E. S. Porter.

15 PUZZLE.

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MONEY can be had on farm security at 8 per cent. only, payable YEARLY, by applying to G. S. McINTYRE, Barrister, Lindsay. Feb. 6, 1880.—1069-12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Sweet Fifteen. A. Hall.
Spring Show. S. V. Ayl sy.
Corn Planters. R. McTavish.
New Glassware. R. McTavish.
Rustic Work. T. A. Middleton.
Varnish. R. E. Henderson & Co.
Boots Bills. Post Printing Office.
Canadian Farmer. N. B. Colcock
Steel Fence Wire. G. H. Bertram
Choice Groceries. Spratt & Killen
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Scott & Bowne.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

Circulation 2,600.

IT HUMMETH NOT, THEY SAY.

It hummeth not, they admit, either for Port Hope or Lindsay. By their clamorous advocacy of bonuses for anything under the sun of a manufacturing character, the tory organs of those two towns have unwittingly exploited the complete failure of the N. P. in redeeming the promises made by tory organs and orators prior to the elections, and which the party is in honor bound to redeem or acknowledge the corn. Everyone knows the extravagant character of those sound-ing promises, and now the failures to redeem are so numerous and general and the dissatisfaction at the monopolizing character of the tariff so widespread that a popular vote to-morrow would undoubtedly produce a result widely different from that of September 1878. The people were promised immediate and booming prosperity upon the adoption of the N. P., and a sufficient number, unfortunately for the country, listened to the siren song. Now, after more than a year's long and patient trial, we are told by the Port Hope Times to "wait a few years," and we "will see that the present policy is the making of this country." "Rome was not built in a day," continues the Times, the italics being ours, and "it cannot be expected that Canada, which under a reform government that could and nothing to reform was going steadily from bad to worse, can at once bloom out as a perfect hive of industry in every corner." *It will take some time yet for the American goods, brought into this country free to compete with our native articles, wear off*, but these will not last forever, and as our own manufactures become developed we have no doubt they will be purchased in preference to the imported article." This apology for the failure of the N. P. is as unique as it is ridiculous, and does not require serious treatment. It simply shows how hard driven are the organs for some kind of a defence. If there is any point in the italicized sentences it bears more sharply upon Sir Leonard Tilley and his extraordinary accomodation to importers just before the change in the tariff than upon the preceding policy. In fact we give the extract only as a specimen of the kind of defence set up by the N. P. organs, and which in reference to any other question these papers would consider an insult to the intelligence of their readers. The country will have to wait then until the American slaughtered goods, which come into the country *free* under the reform administration (as shown by inaccurate statement) have been worn out before the N. P. can commence to hum at home with full power and scope. This is an exquisite idea. Let the next organ improve upon it by declaring that owing to the ideas of economy inoculated by our tory rulers at Ottawa, (and they may yet have the coolness to advance this argument,) the people have become economical to a fault, and are determined to wear for years to come the "slaughtered" clothes, the boots and shoes, the chairs, the cutlery, the general furniture, and the thousand other articles purchased in Mackenzie's time, when everything was "in a deplorable state." Until these *wear out* of course the country cannot "bloom out as a perfect hive of industry in every corner." The Warder's defence is not less remarkable, and it is certainly characteristic of our local contemporary. It maintains that the "returns brought down the present session serve to show better, perhaps, than our contemporary can, what the N. P. really is doing for the country. The N. P. may not have started any new manufactories in either Lindsay or Port Hope, but that is not the fault of the N. P. To The Post and organs of the same kidney may be attributed the driving away of trade by the holding up of the N. P. as a sort of bugbear to frighten the people from investing their capital in native industries." This bugbear idea is a remarkable effort of the imagination that could only have originated with our cotemporary. It is at once a significant confession of the influence of The Post and other liberal newspapers, and of the natural weakness of the N. P. cause.

The parliamentary returns demonstrate not the success but the failure of the N. P.; the present condition of industrial enterprise in Lindsay and Port Hope unhappily proves beyond fear of contradiction that the promises of the N. P. advocates have never been realised; and it is plain to the meanest understanding that whatever improvement in the times has taken place has been wholly due to circumstances entirely beyond the range of the N. P., viz., the improvement in England and the States, and the advanced price of grain. We defy any intelligent and fair-minded man to eliminate these three or four important factors from the question and to come to any other conclusion than that the N P has done no good to Lindsay or Port Hope, and that the promises of the N P. advocates have been mere "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." The people are, in fact, paying indirectly into the Dominion treasury and into the pockets of a favored few an enormous tax or bonus for the establishment of the promised hives of industry in our midst, and now these "hum" organs coolly advise the imposition of heavy direct taxes for local bonuses to bolster up some travelling bonus-hunting concerns like the silk manufactory some weeks ago recommended by the Warder, and which was engineered by a horse doctor well known in Lindsay, or like that paper mill venture which the Times drove out of Port Hope and which to-day might have been a flourishing industry but for the timely hostility of the present searcher for humming "hives."

