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W. H. HOWDEN, Agent.

Lindsay, Dec. 1st, 1880.

Reform Association.

SOUTH VICTORIA REFORM ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTH VICTORIA Reform Association will be held in Bell's Music Hall, Lindsay, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m. A IMPORTANT BUSINESS is to be transacted, and a full attendance of members is expected from all parts of the riding. By order of the Association.

JOHN S. CUNNINGS, President.
JOHN B. BARR, Secretary.

Lindsay, Jan. 19, 1881.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1881.

Circulation 2500

SOUTH VICTORIA REFORM ASSOCIATION

It will be seen by the formal announcement elsewhere that the annual meeting of the South Victoria Reform Association is to be held in Bell's music hall in this town on Saturday, January 29th, a week from to-morrow. We trust there will be a full attendance of delegates and their friends, as business of importance is to be transacted. The times call for an active and faithful display of public duty by every liberal in the land and it is highly desirable that effective organization should be made in all ridings in every county.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY QUESTION

Sir John Macdonald has spoken at great length on the Pacific railway contract, and has announced the intention of the government to force the St. Paul syndicate through the House. Mr. Blake, in a masterly speech of five hours' duration, again reviewed the situation, and concluded by moving an address in amendment, setting forth the principal objections to the contract, and its serious disadvantages as compared with the offer of the Howland syndicate. Sir Leonard Tilley followed Mr. Blake, and a division will probably soon be reached. The ministerial majority is sufficiently large and servile to carry anything, but if they ratify the contract with the St. Paul syndicate the fate of their party is sealed.

LINDSAY SCHOOL MATTERS

The largely increased attendance at our high school this year, with the certain prospect that the number will keep on growing, demands the earnest and thoughtful attention of our school board to the question of ways and means. There is to be kept in view the importance of maintaining the equipment and standing of our high school at the highest point compatible with the financial circumstances of the town. Economy and economy are the two considerations. While high school expenditure has undoubtedly increased the position and character attained by the institution are such that no one will regret the expenditure, and we trust the board, however it may be constituted, will press on steadily and prudently in a course that will in time enable our high school to rank as a collegiate institute. Lindsay is, as we have before pointed out, a natural center for a very extensive district, and the receipts and outlays from all sources would make the extra expenditure for a high school of the first rank. It is an image adage to the growing generation of this town to have at their command the best educational institutions and time and money devoted to the acquirement of that end will not be lost in vain. At the same time prudence and economy are necessary. The question of imposing certain fees on non-residents is worthy of careful consideration. It will be only fair and proper that something should be done in this direction, though it should not be adopted without due circumspection as to time and amount. Many high schools charge such fees, and others are taking steps in that direction. As educational matters will receive some attention at the present session of the local legislature it might be well to await the result of its deliberations; and by that time the some little feeling growing out of investigations and elections will no doubt have abated, and trustees will be able to give their attention to the problems before them with an earnest desire to promote the best educational interests of the town.

The closing chapter in the Irwin investigation will be found in another column in the decision of the Minister of Education. That decision, while holding that the evidence fails to establish such an offence as would call for the deprivation or suspension of the certificate as a teacher, in effect sustains the position taken by THE POST and by others that the board should have dealt with the case firmly in the first place. If certain members of the board had not been very lax in their notions as to a teacher's conduct this unpleasant affair would never have gone beyond the precincts of the board room. Whatever may be their private notions trustees should bear in mind that in their public capacity it is highly wrong for them to wink at and tolerate sustained impropriety of conduct on the part of teachers. We venture to say that there are few towns in the province where it is considered right for teachers to make a practice of "visiting taverns" and "playing billiards there." The Minister of Education very properly observes that "every teacher under the regulations is called upon to *practice correct habits*, "and *by his own example* IN AND OUT "OF SCHOOL to encourage his pupils towards a course of good conduct and to protect them from any approach to "what is vicious." These weighty words, whose force and applicability to the case in hand are undeniable, sustain to the fullest extent the course of those who with THE POST have been labouring to establish the principle that school ity must be a distinguishing character istic of our public school teachers. And we believe the contention is unassailable, that whatever may be the opinions of a trustee towards laxity in this matter he has no right in his public capacity to regard as of little or no consequence a line of conduct on the part of a teacher which a large, respectable and influential body of ratepayers consider highly objectionable, more especially as such conduct stands as an example to their children. Much harm may and undoubtedly will result from the laxity which we have condemned; no harm whatever would follow the adoption of the stricter course we have advocated. This is so plain and incontrovertible that it has been amazing to find individuals here and there forgetting life long professions and practices and allowing their judgment to be warped by other feelings into the support of an, entirely a course which their consciences surely cannot approve. Fortunately we believe the general sentiment on this question is so strong and decided that it will be impressed it may be silently but none the leasurely upon the general policy of the board. If there is any doubt upon this point (and we think there is not) the great body of sober, steady, respectable, law abiding citizens should make their influence felt upon the members of the board, so that they will at all times see that teachers shall "practice correct habits" and set a good example "in and out of school" to pupils, and that they shall not get into the habit of "visiting taverns and playing billiards there."

