The Canadian Post.

CHAS. D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [POSTAGE PREPAID BY THE PUBLISHER

Vol. XXIII. Whole Number 1174. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1882. Terms, $1.50 in Advance

The Canadian Post.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

CASH SYSTEM.—In accordance with resolution adopted by the Canadian Press Association, August, 1877, the leading country newspaper publishers are to adhere more strictly to the cash principle and to restrict long credits.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, such as farms ... for sale or to rent, estray cattle, ... found, cash payable in advance, or in first month of publication. Rates and estimates furnished by mail. Small notices published ... of four lines for one dollar cash.

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

JOB PRINTING.—Small transient orders, cash ... others with order on delivery ... accounts settled quarterly.

[illegible]

Barristers, Attorneys, Etc.

J. ... GEO. DUNSFORD'S Law ... office, ... Britton's ... 1060-ly.

... MOORE, Barrister, Attorney, ... Notary Public. Money to ... 1060-ly.

... McDONALD, Solicitor, ...

MARTIN & HOPKINS, Barristers, ... Block, Kent ...

JOHN A. BARRON, Barrister and ...

HUDSPETH & JACKSON, Barristers ...

M... & STEWART, Barristers ...

W... O'DONNELL, Jr., Bate Kot ...

A. P. DEVLIN, Barrister, Solicitor, ...

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, ...

DIXON & NEVILLE, Barristers, ...

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... COOPER,
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D... BURROWS.—Office and resi...

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DR. G. S. RYERSON,
L.R.C.P. & S.E.

... Church Street, Toronto ...

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM ... Apply to ... MOORE. ...

$5,000 ... PRIVATE FUNDS ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ... REASONABLE TERMS. ... Apply to ... ORDE ...

MONEY TO LOAN.
An unlimited amount of money to lend at the lowest rates.
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MONEY ... STRAIGHT ...
... per cent. interest yearly ...
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6 PER CENT. MONEY TO ...

6 PER CENT 6
MONEY TO LEND
SIX PER CENT ... security of Real Estate ...
JOHN A. BARRON, Solicitor, Lindsay. ...

MONEY LENT
ON FIRST MORTGAGES
ON IMPROVED FARMS.
Straight Loans at 6 per Cent.
HUDSPETH & JACKSON,
Office, William street, Lindsay.

6 PER CENT
MONEY TO LOAN
On favorable terms, repayable in instalments to suit the borrower, or
Straight Loans at 6 per cent.
PRIVATE FUNDS ON EASY TERMS. ...
MARTIN & HOPKINS, Barristers, Lindsay.

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $500 to $30,000 at 6 to 7 per cent. interest. STRAIGHT LOAN. Payments through Sinking Fund System from two to twenty years. ...
J. C. GILCHRIST, P. M., Woodville.

J. C. GILCHRIST is also agent for several FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES, and for all the leading News papers. Give him a call.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine.—29-ly.

Hotels.

BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. E. BENSON Proprietor. Only first-class House in town. 1014-ly.

JEWETT HOUSE, LINDSAY, ONT. Everything first-class. Good sheds and stabling. Convenient sample rooms. Free bus to all boats and trains. Terms, $1 per day. W. A. JEWETT, Proprietor. Lindsay Sept. 29, 1881.—39-ly.

DOMINION HOTEL, Kirkfield, Ontario. FINLAY McRAE, proprietor. Good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors. Good stables, attentive hostler. Charges moderate. March 9, 1881.—22-ly.

MANSION HOUSE, corner Colborne and Francis Streets, Fenelon Falls. S. INGRAM, Proprietor. New brick hotel ... and second to none in the county. First-class accommodation for commercial men and the public generally. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. ...

MANSION HOUSE, Opposite Union Station, Lindsay, Ontario. J. S. McCarthy, Proprietor. First-class liquors and cigars. Good sheds and stables. For the accommodation of railway travellers, meals will be served immediately on the arrival and before the departure of all passenger trains. Lindsay, Sept. 15, 1881.—39-ly.