We cannot pass without notice the Times's gratuitous remarks about Lindsay's railway policy. If matters are not improving here and if the outlook is not hopeful, says the Times in effect, the people of Lindsay are to blame, because "Lindsay practically "cut its own throat when it bonused" the Whitby railway extension to this place. It goes on to state that Lindsay had ample railway facilities, but that it was animated by an ambition to become a vast railway centre all at once, and by hostility to the Midland, because the Midland could not be induced to carry freight at non-paying rates. Our contemporary's reference to old times on the Midland railway is unfortunate. It is notorious that that project, conceived in iniquity and constructed in roguery, was systematically bled and robbed by a Port Hope and Cobourg gang of speculators, who cared not one straw for the interests of this section of the country and of the railway, and who ran up the rates to an extortionate degree to suit their own designs, at the same time allowing the road to get into a dangerous and disgraceful condition. This policy, which the Times never had the courage to condemn, contributed largely to the construction of a competing road, but that road is now no longer competing, and the Times's argument therefrom has no force so far as Lindsay is concerned. The circumstances and the policy of the Midland railway have happily changed, and Lindsay with all other sections has for it the most friendly feeling. We expect of course to find the Times accrediting that change to the N P, and not to the financial skill and foresight and liberal enterprise of the gentleman who is now its president.

The truth about the N. P. and the condition of the country is this. That to make political capital in '77 '78 the tories made reckless and profuse promises and accepting these as a short and happy cut to better times the people relied far too much upon the new panacea. They were warned by the liberals that the return of national prosperity must be slow and gradual and that this return must have for its basis the practice of national economy. And as the hard times in this country were largely but not wholly caused by the universal depression so would the return be influenced by the renewed prosperity of other countries. Any policy that would increase restrictions on commercial intercourse on the pretence of creating prosperity in Canada by taking money out of the pockets of the few would plainly act as a barrier to the advance of better times. In England the times have improved immensely, on the continent the depression is disappearing despite the enormous military strain; on the other side the improvement has been so great that ordinary phrase-logy fails to describe it, and the "boom" is called into requisition; but in Canada the new tariff has acted as a Chinese wall against the advance of the better times wave from other countries, and the country is going through its severest ordeal. Fortunately this obstruction is ineffectual as against some of our most important natural productions our grain, lumber and cattle or this country would now be in a deplorable state. Where would our banks have been if lumber had not "boomed" across the lines? Where would our farmers have been if wheat and cheese and cattle had not advanced or maintained a good figure in the old world? The N. P. has not affected in either way the prices of these great natural staples; but it has formed a barrier against the advance of good times at the very period when the Dominion should have cordially welcomed trade with and shared in the returning prosperity of other countries. We are to be shut up to ourselves, to get along as best we may until everything purchased in Mackenzie's time has been worn out, and then—and not till then—will the country "bloom out as a perfect hive of industry in every corner!" The arguments and appeals of the tory organs for more time for the N. P. are too thin; the people cannot fail to perceive the situation, to condemn the national fraud and to demand a tariff that will not foster monopolies and make a few rich at the expense of the many.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

The nominations and pollings on Tuesday and Wednesday in the imperial elections have resulted in the return of 79 liberals and 51 conservatives. The London Daily News claims a liberal gain of fifteen already and if any thing like this proportion is kept up the downfall of the Beaconsfield administration is assured. In fact on Monday the betting at the clubs had come down from three to one on a tory victory to an even wager. The Pall Mall Gazette (conservative) admits the government is defeated. The London Times admits, with the results of Wednesday's work before it, that the conservative prospects are "very grave and discouraging," and if the tide of success continues to flow as strongly for the opposition the ministerial majority will have melted away. It is high time that the British nation awakened to the dangers of the jingo policy.

China is about to purchase gunboats either from Great Britain or the United States in preference to accepting her quota from Russian attacks.

THE N. P. AND SHIPBUILDING.