The Minister of Education also explicitly states that the information in the case was sufficient to justify the investigation. Mr. Cornell and those with him were simply discharging an unpleasant duty when they pressed the matter beyond the jurisdiction of the board, which owing to a peculiar vote under peculiar circumstances, glossed over a line of conduct that probably in no other case would have escaped censure in that way. The evidence showed the great diversity of opinion on the part of the witnesses as to what constituted drunkenness and the exceeding difficulty of establishing clearly in so many words an offence of that kind. It is not unlikely that many would have regarded drunkenness with a test more lenient than that of Burns, who, we believe, held that "a man was not fou who could sit on the floor without grippin' it." The course of Mr Cornell and others in prosecuting the investigation is expressly approved by the Minister of Education, who holds that it was justifiable and that the information upon which they acted warranted the investigation. The Minister expressly declares that Mr Irwin's conduct "*has been such as to have given occasion for the enquiry having been instituted*" and his fully disposes of the accusation of spite on the part of Mr. Cornell, which was made much of by the defence. There is a marked distinction between the suspension or cancellation of a certificate and the act of trustees in retaining and dispensing with teachers whose characters have been impaired by "visiting taverns" and "playing billiards there." While the course of Mr. Cornell and his colleagues is vindicated, the act of those who voted for the retention of the teacher in question under all the circumstances appears indefensible and upon them must rest the responsibility of the consequences, the deprivation or suspension of a certificate is so serious a punishment that it should never be inflicted except upon irrefragable evidence. We believe the interests of sobriety in our educational affairs have been vindicated and sustained by these proceedings and by the minister's decision, and that there will not again be occasion to raise publicly an issue of this kind. Should there be occasion it will of course be raised, however painful or unpleasant it may be, for the question is not one that can for a moment be allowed to go as of no importance. We feel convinced, however, that should the board in the future unhappily have occasion to discuss this matter they will settle it quietly for themselves, as long ago advised by THE POST, and settle it, too, on the side of sobriety by the old if necessary of the double vote of its presiding member.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ontario legislature has passed the address and settled down to work.

We regret to learn that Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's indisposition has taken a turn for the worse, and Mrs. Mackenzie has been called to Ottawa.

The Gurneys of Hamilton, the wealthy stove-makers, have joined the Howland syndicate and are prepared to invest a million in it.

Sir Leonard Tilley intends to retire from public life at the close of the present parliament. This means that Sir Charles Tupper is to be the next leader, and that Sir Leonard has a dismal view for the early future.

The agitation for the abolition of market fees has resulted in the promise of a measure from the Ontario government. Petitions for the removal of the tax have poured into the house. Mr. Mowat may be relied upon for a fair and reasonable measure.

THE IRWIN INVESTIGATION.

THE DECISION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Subjoined is the decision of the Minister of Education on the evidence taken in the investigation into the charges preferred against Mr. G. A. Irwin, teacher, Lindsay

In the matter of George A. Irwin, Public School Teacher.

Pursuant to the commission issued by the undersigned on the 30th November, 1880, to I. H. Knight, public school inspector, to take the evidence of witnesses in support of the charges made against Mr. Irwin, and also on his behalf, the inspector has taken such evidence in the presence of all the parties concerned and their respective counsel, and has submitted the same to the undersigned with the written arguments of such counsel, together with other documents submitted on the enquiry.

After having perused and carefully considered all the evidence, as well as what is alleged by such counsel, the undersigned has found the following conclusions:

That evidence fails to establish any such offence the punishment for which would justify Mr Irwin of his status as a teacher, or of a provincial certificate, or for its suspension. It shows, however, that Mr. Irwin has been in the habit of visiting taverns late at night, and that his conduct has been such as to have given occasion for the enquiry having been instituted; although the charges made failed to be proved by the evidence. Every teacher under the regulations is called upon to practice correct habits and by his own example in and out of school to encourage his pupils towards a course of good conduct and to protect them from any approach to what is vicious.

2. The evidence shows that some of the members of the school board had taken exception to Mr Irwin's visiting taverns and playing billiards there, and that on being remonstrated with by a friendly member of the board, Mr Irwin had promised to be more circumspect in future. If this had been adhered to, his conduct would not have been conspicuous to the educational interests of the town would have been avoided. Under these circumstances Mr Irwin is not entitled to any expenses of his defence.

3. The evidence also shows that while the information on which Mr Cornell and others put his department in motion was sufficient to throw this duty upon the department, yet, upon being subjected to examination upon his charges, it proved insufficient to establish the offence charged. The undersigned, therefore, cannot recommend that they should receive their expenses of the enquiry.

4. The undersigned must express his satisfaction at the impartial and intelligent manner in which Inspector Knight has discharged this difficult duty.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 19th January, 1881.

To the Waole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts specifically and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every family. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral exclusively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers. 14-1-6.

SCHEMES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE—THE NEW SYNDICATE'S OFFER—THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO FORCE THE CONTRACT THROUGH—SPLENDID OPPOSITION SPEECHES.

The debate on the Pacific railway contract has been carried on by the opposition with great power and brilliancy. They have in fact had it all their own way in argument. The ministerialists have done little but indulge in personalities and have devoted much of their time to lame efforts to establish that at some period or other leading members of the liberal party said or did something that does not agree with their present course. These tactics have little weight and will not serve to explain away the objectionable features of the contract.

THE HOWLAND SYNDICATE.

The formation of a new syndicate caused great uneasiness in the ministerial ranks. The premier endeavoured to force the contract through at once but was promptly checked by Mr. Blake, who has discharged his duties as leader of the opposition with remarkable skill and address, and whose unwearied industry and brilliant speeches have greatly increased his already fine reputation. Hon. Mr. Macdougall also entered a vigorous and timely protest against haste in closing the contract before the new offer could be considered. The proposal of the Howland syndicate is much more favourable to the country than that of the St. Paul syndicate. Subjoined is a synopsis of its principal conditions

1. The money subsidy asked is $32,000,000, and the land subsidy 22,000,000 acres, the reduction of $8,000,000 and 1,000,000 acres being entirely on the central section.

2. They ask no exemption from duty on material imported for use in the construction of railway or telegraph lines.

3. They ask no exemption from municipal or Dominion taxation on their railway property or capital stock.

4. They do not ask to have the land exempted from municipal or Dominion taxation for twenty years after they obtain possession of them.

5. They do not ask for any special privileges with respect to the building of branch lines, parliament being left free to charter new companies to run lines in any direction the public interests may call for, that is to say, they do not ask for any monopoly of the traffic of the North-West, such as the French charter confers on the St. Paul syndicate.

6. They give the government the privilege of purchasing the construction of the eastern section, in which event they are willing to construct the Sault line, 224 miles long, for a bonus of $12,000 a mile.

7. They give the government the option of postponing the construction of the western section, from Kamloops to Port Moody, which under the original contract is to be completed by the government and handed over to the St. Paul syndicate.

8. They give the government the option of postponing also the construction of the mountain division of the central section.

9. They propose to give the government the option of assuming possession of the line or any part of it, and of all the property and assets of the company, by paying a compensation to be agreed upon or to be settled by arbitration, in the event of a failure to agree.

The Howland syndicate is composed of Sir W. P. Howland, A. H. McMaster, H. H. Cook, Peleg Howland, Toronto; W. Hendrie, John Proctor, John Stuart, and A. T. Wood of Hamilton; Allan Gilmour and James McLaren of Ottawa; Major Walker and D. Macfie of London, Ont.; P. S. Stevenson, Montreal; John Carruthers, Kingston; Geo. A. Cox, Peterboro'; A. W. Ross, Winnipeg; P. Larkin, St. Catherines; Kenneth Chisholm, Brampton, Alexander Gibson, Fredericton; W. D. Lovett, & Co., Yarmouth; and Barnet & McKay, Renfrew; all men of great wealth and business experience. The ministerialists affect to ridicule the offer, and pour abuse upon the new men. Tom White especially distinguished himself in heaping contumely upon them. Among other things he called them "mushroom millionaires," and their tender a disreputable political dodge. Several members of the new syndicate are conservatives, and one of them, Mr. Gibson of Fredericton, at once put up $200,000 and arranged in a few hours for a million more as security.