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. Nov. 1880. 1091-ly.

WHITE HALL HOTEL, BETHANY, Ont. JOHN LANG, Proprietor. This new large and well-furnished brick hotel is now ... particularly for the accommodation of the travelling public. Excellent sample rooms for commercial men. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Only a few rods from the railway station. Charges moderate. 1101-ly.

NORTHERN HOTEL, KINMOUNT, ONT. W. S. SCOTT, Proprietor. ... has undergone a thorough refitting, and is now well ... Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling. ... May 14, 1880. 1060-ly.

COBOCONK UNIVERSITY, W. ... CHEFAW, proprietor. This large new hotel ... every way complete for the travelling public. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. Hunting and fishing parties can always be supplied with everything necessary for a good day's sport. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Charges moderate. Coboconk, April 20, 1881.—29-ly.

McARTHUR HOUSE, Fenelon Falls. ... This hotel has been thoroughly ... refitted, with new furniture added, making it second to none in the ... The ample ... is of the first order. ... accommodation for tourists and visitors. ... E. PALWEES, Proprietor. ...

MINDEN HOTEL, A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel has since the ... recently ... refurnished and ... in ... style. Excellent accommodation for the travelling public. A good table. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good sample rooms. Stage leaves ... every morning for Kinmount. Good stabling. May 27, 1880. 1061-ly.

MIDLAND AND NIPISSING HOTEL, WOODVILLE JUNCTION, (CORNEVILLE) Ontario. WILLIAM MELLON, Proprietor. The hotel is in every way complete for the requirements of the travelling public. Meals served on the arrival of all trains ... with cleanliness, twenty minutes for ... Good stabling rooms. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. March 2, 1881.—24-ly.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, HALIBURTON. R. McKEOWN, Proprietor. Having moved into my new hotel I feel that my accommodation is in every way complete to suit the requirements of the travelling public who may favour me with their patronage. A whole pack of hounds for deer hunting, which with guides, ... free. Bar supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. ... Sept. 22, 1880. 1098.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CANNINGTON. ... is a good house to ... the above hotel and ... refitted and furnished in ... second to none in the province. ... large and ... commercial travellers ... Bar well supplied ... F. SMITH, Proprietor. ... 1880.—1091-ly.

Business Cards.

ELIAS BOWES, Auctioneer for the Counties of Victoria and Brock. Charges moderate. Address Manilla P. O. Ont. 1098-ly.

D. ROSS, AUCTIONEER for Eldon, Carden and North Ontario. Farms ... Bailiff Sixth Division Court County of Ontario. Address Beaverton P. O. 1016-lyy.

FRED. G. MILLAR, Victoria Road. ... CLERK OF THE 5th DIV. COURT, CO. VICTORIA, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.

Money to Loan.

... Commissioner in B. R. ... 1094-ly.

RUSSELL, BLACKWELL AND ... FORCHURNE
Produce and Commission Merchants
Dealers in Coal and ... Plaster, Wool, Butter, Cheese, ... Land ... General Advances made on all kinds of Produce.
LINDSAY ONTARIO
W. L. RUSSELL, W. BLACKWELL, E. FORCHURNE.

W. L. RUSSELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Auctioneer, Valuator and Appraiser. Agent for the ... Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Money loaned at lowest rates of interest. Special attention given to collection of debts. Farms for sale and to rent. Office in Robson's block, south side of Kent St., opposite the Benson House, Lindsay, Dec. 22, 1880. 11-ly.

GEO. McHUGH, BAILIFF 5th DIVISION COURT, CO. VICTORIA
Licensed Auctioneer, County Victoria.
Money to Loan at 7 per cent.
Straight, with privilege of paying off in full or in part at any time. ... left at the store of Mr. P. ... Kent St. opposite the Benson House will receive prompt attention. 955-ly.