The shipbuilders and ship-owners of St. John, N.B., have given an opinion about the N. P. that cannot be mistaken and have presented a demand that cannot be overlooked or consistently refused. Shipbuilding is one of our most important interests and one of its leading quarters is at St. John. The effect of the N. P. upon this great industry has been plainly pointed out by liberals in the politico-economical discussions of the past two years, and now have their arguments been supported by painful experience. Those engaged in this industry have discussed the present situation and as the Mail styles it are "clamouring for an "increase of drawbacks." They have held a meeting and adopted the subjoined resolution, appointing at the same time an influential committee to promote the accomplishment of the desired object:—"Whereas it costs $1.95 per ton more under the present than under the old tariff for fitting ships for sea, and whereas at a conference of shipbuilders with the Minister of Finance in this city last December, he stated that it was the intention of the government not to place the shipbuilding interest in any more unfavourable position than under the old tariff, and the difference in duty now paid being not less than $1.50 per ton; it be "resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the government of the Dominion should return a drawback of this amount per ton on all ships built since the tariff of 1879 came into operation."

The drawback device is one of the most vicious and unjust features of the protective system, but it is a necessary evil and logical outcome of the adoption of that policy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is expected the Quebec legislature will meet about the end of this month or the first week in May.

The legislative councillors of Prince Edward Island have by the casting vote of their president rejected the bill for their own abolition. The measure is sure to pass when the vote has become so close.

A cable despatch states that Prince Leopold sails for Canada on the 29th April. From Canada he proceeds through the Western States, but will not extend his tour to San Francisco as recently contemplated.

It is stated that the friends of the Hon J. B. Robinson regard his appointment to the lieutenant governorship of Ontario as a foregn conclusion. A report states that Mr. T. C. Patteson is to be removed from the post-office to the custom house in Toronto and Mr. Angus Morrison appointed postmaster.

—Mr. Edward Holton, son of the deceased member, has been chosen liberal candidate for Chateauguy. Dr. Lesarge, who was defeated in the local contest by a small majority, is the conservative candidate. The nomination takes place on Saturday, the 10th, and polling on the 17th.

The customs authorities have seized over $90,000 worth of teas, mainly in Toronto and partly in Montreal, consigned to R. Lamb & Co., of the former city, on charge of endeavouring by improper invoices to evade the ten per cent differential duty against importations not direct.

—We understand that the separation of the Muskoka townships from this county and their annexation to Simcoe was provided for in a clause in a local act at the recent session, but at the close the clause was held over for another year when it will undoubtedly pass if desired. The Simcoe councillors enjoy more liberal mileage and sessional allowances.

A keen struggle has been going on in Montreal to prevent the reporters of the papers from attending meetings of the city council committees. The papers have carried the day, and the reporters are henceforth to attend all committee meetings, especially those of an investigating character. Council committees in Lindsay will make a note of this.

—We print on our first page some particulars of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Hon. Geo. Brown last week, an event which occasioned a profound sensation, and elicited the warmest expressions of sympathy from all quarters and heartfelt congratulations at the almost providential escape. We learn that Mr. Brown is recovering steadily.

A story has been going the rounds to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has been offered and has declined the registrarship of Lambton, and certain tory organs have taken advantage of the report to contract some structures of the "three black crows" kind. The Sarnia Observer disposes of these rumors by stating that the offer has not been made, that it has not been declined, and that the position is not vacant.

The Hamilton Spectator had the bad taste to state that the attempt to murder the Hon. George Brown recalled to mind the "many moral assassinations, more cowardly by far, inasmuch as the assassin was well shielded, which have before been witnessed in the office of the Toronto Globe. Some have fallen, as for example, Mr. Robert Baldwin; others have survived the assassin's attack, as Mr. George Brown has to-day, but the suggestion is very applicable." There are we hope few conservatives who would not condemn in the strongest terms the sentiments expressed by the Spectator.

Hamilton Times: It is nearly two years since Sir John Macdonald at Parkhill solemnly said that "if the "conservatives gain a majority there "will be a *return of confidence* AT ONCE "and even before the new policy can "be introduced the manufacturers will "have such hopes for the future that "they will be *employing more men*, "*circulating more money and increasing their business*," and yet our local contemporary to-day quotes approvingly the following morsel from the Lindsay Warder:—"With all the croaking of "the grit press and party it is patent "to all observers that the feeling is "more hopeful in Canada to-day than "it was previous to a certain seven-"teenth of September."