GENERAL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Pending a decision on this great question, says the Witness correspondent, writing last week other business is suspended. The standing committees have not even organized, nor are they likely to do much for a week or two yet. Now that the the public accounts have been brought down, there is nothing to prevent the committee on that interesting blue book from going ahead with its inquiry, but private bills have made but little progress as yet, and only two or three have been referred to their respective committees. When this big debate is over all the ordinary business of the session will have yet to be proceeded with, and, if it received as much attention as usual, a very lengthy session indeed might be looked for. It is hardly probable, however, that the members will feel inclined to waste much time over matters of less importance, after having exhausted their energies on this great question, and even the tariff is likely to slide into comparative insignificance. So far as now known, the government has but few bills to offer, and none of these are of any great importance. It is quite possible, therefore, that the session may not be a much longer one than usual.

ONE NOTICEABLE FEATURE

in connection with the present session is the lively interest which Mr. Blake has manifested in the proceedings of the house, and the energy with which he has applied himself to combating, from every possible standpoint, the scheme submitted by the government, and there is every reason to believe that he is doing so from a patriotic standpoint. It is rumoured, and of course I cannot vouch for the truth of everything rumor says, that at one of the opposition caucuses some member ventured to suggest that a certain line of action would result in an advantage to the party. Mr. Blake is understood to have scorned the proposition, and to have said that for his part he decided to consider this question beyond the party standpoint, and that he would prefer that in the interests of the country the government should modify some of the provisions of the contract rather than leave them as they are, even though the latter course would be most advantageous to the liberal party. Mr. Mackenzie's unfortunate indisposition has also thrown a larger share of the work on Mr. Blake than would otherwise be the case, but it is satisfactory to know that he has shown himself to be fully equal to the occasion. On the other hand Sir Charles Tupper appears to have shouldered the principal responsibility for the syndicate terms, and the leader of the government has up to the present time had but little to say.

THE HOWLAND SYNDICATE'S OFFER AND SECURITY.

The excitement in political circles on Saturday was at fever heat respecting syndicate matters, and it was intensified Saturday night by the circulation of the rumour, which proved to be substantially correct, that the new syndicate had deposited one and a half million dollars to the credit of the government on account of their tender as a guarantee of the bona fide character of their offer. The facts appear to be these: As soon as Thomas White's speech was delivered on Friday night, receiving Sir Charles Tupper's endorsation, the theme of which was the alleged bogus character of the new tender, the few members of the Canadian syndicate who were in Ottawa determined to raise at once the amount of the security which it would be necessary to deposit with the government on the contract being signed. The amount was one million dollars. Telegrams were sent at once to the persons interested, and on Saturday morning they received them. A meeting of these members in Ottawa was held on Saturday, and by telegraphic communication the assent of those present $1,200,000 in cash was raised, and deposited to the credit of the government. On Monday morning the amount was increased to one million and a half, and the certificate of deposit at once forwarded to the government, together with the telegraphic advice of the same. This amount is half a million of dollars over and above the amount required by the terms of either of the tenders. The St. Paul syndicate, by the way, had not subscribed one cent up to Monday as a guarantee of their earnestness, though of course they could easily deposit the required security. In Toronto and Hamilton on Saturday in a few hours half a million of dollars was raised and deposited in the Bank of Commerce to the government's credit, and a message received stated that the amount could be doubled if necessary. On Saturday, Mr. Leys received from the department of railways an official acknowledgement of the receipt of the tender from Sir W. P. Howland & Co.

A DEFENCE OF THE OLD SYNDICATE.

On Friday night, at the instance of the St. Paul syndicate, an editorial entitled "A Practical View of the Syndicate Question" was supplied to the Citizen for publication. Even that journal hesitated at swallowing so bitter a dose, so contrary to the principle upon which the great N. P. is formed "Canada for the Canadians." The editorial was relegated to the last page, and published with the disowning epithet "Communicated." This utterance of the St. Paul syndicate commences by affirming the proposition, that if the present contract be pass the parliament of Canada the country is bound to abide the result of the vote. The word "*bound*" is italicized. The ground taken, therefore, by the St. Paul syndicate is that the act granting them the charter stands different from any other enactment by parliament, and cannot be repealed. The monstrous character of the proposition is such as to bear upon its face its own absurdity and refutation. Admitting for argument's sake that the C. P. syndicate obtains the contract, the St. Paul syndicate writer proceeds to argue, first, that the Canadian syndicate cannot obtain foreign capital to build the road with, this privilege being, it is inferred, monopolized by the St. Paul syndicate; and secondly, that as Canadian capital must therefore be used, its withdrawal from the Canadian banks will bring devastation and ruin upon the older provinces. Another position taken is, that when the Canadian syndicate have built their line to Sault Ste. Marie they will have no American connection or feeders as the St. Paul syndicate will have. The absurdity of this view, too, is self-evident, says the Globe's Ottawa correspondent, because a railroad is already being constructed on the American side towards Sault Ste. Marie, and not by the St. Paul and Manitoba railroad company.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

The opinion gains ground, says the Ottawa correspondent of the London Advertiser, writing on Monday, that the government will be compelled to give way on the attitude they have assumed, and receive and consider the offer of the new syndicate. The Ontario tory members are in a quandary, and they frankly admit it. One of them tersely described the situation when he said that the rank and file of the party are between the devil and the deep sea. They fully recognize the fact that if Tupper and Sir John remain firm, the party is dead. The rank and file are not at all comforted by a rumour that is whispered around the corridors, that at the close of the session Sir John will retire from active public life, and that Sir Terrible Tupper will take a place in the syndicate.

PLUMB'S LATEST EFFUSION.

Mr. Plumb has been remarkably active this session making speeches and quoting poetry against the opposition, and he now contributes to the London Advertiser this little effusion, which will comfort both Mr. Cameron and Mr. McQuade:

In our hour of need and fierce debates,
When the air is filled with syndicates,
Whenalternate blocksand fertile beltsfloat
on the gale,
Our brave Sir John will never fail.

His
J. BURR X PLUMB.
Mark.

ROSE VALLEY DIVISION GRANGE.

Annual Meeting at Lindsay.

Rose Valley Division Grange held their annual meeting in Lindsay on Thursday, 13th inst., and there was a large attendance. The following delegates represented the different granges:

Eldon Grange B. Fox, Mrs. B. Fox, J. Dig, H. Verex.
Brock Grange A. Shier, Mrs. A Shier, W. Brandon, J. C. Sproul.
Cunningham Grange H. Myers, J. Cunninghant.
Timbray Grange A. B. Coats, W. White, H. Irwin.
Downeyville Grange D. Scully, J. C. Leary, P. Meehan.
Beaufort Grange T. Robertson.
Lively Grange C. Smallbearn, J. Copp, L. Corry.
Lindsay Grange J. Mitchell, J. Curtis, W. O'Neill.
Mariposa Grange J. S. Cruess and Mrs. E. R. Rogers.
North Verulam Grange J. Junkins, J. Ingram, J. Braden.
Hope Grange J. Calvert, P. Fisher, G. B. Thornton.
Bexhill Grange J. P. Palmer.
Victoria Grange J. Cullis, J. Cummins, J. Willock.
Woodville Grange T. Hodgins, Mrs. J. J. Fee, Mrs. J. D. Preble.

OFFICERS FOR 1881.

After the regular routine business was gone through in its usual way and the year's proceedings were brought to a close the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with and resulted as follows: John Cruess, M.; J. J. Fee, O.; W. O'Neill, sec.; A. Shier, F.; D. Scully, L.; J. Calvert, C.; J. Copp, S.; R. Irwin, A. S.; J. P. Palmer, G.K.; Mrs. J. Cruess, C.; Mrs. A. Shier, P.; Mrs. B. Foy, F.; Miss Cruess, L.A.S.; executive committee, D. Scully, J. Curtis, I. Argue.

On motion the following reports were received and adopted:

REPORT ON CROPS.

The committee on crops reported that fall wheat on account of the severe weather of 1880 was almost totally winter-killed.

OATS. Spring wheat of the new varieties: White Russian has been good, say from 15 to 25 bushels; Arnautka has been a good yield, from 20 to 30 bushels; other old varieties from 8 to 15 per acre. Barley has been a good yield and a good sample, say 30 to 45 per acre. Peas good and large; Black-eyed from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; Prussian Blues from 20 to 30; Early Kent, 25 to 35; small peas, 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. Oats good, from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Hay an average crop, say one ton per acre.

ROOTS - Potatoes good, say 150 to 250 bushels per acre; Turnips fair, from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Mangolds good, from 600 to 800 bushels. Carrots the same, from 400 to 600 bushels.

FRUIT Apples good, above an average. Plums good. Other small fruit very good.

DAIRY PRODUCE. This branch of husbandry is having more attention than formerly. A better quality of butter and cheese is being made and consequently we get a better price.

STOCK. There is more interest taken in raising better breeds as it pays to raise the improved breeds, as none but the best will command the highest price in the old country.

APIARY. Honey has been a fair yield. It would pay the husbandman to devote more attention to this department, as we believe there is enough honey for the gathering to supply all the inhabitants of the county if properly cultivated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CLOSKEY, Chairman.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

WORTHY PATRONS, Nearly another year has passed away since our last annual meeting. How many are the changes that have taken place and how varied the experiences which have been our lot to encounter during that time? We have all our doubt had our share of the mingled joy, sorrow, labor, relaxation, hope and disappointments which make up the yearly routine of our individual lives. Yet, notwithstanding all these things we have reason to thank the Giver of all good for a bount ful harvest and all the blessings consequent from liberty, good government and universal abundance. And while we congratulate ourselves on our own temporal affluence and political security, let us not forget to extend our sympathies to other parts of the British Empire to many of us dear where famine, want, disaster, strife and anarchy prevail with all their fold miseries consequent on civil disturbances, and let us hope that the existing difficulties may be settled without resorting to violent means, and that the laws of the country may be so arranged that the poor as well as the rich may enjoy their benefits. We should be grateful for the absence of mortality in our ranks, for out of a membership of over six hundred we have only had to register the demise of two brethern during the past year. The following table will show the standing and business of the division during the past year:

Members at close of last year, 130 males and 223 females, making an aggregate 653 of a membership

FINANCE.

Total receipts from Granges, 1880	$153 55
Receipts from other sources	14 71
Making a total of	$168 26
Our expenditures including money sent to treasurer	$106 99
I might here remark these amounts are up to 4th of January when I was obliged to close my books and make a supplement of all receipts and expenditures after that date which are as follows:	
Received from Granges after 4th of Jan. 1881	$11 92
Expenditure, postage	9
Which leaves a balance in my hands of	$81 18

In conclusion I must tender my sincere thanks to the members of this grange for their courtesy and evidences of friendship which I have invariably received from them. That notwithstanding my neglect of duty and lack of ability as your secretary during the past year, I have found you ever ready to extend to me the warmest cordiality and evidences of esteem, and my only wish is for your happiness and prosperity not only as a society but individually. And I hope that the coming year may be one of prosperity and usefulness and that my successor in office may be more worthy of your esteem. I would also say by way of counsel, if allowable from this source, that we should strive to make associations more agreeable as possible, by cultivating the social and friendly elements to a greater extent; that we may not attend the grange and remain members only for the sake of pecuniary gain as is too often the case, but that we may enjoy each other's society and experience and the exhilarating effect of mingling with our friends and neighbors. Lastly I should say we ought, if possible, to encourage respectable local dealers who are soliciting our patronage and save our money at home as much as possible. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. SMITH, Secretary.

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

To the Master and Members of Rose Valley Division Grange:

We, your committee on temperance, would beg leave to report, that we are pleased to behold the temperance cause is advancing throughout the world, but not so rapidly as we would like to see it. We do not consider it necessary to enter into details concerning the vast amount of misery and evil caused by intemperance as it is universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest curses of our time. We greatly deplore the vast amount of money spent in liquor, which we are informed by good authority amounts to upwards of $10 per head of the entire population of our Dominion. In conclusion we would recommend every patron to use every means in his power to advance the cause of temperance. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. PARKER,
JOSEPH WILKINSON,
JOHN DIX.

REPORT ON THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

We, your committee on the good of the order, beg leave to submit the following report: That we think the following suggestion would be for our benefit: That we have an open meeting occasionally when the public may be invited to attend and subjects interesting to all be discussed and the visitors asked to take a part in it, so that they may see what good our order is and thus be induced to unite with us. Also that members make a point of being in attendance at the opening of each meeting that they may receive the full benefit, and that every one make an effort to attend every meeting and each one bring something, however small, for the entertainment of brothers and sisters. Also that we have one or more good agricultural papers, which will interest the younger portion of our fraternity. That the business be conducted in as brief and business like a manner as possible so as to give more time for discussions which will elevate our social standing.

MRS. SIMKES,
MRS. FISHER,
MRS. FOY,
MRS. FEE,
MISS CRUESS,

REPORT ON INSURANCE.

