J. S. Porter,

WALL PAPER

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT

PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.

Lindsay, April 22, 1880.

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE,

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected; Mortgages, Notes, Greenbacks and silver bought and sold; money to loan on mortgages or other security. Office four doors east of the English Church, Kent st., Lindsay.

$100,000 TO LOAN

On first mortgages at

7½ PER CENT.

Money to Loan.

MONEY can be had on farm securities at 8 per cent. only, payable YEARLY, by applying to D. J. McINTYRE, Barrister, Lindsay. Feb. 4, 1880.—1063-13.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

[illegible]

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30 1880.

Circulation ... 2,600.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

Mr. Mackenzie announced on Tuesday night that he had withdrawn from the position of leader of the opposition, and a meeting of the members of the party was held Thursday afternoon and Mr. Blake was at once and unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. While the liberal party and the country will acknowledge in the heartiest manner its sense of Mr. Mackenzie's devotion and industry to public interests, his patriotic self denial in making way for a change that will strengthen the liberal party will serve to increase his claims to popular regard.

The organization of the party has not been effective since it went out of power, but now we have no doubt it will be placed upon the most satisfactory and progressive basis. The election of Mr. Blake as leader will be heartily endorsed by the rank and file of the party.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

The issue placed before the people by Mr. Blake in his great speech on the Pacific railway resolutions is one of the most momentous upon which they have ever been called to pronounce an opinion. A decision for the present has, it is true, been given by parliament. There an enormous ministerial majority has been driven and cajoled into supporting the rash and airy plans of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper for the construction of this gigantic undertaking. But the cohesiveness of that combination of political atoms was maintained only by promises that will tend largely to increase the general burthen. We are furnished with a hint of these arrangements by Mr Masson's interjectional remark during the debate that it would be seen if the present government would not do more for Quebec than the Mackenzie government had done. There is also reason to believe that the ministry secured the votes of not a few of their supporters by solemn promises to limit their expenditure in the extreme western sections of the railway. This means a virtual victory for Mr. Blake, but it may also mean a limitation of present expenditure at the cost of future efficiency. The work may be delayed or it may be "scamped." In what way and to what extent, therefore, these promises may be redeemed remains to be seen. Sir John Macdonald's high regard for his pledged word when it squares not with the exigencies of the day or the requirements of his characteristic policy has passed almost into a bye-word; Sir Charles Tupper's sinister itching for the manipulation of large public contracts is unhappily no guarantee that his tendency will be toward prudence and moderation; he will ride on to ruin if only he shall ride; and poor Sir Samuel Tilley has neither the moral courage to protest that he can not find the money for enormous expenditure, nor the mental capacity to demonstrate it. The ministerial majority having been by various costly devices secured for the present it remains for the people to make their influence felt in favor of the policy so clearly and so eloquently set out by Mr. Blake. That policy has, we are convinced, despite the adverse parliamentary majority and the clamorous denunciations of a few tory organs, received and is receiving the cordial approval of the electorate, of all those sober-minded, thinking, intelligent people, who know that they will have to pay in taxes a very large share of the enormous expenditure involved in this great undertaking. These people keenly appreciate the cares and disappointments of the past four years. They know from painful experience the losses and anxieties each has undergone in his own business during this period. They know too well that plans apparently the soundest and anticipations apparently the most reasonable have been doomed to failure and disappointment. They know, too, that a so-called "national" remedy has been all but powerless in producing the wonderful era of prosperity promised by its advocates; and that while a few favoured monopolists are being enriched the treasury is being depleted, and not only the taxpayers but the commercial and domestic interests of the Dominion are being seriously injured. Slow but certain and steady work, rigid economy and judicious accumulation are the only true and sound foundations of our national wealth and progress; and they are now convinced that a national policy based upon a violation of these living principles cannot increase, as promised, the prosperity of the whole people. The people can understand, if an amiable and inept finance minister cannot, that the prospects of a largely increased revenue under our present tariff are not assured, and they can keenly appreciate the force of an argument and the urgency of an appeal to delay for a period the expenditure of millions among the gorges of the British Columbian mountains, until at least the equilibrium has been restored between an assured revenue and an expenditure restricted as carefully as possible, (but which will, we fear, be all too extravagant), and until the prairie sections have been built to the base of the Rocky Mountains, with continuous railway connection through necessary American territory for the winter, and by the lake Superior route for summer. By that time we shall be able to form an idea from actual experience of the rate of immigration to and settlement in our Northwest railway territories, and the ability of the provinces at that time to bear the additional expenditure for the British Columbia and lake Superior sections can be more accurately gauged. Mr. Blake's policy is, it must be kept in mind, to go on with the construction of the prairie sections with all reasonable energy, so as to keep the railway well ahead of the incoming tide of settlement. We quote Mr. Blake's clear and emphatic words upon this point which indicate for a policy of prudence some very strong additional reasons that are generally overlooked, but which are of no slight consequence in this connection:

"I have no wish to restrict any expenditure which is essential to the settlement of this country. (Cheers.) I wish the lines to be made, and that that is at any rate no part of my policy. (Hear, hear.) If the house believes that we have a prospect there I want all to unite in the effort to realize that prospect. I want us to direct our energies to every step that would be calculated to make the best of the country, to settle it at the earliest day, to give it as soon as possible a productive population, and make it an influential portion of the Dominion. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It is because I want the experiment to have a fair chance of success; because I believed that, committed as we are to the view that it is our duty and our interest to give it that chance if success, that I implore the house to direct a undivided attention to *supplying the necessities of this country exclusively to that path of the whole enterprise, without the success of which the country could not be a Pacific railway from sea to sea*, without the success of which we must fall to the wind. (Cheers.) Prudence in our expenditure is essential to the success of settlement. Do you suppose that those intelligent persons who are about to emigrate to this country would be attracted or the reverse by the proposal to expend thirty millions on the slopes of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Do you suppose that the suggestion that we could afford to increase the burdens of the country in this language at present because these people would pay it in taxes and land will encourage them to come into that country. Do you suppose that these people, reading the principles and programme of the administration upon this subject, and understanding that the expenditure was to be at once incurred, because they would all pay for it, would not say: 'perhaps we had better not come, perhaps we had better not be the partakers in this gigantic undertaking if we are also to be the disbursers. (Hear, hear.) *Prudence in the limitation of our vote is essential to the success of the enterprise.* (Hear, hear.) Our position is critical, and we should husband our resources for what that critical position may demand. (Cheers.)"

If the people could vote to-morrow or next year upon this great issue or upon it and the additional questions in the policy or platform presented by Mr. Blake in the eloquent concluding sentences of his speech, we believe their verdict would be not unlike that recorded the other day in the mother country. There a great and blind and subservient parliamentary majority supported the pinge policy of recklessness and bluster everywhere a policy not dissimilar to that which obtains at Ottawa in railway and financial matters. There Mr. Gladstone stood up for a time almost alone and did battle for the righteous cause for the true, sound, sober national policy. There the people voted out the "Policy of Push" and they decided to

Vote in, with him who first appeared
Over the grave of northern beast,
The banner of the Fiery Cross,
Vote home the good ship, Homeward steered,

Vote in the old, vote out the new,
Bring back the Statesmen of Great Age,
When England's truth was England's price,
Vote out the false, vote in the true.

Our people will not unfortunately have the opportunity for some years; and it will therefore be incumbent upon them by every legitimate means in their power to make known their opinions. It remains to be seen how many will allow a mistaken sense of party fidelity to outweigh their sober convictions. Mr. Blake's speech will undoubtedly exercise a large influence in restraining ministerial rashness in expenditure; but we look for effects much more lasting and important in the thorough awakening of the public mind to the dangers ahead. We fancy few intelligent electors will come to a conclusion other than that Mr. Blake's is the sounder and wiser and safer policy; but whether this conviction shall in due time press upon the now exultant ministry and its parliamentary majority with irresistible force and impact must depend largely upon the people themselves. If they wish to avoid serious if not calamitous additions to their already heavy burthens they can in many ways make their influence felt in favour of the Rational Policy for Pacific railway construction.

THE NEW ENGLISH ADMINISTRATION.

The past week has witnessed the resignation of the conservative cabinet and the formation of a liberal administration by Mr. Gladstone. The Queen, acting upon the advice of the outgoing premier, called in Lord Hartington, but he declined to undertake the task and advised Her Majesty to send for Mr. Gladstone. It is alleged that the Queen was averse to this course, and that it required a consultation of Lord Hartington with Earl Granville, and a second visit to Windsor before she waived her aversion to the liberal leader. It is stated that the tories hoped to effect a split in the liberals, but Lords Hartington and Granville took the sensible course of accepting the situation, and remained staunch and true to Mr. Gladstone. Their patriotic self-abnegation will not be forgotten. The remarkable victory of the liberals was largely due to Mr. Gladstone, and an administration could not well have been formed with any other person as premier. Mr. Gladstone took the duty and has constructed his cabinet as follows:—

Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Lord Hartington, Secretary for India.
Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary.
Earl Kimberley, Colonial Secretary.
Mr. Childers, Secretary for War.
Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Lord Selborne, Lord Chancellor.
Mr. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr. Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board.
Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade.
Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council.
Sir Chas. Dilke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Grant-Duff, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.
Earl Morley, Under-Secretary for War.
Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Secretary for India.
Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General.
Sir Henry James, Attorney General.
Mr. Farrar Herschell, Solicitor-General.
Mr. A. J. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council.
Lord Frederick Cavendish, Secretary for the Treasury.

This is an exceptionally strong administration. Mr. Gladstone will have ample scope for his financial genius in restoring the finances of the country to a sound and healthy condition. The new house was to have met yesterday and then adjourn two weeks to allow the new ministers to go back to the people for re-election.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A decided split has taken place between the Shaw and Parnell sections of the home rule members.

The Mail has commenced well. It speaks of Mr. Blake as leader with his "mush-room monstrosities of politics."

The Marquis of Ripon is appointed governor general of India and Lord Carlingford ambassador to Constantinople by the new government.

The parliamentary printing committee at Ottawa as a result of its renewed investigation has decided to recommend the cancellation of the contract.

Mr. Wm. Macdougall in his speech on the Pacific railway question expressed the opinion that "another season ought to be allowed to pass before the work in British Columbia went on;" and yet he voted against Mr. Blake's amendment for a postponement.

The stock-jobbers are getting up a retaliation scheme at Washington to stop American traffic over Canadian railways, with the view of "bearing" certain railway stocks. The question of reciprocity or retaliation is, however, receiving some consideration by American congressmen just now. The refusal of the English government to admit the claim of $108,000 damages for the Fortune bay "outrage" has led to a little newspaper bluster and to a demand for the cancellation of the treaty of Washington."

The Hamilton Times in an article on the Pacific railway debate and division says: "The government has thrown economy overboard and out of its lavish expenditure will no doubt be able to reward its followers. But that the followers and the organs dread the sober second thought of the taxpaying people is clear from the fact that the latter are making strong efforts to ridicule the fate of the resolution supported by the opposition. They may try to shake off the premonition or conceal the fear that the government has made a mistake and may sneer at the opposition as much as they please. They are only deceiving themselves if they think that the effect of the late debate can be affected by such tactics. The future will tell how they succeeded and with the future the liberals are content to leave the issue."

Our paragraph last week concerning the action of the democratic state convention was based on a telegram which it seemed described the course of the Tammany and anti-Tilden gathering, though it was not so stated. The regular convention was a straight and admirably worked Tilden machine, and presented his claims in the most emphatic manner. The party is far from harmonious in New York regarding Tilden's candidature and his nomination might result in a "bolt." Bayard and Seymour, on the other hand, would receive unanimous democratic support and the support of a large independent republican element in the event of Blaine or Grant receiving the nomination. Edmonds and Garfield or Edmonds and some good western men would consolidate the entire republican party and in all probability carry the day.

An instance of the reckless and inexcusable expenditure of the people's money by the present government is furnished by the Orillia Times. There we see it seems nine tory newspapers published in Simcoe county and all luxuriate at present in over a column of government advertisements about Pacific railway and Welland canal tenders. The Times places the cost of these advertisements at a trifle over five hundred dollars a month, but that is an under estimate; it will cost over a thousand dollars, because the advertisements run for two and three months. If this system is carried on all over the country, and so far as we can judge it is, the aggregate expenditure will be enormous. The extravagant policy of the present administration in this respect is in marked contrast with the economy of its predecessor.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone who, after making a gallant fight in the hopelessly tory constituency of Middlesex, has been elected for Leeds, is a young man of great promise. The London Spectator says that in the course of his Middlesex canvas and his forty speeches, "speeches of extraordinary mark and ability, to the force and liveliness of which veteran orators like Mr. Lowe have borne generous witness,—he gained a reputation as a politician which the country will not easily forget is a man of his name." It adds that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has "a future before him. He is not only a strong, calm, and lucid reasoner but has that gaiety and playfulness in him which a British audience most loves. In one of his most stormy meetings, he got a cordial hearing by telling an admirable story of a kitten offered for sale by a boy who tried the temper of the market first by labelling it a tory kitten, but found no purchaser, and who, when he sold it next day under liberal colors, as a liberal kitten, defended himself, when taxed with his open recantation of the kitten's politics by declaring, in Lord Beaconsfield's phrase, that 'a good deal had happened since then, for since then the kitten had opened its eyes.'"

—The Mail on Friday published a New York Herald sensational story about the Queen's determined refusal to accept Lord Hartington's advice to call upon Mr. Gladstone to form an administration. On the face of it this was unlikely although there is reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone is by no means in the royal favour. The story, however, so well accorded with certain tory ideas that the Mail on Saturday wrote in this strain: "The Queen's determination to stand by her first refusal to send for Mr. Gladstone is a complete answer to Lord Beaconsfield's questions. No doubt her majesty has sound reasons for refusing to trust the destinies of the empire to Mr. Gladstone, and future historians will give her credit for exalted patriotism in taking the stand she does. It is true that the People's William is to-day borne aloft on the wave of a passing political storm, but the ship of state could not long be safely navigated in waters stirred in so capricious a gale. Her Majesty has given another instance of that political sagacity which has not unfrequently saved the nation from serious calamity." Unfortunately for the Mail's pet theory an adjoining column of cable despatches conveyed the information that Mr. Gladstone had been entrusted by the Queen with the task of forming a cabinet and had accepted. It is now in order for the Mail to give us its opinion of Her Majesty's "political sagacity" which has not in this case at any rate "saved the nation" for what our cotemporary considers "a serious calamity."

—In view of the prominence secured by Mr. McIntosh through the mayoralty of Ottawa and the peculiar use he has made of the position the working men of the capital would be justified in keeping in mind his promises, and his manner of fulfilling them, and on the first occasion acting on the suggestion contained in a stanza from the London Spectator regarding the recent situation in the English capital, but which may be transferred to Canada and slightly modified:—

"Vote out the parodies of Men
Hunging in sight of want and rags
Their stomachs, and their money-bags;
Vote out the fat-fed *Cittsen*.

—The London Advertiser thinks Mayor McIntosh is receiving the Mail's lash just now because he committed the unpardonable sin of being found out. The Stratford Beacon is inclined to take the view that it is rather because McIntosh did not divide up evenly. It mentions a certain very prominent politician who did divide up and who has never yet been censured though he was found out. But if not dividing up is the cause of Mr. McIntosh's condemnation, what would the Beacon say of a politician who received $32,000 and did not "divide up?" Would not the explanation rather be that McIntosh having had the inside track some time it was felt that other people should have a chance. Probably McIntosh declined to step down and out; at any rate he managed very awkwardly.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Blake Unanimously Elected.

[By telegraph to THE POST.]

OTTAWA, April 29th, 1880.

A largely attended caucus of liberals was held this morning to decide the question of the leadership of the party in view of the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Blake was unanimously chosen by a standing vote, and a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Mackenzie for the manner in which he had led the party during the last thirteen years.

Mr. Blake addressed the meeting, thanking them for the high honor that had been done him, and expressing the hope that the utmost cordiality and confidence would always exist while he occupied his present position.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all are most hopeful of the future success of the party.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

HULL RELIEF.

The house granted $7,000 to the relief of the Hull sufferers from the fire. A subscription was started amongst the members, Hon. Mr. Blake contributing the handsome sum of $250.

BANKING RESOLUTIONS.

Sir Leonard Tilley's banking resolutions have been considered in committee. The principal feature is the restriction of bank bills of five dollars and over. The government after 1880 will issue the fours and some threes. The conditions upon which new banks may obtain charters are also materially changed.

THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.

The debates committee have reported to the house in favor of securing additional efficiency in the Hansard by recommending that six official reporters should be engaged, who shall be officials of the house, the chief reporter to receive $1,500 and the other five $1,000 per annum.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

On the motion for an adjournment of Tuesday's session,

Mr. Mackenzie rose and said:—I desire to say one word with respect to my personal relations to the house. I yesterday determined to withdraw from the position of leader of the opposition, and I do not intend from this time forth to act in any other capacity than that of a private member of this side of the house.

Sir John Macdonald said: This is an announcement we have not anything to say upon on this side of the house. All I hope is that the hon. gentleman who takes his place will display the same ability, the same earnestness and the same zeal in what he considers to be for the good of the country as the hon. gentleman who has just sat down. (Cheers.)

THE SENATE "SALARY GRAB."

Senator Alexander on Monday gave a notice of motion having for its object the impeachment of Sir Alexander Campbell for having assisted Senator G. W. Allan in receiving $600 for eleven days' attendance on the session of 1877, but it was treated in rather a summary manner. Speaker Macpherson gave the clerk of the house orders that it was not to appear on the notice papers. This is looked upon as a most high-handed and unwarrantable proceeding, and one entirely without precedent in the history of Canada. The London Advertiser's correspondent has the opinion of the highest constitutional authority in the Dominion that there is nothing whatever in the resolution that will justify the speaker in taking this step. It looks very much like a plot on the part of those in authority to crush out discussion, and however unfavorable Sir Alex. Campbell may have appeared before he is certainly in a much worse plight now.

NATIONAL CURRENCY RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution submitted by the minister of finance on this subject: "That it is expedient to provide that the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding at any one time may be increased twenty millions of dollars, provided that the finance minister shall always hold for the redemption of such notes an amount in gold, or in gold and Dominion securities, guaranteed by the government of the united kingdom, equal to not less than twenty-five per cent. of the total amount of such notes then outstanding, and that at least fifteen per cent. of the total amount of such outstanding notes shall be so held in gold."..... Sir Leonard Tilley moved the adoption of the resolution in the house on Monday....Sir Richard Cartwright offered three objections to the government's scheme. It was a long step in the direction of the government's assuming control of the currency, and universal experience has shown that such an assumption always is succeeded by the adoption of an irredeemable currency; secondly, on account of the currency's rapid return the finance minister, particularly in times of financial stringency, would experience great difficulty in keeping it out, and in his efforts to do so would probably increase the stringency; and thirdly, it would reduce the already small amount of gold held in the country. While he admitted his belief that the government ought to share somewhat in the benefits arising from the circulation, yet he feared that the present scheme would result in extracting a large part of the country's capital, the result of labor, from the active operation of trade....Mr. Wallace (Norfolk) accepted the resolutions as a concession in the direction of adopting a national currency, and he complimented the government on the courage they had manifested in taking this step. He could not, however, endorse the proposal to renew the bank charters for ten years, because it would bind up public opinion for that time, and therefore at the proper time he would move an amendment to these resolutions. The house was then favored with a warm defence of the issue of a fiat currency, and a vigorous attack upon the advocates of a gold basis and the existing system of banking. The resolution was adopted after a few more speeches and a bill introduced.

THE LETELLIER CASE AGAIN.

On Tuesday Mr. Mackenzie brought up the Letellier case once more, principally on the reference of the matter to England. He made an able review of the case and in conclusion moved an amendment, which in itself will be an important contribution to the documentary history of this celebrated question. In the amendment, which occupied several closely written pages of foolscap, he recited the whole of the facts elucidated in his speech and embraced all the motions, extracts of remarkable speeches, etc., which constitute the parliamentary phase of the issue and all the circumstances leading to the reference to England, which in a final resolution he condemned because of its being subversive of the constitutional government which the Dominion now possessed....While the premier was debating the amendment Mr. Ouimet, one of the French Canadian conservatives who last session denounced this reference in most unmeasured terms, under the impression that the governor-general had made it, now manifested a startling conversion and made a speech indicative of his determination to vote that the reference was wisely made. The premier, at the conclusion of his speech, called upon the speaker to put the question. Cries of "lost" were raised when Mr. Laurier rose to second the amendment. While he was speaking Mr. Caron, the government whip, at the premier's instigation passed among the government supporters and gave the order, it is presumed, that no minister-ialist was to speak. Subsequent events demonstrated this surmise to be well founded. Mr. Laurier offered a warm defence of the integrity of Mr. Letellier's intentions, and challenged the proof of any conspiracy between the ex-lieut.-governor and the Dominion liberal leaders. He criticised the arguments in favor of the dismissal preferred by the premier in his memorandum and denounced the reference as a blow aimed specially at the liberties of the province of Quebec. Mr. Huntington favored the house with the opinions of Mr. Todd, the well-known constitutional authority, who in a recent work maintains the constitutionality of Mr. Letellier's action and the unsoundness of the Dominion premier's reasoning on the question. Speeches in favor of the amendment were also made by Messrs. Casey and Casgrain, but the uproar and interruptions by the ministerialists were so persistent that the hon. members' arguments could barely be heard. Not a single word was offered by any member on the ministerial side in defence of the reference or of the charge that the governor-general had been misrepresented last session. The amendment was negatived on a vote of 49 yeas to 119 nays, the majority against being 70. Mr. Cockburn (Northumberland) voted with the opposition. In so doing he was consistent for he voted with the opposition last session on this question. Mr. Macdougall, who did the same on that occasion, was not present when the vote was taken.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, }
TUESDAY, April 29th, 1880. }

Business and Produce.

Local and general produce business has been quiet and dull, with a decline in the leading grain markets. Live stock is in extra demand for export at good prices. The outlook for wool is considered healthy.

Lindsay Market Prices

Fall Wheat	$0 00	to	$1 20
Spring Wheat	0 00	to	1 20
Flour, spring, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	3 00
" Fall wheat, " "	0 00	to	3 15
Clover seed	2 75	to	3 25
Timothy seed	2 75	to	3 25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 50
Cornmeal " "	0 00	to	2 00
Bran, per ton	0 00	to	14 00
Shorts " "	0 00	to	17 00
Barley, per bushel	0 50	to	0 60
Peas " "	0 60	to	0 00
Marrowfat peas	0 90	to	0 00
Oats " "	0 30	to	0 32
Potatoes " "	0 35	to	0 35
Butter, per lb	0 16	to	0 18
Cheese " "	0 12	to	0 15
Stilton Cheese, per lb	0 00	to	0 16
Lard, per lb	0 09	to	0 10
Tallow, per lb	0 05	to	0 05
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 00	to	0 09
Sugar cured canvass Hams	0 10	to	0 12½
Bacon, 100 lbs	7 00	to	8 50
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	0 00	to	8 50
Beef Hides	0 00	to	6 00
Calfskins, per lb	0 9	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 20	to	0 30
Sheepskins	1 50	to	2 00

New Advertisements.

CANVASSERS WANTED — TO take orders for a popular and quick selling book. Sells at sight. Good live men make from $50 to $100 easily. Apply at once
G. W. BRALL,
Bookstore, Lindsay.
April 28, 1880.—1077-1.

TO RENT.—BRICK HOUSE AND GARDEN, part of lots 3 and 4 east of Albert street in block C, Lindsay. Apply to JOHN PEEL, or to
MARTIN & HOPKINS,
Barristers.
Lindsay, April 28, 1880.—1077-2.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.—The west half of lot No 26, in the 10th concession of Ops, 112 acres, 70 to 75 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, clear of stumps. Good log house, good frame dwelling house, good frame barn, small orchard; well fenced. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to JAMES HARRISON, or to W. L. RUSSELL, Kent street.
Lindsay, April 24, 1880.—1077-4.

REMOVAL.

MRS. B. F. JEWETT

Has removed her

Grocery and Eating House

To the premises TWO DOORS WEST OF THE ONTARIO BANK.

There will be constantly kept in stock the

Choicest Goods in the Grocery and Confectionery Lines,

and meals will be served as usual at all hours. Early VEGETABLES and FRUITS in season. ICE CREAM served with all the usual flavourings. A SODA FOUNTAIN in constant operation during the warm weather. A call is respectfully solicited.
MRS B. F. JEWETT.
Lindsay, April 29th, 1880

COURT OF REVISION.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF OPS

Will meet as a

COURT OF REVISION

On the

25th day of May

Next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, in the council chamber at Lindsay.
J. O'LEARY,
Clerk.
Lindsay, April 24, 1880.—1077-4.

THE STEAMER

VANDERBILT.

Time-Card for 1880.

The Steamer VANDERBILT will, on MONDAY, MAY 2nd, 1880, and until further notice, ply between

LINDSAY, STURGEON POINT AND BOBCAYGEON

as follows:

LEAVE LINDSAY at 9:30 a.m. on arrival of the Midland railway trains from north and south, reaching Sturgeon Point at 11 a.m. and Bobcaygeon at 12 noon.

RETURNING, LEAVE BOBCAYGEON at 1 p.m., Sturgeon Point at 2:30 p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 4:25, connecting with the Midland railway train south.

For freight, etc., apply to
F. CRANDELL.
Lindsay, April 28, 1880.

CHANCERY SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

In the TOWNSHIP of EMILY.

Pursuant to an order made by the court of chancery in re Callaghan, Martin vs. DeGrassi, there will be sold with the approbation of the undersigned Master, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE, in the TOWN OF LINDSAY, on

Saturday, 29th day of May, 1880

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable farm: being the

NORTH HALF of LOT 15, in the 10th CON. of the Township of EMILY,

in the County of Victoria, 100 acres more or less, except one acre on the north-west corner of said lot.

This lot is about ten miles from the Town of Lindsay; eight miles from Omemee; and three miles from Downeyville. There are about 30 acres cleared, and the balance is well wooded with hardwood and about ten acres of cedar. The soil is a clay loam; and there are on the premises a small log house and stable.

TERMS—One-tenth down and balance in one month from day of sale, without interest. There will be a reserved bid, and the purchaser will be entitled to possession next fall, after the crops have been taken off.

The vendor will not be bound to furnish any title-deeds or other evidences of title than those in his possession, and the purchaser must make all his objections and requisitions to the title within fifteen days from the day of sale, and in default of his so doing will be deemed to have accepted the title. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the law offices of Messrs. MARTIN & HOPKINS; Messrs. O'LEARY & O'LEARY; and Messrs. HUDSPETH, BARRON & JACKBOT, Lindsay; and of JOHN HOSKINS, Q.C., Toronto.

Dated this 29th April, 1880.
W. W. DEAN,
Master.
MARTIN & HOPKINS,
Vendor's Solicitors.—1077-5.

New Advertisements.

DWELLING TO RENT.—A first-class dwelling on Peel street. The house is new and nicely situated. Abundance of well and hard water. Apply to
J. PYNE, Hardware Merchant.
Lindsay, April 23, 1880.—1077-4.

MUNICIPALITY OF LINDSAY.

NOTICE.

TOWN PHYSICIAN.

The office of

Dr. C. L. Coulter,

Town Physician, will be open daily from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. for attendance on the indigent poor of the town.
Lindsay, April 28, 1880.—1077-tf

MIDLAND LAND COMPANY.

This company will, in the first week of June, offer for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Without reserve, a large number of lots at

MIDLAND CITY.

Further particulars and terms of sale will appear in a few days.
April 28, 1880.—1077-1.

CHEAP

EXCURSION TO THE NORTHWEST

Our next and 7th

FAST THROUGH TRAIN

Leaves

Tuesday Morning, May 4

And cheapest of this season. Our last excursion only took three days and five hours to Winnipeg. We make the fastest time and give the best accommodation. For price to the west try our great through route to the Western States. I also sell tickets for the leading ocean steamship lines.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Great Western Agt., Office Dom. Tel. Co.
Lindsay, April 28, 1880.—1077.

NOTICE to CREDITORS of JOHN CALLAGHAN, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery made in re Callaghan, Martin vs. Betirast, the creditors of JOHN CALLAGHAN, late of the Township of Emily, in the County of Victoria, yeoman, who died on or about the 15th day of December, 1877, are, on or before the

3rd DAY OF MAY, 1880

to send by post prepaid to Messrs. MARTIN & HOPKINS, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, solicitors for the plaintiff, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at the Court House, in the said Town of Lindsay, on the 12th Day of MAY, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.
Dated this 12th day of April, 1880.
W. W. DEAN,
Master at Lindsay.
MARTIN & HOPKINS,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.—1075-3.

CHOICE WHEAT FARM in FENELON FOR SALE. One of the best in the county, being E half LOT 28, 3rd CONCESSION; about 130 acres; 100 cleared, under good cultivation, and well fenced; with about 100 fruit trees beginning to bear, from Chase Brothers and Bowman's Nursery; one first-class barn 56x30, nearly new; good frame house 18x24, with large kitchen and woodshed; good hewed cedar stable 20x26; driving-shed attached to stable 20x24; three good wells; soil very best clay loam; one of the best wheat farms, (fall or spring), in the township. The farm is beautifully situated on the north shore of South Bay of Balsam lake; 4½ miles from good grist and saw mill; 16 miles from the fine town of Lindsay; good new brick school house on the next lot; churches and markets very convenient. Must be sold by January, terms very liberal. Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at easy interest. For terms and particulars apply to the proprietor, SMITH POLLOCK, Elmdale P.O., Muskoka, or H. BEAZIN, Inspector, Linden Valley P.O.—1076-tf.

TENDERS FOR DRAINAGE WORKS.

Townships of Mariposa and Eldon.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to

The 22nd day of May,

1880, for certain drainage works in the 15th concession of Mariposa, and the 9th concession of Eldon.

The work will be done in accordance with the plans and specifications of J. Dickson, Esq., P. L.S. Each section of the work will have to be tendered for separately.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of H. ADAM, Esq., reeve of Mariposa, lot 4, 14th concession, Mariposa, or at the clerk's office in the village of Oakwood.

The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN F. CUNNINGS, Clerk.
Township Clerk's office, }
Oakwood, April 27, 1880. }—1077-4.

John Pyne.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

NAILS, HINGES, LOCKS AND BUILDING SUPPLIES GENERALLY.

GLASS, OILS, PAINTS AND PAINT STUFFS.

Just received—a large and complete stock in OUR STOCK OF

IN GROCERIES

Will be found a special attraction, as they were bought before the advance.

Our stock is very large, and we are determined not to be undersold, as we are anxious to sell ONLY FOR CASH. Parties wanting anything in the above lines will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOHN PYNE.
William Street.
Lindsay, April 26th, 1880.

M. Markham,

NOTICE.

All Parties indebted to the undersigned will PLEASE CALL and PAY UP THEIR ACCOUNTS as all accounts not paid BEFORE the FIRST of APRIL will be placed in Court for collection.

M. M. MARKHAM.

Lindsay, March 23rd, 1880.—1072.

E. Gregory.

SEEDING TIME.

EDMUND GREGORY

HAS A FULL SUPPLY OF

White Belgian Carrot,
Red Carrot, (all kinds),
Mangold,
Turnip,
Rape,
GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,

All of the usual reliable character.

Corner Kent and William Streets,
LINDSAY.
April 12th, 1880.

New Advertisements.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE, at G. H. KEEVES, Sign of the Dutch Flag, Kent-st., Lindsay.—January 23rd, 1880.—1064-tf.

SHORT-HORN Bull, RED DUKE, FOR SALE—cheap for cash. 11 months old; dark red; got by Filligree Duke, a Kentucky bull bred by George Miller, Markham. Certificate of registered pedigree furnished if required. Large size, and fit for service this season. Just the animal to produce heavy grades for export. JOHN CAMPBELL, Jr., Woodville P.O.—April 13th, 1880.—1075-tf.

PULLING STUMPS AND MOVING BUILDINGS.

The undersigned having purchased Mr. Jacob Hoag's STUMPING 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 Post Office.
Cambray, March 24, 1880.—1072-26.

PASSENGER AGENCY.

F. C. TAYLOR,

Agent Express Office, Lindsay.

Through Tickets to all points on the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, and their connections in the Eastern and Western States.

Agent for the steamer Norseman, making connections at Charlotte for New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and all important points in the Eastern States.

Agent for the Collingwood and Beatty Lines, making connections at Duluth for points in Manitoba and North-Western States.

Agent for Royal Mail Line, running between Hamilton and Montreal and Quebec.

Agent for the Anchor and Inman Line of Steamships, sailing from New York.

During the summer cheap excursion tickets will be sold to places of summer resort.
F. C. TAYLOR,
Passenger Agent.
Lindsay, April 22, 1880.—1076.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF ELDON,

In the county of Victoria.

TENDERS

will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the West Half of Lot No. 5, in the second concession of the Township of Eldon, containing by a admeasurement one hundred acres, up to the

Fifth day of May next, 1880.

Eighty-five acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance under bush; all well fenced with cedar rails.

There are on the premises a good log house and barn, one-and-a-half storeys high; a new frame barn 40x35, and a new frame stable 20x21; also a good orchard; well watered.

Situate within half a mile of the Woodville junction on the Midland and Toronto and Nipissing Railways, and within two miles and a half of the village of Woodville; surrounded by good roads.

The lands will be sold subject to a lease which expires on the first day of March, 1882.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TERMS.—$2,500 down, the balance to be secured by mortgage payable in a reasonable time to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM CAMERON and DONALD McINTYRE, executors of the last will and testament of the late Peter Currie, and to D. J. McINTYRE, Solicitor, Lindsay.

Dated this 14th day of April, A.D. 1880.
D. J. McINTYRE,
Solicitor for Executors.
1075-3.

AUCTION SALE

—OF