—While the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says the conservative party in England does not possess a single man of more than second rate ability, and declares that Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon and Sir M. Hicks-Beach *are all mediocrities*, the Ottawa correspondent of the same paper modestly describes in another column how the "dull monotony of the budget debate was broken by a speech from Mr. Thomas White which in more respects than contrast was extremely telling. It was no mere apology for the National policy, but a searching review of its effect upon every leading branch of trade and industry and a triumphant justification of the promises of the Ministry and the hopes of the country," and so on at greater length than one can quote, winding up with the modest statement that "on all sides the speech was remarked upon for its grasp, scope and clearness, and that it was applauded to the echo." There is something novel if not outlandish in the proposition that Lord Salisbury is a "mediocrity" and that it takes T. W. to break the "dull monotony of a budget debate."

—The long struggle of the Credit Valley railway for the right to enter Toronto over public property held but not used by the Grand Trunk and Northern has been crowned with success. The two opposing railways after fighting successfully in the courts gave way before a parliamentary committee when it became apparent that they had no case.

—The Peterboro Review very properly urges upon the attention of the Premier at Ottawa the claims of Peterboro and Victoria to the vacancy in the senate. It says truly enough that the front range of counties have more than their share of representatives in that august body, while Toronto is blessed with lords by the baker's dozen. We feel it to be our duty to second the laudable efforts of the Review, and in order to help in the good work we beg to nominate the editor of the Warder for the hon. position. We know that Sir John Macdonald is an attentive reader of THE POST and we have no doubt he will give due consideration to this suggestion. We need not say that our local cotemporary has most if not all of the qualities that distinguish the ordinary senator except perhaps that of advanced years. But we have yet to learn that any party leader will dare to refuse deserved promotion to one so admirably qualified because he cannot avoid pleading guilty of the outrageous crime of being a young man. This drawback—if it be a drawback—will disappear with time and with an unwearied devotion to "11—14—15." Our cotemporary is besides an expert faber pusher and could compete with the talented senator from L'Evenement in missions to France and in securing other incidental advantages. Mr. Mackenzie shed lustre upon the upper house by calling to it several journalists of experience and ability, and the tory leader has now an opportunity of adding to that brilliant throng one who can rival Turveydrop and outdo Fanning in all that makes our senate noble and attractive. We might add that our cotemporary from long experience at the pi-ghst-l could second in the "lords" the efforts of Orton in behalf of our agricultural interest, but this is unfortunately forbidden ground. We therefore simply urge upon the Premier the propriety of making this nomination and call upon the Review to second our efforts. What a splendid thing it would be for THE POST to have a tilt now and then with "our local and senatorial cotemporary."

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REDUCING SALARIES.

An amusing debate occurred on Mr. Bechard's bill to reduce the salaries and allowances of certain public functionaries. The sting of the measures was in a proposition to reduce the indemnity paid to members of parliament, and its consideration led to a scurrilous and abusive attack on the introducer by several members on the government benches. So blinded were the majority by the proposal to reduce their allowance that not a single one of their number referred in the slightest degree, save Mr. Longley, to the suggested reduction of certain high functionaries's salaries. Mr. Bergin moved the adjournment of the debate, so as to avoid voting on the main questions, and after some discussion the amendment was carried.

VERY UNKIND.

Mr. Plumb in his budget speech thus aptly described the political morality which is practiced at Ottawa, and unkindly sneered at Mr. McIntosh's parliamentary printing jobbery, etc.:

They were scandalous jobs in the east and jobs in the west.
In which men high in place were chief actors
Corruption whose current no check could in a parliament packed with contractors.

The members suborned in the commons we saw
By gold of the government minting,
Who—baffled, defiant of honor and law
For supplies, transportation and printing.

SENATORIAL INDEMNITY AND MILEAGE.

The senators do not appear to be disposed to give up the details of their indemnity and mileage. In giving leave to the clerk to present this statement they say the Senate in giving this leave assumes that the select committee are about to require the presentation to them of like information regarding the attendance and indemnity of the members of the House of Commons; that a message be sent to the House of Commons with the above resolutions and to inform that house that while fully recognizing their undoubted right to enquire into every branch of the public expenditure, the senate is nevertheless of opinion that the critical examination of the details of such disbursements as those referred to in the foregoing resolutions is, in the interest of the harmonious relations of the two houses, best left to the house by whose order payment is made. The total amount paid for mileage was $10,455, while the indemnity amounted to $70,320. Some idea of the extraordinary amount of mileage which the British Columbians receive will be shown from the fact that the late Senator Carroll was paid $918, and Senator Cornwall $856. The senator who was the fewest days in attendance was Hon. Geo. Brown, who was only in attendance for eight days.

THE NEW BANK ACT.

The bankers' sub-committee have had more interviews with the Finance Minister on Friday and Saturday, and it is say that not only the leading features but most of the minor details of a new banking act have been already agreed upon. Minor details cannot yet be specified, but the following are believed to be the principal changes contemplated: In future existing banks to issue no notes under $5, the limit heretofore being $4; banks hereafter chartered not to issue notes except on the security of government bonds dollar for dollar, or probably ten per cent. more. If a banks stops, the bill-holders are to be paid first before all other creditors. It is said the rag-baby people are indignant at the idea of the bankers and the government arranging the measure in this way, and intend to oppose some of its most important provisions.

THE EXODUS TO THE STATES.

The Citizen of Monday comes out in an article on the "exodus," and endeavors to belittle the emigration to the States now in progress from this country. It says "Dr. Schultz proves that the Canadians, who went the other day to Dakota, were Americans who came over at Ogdensburg and took the train at Prescott, yet the Opposition paper heed not, but continue to parrot the cry." The statement made is not correct, and Dr. Schultz nor no other man can prove that the party who went to Dakota were not Canadians. The party numbered 120 by the time Prescott was reached, and this number was increased to 300 at Brockville by the addition made by the party from along the line of the Canada Central railway. The combined party was increased to 400 by the time Toronto was reached, parties being picked up at various points along the Grand Trunk. Of this entire party of 450 all but about seven went to settle in Dakota and Minnesota, instead of Manitoba, and yet, in the face of these facts, the Citizen endeavors to make the public believe that the party was not composed of Canadians. It is entirely too thin. Monday evening some seventy carpenters and joiners, who have been out of work for months and months past, left for Coney island, having been engaged to work on a large hotel about being built there. Their railway fares will be paid. The N.P. is truly a great thing when it is driving so many out of the country. The city members and His Worship the Mayor have been invited to see that some of the mechanics have to leave the country in order to obtain a living.

RESUMED.

Parliament resumed Tuesday after the easter holiday. The budget debate was concluded and progress made in dealing with the changes in the tariff. While the government are still delaying their measures there is a disposition to pass business, and there will be some rare rushing in a couple of weeks.

Notes Bought

Money lent on Notes, Greenbacks exchanged, mortgages negotiated. C. BLAKLOW.—

The Post Club List.

THE POST and the Weekly Globe for $3 a year.
THE POST and the Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal for $2.75.
THE POST and Scribner's Magazine for $4.75.
THE POST and St. Nicholas for the young folks, $4.
THE POST and the American Agriculturist at cost price, $3.45.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Small-pox prevails among the hopes at Quebec.

—Diptheria is making frightful ravages in the lower provinces.

—Toronto has to raise $1,210,091 to run the municipal machine for 1880.

—Mrs. Leonard Denny of Wallace was the other day safely delivered of triplets—two boys and a girl. All well; but its no use. The queen's bounty has been cut off.

Corporal punishment in the British navy is now confined to twenty-five lashes, whether the punishment be awarded by the commander of the ship or sentence of court martial.

The Canadian exodus to the United States is greater this year than during any year since 1870. Large numbers of mechanics are leaving for the western states.

—It is hardly to be wondered that Newfoundland is not anxious for confederation. The receiver-general's budget shows $14,000 to the credit of the colony.

—The first nominations under the municipal government in Manitoba—for which an act was passed in the late session of the legislature—will be held on the 19th inst.

—Tillie Wolfe, a boy of twelve attending a Cincinnati public school, at recess in attempting to inflate a toy balloon swallowed it and died in a few minutes.

The British parliament which has just held its last session was only exceeded in length of life by two parliaments during the present century. It lasted six years and eighteen days.

The Consolidated Bank has not only paid its ordinary creditors but several large ones who had agreed to wait for twelve months have been notified to apply for their money before a third of the time has expired.

Lord Beaconsfield had no less than eleven dukes at his parliamentary dinner on the eve of the opening of the session. Lord Granville could only muster four. How the scull of the author of "The Young Duke" must have rejoiced within him.

The North German Gazette says that the French papers, which have said so much about the increase of the German army, entirely ignore the fact that while in 1870 the French army estimates barely reached $100,000,000 they are now nearly double that sum.

The North-west Grand Trunk is doing so much Chicago business that the competing companies will soon be compelled to change their pooling arrangements and bring down freights. The Grand Trunk last week took nearly 13 per cent. of the east-bound business.

A recent cable despatch says: "The strained relation which has existed between Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales lately is evidently at an end, although it was remarked that the Princess of Wales was the only one of the royal family who did not call on the Queen when in town recently." We don't believe a word of it.

It is expected that the frigates forming the North American squadron will arrive in port at Quebec for the grand review on the 24th May and will remain there until after the French Canadian celebration on the 24th June. Great preparations are to be made in the city for the accommodation of about 50,000 troops.

