her in sight. But the horizon was a dull blank: not a sign of the vessel to be seen, nothing but the rugged line of water, and the nearer deep dark under the shadow of the leaden pouring clouds.

Chapter XXII.

In bringing the ship close to the wind in this terrible gale, without springing a spar, we had done what I never would have believed practicable to four men, taking into consideration the size of the ship and the prodigious force of the wind; and when I looked aloft and considered that only a few hours before the ship was carrying all the sail that could be put upon her, and that three men had stripped her of it and put her under a close-reefed maintop-sail fit to encounter a raging hurricane, I could not help thinking that we had a right to feel proud of our endurance of spirit.

There was no difficulty now in holding the wheel, and had no worse sea than was now running been promised us, the helm might have been lashed and the vessel lain as comfortably as a smack with her foresail over to windward.

The torn sails were making a hideous noise on the yards forward, and as there was no earthly reason why this clamor should be suffered to last, I called to Cornish to get his knife ready and help me to cut the canvas away from the jack-stays. We hauled the canvas taut to steady the yards and then went aloft, and in ten minutes severed the fragments of the foresail and topsail, and they blew into the air like paper and were carried nearly half a mile before they fell into the sea.

The wind was killing aloft, and I was heartily glad to get on deck again, not only to escape the wind but on account of the fore-mast and top-gallant mast, both of which had been nearly tried and now rocked heavily as the ship rolled, and threatened to come down with the weight of the yards upon them.

But neither Cornish nor I had left in us strength enough to stay the masts more securely; our journey aloft and our sojourn on the yards, and our fight with the wind to maintain our hold had pretty well done for us; and in Cornish I took notice of that air of lassitude and dull indifference which creeps upon shipwrecked men when worn out with their struggles, and which resembles, in its way, the stupor which falls upon men who are perishing of cold.

It was fair, however, since I had had some rest, that I should now take a spell at the wheel, and I therefore told Cornish to go to the cabin lately occupied by Stevens, the ships carpenter, and turn in, and then crawled aft to the poop and desired the boatswain to go below and rest himself, and ordered the steward, who had not done one-tenth of the work he had performed, to stand ready to come on deck if I should call to him.

I was now alone on deck, in the centre, so it seemed when looking around the heaving, the great storm, which was fast lifting the sea into huge mountains.

I took a turn round the spokes of the wheel and secured the tiller ropes to steady the helm, and I held on, crouching to windward, so that I might get some shelter from the murderous force of the wind by the slanting deck and rail.

I could now better realize our position than when at work, and the criticalness of it struck and awed me like a revelation.

I cast my eyes upon the maintop-sail and inspected it anxiously, as on this sail our lives might depend. If it blew away the only sail remaining would be the foresail, and assuredly in all probability the ship's head would soon pay off, let me keep the helm jammed down as hard as I pleased; the vessel would then drive before the seas, which as she had not enough canvas on her to keep her running at any speed, would very soon topple over her stern, sweep the decks fore and aft, and render her unmanageable.

There was likewise the further danger of the foremast going, the whole weight of the staysail being upon it. If this went it would take that sail with it, and the ship would round to in the wind's eye and drive away astern.

Had there been more hands on board I should not have found these speculations so alarming. My first job would have been to get some of the cargo out of the hold and pitch it overboard so as to lighten the ship, for the dead weight in her made her strain horribly. Then, with men to help, it would have been easy to get the storm try-sail on if the top-sail blew away, clap preventer backstays on to the foremast and fore-top-mast, and rouse them taut with tackles, and send down the royal and top-gallant yards, so as to ease the masts of the immense leverage of these spars.

But what could four men do—one of the four being almost useless, and all four exhausted not by the perils and labor of the storm only, but by the fight they had had to make for their lives against fellow-beings?

Alone on deck, with the heavy seas splashing and thundering, and precipitating their volumes of water over the ship's side, with the gale howling and roaring through the skies. I grew bitterly despondent. It seemed as if God were against me; that I was the sport of some remorseless fate, whereby I was led from one peril to another, and no mercy to be shown until death gave me rest.

And yet I was sensible of no revolt and inward rage against what seemed my destiny. My being and individuality were absorbed and swallowed up in the power and immensity of the tempest, like a rain-drop in the sea. I was overwhelmed by the vastness of the dangers which surrounded me, by the sense of their utterness and insignificance of myself and my companions in the midst of this spacious theatre of warring winds, and raging seas, and furrowing rain of pouring cloud. I felt as though all the forces of nature were directed against my life; and those cries which my heart would have sent up in the presence of dangers less tumultuous and imminent were silenced by a kind of dull amazement, of hopeless bewilderment, which numbed my mind and forced upon me an indifference as to the issue without depriving me of the will and energy to avert it.

I held my post at the wheel, being anxious that the boatswain and Cornish should recruit their strength by sleep, for if one or other of them broke down then, indeed, our case would be deplorable.