We, your committee on insurance, beg leave to report as follows: That we heartily rejoice in the successful manner in which the Grange Insurance Co. have succeeded. We would respectfully recommend this company to all our members as it is the most reliable and the cheapest in the province, asking them to support their own institution. Insurance this year has cost less than sixty cents on a thousand dollars. The fourth year of the company will close on March 31st, 1881. Over $4,000,000 worth of property is now insured. Cash capital, $12,000; reserve capital, $92,000; and out of the deposit of $7.50 on a thousand dollars insured for four years a considerable surplus will be saved to insurers to apply upon their next term. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. SCULLY,
B. FOY,
F. PARKER,
J. CURTIS.

The grange then adjourned to meet again on the 9th June, 1881, at Oakwood.

WM. O'NEILL,
Secretary, Lindsay.

Communications.

THE OPS COUNCILLORSHIP.

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

SIR,—Allow me through your valuable columns to correct a few misstatements that are going the rounds about my late election. Some parties have circulated a report to the effect that I offered as a candidate well knowing that I was not qualified. Now, sir, this is false in every particular. Instead of my assessment being $500 freehold it should have been $1,500 freehold and $1,500 leasehold; and as I had not looked the matter up I felt as though I should be as legally qualified as any ratepayer in the township. As soon as I heard that Mr. McLean was about to take steps to claim the seat I went and told him that if I had not a legal right to the seat I would disclaim it immediately. Accordingly I went and disclaimed to the clerk. It was also reported that nothing short of a new election would settle the affair, but happily this had no foundation; and also that whatever costs would be incurred by Mr. McLean taking his seat would be recovered from the municipality. Well, the township has not lost one cent by the transaction. The matter came before his honor Judge Dean and he dismissed the case without costs. The only party that loses anything by the transaction is Mr. McLean, but as the position is an honorable one I am sure the few dollars expended will be returned to him many fold, if not in hard cash in the "honorable" seat he holds. As I had the honor to be elected I hope at the next election that my friends will find me a duly qualified candidate, and as I served "my term" in office without a word of complaint against me I feel I have a right to their support at a future day. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I remain, your obedient servant,

E. P. GILLOGLEY.

Reaboro, Jan. 19, 1881.

A "MAID'S" SLANDER EXPOSED

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

SIR,—In the Mail of the 11th inst. the following squib appeared: "A Beaverton religionista, who was preaching in Gamebridge church last Sabbath, deflected his prayers from heaven to direct them to the house of commons, and called upon the congregation to sign a petition praying the house not to ratify the bargain with the syndicate," and so on. Some people have considerable rare time on their hands and evidently the Mail's informant in this matter has quite as little to do as any other individual member of society. If instead of concocting false and misleading statements for the papers he would employ his time in studying the respect due to the spiritual advisers of the people, or pondering over the text "All liars shall have their portion, etc.," he might eventually become a useful member of society. The first clause is a falsehood; the false conceptions of a false brain (perhaps deranged.) It is no point for the syndicate even though it were true, and the only object your correspondent can see the author has in view is the injury of an innocent party in the person of the Rev. Mr. McNabb, pastor of the church in question. It was not on Sabbath; it was not during the services, it was not signed by only a "few of the hard-shell faithful" but by nearly every person present.

Here are the facts of the case in truth. Mr. McNabb has two congregations, one at Beaverton, the other at Gamebridge. During the week of prayer he, in connection with other ministers of the place, was engaged at Beaverton, and one of his elders, Mr. Dav. Cameron, conducted a prayer meeting at Gamebridge on Friday, the 7th inst. At the conclusion of the service Mr. C. announced that Wm. D. McHain had a petition against the bargain for signature, and using his rights as a Canadian and an elector advised all to sign it. These are the simple facts without equivocation, and by giving them publication you will remove a false impression that has gone abroad, namely that the pastor of the church referred to has been mixing politics and religion together and that on the Sabbath. If all our clergymen were as careful as he is to avoid all contact with such things it would better for the church and the land. Apologizing for taking up so much of your space, I am, yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

Beaverton, Jan. 18, 1881.

TOWN COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COUNCIL—THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The new council met on Monday morning last at 11 o'clock. The following members subscribed to the necessary declaration of office and qualification: Mayor Taylor, Reeve Deacon, Deputy-reeve Wallace and Couns. Ingle, Trew, Winters, Melville, Flurey, Ross and Cahill.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Reeve DEACON, seconded by Coun. INGLE, the following standing committees were struck for the year 1881, pending final approval at the next regular meeting of the council:

Finance and Assessment.—Reeve Deacon, chairman; Messrs. Diament, Winters and Melville.