It takes "the other side" for the boom and the hum to perfection, probably as the result of prolonged protection. A Cincinnati paper states that a Mrs. Bradlee of Trumbull county, Ohio, recently gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls at one time. All are living and healthy, but quite small. Previously Mrs. Bradlee had given birth to two pairs of twins.

Two boys of fourteen named Burgess and Hickey, playing in a boat in Toronto bay, drifted into the lake and owing to the indifference of onlookers, were not rescued. The boat drifted across to Niagara and the poor little fellows were found frozen to death. The distressing event has stirred up Toronto to the inefficiency of its means of life-saving.

The Hon. Mr. Bagot, A. D. C. to the Governor General, and Madden, the groom, have received a gold watch each from the Queen in recognition of the services they rendered in the stopping of the horses when the runaway accident occured to the Princess Louise. The presentation of the gifts took place Monday afternoon, and the recipients were agreeably surprised.

Clarence E. Davis, a gay young swell in Hamilton some fourteen years ago, is in jail at Chicago on a charge of bigamy, he having no less than four lawful (?) wives living at the present time. In fact they have already held a caucus at Chicago and resolved to give the gay deceiver, who is yet but 38 years of age, the benefit of the law to the fullest extent. Three of the wives are Americans.

Early Friday morning the death of Mr. F. H. Metcalf, ex-mayor of Toronto, took place at his residence in that city at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Metcalfe was personally very well known. He was a prominent member of the Orange body, and was popular enough with the citizens to be able to secure the mayoralty several times in succession, after having served some years as a member of the city council.

The mediæval and barbarous custom of subjecting a prisoner to torture in order to extract a confession still exists in Russia. Hartmann's face brightened up the moment it was announced to him that he would not be extradited, and he declared that death would be a thousand times more welcome than to be sent back, as he would have to undergo the horrors of broken limbs and crushed hands and feet.

Lord Drummond, grandson and heir of the Earl of Perth, eloped to America years ago with a maid of low degree. For this he was forbidden the ancestral mansion and his allowance taken from him for several years. At Brookhaven, L.I., he earned a humble living by fishing and shooting. In view of a probable reconciliation with his father Lord Drummond has sailed for Scotland.

A foolish young man in Princeton, Minn., recently wagered a quarter of a dollar with one of his companions that he could place a dipper of cold water on the stove and hold his finger therein until it boiled. He lost his bet, for he was obliged to withdraw his finger a long time before the water bubbled, but he held his own long enough to completely cook his finger, which will probably have to be amputated.

While Mr. Parnell was attempting to address an election meeting at Ennniscorthy last week he was received with yells, groans and the discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to a rival faction and gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit on the face by an orange rind and was caught around the waist and nearly hurled from the platform. It seems he was determined to oppose the candidacy of the chevalier O'Clery, the late member, and had nominated a friend named Byrne but the electors would not have the latter.

A peculiar winter this the world over. A correspondent with the Russian expedition in Central Asia writes: "Though we are now at the coldest period of the year not a flake of snow has yet fallen, and after the chilliest night I have not seen a trace of frost or ice. On the Steppes intervening between Tchiklislar and Chatte no snow has yet fallen, and though the nights are uncomfortably cold for those who are compelled to live in tents the weather during the day is usually of the most genial kind, sometimes even excessively hot towards midday."

—On Thursday night in The Globe office, Toronto, before the excitement caused by the attempt on Mr. Brown had died out, an assault took place in the press-room that nearly resulted in murder. A feeder of one of the presses came into the press-room smoking, and when ordered either to leave the office or put out the cigar he became saucy and threatened to strike the superintendent. A mail clerk saw the attempted assault and struck the man, who at once picked up a monkey-wrench and threw it at the young man's head; he dodged the blow on the head but was struck a bad blow on the leg.

A cheque drawn by the treasury department to the order of William H. Vanderbilt for $310,500, being three months' interest on $31,000,000 of United States four per cent. bonds, was paid through the New York clearing house other day. This represents an income of $8,450 per day, of $143.70 per hour, or nearly that, nearly $2.40 a minute, or, to put it more, four cents per second, sleeping or waking. It is besides only one of several of Vanderbilt's sources of revenue. This large investment of governments bonds was on the proceeds of his sale of $36,000,000 New York Central stock. It is not known how much Central he retains.

The Russo-Chinese War Cloud.

The London papers are full of the warlike attitude of China. The small cloud that has appeared on the horizon of the far east is already fraught with meaning to the world. The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent freely discusses the probabilities of a war with the celestial empire, and hopes that a collision may be avoided. The Russian journals for the most part urge that in the case of war Russia should descend upon the seaboard of China in conjunction with the Japanese, whose friendship is to be zealously cultivated. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says in addition to his announcement that the Russians are endeavouring to induce the king of Burmah to join the proposed Japanese and Siamese alliance against China, that a Japanese prince will leave Tokio as an envoy to Russia in Asia. Russia is meanwhile sending more men to the Pamirs. The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that Russia will make no concession, but will insist on the ratification of the Kulja treaty. The Standard comments on the situation. It alludes to the rumors that China has claimed Macao from the Portuguese, and fears that the Loochoo question will come to an unfriendly issue. It believes that Japan, having been jockeyed by Russia on the Saghalien concession, will be careful in making new alliances with that power.

Communications.

THE LICENSE QUESTION AT DOWNEYVILLE.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I read with no little interest an article in THE POST of last week referring to the license question. Now as this is something in which everyone is more or less interested, I think a few words may be said with profit in this respect regarding our own hotels. The notoriety which this place has of late received through the columns of different journals tends strongly to reflect much discredit upon the whole community. There is no reason why such a state of affairs should exist, and with a little forethought there is not the slightest doubt but the whole thing can be stopped. Here we have three hotels running in full blast; two of which are licensed, but as far as any observance of the law is concerned there might as well be no license; and I think if the suggestion of THE POST that "wherever there is reason to believe that unlicensed selling or selling after hours is going on the commissioners will be justified in withholding license," be faithfully carried out, we in this part will be relieved of this everlasting annoyance, whiskey drinking. *Sunday is the big day here*, and each place is vieing with the other to see who can secure the greatest share of the spoil. Should it be that the selling of liquor cannot be entirely dispensed with, I think we could do very well with one tavern at the most, as in that case the temptation for violating the law would not be so great. But we do not require even one. There is no necessity for a liquor-selling license here at all. It is very strange that after being called upon so often the inspector has not seen his way clear to call at this place in his rounds and exercise more vigilance in this matter, and seen that the law was more rigidly enforced. He has not made himself "a terror to evil-doers" in this respect. Hoping for the sake of the public good that some change may be made in this respect, I remain, etc., PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Downeyville, March 31, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, LINDSAY, April 2nd, 1880.

Business and Produce.

Our reports from local correspondents and other information unite in stating that the greater part of the fall wheat in this section is killed. Here and there fields may come out all right, but most of it is gone. This is a very discouraging commencement, but favorable weather yet may save not a little. Many farmers are preparing to put in barley, and they may yet retrieve their fortunes. So much depends upon the next harvest that its growth will be watched with almost feverish anxiety. Business in town has been dull in all lines, and in produce but little has been done. Wheat has declined at Liverpool and on this side in sympathy therewith. Cattle at Toronto rule 5c. to 5½c. for fine for export; ½c. to 1½c. for home consumption. Sheep, $5 to $6.25 per head. Lambs in good demand at 5½c. to 5½c. for first-class. Calves range from $5 to $12. Wool in Toronto, 32c.

Lindsay Market Prices

Fall Wheat	$0 00	to	$1 24
Spring Wheat	0 00	to	1 22
Flour, spring, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	3 00
" Fall wheat, " "	0 00	to	3 15
Clover seed " "	5 75	to	6 25
Timothy seed " "	0 00	to	3 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 50
Cornmeal " "	0 00	to	2 00
Bran, per ton	0 00	to	10 00
Shorts " "	0 00	to	12 00
Barley, per bushel	0 00	to	0 60
Peas " "	0 50	to	0 63
Marrowfat peas	0 00	to	0 00
Oats " "	0 00	to	0 30
Potatoes " "	0 30	to	0 35
Butter, per lb	0 16	to	0 18
Cheese " "	0 13	to	0 15
Stilton Cheese, per lb	0 00	to	0 16
Lard, per lb	0 08	to	0 09
Tallow, per lb	0 05	to	0 06
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 00	to	0 10
Sugar cured canvass Hams	0 12½	to	0 00
Bacon, 100 lbs	7 00	to	7 25
Mess Pork, per bbl	00 00	to	16 00
Salt, per bbl	0 00	to	1 15
Straw, per load	2 00	to	2 50
Hay, per ton	6 00	to	8 00
Beef Hides	0 00	to	6 00
Calfskins, per lb	0 00	to	0 10
Lambskin	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts	0 00	to	0 00
Live Hogs	4 00	to	4 50
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	5 00	to	5 50
Cordwood, hard, per cord	2 50	to	3 00
" soft, " "	1 75	to	2 00
Wool	0 29	to	0 32
Sheepskins	1 25	to	1 50

☞ *Notices of Births and Deaths, 25c.; Marriages, 50c.*

BIRTHS.