The force of the wind was stupendous and yet the brave maintop-sail stood it; but not one sea had come inboard since the two men went below when a monster wave took the ship on the starboard bow and threw her up, rolling at the time as much as she could roll, and on to the decks; her stern, where I was crouching, sunk in the hollow of the sea, then, as the leviathan rolled upon her counter the ship's bows fell into a prodigious trough with a sickening whirling swoop. Ere she could recover another sea rolled right upon her, burying her forecastle and rushing with the fury of a cataract along her main deck.

Another wave of that kind and our fate was sealed.

But happily these were exceptional seas; smaller waves succeeded, and the struggling, straining ship showed herself alive still.

Alive, but maimed. That tremendous swoop had carried away the jibboom and the foretop-gallant mast—the one close against the bowsprit head, the other a few inches above the top-gallant yard. The mast, with the royal-yard upon it, hung all in a heap against the foretop-mast, but fortunately kept steady, owing to the yard-arm having been jammed into the foretop-mast rigging. The jib-boom was clean gone adrift and was washing away to leeward.

This was no formidable accident, though it gave the ship a wrecked and broken appearance. I should have been well pleased to see all three top-gallant masts go over the side, for the weight of the yards, swaying to and fro at great angles, was too much for the lower masts, and not only strained the decks but the planking to which the chain-plates were bolted.

My great anxiety now was for the foretop mast, which was sustaining the weight of the broken mast and yard, in addition to the top-gallant yard, still standing, and the heavy pulling of the foretop-mast stay-sail.

Dreading the consequences that might follow the loss of this sail I called to the steward at the top of my voice,

[CONTINUED ON SUPPLEMENT.]

A CHILD SCEPTIC.

Bright and early Christmas morning,
Little Jessie rose to see
What the contents of her stocking
Brought by Santa Claus, might be.

Lavish gifts the saint had brought her,
Sparing from his ample load
Candies, dolls, books and pictures,
Till both stockings overflowed.

How her laughing blue eyes sparkled
As she drew her treasures out!
How she danced with childish pleasure
When her toys lay spread about.

But a shape of disappointment
Stole across her chubby face,
And her merriment had vanished,
To reflection giving place.

"What's the matter?" I inquired.
Prompt to ascertain the cause;
Then she said, with serious aspect,
"Pa, there aint no Santa Claus!

"S'pose he did come down the chimney
With the things upon his back,
How could he get in the stovepipe?
How could he pull through his sack!

"And beside, I lay and listened,
Just to hear if he would come;
When it wasn't far from midnight
Some one walked into the room—

"Came into the room likeyou would,
But I didn't dare to peep;
Lay down quiet—kind of frightened—
Made believe I was asleep.

"So they came and filled the stockings,
And I'm sure that there were two,
For they whispered to each other—
Sounded just like ma and you.

"Though the things are nice and pretty,
Still I'm awful sorry—cause
'Tisn't Santa Claus that brings them—
You and ma are Santa Claus."

Thus through life the old allusions
Fade out slowly one by one;
Are we happier or better
When the last of them are gone?

—*Philip S. Thomson.*

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARDS.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THEIR FORMATION.

The following circular has been issued by the Minister of Education to county inspectors, rural school trustees, and ratepayers in rural school sections, on the subject of the formation of township boards for public school purposes:—

1. Among the improvements in our educational system advocated by Dr. Ryerson in 1870, and carried into effect by the legislation of 1871, was the giving of facilities for the establishment of township school boards. In his report of 1870 he gives an elaborate statement of the reasons for further extending facilities for forming such boards. Subsequent experience has fully confirmed their force; and in the school act of 1877 I introduced provisions to facilitate their formation and working, and also for withdrawal and reformation into sections in case the board system should be found unsatisfactory.

One provision of the act of 1877 is that at the annual meeting in any year of the school sections in a township the question of forming a township board may be submitted in each section for the decision of the meeting, and whenever, in any township, at any such annual meeting, two-thirds in number of the school sections so decide, the council of such township shall thereupon pass a by-law to abolish the division of the township into sections, and establish a public school board accordingly.

In another place, speaking of teachers, Dr. Ryerson well observes that those who have carefully studied the subject of popular education in all its bearings, and have looked closely into the educational history and the progress and failures of other countries, know full well that our school system would fall behind that of other countries, and become stationary, unless it embodied within itself from time to time the true elements of progress, and provide fully on an efficient scale for the educational wants of the youth of the country.

In this consideration the question of the area of the school district is an essential one, materially affecting the satisfactory and beneficial working of the schools.

The origin of school sections is to be found in the law passed by the state of Massachusetts in 1789, which authorized the division of townships into sections for school purposes.

After eight years of experience, in 1860 this same state passed a law abolishing the system of sections, and making the area of the school district coterminous with that of the township. Their experience had demonstrated the mischief occasioned by this system, which, as described by Horace Mann, was "the most unfortunate law on the subject of common schools ever enacted by that state."

The original model set up in Massachusetts was followed by all of the New England states, and several states in the north and north-west, and by us in the province of Ontario. The township system however, adopted as the area of the school district in the newly settled states, such as Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri; but after an extended trial of the section system many of the older states have reorganized with the township as the school district. Dr. Fraser,