Streets and Sidewalks.—Dep.-reeve Wallace, chairman; Messrs. Cahill, Trew, Winters, Deacon, Flurey and Ross.

Town Property and Market.—Coun. Ingle, chairman; Messrs. Winters, Diament, Crandell and Trew.

Charity.—Deep-reeve Wallace, chairman; Messrs. Cahill and Trew.

Sanitary.—Coun. Flurey, chairman; Messrs. Ingle and Crandell.

An intermission for five minutes was given to allow the committees time to elect their chairman, which was done with the above result.

THE WOOLLEN MILLS EXEMPTION.

Reeve DEACON gave notice that at next meeting he would introduce a motion granting exemption or remission of taxes on certain property to be known as the Lindsay woolen mills, owned by Messrs. Wallace & Dundas.

On motion of Reeve DEACON, seconded by Coun. INGLE, a special committee composed of the mayor and Messrs. Ross, Winters, Melville and the mover was appointed to arrange certain terms to be submitted in the matter of exemption from taxation for Messrs. Wallace & Dundas.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTING TAXES.

On motion of Reeve DEACON, seconded by Coun. INGLE, a by-law was passed extending the time for the collection of taxes of 1880 to 7th February.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

His WORSHIP appointed Mr. R. Spier as auditor of accounts of 1880.

On motion of Reeve DEACON, seconded by Coun. INGLE, M. Sanderson was appointed the other auditor.

The council then adjourned till four p.m.

When four o'clock arrived there was not a quorum of the members present. Those present were the mayor, Deputy-reeve Wallace, Couns. Ross, Flurey and Trew. Capt. Crandell subscribed to the declaration and qualification of office and was prepared to take his seat. After those present had waited over an hour for a quorum they dispersed.

NORTH BROOK.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

DISTRICT L. O. LODGE.—The annual meeting of Brock district L.O.L. was held at Derryville on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Wm. Sheir, D.M.; Wm. McMaster, D.D.M.; T. Graham, D.C.; Wm. Harrison, D.S.; S. Baird, D.T.; D. Carmichael, D.D.C.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services in connection with the Derryville Sabbath school took place on Tuesday, 17th inst. There was a large attendance and the occasion was a very interesting one. The recitations and dialogues by the children were well rendered and quite in keeping with the spirit which should always characterize a religious entertainment. The Cannington C.M. choir was in attendance and rendered some beautiful music in excellent style. Appropriate addresses were given by Rev. A. Bartron and J. A. McAnnus. This Sabbath school has only been in existence about two years and its present prosperous condition reflects great credit on the energy of its superintendent, Mr. James Purvis.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All bilious attacks, stomach, liver and kid ney complaints, diabetes and gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by S. PERRIN at fifty cents per bottle. 1008z.

Zopesa.

I have secured the agency for this new compound for Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles. It comes to me under most favorable auspices, being very highly endorsed and recommended. Its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, correcting the acids and carrying off impurities of the Stomach and regulating the Liver, can be tested by securing a sample bottle which sells at 10 cents, or large eight ounce bottle 75 cents. E. GARDNOR. 1103-tf.

Fever and Ague.

Are you troubled with ague, chills and fever, billious fever, remittant or intermitting fever, night sweats or any disease that comes from malaria or disordered liver and hot suns? If so procure a bottle of Green's Ague Conqueror, which is an acetic extract of strong tonic roots, combined with sulphate of magnesia, etc., and positively contains no quinine, arsenic or other poisons. It purifies the blood, cleanses the liver, spleen and other secretive organs so effectually that the chills will not return. *We have never found any case of fever and ague it will not cure.* Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. One large bottle has cured as many as five in one family. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere and at S. PERRIN's drug store, Lind'y. 1104gz.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A few extra good WHITE AND RIM ASH LOGS, 10 feet long delivered at NEEDLER & SADLEN'S MILL, for which a good price will be paid.
Lindsay, Jan. 20, 1881.—15-5pd.

NOTICE.—As I desire to do business strictly on the cash principle, I hereby forbid anyone giving credit to any persons in my name without a written order from me.
DAVID EAGLESON, lot 18, in 1st con. Ops.
Jan. 1, 1881.—13-4pd.

INFORMATION WANT