The Canadian Post.

CHAS. D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Vol. XXI. Whole Number 1095.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

Terms, $1.50 in Advance.

The Canadian Post.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

[illegible] — In accordance with resolutions adopted by the Canadian Press Association, in August, 1877, the leading country newspaper publishers are to adhere more strictly to the cash [illegible] credits.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, such as farms and [illegible] for sale or to rent, estray cattle, lost or found, etc., payable invariably in advance or in first week of publication. Rates and estimates furnished on application. Small notices published three or [illegible] one dollar each.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING to be settled every [illegible] month. Professional, hotel and business cards to be paid for in advance or in the first part [illegible]

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS: [illegible] $1.50 in advance [illegible] if not paid [illegible] the year, $2.00 [illegible]

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M. CHARLES D. BODY [illegible]

Barristers, Attorneys, Etc.

[illegible] & [illegible]NSFORD'S Law [illegible]

[illegible] Barrister, Attorney, [illegible] Money to [illegible]

M[illegible] & STEWART, Bar[illegible]

M[illegible], Barrister, Attor[illegible]

[illegible] BARRON & JACK [illegible]

[illegible] Barrister, Solicitor, [illegible]

[illegible] Barrister, and [illegible] Chancery, [illegible] Block, Kent [illegible]

[illegible] McDONNELL, Bar[illegible]

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, [illegible]

[illegible] McDONALD, Solicitor, [illegible]

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Physicians.

[illegible], M. D., Physi[illegible]

[illegible], M. D., M. C. P. [illegible]

D[illegible]

D[illegible] Graduate of [illegible]

D[illegible] A. WILSON, Graduate of the [illegible]

D[illegible] Graduate [illegible]

W[illegible], M. D., of Victoria [illegible]

Money to Loan.

M[illegible] TO LOAN ON FARM [illegible]

$5,000 IN PRIVATE FUNDS [illegible]

M[illegible] $1,000 to [illegible]

M[illegible] ON REAL [illegible]

[illegible] Million Dollars to Loan [illegible]

M[illegible]

$10,000 Private Funds to Loan on Easy Terms. [illegible]

M[illegible]

$5,000 PRIVATE FUNDS [illegible]

M[illegible]

[illegible] loans at 8 per cent. [illegible] HOPKINS. [illegible]

MONEY, MONEY [illegible]

Straight loans to any amount at 7 per cent on FARM PROPERTY.

[illegible] McDONNELL [illegible]

Veterinary Surgeons.

A. GUNN, VETERINARY SURGEON, [illegible] 1077-1y

WILLIS POWERS, VETERINARY SURGEON, [illegible] of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, [illegible] Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont. [illegible] 1071-1y

W. KENNY, Veterinary Surgeon, GRADUATE OF Merchant's VETERINARY COLLEGE, Philadelphia. Office and residence Russell street, near Mowry's foundry.

CHARGES MODERATE.

$66.00 Agents' profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 198 Fulton street, N.Y. 1086-1y

Hotels.

BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. S. BENSON, Proprietor. Only first-class House in town. 1013-1y

MANSION HOUSE, LINDSAY, ONTARIO, opposite the Union Station of the Victoria and Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railways. FRED THOMAS, Proprietor. Good accommodation. First class sheds and stables. 1086-13

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. 1088-1y

DOMINION HOTEL, Kirkfield, Ontario. JOHN STABACK proprietor. Good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors. Good stables, attentive hostler. Charges moderate. July 30th 1880. 1090-1y

NIPISSING HOTEL, SUNDERLAND, J. O. ATKINSON, proprietor. This hotel has lately changed hands and has undergone a thorough repairing. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Attentive hostler. Charges moderate. 1063-1y

FOREST HOUSE, COBOCONK. DONALD McINTYRE. This hotel has lately changed hands and has undergone a thorough repairing. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling. A commodious public hall in connection. Good sheds and stables. 1076-1y

GLOBE HOTEL, LINDSAY, Ont. HENRY O'LEARY, proprietor. This hotel is now in every way fitted for the comfort of guests. Patronage of the public solicited. The bar is always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling and an attentive hostler. April 7th, 1880. 1071-1y

MANSION HOUSE, corner Colborne and Francis streets, Fenelon Falls. N. INGRAM, Proprietor. New brick hotel, second to none in the county. First-class accommodation for commercial men and the public in general. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. 1075-1y

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Victoria Road. PATRICK FOX, Proprietor. Only first-class house in the village; good accommodation; bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors; a first-class ball room attached; only half a minutes' walk from the station; good stables, charges moderate. 1047-1y

ROYAL HOTEL, LINDSAY. This hotel, lately occupied by Mr Haslam combines excellence with economy; is centrally situated, the bar supplied with the best of liquors and cigars, and the table is unsurpassed. For-[illegible] table accommodation and an attentive hostler always in attendance. THOMAS McCONNELL, Proprietor. 1058-1y

CAMPBELL HOUSE, Kirkfield, Ontario. Having removed to my new premises, I am now prepared to offer the best of accommodation to the travelling public. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling. Charges moderate. Free bus to and from all trains. HECTOR CAMPBELL. Aug. 4, 1880. 1091-1y

FRANKLIN HOUSE, FRANKLIN. JAMES LYTLE, Proprietor. This hotel has lately been reopened and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the public. Bar supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Only a few rods from the Midland Railway Station. Good stabling. Charges moderate. 1080-1y

NORTHERN HOTEL, KINMOUNT, ONT. W. S. SCOTT, Proprietor. This Hotel has lately undergone a thorough refitting, and is now as well rated as the best in the village. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling. Attentive hostler. May 18, 1880. 1080-1y

MINDEN HOTEL, A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel has since the [illegible] been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and many improvements made. Excellent accommodations for the travelling public. A good table set. Bar always supplied with the best brands of Liquors and Cigars. Good sample rooms. Stage leaves here every morning for Kinmount. Good stabling. May 27, 1880. 1081-1y

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CANNINGTON. The undersigned desires to intimate to the public that he has leased the above hotel and has thoroughly renovated, fitted and furnished it in first class style, second to none in the province. He is prepared to offer every accommodation to the travelling public in general. This large and very commodious house affords good and convenient accommodation for travellers, to whom special attention will be given. Large and well lighted sample rooms. The bar is well supplied with the choicest selection of liquors and cigars at all times. There is also in connection first class stabling, good hay stalls and newly planked yard and sheds. Attentive ostler always on hand. Free bus to and from all trains. F. SMITH, Proprietor. Cannington, June 7, 1880. 1083-1f

W. A. Sherwood.

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. 1057-1y

Business Cards.

ELIAS BOWES, Auctioneer for the Counties of Victoria and Brock. Charges moderate. Address Manilla P. O. Ont. 1068-1y

T. A. MITCHELL, Licensed Auctioneer, County Victoria. Agent Patterson & Perrin Marble Works, Lindsay, and General Insurance Agent, Omemee, Ont. 1018.

D. ROSS, Auctioneer for Sidon, Carden, and North Riding of Ontario. Terms moderate. Bailiff Sixth Division Court County of Ontario. Address, Beaverton P. O. 1016-1y

GEO. McHUGH, BAILIFF 5th DIVISION COURT, CO. VICTORIA. Licensed Auctioneer, County Victoria. Money to Loan at 8 per cent. Orders left at the store of Mr. P. J. Hurley, Kent St., opposite the Benson House, will receive prompt attention. 955-1y.

Livery Stables.

GUNIOAL'S LIVERY STABLES, YORK STREET, LINDSAY. Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIOLE. 1060-1y

WORKMAN'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street, Lindsay. H. WORKMAN & SON, Proprietors. The oldest established livery business in Lindsay. The most stylish rigs and fast horses. Rates reasonable. 1061-1y

MINDEN AND KINMOUNT STAGE LINE. JOSEPH BOWEY, proprietor. A comfortable stage will leave Minden every morning at 6.30, arriving at Kinmount in time for the trains going South. It leaves Kinmount on the arrival of the train from Lindsay, reaching Minden about 7 o'clock p.m. Fare from and to Minden, Fifty cents. GOOD LIVERY at Kinmount. Terms moderate. 1053-1y

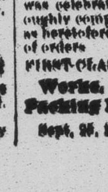
McElwain & Co.

C. O. D. STORE. FRESH SEASONABLE FRUITS RECEIVED DAILY AT McELWAIN'S. Apples, Peaches, Grapes, &c. AGENT FOR THE MESSINA LEMON POWDER. Lindsay, July 29, 1880.

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. 1036-1y.



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 as heretofore attends personally to the soliciting of orders. FIRST-CLASS WORK. REASONABLE RATES. Works, Cambridge-st., opposite the Packing House, Lindsay. Sept. 25, 1879.—1046.

Architects & Surveyors.

JAMES DICKSON, P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, &c. Residence and address, Fenelon Falls, Ont. 1060-1y

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital .... $[illegible]
Accumulated Funds .... [illegible]
Invested in Canada .... [illegible]

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to Policy holders. For particulars of rates apply to R. SPIER, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. 1060-1y

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 ($2,000,000) 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. Invested funds, over ($25,000,000) 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 favourably with any other respectable company. Terms and conditions of policies of the most liberal kind. Insurances may be effected in any of the above first class Companies at rates as low as the nature 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 10, 1879. 1060.

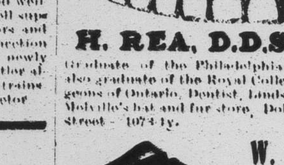
Money to Loan.

$500,000. $500,000. MONEY TO LOAN on the security of First Mortgages on Improved Farm Property.

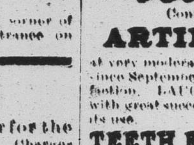
Farmers should consult their own interests by applying at once to the undersigned. Those that are paying ten and twelve per cent. interest and even more to Building Societies on the instalment principle will save money and know what they are paying by changing to STRAIGHT LOANS, that is principal repayable at end of term, and interest only in meantime yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the borrower, and if the borrower wishes he may have the privilege of paying off the whole or any portion of the debt at any time after two years, (a clause to that effect will be written in mortgages). No extra charge will be made for this privilege.

Also Agent for several leading British and Canadian Fire and Life Insurance Co's. H. A. WALLIS, Dobson's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay. N.B. MONEY invested (for private parties) secured by Mortgages on Improved Farm Property. Best of references and guarantees given if required. Office over Mr Dobson's grocery; entrance on William st., Lindsay, Ont. 1069-1y.

Dentistry.



H. REA, D.D.S., L.D.S., Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College; also graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Dentist, Lindsay. Office: over Melville's hat and fur store, Doheny Block, Kent Street. 1074-1y.



W. H. GROSS, L.D.S., DENTIST, LINDSAY. Continues to insert superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH at very moderate prices. About 50 SETS made since September last, and all giving perfect satisfaction. LAUGHING GAS administered as usual with great success. Over 16 year's experience in its use. TEETH FILLED WITH GOLD. And all operations in the MOUTH skilfully performed. Rooms over Mr. J. Kennedy's Store, Kent Street, Lindsay. Make no mistake in name or place. 1061

J. NEELANDS, DENTIST, begs to return thanks to the public for the confidence they have reposed in his skill and for the liberal patronage he has received during his practice of about 11 years in Lindsay. During that time Dentistry has made wonderful progress, and he has invariably introduced every improvement in the profession after it was fully tested. For EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN besides Chloroform and Ether, he used Electricity and Freezing or Local Anæsthesia. Over 12 years ago he introduced Nitrous Oxide Gas and since that time used it uninterruptedly and has had marvellous success in its use. Thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy can be produced by him. He claims to be one of the first in the Dominion who used coffer dam while filling teeth with gold, having seen Dr. Barnum, the inventor, give a clinic in New York City just after its introduction. Mr. Neelands exhibited it for the first time before the Dental Association of Ontario. In mechanical dentistry he has used almost every kind of plate that has ever been introduced. For holding Artificial Teeth firmly in the mouth he has used the various discs patented by Yemans, Gillespie and Scott. He uses one of his own manufacture which is considered better than all others. He has supplied them to a number of the leading dentists who say they are far superior to all other kinds. No extra charge is made for their use. His prices have always been moderate. Artificial teeth are inserted at from $10 to $60, according to quality and kind of plate. Rooms next door to Bowes' new store. Lindsay, Oct. 10, 1879. 1049

Mrs. B. F. Jewett.

FRUIT! FRUIT! PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, APPLES. ICE CREAM. SODA WATER and CONFECTIONERY. Family Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, etc. HOT TEA, COFFEE and LUNCHES At all hours. Agent for CRAWFORD'S PURE TEAS. MRS. B. F. JEWETT, 4 doors east of P. O. Lindsay, Aug. 18th, 1880.

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. 1060. Haliburton, Ont.

Educational.

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

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. 1060-1y

Photography.

PHOTOGRAPHING. SCOTT & ANDRUS Beg to announce that they have secured the services of a First-Class Photographer, and will be ready to fill orders in their usual superior style. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices as low as first-class work will permit. GALLERY: OVER E. GREGORY'S DRUG STORE, corner Kent and William-sts. N. B. We have opened a gallery at Fenelon Falls, at Fowler's old stand, and a member of the firm will be in attendance to fill orders. SCOTT & ANDRUS. Lindsay, June 16, 1880.

Williamson & Hamill.

STRANGE, NEVERTHELESS TRUE. THE PHOTOGRAPHS WILLIAMSON & HAMILL are turning out are Far Superior to any done in our town for years past. Mr. Williamson having served his time in one of the finest Galleries in Ontario, is prepared to execute work that will astonish customers. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WORK AND LEARN OUR PRICES. Don't forget the place, Gourlay's old stand, Corner Lindsay and Ridout sts. WILLIAMSON & HAMILL. Lindsay, Aug. 10th, 1880. 1092-1y.

Albert Hall.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, GREEN APPLES, SWEET and SOUR, PEACHES, GRAPES, etc., etc. AT ALBERT HALL'S Crawford's Pure Teas. Lindsay, July 29th, 1880.

Lumber.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES. LUMBER Of all kinds, suitable for building and retail purposes, can be had cheap in quantities of 20,000 feet and upwards; also SHINGLES Of any grade. The same can 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 Fee's Mill, Lindsay. 1060-1y. M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

LUMBER YARD. The subscriber has on hand and for sale at heir 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 widths and lengths or cut to order on the shortest notice. All manufactured in Gang Mill by Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls. A. W. PARKINS, Agent, 1060-1y. Office opposite Woollen Factory.

Victoria Road.

JOHN MAGWOOD, VICTORIA ROAD, is as heretofore fully prepared to supply the farmers of North Victoria with All Kinds of Agricultural Implements. The now celebrated LION RAKE and the well known EMPIRE DRILL will be found at his Warerooms during the season. The HAMILTON PLOUGHS of Peterborough at the lowest possible rates. All kinds of HARVEST TOOLS constantly on hand. The ROYAL ROYCE REAPER and the TORONTO MOWER will also be sold by me. The very best STUMP MACHINES for sale. SEWING MACHINES of different kinds on hand. N.B. Fire Insurance Business promptly attended to. JOHN MAGWOOD, March 17, 1880. 1071-26. Victoria Road.

James Finegan.

JAMES FINEGAN, AGENT FOR L. D. Sawyer's Steam Thresher AND BRADLEY HARVESTER & IRONCLAD MOWER. Waterous' celebrated Steam Fire Proof Champion Engine, Brown & Patterson's Whitby Harvester, and Young Canada Mower, The new Empire Grain Drill and Broadcast Seeders, combined or single; Sheldon's Centennial Rake, the celebrated Lion Rake. Port Perry Improved Steel Gang Plow. MANN'S Improved Broadcast SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO HORSE RAKES. The new Climax Fanning Mill, &c. I have rented the store in Adams' Block, Kent-st., recently occupied by Matthie & Co., where samples of the Implements I sell can be seen. JAMES FINEGAN, LINDSAY P.O. Repairs for all machines sold by me always kept on hand. Lindsay, May 19, 1880. 1080.

W. M. Robson.

LINDSAY TEA HOUSE, Kent-st., West. FOR TEAS, SUGARS AND General Groceries. The public may depend on getting the VERY BEST VALUE that can be had in town. Also my Crockery, China and Earthenware Will be kept well assorted and sold at the closest prices. FAMILY PROVISIONS, including Fruits and Vegetables, as usual will have my special care as to quality, and the prices will be as LOW AS THE LOWEST. Thankful for past favours I will endeavour to be more deserving in future. Soliciting a call. W. M. ROBSON, Kent-st., West., Lindsay. Lindsay, July 29, 1880.

Summer Travel.

SUMMER TRAVEL. Collingwood & Beatty Lines, Royal Mail Line, Gulf Port S. S. Co'y, Str. Chicor a, Str. Norseman, Erie Railway, Lehigh Valley Railway, Northern Central Railway, Grand Trunk Railway. By the above Lines and their connections all places of popular summer resort can be reached. F. C. TAYLOR, Lindsay, June 23rd, 1880. Ticket Agent.

Farms for Sale.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Nos. 5, 6, 9 & 10 in Block J J, and No. 3 in Block C G. My financial affairs oblige me to sell these lots. They can be had at a bargain. Title good. Apply to WM. BENNETT, Bobcaygeon P.O., or on his premises, Lot 26 in the Township of Harvey, or to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay.—March 14, 1880.—1071-pd-tf.

FARM TO RENT.—S. HF. LOT No. 21, 3rd CON. OPS, containing 100 acres, more or less; about 40 acres under tillage and about 50 acres pasturage. Comfortable buildings, good water and small orchard. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to JOHN P. FITZPATRICK, Lot 18, 3rd Con. Ops, Address Lindsay P.O.—August 4th, 1880.—1091-tf.

FARM TO RENT.—W. ½ LOT 17, CON. 3, OPS, containing 100 acres; 62 acres cleared and in fine state of cultivation. Good buildings, and first-class water from well and spring. Young orchard bearing. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to JOHN P. FITZPATRICK, Lot 18, 3rd Con. Ops, or address Lindsay P.O.—August 2nd, 1880.—1091-tf.

FIRST-CLASS FARM TO RENT— Being lot 9, in 6th con., and 9, in 5th con., Ops, adjoining each other, containing 200 acres; 95 and 80 acres cleared. Good buildings, wells, etc., on each; four miles south of Lindsay, on good leading road. At present occupied by the undersigned. Possession given any time. Will be rented together or separately. Apply to JAS. GREENAN, Lindsay. 1093-4pd.

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 ELDON, MARIPOSA, FENELON, VERULAM and HARVEY; HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS for sale in LINDSAY and TWO STORES and TWO DWELLING HOUSES to RENT. For particulars apply to J. H. DIXON, Barrister, &c., Lindsay. Dec. 17, 1879.—1058-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the township of Ops, being lot No. 25 in the 5th con., containing 200 acres, adjoining the town of Lindsay, in a good state of cultivation. Soil a clay loam; cannot be surpassed for growing wheat; also good pasture land; a never failing creek crosses the farm; a large young orchard bearing fruit, and said to be the best in Ops. Will be sold together or separate to suit purchaser. For particulars apply on the premises to JOHN WALDON, or to ALEXANDER CAIRNES, Lindsay P.O. June 9, 1880.—1083-13.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE. Being N half Lot 26, and part of Lot 27 in 1st con. of Ops, containing 230 acres more or less; nearly 200 cleared, well fenced and in first rate cultivation. A never-failing creek crosses both lots, and there two good wells. Good buildings. Six miles north-west of Lindsay on good road; half a mile from Cambray Station where there is a market and post office. This is one of the best stock farms in the county. For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER McKAY on the premises, or Linden Valley P. O.—1093-13pd.

FARM FOR SALE.—North part lot 29, 8th con. Fenelon, containing 125 acres; also north part 30, in the 9th con. Fenelon, containing 30 acres. The whole of the first mentioned lot is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and two frame barns, young orchard and good wells of water, one mile from Rosedale and six miles from Fenelon Falls. The last mentioned lot is wild land. The property will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to THOS. LOCKHART, agent Victoria Railway, Fenelon Falls. July 22, 1880. 1089-tf.

FOR SALE. In the Village of MANILLA, township of Brock, 3¼ acres of land, situated in the business portion of the village. There is a dwelling house and good frame barn on the premises, with an orchard of 150 plum trees, bearing; 1,000 to 1,200 apple trees, mostly all bearing; also about twenty swarms of bees. A business of from $500 to $600 per annum has been done on the property as a market garden. Terms very reasonable as the property must be sold. For full particulars apply to W. CHESTERFIELD, Manilla P. O.—July 22, 1880. 1089-12

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—That beautiful farm on the 7th CONCESSION OF EMILY, north half of LOT NO. 8, containing 100 acres, 95 acres cleared and equally divided into 9 fields, without stump or stone; all fenced off with the best cedar rails, eight rails high. Two good comfortable dwelling houses; two large barns; one large stable with stalls for seven horses; large cattle shed 46 feet long; driving house; two never failing pump wells; a young orchard. Four miles from the thriving village of Omemee with its agricultural halls, stores, etc.; ten miles from Lindsay; two miles south of Downeyville. Terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to McINTYRE & STEWART, Barristers, Lindsay, or to ARCH. HAGGART on the premises, or Omemee P. O. Emily, Aug. 10, 1880.—1092-13.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. The undersigned has several improved farms for sale in the township of Tiny, close to the villages of Midland and Penetanguishene, the terminus of two railways. There are good buildings and large improvements on them. The farms will be sold at most reasonable figures, and good chances given to pay the purchase money. Also some splendidly timbered wild lands for sale.

Town Lots in Penetanguishene. The undersigned has also some very desirable building sites for manufacturers, stores and private dwellings in this rapidly growing place. Penetanguishene, in addition to its wide reputation as a beautiful place to live in, is also becoming since the arrival of its railway one of the best manufacturing and shipping ports in Ontario. New comers will be most liberally dealt with. W. J. KEATING. Penetanguishene, Aug. 18., 1880.—1094-4.

CHOICE WHEAT FARM in FENELON FOR SALE.—One of the best in the county, being E hlf LOT 28, 2nd CONCESSION, and broken part of 28 in 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; 1½ 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. 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, Emsdale P.O., Muskoka, or H. REAZIN, Inspector, Linden Valley P.O.—1076-tf.

FARMS FOR FARMERS. For sale in the COUNTY OF ESSEX, 1,500 Acres of the best Land in the Dominion. Not a stone on it. Some Farms improved, others well timbered with valuable timber. Prices low. THREE FINE STORES in the thriving village of ESSEX CENTRE, FOR SALE, in the best business part of the town. Terms easy. Good First Mortgages taken in exchange for any of the above, or cash paid for mortgages. Apply to T. B. SCOTT, ESSEX CENTRE. Essex Centre, April 5th, 1880.—1073-1y.

FIRST-CLASS FARM IN OPS FOR SALE. Being E half of lot No. 17, in the 8th concession, and W half 17 in the 9th concession, making square two hundred acres, with concession line running between. Large comfortable farm house, large barns, stables, etc., near the centre of the square, constituting an unusually convenient farm. Timber on ground for new frame barn; 140 acres cleared, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation; balance partly timber and large run of grass for stock. First-class soil, loamy and heavy clay bottom. Four never-failing wells, and a never-failing spring. Within sixty rods of gravel road from Lindsay to Downeyville, and about three miles from Lindsay. Good school and church close by. This is a very desirable farm and is worthy of notice. Also a BUSH FARM IN VERULAM, W half of lot No. 22, in the 6th concession; 100 acres more or less. Convenient school, and six miles from Fenelon Falls. Terms easy for each farm. For further particulars apply to or address JOHN H. HALL, on the premises, 9th concession Ops, Lindsay, P.O., or to ADAM HUDSPETH, Barrister, Lindsay. 1079-tf.

For Sale or To Let.

STORE TO LET.—In the Village of Oakwood; one of the best stands in the dominion. Terms easy. Apply to R. ASHBURY, Oakwood, Township of Mariposa, June 22nd, 1880.—1085-13.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS TO LET. The North half of Lot Number One, North of Kent Street, and Lot Number One, South of Peel Street, in the TOWN OF LINDSAY. This Property is VERY CENTRALLY SITUATED And will be leased for a term of years on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply to C. T. WHATMOUGH, Toronto, Or O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Lindsay, May 10th, 1879.—1026-tf.

Cambray Advertisements.

NEW GOODS IN CAMBRAY. The subscriber wishes to thank his numerous friends and customers for their patronage in the past, and to inform them that he has Removed To Mr. Douglass's Old Stand Where he has opened out a well selected stock of DRY GOODS Which he intends to sell at close prices STRICTLY FOR CASH. Come and see the Prints and Cottons. A stock of Boots and Shoes constantly kept.

As heretofore I will have always on hand a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c. I have just opened the best selected stock of Crockery and Glassware ever brought into Cambray. I invite the ladies to come and see it.

My stock of Drugs and Chemicals will still be retained and will be replete as usual. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal and sacramental uses.

Coal Oil and Lamp Goods. Splendid assortment of Wall Paper and Borderings. E. J. LYTLE. Cambray, April 13, 1880.—1073.

GUIDED.

Up the long, slippery slopes we toil and strain,
Amid the ice and snow,
Untrodden hights above us to attain,
Untrodden depth below;
Danger to the left and danger to the right,
All wearily we go.

Cruel and beautiful the blue crevasse
Yawns close beside the way,
The avalanches topple o'er the pass,
Their cold, white torrents stay
Only a moment ere they roar and plunge,
To rend and whelm and slay.

Each following each, we mount, as we are led,
Up the long, steep incline;
Our guide walks calm and fearless at the head
Of the long, faltering line,
And shows the narrow path where safety is
By word and look and sign.

Marking His footsteps, treading where He trod,
Close following on His track,
We cannot faint or fall or miss the road,
Though deep the snows, and black
The precipices yawn, and rough and steep
The forward path and back.

Intent on Him, we do not mark or see
These hard things by the way.
It is enough that we are led, and He
Whose guidance we obey
Has gone before and knows how hard it is:
What he has done we may.

Above the mists we catch a faint, far chime,
And glimpses heavenly fair
Shine through and seem to beckon as we climb—
How distant, bright they are!
Dear Guide, lead on! We do not ask for rest.
Would God that we were there.

—*Susan Coolidge in N.Y. Independent.*

ADAM AND EVE.

OR, THE SMUGGLERS OF PENZANCE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DOROTHY FOX."
(Continued from last week.)

Chapter XXI.

A silence ensued—one of those pauses when some event of our lives seems turned into a gulf to separate us from our former surroundings.

Adam was the first to speak, and with a touch of irony he said, "You're none of you very nimble at wishing us joy, I fancy."

"And no wonder, you've a-tooked us all aback so," said old Zebedee. "T seems to me I'm forced to turn it round and round afore I can swaller it for rale right-down truth."

"Why, is it so very improbable then?" asked Adam, already repenting the abruptness of the disclosure.

"Wa-al, 'twas no later than last night that you was swearin' agen and cussin' everybody from stem to starn for even so much as mentioning it as likely. Now," he added, with as much show of displeasure as his cheery, weatherbeaten old face would admit of, "I'll tell 'ee the mind I've got toward these sort o' games: if you see fit to board folks in the smoke why do it and no blame to 'ee, but hang me if I can stomach 'ee sailin' under false colors."

"There wasn't anything of false colors about us, father," said Adam, in a more conciliatory tone; "for, though I had certainly spoken to Eve, it was not until after I had parted with you last night that she gave me her answer."

"Awh!" said the old man, only half propitiated "Wa-al, I suppose you can settle your consarns without my help; but I can tell 'ee this much, that if my Joanna had took so long before she could make up her mind I'm blamed if her ever should ha' had the chance o' bein' your mother, Adam—so there!"

Adam bit his lip with vexation. "There's no need for me to enter upon any further explanations," he said. "Eve's satisfied and I'm satisfied, so I don't see why you shouldn't be satisfied."

"Awh, I'm satisfied enough," said Zebedee: "and, so far as that goes, though I ain't much of a hand at this speechifyin', I hopes that neither of 'ee 'ull never have no reason to repent yer bargain. Eve's a fine bowerly maid, so you're well matched there; and so long as she's ready to listen to all you say and abide by all you tells her why it will be set fair and sail easy."

"I can assure you Eve isn't prepared to do anything of the sort, Uncle Zebedee," exclaimed Eve, unabl to keep silence any longer. "I've always been told that if I'd nothin' else I'd got the Pascals' temper; and that, according to your own showing, isn't very fond of sitting quiet and being rode over roughshod."

The whistle which Uncle Zebedee had tried to choke at its birth now came out shrill, long and expressive, and Adam, jumping up, said, "Come, come, Eve—we've had enough of this. Surely there isn't any need to take such idle talk as serious matter. If you and me hadn't seen some good in one another we shouldn't have taken each other, I suppose; and, thank the Lord, we haven't to please anybody but our two selves."

"Wa-al, 'tis to be hoped you'll find that task easier than it looks," retorted Zebedee, with a touch of sarcasm; while Jerrem, after watching Adam go out, endeavored to throw a tone of regret into the flattering nothings he now whispered by way of congratulation, but Eve turned impatiently away from him. She had no further inclination to be talked over or be talked to; and Uncle Zebedee having by this time sought solace in a pipe, Jerrem joined him outside and the two sauntered away together toward the quay.

Left to the undisturbed indulgence of her own reflections Eve's mood was no enviable one—the more difficult to bear because she had to control the various emotions struggling within her. She felt it was time for plain speaking between her and Adam, and rightly judged that a proper understanding come to at once would be the safest means of securing future comfort. Turn and twist Adam's brief announcement as she would she could assign but one cause for it, and that cause was an overweening jealousy; and as the prospect came before her of a lifetime spent in the midst of doubt and suspicion the strength of her love seemed to die away and her heart grew faint within her. For surely if the demon of jealousy could be roused by the sight of commonplace attentions from one who was in every way a brother—for so in Eve's eyes Jerrem seemed to be—what might be expected if at any time circumstances threw her into the mixed company of strangers? Eve had seen very little of men, but whenever chance had afforded her the opportunity of their society she had invariably met with attention and had felt inwardly gratified by the knowledge that she was attracting admiration; but now, if she gave way to this prejudice of Adam's, every time an eye was turned toward her she would be filled with fear, and each time a look was cast in her direction her heart would sink with dread.

What should she do? Give him up? Even with the prospect of possible misery staring at her Eve could not say yes, and before the thought had more than shaped itself a dozen suggestions were battling down the dread alternative. She would change him, influence him, convert him—anything but give him up or give in to him. She forgot how very much easier it is to conceive plans than to carry them out—to arrange speeches than to utter them. She forgot that only the evening before, when, an opportunity being afforded, she had resolved upon telling Adam the whole circumstance of Reuben May and the promise made between them, while the words were yet on her lips she had drawn them back because Adam had said he knew the promise was "nothing but the promise of a letter;" and Eve's courage had suddenly given way, and by her silence she had led him to conclude that nothing else had passed between them. Joan had spoken of the envious grudge which Adam had borne toward Jerrem because he had shared in his mother's heart, so that this was not the first time Adam had dropped in gall to mingle with the cup of his first love.

The thought of Joan brought the fact of her unexplained disappearance to Eve's mind, and full of compunction at the bare suspicion of having wounded that generous heart Eve jumped up with the intention of seeking her and of bringing about a satisfactory explanation. She had not far to go before she came upon Joan, rubbing and scrubbing away as if the welfare of all Polperro depended upon the amount of energy she could throw into her work. Her face was flushed and her voice unsteady, the natural consequences of such violent exertion, and which Eve's approach seemed to but lend greater force to.

"Joan, I want to speak to you for a moment."

"Awh, my dear, I can't listen to no spakin' now," replied Joan, hastily, "and the tables lookin' as they are."

"But Tabithy always scrubs the tables, you know, Joan: why should you do it?"

"Tabithy's arms ain't half so young as mine—worse luck for me or for she."

Having by this time gained a little insight into Joan's peculiarities Eve argued no further, but sat herself down on a convenient seat, waiting for the time when the rasping sound of the brush would come to an end. Her patience was put to no very great tax, for after a few minutes Joan flung the brush along the table, exclaiming, "Awh, drabbit the ole scrubbin'! I must give over. I b'lieve I've had enuf of it for this time, at all events."

"Joan, you ain't hurt with me, are you?" said Eve, trying to push her into the seat from which she had just risen. "I wanted to be the first to tell you only that Adam spoke as he did and took all I was going to say out of my mouth. It leaves you to think me dreadfully sly."

"Awh, there wasn't much need for tellin' me," said Joan, with a sudden relax of manner. "When I didn't shut my eyes o' purpose I could tell from the first what was certain to happen."

"It was more than I could then," Eve said. "I hadn't given it a thought that Adam meant to speak to me, and when he asked I was quite taken aback and said 'No' for ever so long."

"What made 'ee change yer mind so suddent, then?" said Joan, bluntly.

Eve hesitated. "I hardly know," she said, with a little confusion. "I think it was seein' him so cast down made me feel so dreadfully sorry."

"H'm!" said Joan. "Didn't 'ee never feel no sorrow for t'other poor chap that wanted to have 'ee—he to London, Reuben May?"

"Not enough to make me care in that way for him—I certainly never did."

"And do you care for Adam?"

"I think I do."

"Think?"

"Well, I am sure I do."

"That's better. Weil, Eve, I'll say this far;" and Joan gave a sigh before the other words would come out: "I'd rather it should be you than anybody else I ever saw."

The struggle with which these words were said, their tone and the look in Joan's face seemed to reveal a state of feeling which Eve had not supected. Throwing her arms around her she exclaimed, "Oh, Joan, why didn't he choose you? You would have been much better for him than me."

"Lord bless the maid!"—and Joan tried to laugh through her tears—"I wouldn't ha' had un if he'd ha' axed me. Why, there'd ha' been murder between us afore a month was out: us 'ud ha' been hung for one another. No—now don't 'ee take no such stuff as that into yer head, 'cos there's no sense in it. Adam's never looked 'pon me not more than a sister;" and breaking down Joan sobbed hysterically; "and when you two's married I shall feel zactly as if he was a brother, and be gladder than e'er a one else to see how happy you makes un."

"That's if I do make him happy," said Eve, sadly.

"There's no fear but you'll do that," said Joan, resolutely, wiping the tears from her eyes; "and 'twill be your own fault if you bain't happy yourself, Eve. Adam's got his fads to put up with and his fancies same as other men have, and a masterful temper to keep under, as nobody can tell better than me; but for rale downright goodness I shouldn't know where to match his fellow—not if I was to search the place through; and, mind 'ee, after all that's something to be proud of in the man you've got to say maister to."

Eve gave a little smile: "But then he must let me be mistress, you know, Joan."

"All right! only don't you stretch it too far," said Joan, warningly, "or no good 'ull come of it; and be foreright in all you do, and spake the truth to un. I've many a time wished I could, but with this to hide o' that one's and that to hush up o' t'other's I know he holds me for a downright liard; and so I am by his measure, I 'spects."

"I'm sure you're nothing of the sort, Joan," said Eve. "Adam's always saying how much people think of you. He told me only yesterday that he was certain more than half the men of place had asked you to marry them."

"Did he?" said Joan, not wholly displeased that Adam should hold this opinion. "Awh, and ax they may, I reckon, afore I shall find a man to say 'Yes,' to!"

"That is what I used to think myself," said Eve.

"Iss, and so you found it till Roger put the question," replied Joan decisively. Then, after a minute's pause, she added, "What be 'ee goin' to do 'bout the poor sawl to London, then—eh? You must tell 'ee somehow."

"Oh, I don't see that," said Eve. "I mean to write to him, because I promised I would; and I shall tell him that I made up my mind not to go back, but I shan't say anything more. There isn't any need for it that I see—at least not yet a while."

"Best to tell un all," argued Joan. "Why shouldn't 'ee? 'Tis the same, so far as you'm concerned, whether he's killed to wance or dies by inches."

But Eve was not to be persuaded. "There isn't any reason why I should," she said.

"No reason?" replied Joan. "Oh, Eve, my dear," she added, "don't 'ee let happiness harden your heart: if love is sweet to gain think how bitter 'tis to lose; and, by all you've told me you'll forfeit a better man than most in Reuben May."

Chapter XXII.

The month of December was well advanced before Eve's letter had reached Reuben May. It came to him one morning when, notwithstanding the fog which reigned round, Reuben had risen in more than usually good spirits, able to laugh at his neighbors for railing against weather which he declared was good weather and seasonable.

The moment the postman entered the shop his heart gave a great bound—for who but Eve would write to him?—and no sooner had his eyes fallen on the handwriting than his whole being rejoiced, for surely nothing but good news would be heralded by such glad feelings. With a resolute self-denial, of which on most occasions Reuben was somewhat proud, he refused himself the immediate gratification of his desires, and with a hasty glance laid the letter on one side while he entered into a needlessly long discussion with the postman, gossipped with a customer for whose satisfaction he volunteered a minute inspection of a watch which might have very reasonably been put off until the morrow—and finally (there being nothing else by which the long-coveted pleasure could be further delayed) he took up the letter and carefully turned it first this side and then that before breaking the seal and unfolding the paper.

What would it say? That she was coming back—coming home? But then when? how soon? In a month? in a week? now at once? In one flash of vision Reuben saw the furniture polished and comfortably arranged, the room smartened up and looking its best with a blazing fire and a singing kettle and a cosy meal ready laid for two people; and then all they would have to say to one another—on his part much to hear and little to tell, for his life had jogged along at a commonplace trot, his business neither better nor worse, but still, with the aid of the little sum his more than rigid economy had enabled him to save, they might make a fair start, free from all debt and able to pay their way.

These thoughts only occupied the time which Reuben took to undo the complicated folds by which, before the days of envelopes, correspondents endeavored to baffle the curiosity of those who sought to know more than was intended for them. But what is this? for Reuben's eyes had been so greedy to suck up the words that he had not given his mind time to grasp their meaning—"Not coming back! never—any more!" I like the place and the people, and above all my relations, so very much that I should never be happy now away from them."

He repeated the words over and over again before he seemed to have the least comprehension of what they meant: then, in a stupor of dull despondency, he read on to the end, and learned that all his hopes were over, that his life was a blank, and that the thing he had dreaded so much as to cheat himself into the belief that it could never happen had come to pass. And yet he was still Reuben May and lived and breathed, and hadn't much concern beyond the thought of how he should best send the things she had left to Polperro—the place she had never intended to leave, the place she now could never be happy away from.

Later on a hundred wild schemes and desires wrestled and fought, trying to combat with his judgment and put to flight his sense of resolution; but now, as in the first moment of death, with the vain hope of realizing his loss, the mourner sits gazing at the inanimate form before him, so Reuben, holding the letter in his hands, returned again and again to the words which had dealt death to his hopes and told him that the love he lived for no longer lived for him. For Eve had been very emphatic in enforcing this resolve, and had so strongly worded her decision that try as he would Reuben could find no chink by which a ray of hope might gain admittance: all was dark with the gloom

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE BROOMY BRAES O' HAME.

When far frae kindred and frae hame
Youth wanders at its will,
And views the scenes o' ither lands,
The mountain, lake and rill,
Tho' beauteous be their every form,
Yet they appear but tame
Compared to scenes aye near the heart
The broomy braes o' hame.

An' oft we meet wi' strangers wha
Can never suit oor mind;
An' whiles we cross the path of those
Whose hearts are leal an' kind;
But, tho' their frien'ship true may be,
They're ne'er to us the same
As cronies wha had climb'd wi' us
The broomy braes o' hame.

Some lo'e the charms of ocean deep,
Of cataracts an' fells;
While ithers lo'e the perfum'd bowers
Whaur lovely Flora dwells;
An' some there are who widely roam
In search o' wealth an' fame;
But, ah! gie me, wi' sweet content,
The broomy braes o' hame.

The sun may gild the mountain's brow
In lands to us unknown,
The birds of other shores may sing
Wi' sweet an' richer tone;
But nought to me could be mair sweet
Than hear the thrush proclaim
His rousing songs of praise upon
The broomy braes o' hame.

The daisy an' the buttercup
Lie hidden 'mang the dew,
The heather aye is bloomin' whaur
The sweet blaeberries grew;
An' aye the burnie wimples on
An' ilka things the same
To me as when I row'd aboot
The broomy braes o' hame.

Dear haunts o' youth—the braes o' hame—
What mem'ries linger there,
The merry laugh, the manly shout
O' hearts unkent to care;
They rise still yet upon my ear,
I ken them a' by name;
Oh! would that I could meet them on
The broomy braes o' hame.

R. FLEMING.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

MR. BLAKE'S REVIEW OF TORY IMPOLICY.

The Pacific Railway and North-west Land Policy criticised—Sir Leonard Tilley's financial juggling exposed.

[From Mr. Blake's speech in the Toronto opera house.]

Of much more than passing interest was Mr. Blake's masterly address to the electors of West Toronto, delivered in the opera house, before an immense audience. We subjoin a selection from the first part of the speech:—

The North-West.

I was one of those who thought at the time of the acquisition of the north-west territories that it was the duty of the imperial government to assist in the redemption of those territories from the Hudson's Bay Company, to whom they had transferred some interest in them; to aid in procuring their delivery to us and to help us in their development. I believe that the expenditures which we were incurring, of a very serious and onerous character, although largely Canadian, were also in the highest sense largely imperial, and that it would have been a fit and proper thing to call upon the imperial government to put the matter upon an imperial footing at that time. Well, Mr. Chairman, the high commissioner of the government, the gentleman whom they sent to represent them in England in March last, enunciated those very views in his valedictory address in Montreal, and declared that our experience since had demonstrated that it was beyond our resources without aid to colonize and populate and give railway facilities to the north-west; that it was a matter in which the farmers of Yorkshire and Tipperary had quite as much interest as the farmers of Ontario; that it was an imperial concern and that the imperial government ought to be called upon to aid us in it. You know, perhaps, what the burdens have been which we have incurred in this work in the sense perhaps that they are present to the minds of all of you. Perhaps you do not know that they run up into the millions; perhaps you are not aware that the deficits which have existed would not have existed at all, notwithstanding all our other enormous expenditures, except for the demand occasioned upon us by this imperial work. Sir, in connection with this settlement and development of the north-west territory, for police and Indian service alone, we are paying over a million a year; for interest upon the amount we have already expended in connection with the Pacific railway we are paying about $600,000 a year. These two items alone give us an annual charge of $1,600,000 irrespective of subsidies to local governments and a host of other charges. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have more than once said that the die is cast in that particular, and we are pledged as a people not to go backward, but to look forward to do all that is in our power to make this great experiment a success. But an essential ingredient in success is to measure the difficulty and our ability to cope with it. (Cheers.) And if we are going to succeed we must be prudent and economical in the measures we take and economize as we can in all other directions pending its completion. (Cheers.)

The Increase of North-west Expenditure.

Now the general rate of increase in our expenditure has been enormous. From the period at which we undertook these obligations—I take the year 1871 for convenience—our gross annual expenditure increased up to 1878 by 56 per cent. It was more than half as much again in 1878 as it was in 1871. Our debt had gone up from $77,000,000 to $147,000,000—it had nearly doubled in those seven years. Our interest account had increase by 55 per cent., and I believe it will be seen that up to the 30th of June last the increase has amounted to 63 per cent. Our expenditure for civil government had increased by more than 34 per cent.; subsidies to provincial governments by 31 per cent.; and upon the whole our national expenditure had been increasing three times as fast in those seven years as our taxpaying power. (Cheers.) Will you compare this state of affairs with our experience as individuals? Will you consider what your lot would be if you were increasing your expenditure threefold whilst you were not increasing your earnings? If such were your case I think you would say you were on the broad road to ruin. Depend upon it a nation, which is but an aggregate of individuals, cannot play many more tricks with its fortunes without danger than an individual can. I quite admit that we were entitled to draw upon the future to some extent; I quite agree that we were entitled to some extent to go into debt for public works; but I say the course which is being pursued by the present government and which they followed while formerly in power is a course which should make the stoutest heart stand appalled. (Cheers.) Now, during the administration of my friend Mr. Mackenzie the controllable expenditure, which had up to that time been increasing enormously, was checked. It was not merely checked—it was reduced; so that at the end of his term it was less than at the beginning. (Cheers.) Since then the good old times have come back and the good old courses are being followed. That expenditure which was checked is now being increased very rapidly. That for civil government has increased enormously; and in point of fact, Mr. Chairman, if we are not going to have good times anywhere else they are determined there shall be jolly good times in the government. Our view is that the sternest system of retrenchment and economy is absolutely necessary at this critical stage of our existence if we are to succeed in the enterprises which we have undertaken, and from which we cannot withdraw, and we call upon the electors of West Toronto, individually and in their capacity as electors, to go with us when we claim that the course of wanton extravagance which has been pursued by the government in increasing the expenditure is wholly unjustifiable and if persisted in will prove our ruin. (Loud cheers.)

The Government's Revenue Policy.

The financial policy of the government as applied to taxation, to raising a revenue, has turned out an enormous failure. It was proved in the house of commons that the increased rates of taxation put on by the tariff and applied to the importations of former years would mean $7,000,000 more of taxes collected. They put them on with a view, as they said, of raising $2,000,000 of revenue. What was to become of the other five millions? It was to go into somebody's pockets but not into the coffers of the government. The people are to pay it out for unprofitable industries, for the employers of labor and owners of capital. There was thus an effective loss of five millions, the country paying seven millions of taxes with a net result to the country of only two. You know, Mr. Chairman, that under the present duties you pay on everything which you import—I do not mean on the dutiable goods alone, but on all the articles of importation, including the very goods you consume—about 20 per cent.; that the custom house officer from every five yards of cloth cuts off one for the treasury, and that this result takes place with reference to everything imported. Much more is taken off the cloth than one yard, because on everything, necessary or luxury, free or dutiable, one-fifth on the average is taken. You know that the rate of duty—29.63 per cent. to speak accurately—is an increase of 5⅓ per cent. over the rate of duty of 1871, and that it means that the duties you now pay are 43 per cent. or nearly one-half heavier than they were then. (Cheers.) But they told us this was not to be a government of deficits; they told us that the equilibrium between expenditure and revenue was to be restored; that these taxes were being put on for the especial object of restoring that equilibrium, and also to prevent importations from which the revenue comes, and arrange for a home production, from which no revenue can be derived. What has happened? The government organ this morning tells you that the receipts collected during this year are less than the expenditure by $1,700,000—that there is a deficit of that amount. The tariff has so far failed in accomplishing this equilibrium that we are $1,700,000 behind on last year's transactions. (A voice—no, no.) The organ does not say so; the gentleman who has just spoken does not say so; they are both equally reliable. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Sir Leonard Tilley says we are about $400,000 behind on last year's transactions; but how does he prove it? He says in effect, "Of the sum received year before last I want $1,300,000 accredited to this year's account." That is a queer financial operation. (Laughter.) If he used it last year there was still a deficit of $1,900,000 on that year's accounts. Everything that was got in that year was used, and there was still $1,900,000 left to pay. Now, where is that $1,300,000 he wants to use for last year? (Cheers and laughter.) It is gone. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, that Sir Leonard Tilley owed you a dollar and me a dollar, and were to come to us and say, "Now, I will show you a pretty financial trick. I owe you each a dollar, and you think that makes two dollars, but I am going to pay you both with one dollar." We would not call that finance. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we would call that cheating. (Applause.) If this money was spent last year and Sir Leonard Tilley, who, as we have been told, is a heaven-born finance minister, knows how to get it back again and use it in paying other debts we will be obliged to him, and I would be in favor of giving him a vote of thanks for the operation; but it seems to me he is like a brother Irishman of mine who was once sleeping with a very short blanket. He covered his toes but found that his chest was left uncovered; he changed it so as to cover his chest but found it left his toes uncovered. After some consideration he found that the truth of it was that the blanket was too short and would not cover him all. (Laughter and applause.) So Sir Leonard's $1,300,000 cannot possibly pay off that amount of the debts of the year before last and still be used towards paying the debt of last year too. The truth is, as the public accounts will show you, we used that $1,300,000 before and we have not got it to use now, and we are $1,700,000 behind in the financial expenditure up to the 30th June last. Now, gentlemen, I hope that when Sir Leonard Tilley comes to town, as I understand he is to come on Tuesday, and talks to you about the affairs of the country you will discuss this question with him and will find out whether he really intends to get back that $1,300,000 and pay a part of this year's engagements with it or whether really we are $1,700,000 behind on the transactions of the year. Now, with reference to

The Land Policy of the Government

and their north-west policy I wish to say a few words. There are some cardinal points upon which all candid and fair-minded men will agree, even apart from our experience and certainly with it—first, that we can do nothing to people and develop that country without settlers. As a desert it is useless to us, a large expense, unproductive, not adding to our means or strength or to anything that is good. Second, in the present day and with the competition to which we are exposed in the way of settlement we cannot induce settlement there without railway facilities. There was a day when the settler went in advance of the railway; now the order is almost reversed. They now go abreast if even the railway does not go ahead of the settler, and therefore railway facilities are essential to the settlement of the north-west. The railway facilities for the settlement of a vast territory like that do not mean one line running through the centre. Railway facilities in that country for its settlement mean branch lines as [illegible] Men will not go to settle 110 miles [illegible] the railway when they can go to a place where they can get closer. Our railway belt is 220 miles wide. In the United States the belts are ten or twenty and in one or two instances I believe thirty or forty miles wide. But our railway belt is not properly so called, because it covers a great width beyond the district which can be properly served by one railway. These branch lines are therefore necessary for settlement. These railways must be built upon the land as the basis of payment for them. In great part they may be done by money. I believe that in many cases these branch lines would be good business enterprises. But for those which are not so built the proceeds of the land must necessarily go to the construction. The result of it all is this: that we ought not to sacrifice the prospects of the north-west, which depend upon ample railway facilities in the country, which railway facilities depend upon our being to utilize the proceeds of the lands in order to aid in their construction. We must not sacrifice the settlers of that country to making railways through the Rocky Mountains. We are in favor of building the line over the prairies of the north-west. But it is another thing to tie up the lands of the north-west, to prevent their being used as the basis for the construction of other branch lines, in order to build the ends of the through line at this time. (Cheers.) Another point is that the land must be for the settlers and not for the speculators. (Renewed cheering.) I don't believe in men, either alone or in companies of two or three or in large corporations, being allowed to purchase ten, fifteen, thirty or seventy thousand acres of land in the north-west and holding it for speculation. (Loud applause.) Buying it for a dollar an acre, paying down ten cents an acre and having long credit for the balance, holding it there for the development of the country, hindered as it is by that occupation, until the labor of the actual settler shall have produced a value to these lands out of which their owners are to make a fortune. I want the government to get all the profit it can from the sale of these lands, but I want the settler to get all the rest. (Loud cheering.) I want the profit to be divided between the country and the settler. Sell to the settler at a fair price and he will make the land profitable to you. A large increase of national wealth will flow from turning that country from a desert into a garden, and so fair terms of settlement are essential. Settlers must be tempted there in every way. We are laboring under a very severe competition.

The Government Estimates of Immigration.

The government thought they were going to get 25,000 settlers into that country during the present year. I will tell you presently the number which, according to the reports that have come to me, have actually gone there. It is true there has been an enormous emigration from Canada this year. I believe that it has been unexampled. It is true, I am sorry to say, only a small proportion of our own people have gone to the north-west, and upon the whole the emigration thither has been slow, and we must see that no hindrances to settlement are thrown in the way of the people. One very important practical difficulty, I believe, is that when parties go up, composed of persons connected by close ties of friendship, they naturally desire to settle together, and finding that they cannot do so in the north-west go to some place where they can. Nor must these people be discouraged by artificial high prices. Things they wish to buy must be made as cheap for them as possible. They must be permitted to buy where they can buy cheapest. In that country, where the cost of transport is so great, prices at best are high and artificial increases in the cost of commodities by a tariff wall is another great obstacle to settlement. (Loud cheers.) As I have told you the government expected that twenty-five thousand people would go into the north-west during the present year. Sir John Macdonald, in giving the statement to the house, said it was a most moderate estimate; that he might put it higher, but that he would be perfectly safe in saying twenty-five thousand. The report that has come to me is that the immigration into the north-west during the present year up to this time has been between 7,000 and 8,000, and that of this number somewhere about 2,000 are estimated to have left the country and gone to Dakota after having inspected the north-west, leaving the immigration for this year up to the present time about five or six thousand. Of course there will be more immigrants still during the current year and these figures will be slightly increased. But I think you will find when the returns come to be made that the estimate of twenty-five thousand is as fallacious as almost every other estimate made by the gentlemen who are now ruling this country. (Cheers and laughter.) He had presented to parliament on that occasion two fallacies. The government said, let us go on and build this railway, not merely through the fertile plains of the north-west but through British Columbia as well. Let us lay tracks over 127 miles in the middle of British Columbia at a cost of $10,000,000. We on our side of the house said no, we object to your going on with the British Columbia branch. In the present state of our finances it will ruin us. Let that stand, but go on with the railway through the north-west; go on as fast as settlement admits; go on as fast as you can, and thus invite settlemen. The government said in reference to the land, we insist upon a policy which will enable us to sell to persons who are not settlers sixty-six millions of acres of land in order to build the railway. We differed from that. We did not say it was not fair the land should bear the cost as far as possible; we agreed with that, but we said the same should be made to the settler and not to the speculator, and that the money which was derived from the man who cultivated the land and really made it worth something should go to the country and no part of it to harpies, speculators, land-pirates or land-jobbers. (Cheers.) Well, I think that policy was a sound one. I think the policy which would delay the unproductive part of the railway and go on with that which would promote settlement was the sound and just policy. When Mr. Mackenzie took authority by act of parliament to let a contract to a company upon a land and money basis he took care in the act to provide that the government should retain to itself the power of disposing of two-thirds of the land to be granted. Of course the company was to get the proceeds, but the government was to retain the power of selling the land so that settlement should not be retarded. This was our real and substantial interest, to dispose of the land to the actual settler and get the country peopled. Mr. Mackenzie also proposed to provide legislation for the building of branch railways, so that this policy is the old policy of the liberal party. Well, the government said this was all nonsense and that we were making a bugbear of the matter. They said, "We will show you how we are going to build the railway; it will cost you nothing. We will get in 25,000 settlers this year, 30,000 the next, and so on, 5,000 of an increase every year until we shall have brought in 550,000 during the next eleven years. We will sell to these settlers in the course of that time 21,000,000 acres of land. The price we will realize for the land will be $8[illegible],000, principal and interest, during the eleven years, and there will be $2[illegible],000 more, being the balance of the purchase money, in all, $71,[illegible],000 for the 21,000,000 acres. From this deduct $[illegible],000,000 for expenses of management and the net return from the sale of the land will be about $[illegible],000,000, which is a large sum of money." We all agreed that it was a large sum of money. (Laughter.) Of course 21,000,000 million acres of land is no[illegible] we [illegible] an indefinite quantity besides. [illegible] tell us now that the railway, from [illegible] Superior to the Pacific ocean, is to cost $[illegible],500,000, of which $15,000,000 have been already spent, leaving to be expended about $[illegible],000. I have shown you that they were going to realize in hard cash $[illegible],000 from 21,000,000 acres of land, and they had only $[illegible],000 to expend on the railway. They were thus going to make $20,000,000 on the transaction, without taking into account at all the rest of the land which they had to sell. That was their programme. Guaranteeing these statements as correct the government asked, "Can you doubt that we shall carry the line into British Columbia?" I said, "Certainly not, if the statements are correct. If the statements are correct, go on. I will say not a word against it." But I said also that I was prepared to demonstrate that those figures were fallacious in the extreme from beginning to end and I did demonstrate it. (Cheers.) I showed first of all that there were errors of calculation on their own basis. I showed that they had over-estimated, according to their own view, the estimated proceeds of the land by scores of millions. I showed that they had left out the interest which would accrue during the construction of the railway, altogether about $18,500,000, and I showed errors of calculation on both sides amounting to $48,000,000. (Cheers.) The debate on the question lasted several days but no one stood up to controvert my figures and they are uncontroverted to this day. Of course any estimates that could be made were merely conjectural, but I proved from the experience of the United States, to which they had referred, from common sense and common reason, that their figures could not be justified and least of all could the proposition be justified that there would be the receipts they estimated during that time. When the government brought down their scheme it was all easy and plain, but opinion in the house of commons and opinion outside the house of commons—which is rather an important element—changed and they had great difficulty in getting their friends to vote for the proposition, which had been shattered and torn to pieces. Now, I point to two things as proving the soundness of the position which I then took. First, as I told you, I showed, according to their own statements, their own figures, that their calculations were all wrong. Next, these men have abandoned this scheme themselves. (Cheers.) Wasn't it a good scheme, wasn't it an admirable scheme, were not the government going to make money and build the railway too? If the figures they gave were correct is it justifiable to throw these brilliant chances away; is it justifiable to hand over millions of dollars and millions of acres to a company with whom we don't know what the arrangement is? No. Their proposition, whatever it may be, is justifiable only upon the hypothesis that their statements in parliament were wholly fallacious. This new shift of theirs shows the falsity of their statements. Now, sir, of the two alternatives, the one, the proposition to build the railway as a government work, and the other, the proposition to give a large subsidy in land and money to the company if there were anything like fairness in the bargain with the company I would unhesitating prefer the latter, because my belief is that the undertaking is one beyond the resources of the country. But there remains the alternative which we presented last session the business-like and reasonable alternative—that we proceed with the railway only as it is required for the settlement of the north-west, and let the remainder stand over until we are able to build it. (Cheers.) But the government say, "We must do more; we admit that this is the businesslike plan; but we are pledged to complete the line and we must do so." I want to know whose fault it is that more must be done. The very men now in power, against our will, contrary to our protest, pledged themselves to British Columbia to construct the railway within a stated time. It is their crime and the true businesslike arrangement still remains on record as the only one proper to be adopted to be thwarted, if it is thwarted at all, by the folly and insanity of those who pledged themselves to the undertaking in the way I have mentioned. I do not like big railway companies or big land companies or big sugar companies either. (Cheers and laughter.) I do not like any great corporations which are dependent for comfort and ease and prosperity upon the favor of the government, and I don't think you will like them either. They are dangerous.

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