HOUSER.—On March 7th, 1880, at Houser's Rapids, Hyde, Mrs. Edwin Houser, of a son. Mother and infant doing well.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTSON—ROBERTSON, 4th Wednesday, 31st March, by the Rev. Dr. Smithett, at the residence of the bride's mother, Lieut. T. H. S. Robertson, R.N., eldest son of Vice Admiral R. Robertson, J.P., of Woolwich, Kent, England, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Robertson, Esq., of Ops, Victoria, Ontario.

New Advertisements.

PULLING STUMPS AND MOVING BUILDINGS.

The undersigned having purchased Mr Jacob Hong's STUMP MACHINE, are now prepared to execute all orders for pulling stumps, removing buildings, &c. Mr Marshall having had ten years' experience in this business, parties requiring work done may rely upon having it done promptly and efficiently. Letters to be addressed to MARSHALL & COLE.

Cambray, March 24, 1880. 1072-26.

CARD OF THANKS.

I beg to return my most sincere thanks to those who saved so much of my goods, furniture etc., at the fire on the night of the 15th inst.

I also desire to take this opportunity of informing my customers and the public in general that I am opening out in my former stand next the bridge, where I have the advantage of light expenses, and where I expect to be able to retain the patronage that has given me cause for gratitude to my customers in the past. My stock of BOOTS AND SHOES although never touched by fire or water during the fire will be sold at lower prices. Yours respectfully,

THOS. A. MIDDLETON.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

☞ Those who are indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their accounts without further delay as I am now in need of money.

Sole agent for Lindsay and vicinity for MESSRS. TUDS & BELFRYS RUSTIC WORK, specimens of which may be seen at my shop.

Lindsay, March 31, 1880—1083tf.

MANITOBA EXCURSION.

The next excursion party will leave Lindsay for

MANITOBA AND DAKOTA

ON

Tuesday, April 6th

For freight and passage apply at once to

F. C. TAYLOR,
Passenger Agent, Express office, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 26th, 1880.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House, in the Town of LINDSAY, on

Saturday, 17th day of April, 1880

at 12 o'clock noon, that valuable property situate in the Township of MARIPOSA, in the County of Victoria and Province of Ontario, known as "The Thompson Farm," and being composed of the South 31 acres more or less of LOT NUMBER TWENTY in the 13th CONCESSION of said Township of Mariposa; also the north part of Lot NUMBER TWENTY in the 12th CONCESSION of said Township of Mariposa, containing by admeasurement 70 acres.

The soil is rich clay loam and in a good state of cultivation; well fenced.

There are on said premises a good frame house and log kitchen, each only two years old; also a good frame barn and frame stable in good repair.

Situated in that excellent neighbourhood known as the Quaker Settlement, about 3 miles from Lindsay, 3 from the village of Cambray, and about a mile from the Cambray station on the Midland railway, about one mile and a half from the Eldon Methodist church and half a mile from the Quaker Meeting House; and within a short distance of a school house and near a good woollen mill.

The vendor reserves to himself the right to bid.

The property will be sold subject to mortgage to Joanna Whiteside, assignee to Margaret M. McIntyre, and to life interest of Mrs. Thompson under the will of her late husband or lease from her son, whichsoever is the subsisting estate or interest in her.

The purchaser to accept such a title as the vendor is able to give under his mortgage, and to investigate title for himself.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money down and the balance within one month from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to

D. J. McINTYRE,
Barrister, Vendor's solicitor, Lindsay.

March 18th, 1880.—1071-5.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.—1056-1y.

Geo. H. Bertram.

FENCE WIRE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the sale of the

LYMAN Four-Pointed Steel Barb FENCE WIRE,

Is prepared to supply Farmers and others at the MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE.

He has also on hand a FULL STOCK OF PLAIN FENCE WIRE, Galvanized and Annealed, which he offers for sale very low. His stock of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE is well worth the inspection of intending purchasers. A CALL SOLICITED.

GEO. H. BERTRAM.
HARDWARE MERCHANT, LINDSAY.

March 31, 1880.—1073.

Spratt & Killen.

CHOICE GROCERIES

AT

SPRATT & KILLEN'S

PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Lindsay, March 31st, 1880.

Scott & Bowne.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN TH