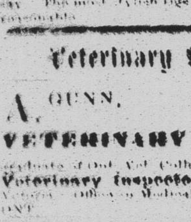
Livery Stables.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES,
YORK STREET, LINDSAY.
Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates.
1050-ly. BRIAN GUNIGLE.

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-ly.

Veterinary Surgeons.

A. GUNN,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
graduate of Ont. Vet. College. By appointment Veterinary Inspector for the county of Victoria. Office in Medical Hall WOODVILLE, ONT. 1077-ly.



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

WILLIS POWERS,

VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office in McAlpine's block, one door west of Lovell's Harness shop, Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont. April 8th, 1880.—1071-ly.

W. Herlihey.

HERLIHEY'S CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

I am at the old place, Kent-st., east, next to Needler & Sadler's Mill, prepared to fill orders for general jobbing of all kinds. Waggons, Carriages and Sleighs, of my own make and of first-class material for sale. The cheapest ever offered in Lindsay.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

On hand and made to order. Give me a call.

W. HERLIHEY.

Lindsay, Nov. 9, 1881.—56.

Marble Works.

REMOVAL.

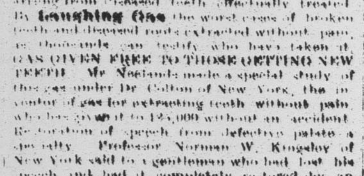
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

Informs the public that he has bought out the stock of Mr. JOSIAH PERRIN and has removed to the premises occupied by the latter, Cambridge-st., immediately north of the market square, where he will have in hand Monuments, Tombstones, and all descriptions of Marble and Granite work. STONE CUTTING done on the shortest notice. TERMS REASONABLE. Lindsay, April 18th, 1881.

WHITBY STEAM MARBLE WORKS.
J. & R. WOLFENDEN,
Importers of and dealers in
Italian, American and other Marbles
Also
Scotch, English and Canadian Granites
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTLEPIECES and CHURCH DECORATIONS manufactured to order on short notice and reasonable terms. Inspection of stock and samples solicited. The trade supplied with finished work on reasonable terms.
WORKS: Dundas-st., WHITBY, near Dominion Bank.
DAVID WALKER, agent for Lindsay and vicinity.
Whitby, June 22, 1881.—37

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-ly.



J. NEELANDS, Dentist.

Eighteen Years' Successful Practice.
All operations connected with Dental or Oral Surgery skilfully performed. Diseased gums, alveolar abscess, and facial neuralgia arising from diseased teeth effectually treated. By Laughing Gas the worst cases of broken teeth and diseased roots extracted without pain, as thousands can testify who have taken it. GAS GIVEN FREE TO THOSE GETTING NEW TEETH. Mr. Neelands made a special study of this gas under Dr. Colton of New York, the inventor of gas for extracting teeth without pain, who has given it to 125,000 without an accident. Restoration of speech from defective palate a specialty. Professor Norman W. Kingsley of New York said to a gentleman who had lost his ... and had it completely restored by an ... arrangement invented by J. Neelands, "I have experimented for years before I got anything like so perfect an articulation." A full upper or under set of teeth from $10 to $30, according to quality of teeth and kind of plate. Teeth inserted on Black, White, Red or Pink Rubber, also on Celluloid, Gold, Silver, &c. Teeth inserted on Black Rubber at a reduction as the material is much cheaper than other colors. Mr. Neelands has just completed an invention for holding teeth firmly in the mouth, and has arranged to secure the patent. No extra charge will be made for its use to those getting teeth. CHILDREN'S TEETH EXTRACTED FOR HALF PRICE. The natural teeth preserved a life time by filling. Parties from a distance will please send postal card a day or two before coming and secure an appointment. Office next door to Smyth's dock. Don't forget name or place. Call and ascertain prices.

A. Hall.

ALBERT HALL

is almost daily receiving the celebrated

Diamond Brand Oysters

which have given universal satisfaction for years.

Fine Almeira Grapes,

the first of the season.

Fresh made Hoarhound Candy, Cream Candy, and other Candies, &c. