J. F. Porter.

SEPTEMBER AT

Porter's Bookstore.

Re-opening of Schools.

The many wants of the public in connection with the re-opening of the schools can be fully supplied at this store.

My stock embraces

ALL THE LEADING TEXT-BOOKS

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Remember the place. PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.

Lindsay, Sept. 2nd, 1880.

Geo. H. Bertram.

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CEO. H. BERTRAM'S

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Cheapest place for farmers and others to buy

OUR NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

AXES, CHAIN, CROSSCUT and MACHINE SAWS,

MACHINE OILS, LOCK-WARDS, PAMPA CUTLERY.

IRON, STEEL, COAL, BENT STUFF,

A full stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Large Stock of Coal Oil, "SILVER STAR" BRAND.

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Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Office—Opposite the Post Office, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates of Interest.

Farms for Sale and Exchange.

$100,000 TO LOAN

7 PER CENT

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

THE ELECTIONS.

[illegible] to the bulk of [illegible] statement of [illegible] to pay up [illegible] the majority of cases [illegible] made last month, [illegible] very fine [illegible] now be [illegible] considerable [illegible] into circulation [illegible] and may pay up prompt [illegible] conditions, be con[illegible] pay," and dealt with [illegible] Reform will be tak[illegible] business men in the [illegible] indulgence allowed [illegible] or three years [illegible] be expected. There [illegible] to clear off a large [illegible] outstanding debts, and busi[illegible] with exceptional vigor [illegible] all bad debts if they don't.

[illegible] small accounts should be paid [illegible] at all and the earlier the better [illegible] collection exactly on this [illegible] and there are surely any time [illegible] accounts where the small accounts [illegible] more trouble some than in print[illegible] and newspaper publishing. All [illegible] must now be cleaned up, and [illegible] subscribers, in addition to their [illegible] subscriptions, have small accounts [illegible] printing and advertising are [illegible] to settle promptly.

[illegible] an appropriate time for a [illegible] movement in the direction of [illegible] to credits and more cash pay [illegible], especially for small accounts.

SATURDAY ELECTIONS

[illegible] election on Saturday last of [illegible] and indubitable [illegible] of liberal prin[illegible] significant con[illegible] the N.P. and of the [illegible] of the Dominion generally [illegible] The Grey strong[illegible] Ontario, gerrymandered [illegible] cures for any one who op[illegible] Liberal majorities have been wiped out [illegible] and the monopolists [illegible] been forced to the [illegible] by threatened di[illegible] of the returns will [illegible] the previous ministerial [illegible] constituency has [illegible] by distributed, while [illegible] polled the largest [illegible] on that side. All [illegible] equal or exceptionally [illegible] not the policy of the [illegible] generally admired in the admir[illegible] of Mr. Blake and [illegible] political support not [illegible] vote, but of the [illegible] of moral support since the [illegible] election. The contest [illegible] that in a fury stronghold, the [illegible] of enriching monopolies, [illegible] the liquor interest is powerful, where the party lash was [illegible] wielded and the party press [illegible] unanimously chastised, the tories [illegible] heavily. The result, al[illegible] it could have been better, is most encouraging. To pull down the enormous majority and to turn it into a Liberal victory was too much to expect in one contest. Ald. Ryan showed during the campaign that he is well qualified for representative honours, and we are confident he will yet wear them.

The result in North Ontario is also most encouraging and significant. Mr. Gibbs had everything ordered to suit his own convenience. The polling was brought on at just the date that would suit his own strongholds. The harvest was over in Reach, Scott and Brock, but it was and generally is two weeks later in Mara and Rama. Mr. Wheler's majorities in these two townships would have been much larger had the election not taken place while the farmers were in the thick of the harvest, when the loss of a day would have involved the loss or damage of their crops. Mr. Gibbs showed much more than his usual cleverness in choosing the polling day, but his serpentine wisdom proved of little use. But for this little manœuvre and for the feeling that Mr. Wheler's election was sure and that it "was all up with Gibbs," the liberal majority would have been fully a hundred more. The ministerialists made desperate efforts to carry the riding. Sir Leonard Tilley tramped through from Dan to Beersheba, while the poetic Plumb and the philosophic Larke harangued from every street corner. Sir Leonard was regularly cornered at Cannington by Mr. D. S. Brown, who wanted him to explain the glaring extortions of the stove-ring; and the poor finance minister had not a word to say for one of his own bantlings. The handsome majority for Mr. Wheler shows conclusively that the farmers have experienced the unfairness of the N.P. burthens and have determined not to support rings and monopolies, but to condemn them on every opportunity. The manufacturing villages of Port Perry, Uxbridge and Cannington gave a heavy vote and decided majorities against the fraud that takes money out of their pockets for the benefit of a few sugar and cotton lords, and a few oath-bound stove-ringsters.

THE N. P. FRAUD AND THE GOOD TIMES.

When the Warder sets out to claim for the N.P. the revived lumber trade with the States, the increased cattle shipments to England and the bountiful harvest it is simply giving utterance to unspeakable nonsense. It is unnecessary to waste time or space in again demonstrating the absurdity of this pretension. Even the "ignorant and the unwary" who constitute the "residuum" can see through it; and the loudmouthed reiteration of the preposterous claim can neither inspire them with fresh hope in the N. P. nor strengthen their wavering party allegiance. When we challenged the Warder to give proof of the local benefits of the N.P. it hid itself in its paste-pot and now emerges to declare that THE POST by its silence consents to what "we [the Warder] have already said" respecting *the good the N.P. has done not only for this town and county* but for the country "at large." This is an amazingly cool piece of assumption on the part of our cotemporary in order to get off the horn upon which it has been impaled by THE POST. The Warder is always getting upon horns and has to wriggle off in some way. It has never yet shown what "good" the N.P. has done to this town and county," and has never been able to prove that the N.P. has not by its operations taken a great deal of money out of the pockets of our people to enrich a few plutocratic monopolists who make very fair profits under the old tariff amidst all the dreadful slaughtering about which so many crocodile tears were shed by the ruin-and-decay politicians who constituted the then opposition. A glaring instance of this is furnished by the stove monopoly to which we call the attention of the Warder. When it gets off that horn we shall have another one for it. As to the rubbish gathered from the paste-pot we have already exposed the flimsy character of it in so far as the N. P. is concerned. Three fourths of the paragraphs refer to something that is *going to be done*, and to the greater part the stimulus has been given not by the N.P. but by the fine harvest, the revived lumber trade and the brisk demand for our natural productions. No amount of froth or fury on the part of the tory organ will hide this undeniable fact or convince the people that it is the N.P. and not the abundant harvest that has done it. The present revival and the disappearance of the depression are going on exactly in accordance with the predictions of the liberal speakers and journals in 1877 and 1878, and is in the main hindered and hampered by the N.P.

THE STOVE RINGS ROBBERY.

Consider first the glaring iniquity of the stove monopolist ring with regard to the degrading espionage established as to the members thereof. Each member declares in the solemn form prescribed by law that "I fully recollect the conditions of the said agreement . . . *I have made* DILIGENT ENQUIRIES of *partners, managers and salesmen* and ALL OTHERS FROM WHOM I COULD EXPECT TO BE INFORMED *in this matter*, and I believe that each and all of them *have observed all the conditions of the said contract*." Here we have a system of spying and deceit set on foot that cannot fail to be most demoralizing to all prevalent ideas of commercial morality. A pretty set these rinsters must be, taken at their own estimate of each other. They could not trust each other to maintain prices and they embodied in the oath forming a ring not merely that certain prices were to be maintained but that they were all to act as spies and informers on each other and to make diligent enquiries of various parties from whom they might expect to obtain information. This sworn combination is a disgrace to the fair fame of the business and manufacturing community of Canada. The oath itself is proof positive of the excessively high prices thereby established. It would not be difficult to maintain reasonably profitable figures because every stove-maker's safety and prosperity depends on obtaining some profit; but here we have a solemn obligation imposed and a system of espionage maintained in order that the greatest possible profit may be wrung out of the people. And when was a monopolist ever yet satisfied? When did he cease trying to get more if he could?

Some additional information bearing on the prices of stoves in 1878 and 1880 have been obtained by the Markham Economist from an extensive local dealer. The Economist shows that the Mail has been falsifying figures and proves that there are no such figures in the Gurney price list for 1880 as the tory organ tried to pass off. Taken are the quotations of the Mail, given with an air of triumph as proof that that there has been no advance in prices, and copied by the smaller organs all over the province, with a challenge to deny their accuracy:

	1878.	1880.
Hall and parlor stove with oven	$28.00	$28.00
Do. small size	23.75	23.00
Do. without oven	11.00	10.00
Range	34.75	34.75
Large range	38.00	37.00
Cooking stove	11.00	10.00

These prices, as we stated last week, are absolutely worthless for comparison, because the distinguishing name and number of the stove is not given. The Economist gives the following prices from Gurney's price-list for the years stated, and we ask our readers to examine the prices carefully:—

	1878.	1880.
No. 25, Countess hall and parlor store with oven	$23.00	$23.25
No. 7, Crown prince, cook stove for coal or wood	11.50	14.00
No. 9, Northwest, cook stove for wood	19.25	22.00
No. 15, smallest size Black Giant, box stove for wood	3.15	4.45
No. 15, largest size Black Giant, box stove for wood	15.20	20.10
No. 25, Fulton box stove for wood	3.40	4.75
No. 26, Fulton box stove for wood	9.50	12.00
No. 30, La Reine, double box stove for wood	12.00	16.50
No. 3, Buttan tubular heater, double box stove for wood	20.00	22.00
30 gallon agricultural furnace	15.00	15.50
No. 10, St. Nicholas hotel stove, ex-top	60.00	50.00

Let us repeat the figures given in THE POST last week.

Gurney's wood cook stove.	Price in 1878.	In 1880.
"Onward" No. 9, iron clad tank	$29.00	$27.50
"Hamiltonian" No. 9	13.00	19.35
" No. 8	11.50	17.50
[These are without furniture.]		
Box stoves.		
Black Giant, 21-inch	$4.95	$6.60
" 25-inch	5.30	7.30
" 30-inch	7.00	10.15
" 32-inch	10.35	13.95
Fulton, 25-inch	4.40	6.40

The Sarnia Observer supplies this contribution to the exposure of the stove robbery—from Gurney's price-list for the years stated.

	1877.	1880.
Gurney's wood cook	$19.95	$23.35
Antelope Parlor (cottage)	7.75	9.10
" " (cook)	9.20	10.80
Milne wood cook extension	26.40	32.34
St. George elevated oven	18.25	24.73
No. 9 Vanguard square	12.50	15.10
36 inch Box	9.90	12.85

When confronted with the figures in North Ontario the finance minister had to give it up. They show in what way the people can be robbed. And, mark, all these stove-men made money very rapidly in the period preceding the N.P. Not one of them failed during the depression. They have a good thing now, and they mean to keep it if they can.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

On our first page we print an extract from Mr. Blake's speech at the Opera house, Toronto, which was one of his ablest and finest efforts. His remarks on Canadian Pacific railway and Northwest land policy should be read in view of the last scheme telegraphed from London to the effect that the arrangement is a bonus of $10,000 a mile and fifty millions of acres to a company to undertake the construction of the railway. . . . In connection with the finance minister's juggling about the deficit it seems that the official statement appeared without the signature of the auditor-general. The Mail laid great stress upon the fact that the statement appeared above his signature, but this was not the case. Sir Leonard Tilley had to assume the responsibility of this childish attempt to deceive.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The new N.P. organ at Whitby starts out with an elaborate puff of Delaware, its climate and its productions. This is in accordance with its promise to be "a consistent defender" of the "rights and interests" of Canada.

The Ottawa ministerial organ improves upon the Minister of Agriculture's advice to "stop wrestling with the stumps in Canada" by puffing Michigan and its resources to the skies. This is about as patriotic as the Warder writing up Dakota and its advantages.

The Monetary Times is a financial authority and it says: "The deficit in the Dominion finances for the year ending June 30, 1880, is in exact figures, $1,693,123.47. The statement that $1,300,000 customs and excise was received on goods consumed during the fiscal year 1879-80 and entered in anticipation of the tariff, may be an explanation of the deficit; *but the deficit itself is not the less an ugly fact.*

The Mail formally read A. W. Wright out of the tory party before the election, and on Monday morning it declared that "Mr. Wright's candidature ended in disaster and contempt, and the conservative party has, it is hoped, seen the last of him, and of Mr. Ick Evans *and all that crew.*" Mr. Wright has taken refuge in the back-woods of Maine where he is stumping in the interest of the greenback candidate for the presidency.

London Advertiser: "A news item tells us that the Chicago and Northwestern railway has sold over 76,000 acres to a party of Canadians, who paid therefor $248,000. Here is one case at least where a quarter of a million of dollars and an unlimited supply of muscle and energy are lost to the Dominion, and secured by our neighbors across the border. Keep "Canada for the Canadians" proved to be one good cry. It would now be well to keep the Canadians in Canada.

The N.P. does not seem to be a sue cess in Goderich either. The tory organ of that place bewails the failure of the humbug and appeals to the people to put on more taxation. "That something must be done is evident and the sooner it is done the better. All our merchants are complaining of the hard times, and all the community are suffering in consequence. Why not, then, while there is yet time adopt a more liberal policy, and *pull the dragon out of the mud hole by the tail of men who will be taxpayers twenty years hence?*"

—The St. John Telegraph puts the deficit question in a nutshell when it supplies the following comparative statements of the present and late finance minister's transactions:

Mr. Tilley's deficits	
Deficit in 1878-9	$1,937,909
Do. 1879-80	1,639,126
	$3,577,125
Mr. Cartwright's deficits.	
In 1876-7	$1,000,785
Do. in 1876-7	1,469,027
Do. in 1877-8	1,128,117
	$3,597,929
Less surplus 1873-4	$888,798
and surplus 1874-5	1,195,541 1,824,129
	2,694,339
Conservative deficit in two years	$912,587

in excess of the liberal deficits in five years.

—A comparative statement of the exports of Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, for the month of July in 1880 and the two previous years, fully bears out all that we have said in THE POST as to the important effect of our natural productions in lifting the depression. Our market across the border and in England did not take more of our productions in 1879 and 1878 on account of the dulness, depression and hard times. With the disappearance of the depression has come an increased demand and better times for the people of the Dominion as the following figures conclusively show:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Produce of the mine	$178,238	$136,047	$179,171
Produce of the fisheries	914,719	719,045	692,778
Produce of the forest	4,609,613	3,020,603	2,083,601
Animals and their produce	2,050,049	1,790,322	1,490,711
Agricultural products	893,865	1,297,895	1,003,133
Manufactures	138,429	130,120	107,729
Miscellaneous articles	59,909	34,874	29,179
Total	$8,845,292	$7,068,397	$6,087,295

The exports of lumber and of cattle have nearly doubled in value, and agricultural produce will no doubt show a similar increase when the crops begin to move. These, and not the nostrums of self-seeking politicians, are the factors of the good times now at hand.

—The Mail says that the announcement, "Ryan and cheap coal," "Ryan and cheap sugar," was a "sharp device to entrap the *ignorant and unwary*; the misfortune is that *it didn't take.*" The "ignorant and unwary," then, voted for Beaty and gave him his majority. The "residuum" is stolid and sure.

—The Orillia tory organ recently expressed the opinion that wheat would fall in price as the season advances, whereupon the Times expresses astonishment at this glaring inconsistency and underhand blow at the N.P. "Had not many of our farmers a very poor crop of both fall and spring wheat," asks the Times, "and is the N.P. going to do nothing to keep up prices under such circumstances? What is the use of the N.P. if a good crop elsewhere is to pull down prices here where they are so much needed? This is Canada for the Canadians, and most encouraging to the farmers who are so heavily taxed to give a monopoly to manufacturers whose goods they are compelled to buy at protection prices. Perhaps if Sir Leonard would give the machine another twist the fall might be stayed till after the election."

A TRIP OVER THE CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTES BY THE WAY—A SOLID ROADWAY—FINE SCENERY—PICTURESQUE VIEWS.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

Having occasion a few days ago to go up into our western country on a business and pleasure trip and being unacquainted with the Credit Valley railway I conceived the idea of taking that route instead of the Great Western, and knowing that few from the east have as yet passed through the section of the country through which it passes I took a few notes by the way and with your permission will give the readers of THE POST the benefit of them. On leaving the union station, Toronto, by the eight o'clock train in charge of Conductor Hysop the Grand Trunk track is used until Parkdale is reached, two miles from the city. The first station is Lambton, near which the Humber river is crossed by a very fine bridge. The scenery at this point is very fine. The river as it winds away on either side, together with the sloping banks covered with second growth timber, presents a very picturesque appearance. This is one of the finest places on the road for holding picnics and nearly every day during the summer season the banks of the Humber and the woods beyond resound with the merry laughter of pleasure-seeking groups. Twenty miles out the village of Streetsville is reached and here the river Credit is crossed. On this river is built the Barber mills, where all kinds of cloth are manufactured. This place is well named as it is all street extending from the station to the junction, a distance of two miles. Here we left a part of our train, which went on the Orangeville branch. Eleven miles further on the town of Milton is reached. This is one of the leading stations on the line. The town has a population of two thousand and everything about has a neat and well-to-do appearance. The Hamilton and Northwestern railway crosses the Credit Valley here and good connections are made. At this point we met the morning train from Ingersoll, and after the usual salutations each train proceeded on its way. Two miles west of Milton there is a real mountain of limestone, and a siding has already been laid down and as soon as possible the quarries are to be opened out which will beyond a doubt yield excellent limestone to supply the entire Toronto demand. Between this place and Milton are the picnic grounds and every day during the season private parties from Toronto come out here by the morning train, returning in the evening. After passing Campbellville, a small, unimportant village, the stone town of Galt is reached. This town is well supplied with railways, as the Great Western, Credit Valley and Grand Trunk railways now enter it. The buildings of the town are nearly all of stone, brick being the exception instead of the rule. Here the Grand river is crossed by a high iron bridge one of the finest in the province. From the bridge an excellent view of the town can be had. The Grand river, always beautiful, is particularly so here. The farmers in this locality are justly rated among the first in the province, which is no doubt owing to the fact that they often pay a visit to the model farm at Guelph, which is quite close by, profiting by each visit. The next place of any importance is the thriving village of Ayr, known as a manufacturing place as the extensive agricultural works of Mr. John Watson are here located. The river Nith, or what is better known as Smith's creek, passes through the village, giving excellent water privileges to several mills and factories. Passing quite near to the cosy village of Wolverton, nestling under those gigantic hills, we speed away to the "hub" of the county of Oxford, or what is known to only a favored few as the village of Drumbo. Here several brick-yards with kilns are located. The Buffalo branch of the Grand Trunk crosses the Credit Valley and a switch is now being laid down from one to the other and we believe that it be the intention of the Grand Trunk to ship their Buffalo freight for Toronto by the Credit Valley railway from Drumbo instead of hauling it via Stratford as before. The "hub" is also known as the native place of one of the most distinguished and best looking journalists and politicians of Ontario. From Drumbo to Woodstock the distance is seventeen miles, and finer tract of country is not traveled by any Canadian railroad. To the right the river Thames from Inneskip is to be seen, while beyond the river as well as to the left the country presents an appearance not soon to be forgotten by a lover of fine scenery. On reaching Woodstock, which without a doubt is the prettiest town in Ontario [excepting Lindsay and Bobcaygeon], the traveller is surprised to see the improvement that has taken place during the past few years. For railway facilities it cannot be excelled; its churches and schools stand without rivals. Every street is lined with a row on either side of beautiful maple trees. The residences denote wealth and everything in connection with the town has a healthy appearance. Four miles further on is the village of Beachville, a quiet town midway between Woodstock and Ingersoll. The present terminus of the road is Ingersoll, a lively town which at one time was a strong rival to Woodstock. During the coming season it is the intention of the company to build the Credit Valley on to St. Thomas and then on to some point on lake Erie. I cannot close this letter without making some mention of the state of the road. For a new road it is remarkably smooth and for the entire distance the best of ballast has been used, and as early every cut opened out gravel a pit was secured so for all time to come the road can be kept in a good state of repair. Its thorough construction redounds to the credit of the superintendent of that work, Mr. James Ross, who is now the general manager. Considering everything the line is very straight, there being but few curves and fewer grades. The time made is excellent, only four hours including all stops from Toronto to Ingersoll, a distance of ninety-seven miles. The coaches are first-class and the officials are as obliging as they are on any road in Canada, not excepting the Canada Southern. Conductor D. W. Hysop has had twenty years experience on the rail and a more courteous and kind official cannot be found on any of the Canadian roads. The station-houses and freight-sheds along the line are equal to any other road and wherever necessary good sidings sufficient to hold almost any number of cars have been laid down. All the Credit Valley railway wants is a fair share of the public patronage and time to fully develop itself together with the present officials to manage it and in a short time it will be one of Canada's most popular railways. It is able from its position to be of great service to the country intersected and it will do a very large local business; while if the connection is made with the Canada Southern it will open a connection with a western trunk line that will be of great value to Toronto. The Credit Valley deserves and will no doubt receive cordial support, and will prove an effectual check upon railway monopolists.

IMPROVED DRAIN TILE.—I have now on hand a fresh stock of Drain Tile made by an improved process which crushes out all lumps and stones, making a better quality of tile. Prices same as before. S. J. FOX, steam brick and tile works, Ops. 1095-4.

A GRAND DAY'S WORK.

SIGNIFICANT CONDEMNATION OF THE N.P.

NORTH ONTARIO CARRIED BY A LARGELY INCREASED MAJORITY.

Tory Majority in West Toronto Greatly Reduced.

SPLENDID SUCCESS IN THE COUNTRY—GREAT MORAL VICTORY IN THE CITY.

West Toronto.

The election in West Toronto was most keenly contested. The liberal candidate proved unusually strong and popular; and the ministerialists consequently brought up the finance minister to heal their own divisions, inspire the "faithful" with fresh courage and dandle the N.P. infant, endangered by the rival rag baby. The latter was left completely out in the cold. Subjoined is the result of the polling:

Ward.	Beatty.	Capreol.	Ryan.	Wright.
St. George's	288	9	342	4
St. Andrew's	615	5	557	15
St. Stephen's	392	7	272	9
St. Patrick's	793	7	665	22
	2,088	28	1,836	50
Majority for Beatty				252

THE VOTE IN 1873.

WARD.	HODGINS.	ROBINSON.
St. Andrew's	435	708
St. George's	311	335
St. Patrick's	392	753
St. Stephen's	190	369
	1,328	2,165

Majority for Robinson, 837.

ELECTIONS SINCE 1874—DOMINION.

Year.	*Reform.*	*Conservative.*	
1874	Moss	1,651	Robinson 1,440
1875	Turner	1,581	Robinson 1,027
1878	Hodgins	1,353	Robinson 2,163
1880	Ryan	1,836	Beatty 2,088

The result was awaited with great interest all over the country. As soon as it became known in this town that Beatty was elected the jubilant conservatives had the band out and extemporized a procession with two tall and handsome ex-official assignees for drum-majors and marched up and down Kent-st., but when the news of Gibbs's crushing defeat came in they retired in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances.

North Ontario.

Mr. Wheler's election by a majority nearly thrice as great as that of 1878 in a close constituency is a strong evidence of the failure of the N.P. The following is a statement of the poll on the two occasions:

	1880.		1878.	
	Gibbs.	Wheler.	Gibbs.	Wheler.
Uxbridge village	85	197	98	188
Uxbridge township	209	444	219	438
Scugog island	18	51	53	41
Port Perry	108	155	122	150
Cannington	59	61		
Brock	508	298	571	271
Reach	410	347	425	339
Scott	246	216	273	189
Thorah	250	292	235	199
Mara	150	305	121	306
Rama	40	93	42	94
	2,113	2,271	2,161	2,215

Mr. Wheler's majority, 158.

PORT PERRY'S POETIC WELCOME TO TILLEY AND J. BURR-PLUMB.

[From the Standard.]

Hurrah! hurrah! they come! they come!
The heroes of the N.P. hum,
To tell how, touched by Sammy's wand,
Prosperity on our country dawned;
And J. Burr, too, the poet bland,
The laureate of our fair land,
Will spread his wings and sweetly sing
Of all the blessings which a "ring"
(On sugar, stoves and many a thing)
Confers on tillers of the soil,
And workmen in their daily toil;
And how Protection's kindly hand
Drives our sons to Yankee land.
Sing on, sweet bard, tune well thy lyre,
Twill Wheler up *a hundred higher.*

COBOURG.

A BIG THRESH.—On Saturday week Mr. Ziba Harnden threshed for Mr. Willis Sargent 1,000 bushels of barley in eleven hours. Who'll be the next to report?

MUSKOKA.

WOOL GROWING.—Mr. Bird of the Bracebridge woollen mills has taken in about 12,000 pounds of Muskoka grown wool this season and there is considerable of the clip yet to come.

BOWMANVILLE.

PRESENTATION.—A handsome dinner service of ninety pieces and suitable cutlery were left at the residence of Rev. Mr. Little, Presbyterian minister, Wednesday evening week, a gift from the ladies of the congregation.

PETERBOROUGH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Johnston, an old woman residing in the south end of the town, while procuring a pail of water from the well of a neighbor, suddenly dropped down and in a few seconds expired. Deceased had been separated from her husband, an Ennismore farmer, a number of years, living on a small allowance and was not of sound mind.

SHIPMENT OF SHEEP.—On Saturday last Mr. James Howden shipped 350 sheep, aggregating 37,800 lbs. weight and averaging 108 pounds each, sold by him to Acker & Co. of Colborne for shipment to England. Within the past three months Mr. Howden has expended in the county between $8,000 and $10,000 in the purchase of live stock for the English market, so that we may form a judgment of the importance of the trade to the farmers and to the business men of the town by so large an increase to the circulating medium.—[Examiner.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.—As a child of Mr. Thos. Carr of Norwood was coming down-stairs with a lead-pencil in her hand she dropped it on the step in front of her. In some inexplicable way the pencil remained standing on its end and the sharpened point entered the child's foot, passing completely through it so that the point protruded above. In attempting to pull the pencil out it was found to have broken off in the wound and about an inch and a-half of it was hidden from view. Dr. Stark was sent for and after putting the child under chloroform succeeded in extracting the splinter.—[Examiner.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

BIG WORK AND A BIG YIELD.—The other day Mr. A. G. Farewell threshed over nine hundred bushels of oats in ten hours. The oats were grown upon Mr. Charles Farewell's farm, 2nd con. East Whitby, and was the product of a field of thirteen acres, the average yield of which was 78 bushels per acre.

ARDENT POLITICIANS.—Two ardent local politicians had a lively dispute on Tuesday over the contest in North Ontario, and one of them got the matter laid over for future consideration by knocking his opponent down. Whether the discussion will be resumed before the police magistrate does not yet appear. It was the most striking event of the contest.—[Oshawa Reformer.

FATAL KICK.—On Tuesday last as a young man named Osborne of the 8th con. of Reach was engaged in plowing one of the horses got his foot over the trace and on his attempting to put it back again the animal kicked him in the abdomen, inflicting such injuries that he died next day.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday last a well-dressed tramp called at the house of Mr. Conrad Johnston, 2nd con. Reach, and asked for something to eat. The only person in the house was Mr. Johnson's daughter, a young woman—the rest of the family being engaged in the fields—who generously provided a substantial meal for the mendicant, who, in return for her kindness, made a violent attempt to ravish her and probably might have succeeded but that a horse which had escaped from somewhere came galloping down the road. The scoundrel, hearing the noise, thought that some one was coming and bolted out the front door, while Miss Johnson ran out the back way and reported to her father the occurrence. Several men started in pursuit, but though they spent the whole afternoon they failed to find the man.—[Port Perry Standard.

Envied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice bright, clear complexion, showing the beauties of perfect health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments they are a never-failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by S. PEARIN at fifty cents per bottle.—(3) 1095.

—It is reported from Biddulph that one evening last week a valuable horse, the property of John Kennedy, jr., was stabbed with a pitchfork—apparently a three-tined fork—and is now in a miserable condition.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF

CHURCH PROPERTY

—IN THE—

Township of Mariposa.

—ON

Friday, 8th day of October, 1880

At 2 o'clock, p.m., E. Bowes, auctioneer, will offer for sale the freehold property known as

Providence Bible Christian Church,

Situate on the south-east corner of lot 19, 6th concession of Mariposa, consisting of half an acre of land and frame church and shed.

Terms—One-third down, balance in three months; or purchaser can have longer time if desired.

The above property is offered for sale, being no longer required by the congregation.

Title indisputable.

JOHN ADAMS, JOHN WICKETT, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, WILLIAM PEDLAR, } Trustees.
W. KENNER, Pastor.

October 1st, 1880.—1095-5.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF A—

Farm in the Township of Fenelon.

Pursuant to the decree and final order of sale made by the Court of Chancery in PITCHER vs. SWITZER, 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, the Eighteenth day of September, 1880,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following lands and premises: being the WEST PART of LOT NUMBER 7, in the FIFTH CONCESSION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON, in the County of Victoria, containing 90 acres more or less. This lot is about one mile from Cameron P.O. and Victoria railway station. There are about 45 acres cleared and capable of cultivation. The remainder is low land, but well timbered and capable of easy drainage. First-class log house, a small log stable; a young orchard of about 50 trees.

TERMS:—One-tenth down; balance in one month from day of sale without interest, or half the purchase money can remain on mortgage at the option of the purchaser. The vendors will not be bound to furnish any title-deeds or other evidence of title other than those in their possession, and the purchaser must make his objections to the title within ten 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 of Chancery. There will be a reserved bid. Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of W. McDONNELL, JR., Vendors' Solicitor, Lindsay.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1880.

1095-3. W. W. DEAN.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF A

MOST VALUABLE FARM,

IN THE

Township of Mariposa,

County of Victoria.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage (which will be produced at the time of sale) there will be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. MATTHEW SANDERSON, Auctioneer, at Banks' Hotel, in the

VILLAGE OF OAKWOOD

County of Victoria, on

WEDNESDAY, the 29th DAY of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1880,

At the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, in one parcel, the following land:—

The South Half of Lot Number 15, in the 9th concession of the said Township of Mariposa.

This farm, which adjoins the village of Oakwood, contains about 57½ acres, and is ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE COUNTY. The soil is good clay loam.

On the property there is erected a good roughcast house, a good frame barn with stone stables underground, a good frame driving-shed, and also a good stable.

The farm is well fenced, and there are good roads on two sides of it. There is also a good orchard and two wells of good water.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

CROWTHER, TILT & McARTHUR, Vendors' solicitors, Toronto.

Dated 30th August, A.D. 1880.—1095-3.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } To Wit: }

On Saturday, the 25th day of September, A.D. 1880,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, and issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, at the suit of

WILLIAM LLOYD RUSSELL, PLAINTIFF,

AND

HENRY J. DEVITT, DEFENDANT,

I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at my office in the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the following Lands and Tenements, that is to say.—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, and province of Ontario, being composed of lots numbers one and two, north of Bolton street, being subdivision of park lot number eighteen, east of St. Patrick street.

GEORGE KEMPT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, Aug. 30, A. D. 1880. First published Sept. 3, 1880. } 1095-4.

BY-LAW No.——

For Stopping up and Sale of Certain Streets and Parts of Streets within the Corporation of the Village of Bracebridge.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council of the Village of Bracebridge that the road allowance or street known as Main street, between the points hereinafter mentioned, also the road allowance or street known as Bridge street between the points hereinafter mentioned, also the road allowance or street known as Hill street between the points hereinafter mentioned, as shown on a certain plan of part of the Village of Bracebridge, drawn by F. W. Armstrong, P.L.S., and filed in the office of the Registrar for the District of Muskoka, on the 15th day of January, A.D. 1878, by Joseph Cooper, are unnecessary for the purpose of public travel, by reason, as to the road allowance or street firstly herein-after described, of a new and travelled public road or street having been laid out and opened in lieu thereof, which new or travelled public road or street is sufficient for the purpose of a public highway, and as to the road allowances or streets secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly and sixthly hereinafter described by reason of the land adjoining such streets between the points hereinafter named, with the exception of one lot butting on Main street, which has a frontage on River street, being owned by one person, and also of there being no buildings on either of such streets between the points hereinafter named, and such streets between said points, on account of the uneven and rocky nature of the land, being expensive to construct and grade, and being useless to the public generally and not necessary for the accommodation of the owners of land in the immediate neighbourhood of such streets—

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Bracebridge, in the County of Victoria, therefore enacts as follows:—

That on, from and after the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands situate, lying and being in the village of Bracebridge aforesaid, consisting of portions of streets 66 feet in width, namely:—

FIRST—All that street known as Bay street, lying and being between River street and Main street.

SECOND.—All that portion of Main street from the point where the north-east limit of Bay street intersects the south-east limit of Main street, thence northerly to the north-west corner post of lot 22 on said plan, thence north 75° 20' west for a distance of one chain, thence south 20° 13' west for a distance of 14 chains, thence south 69° 30' east for a distance of one chain to the place of commencement. All distances magnetic.

THIRD.—All that portion of Bridge street lying between River street and a continuation of Bridge street running northerly to the line of road between the 2nd and 3rd concessions.

FOURTH.—Consisting of the whole of Hill street as shown on said plan.

FIFTH.—All that portion of Bridge street lying between the south-east limit of Hill street and the southerly limit of the road between the 2nd and 3rd concessions.

SIXTH.—All that portion of Bridge street commencing at the intersection of the north-west limit of Main street with the south-east limit of Hill street, thence on a course south 75° 40' west for a distance of 1 chain and 20 links more or less to the produced north-east limit of Bridge street, thence on a course north 15° 47' west for a distance of 2 chains more or less to the north-east limit of Bridge street, thence along the north-east limit of Bridge street to a point where the north-west limit of Main street intersects said limit of Bridge street, for a distance of 2 chains and 30 links, thence on a course south 20° 13' west for a distance of one chain to place of commencement. All distances magnetic.

As the said several streets and parts of streets are shown on the said plan—be and the same are and each of such streets between the points above named is—stopped up and closed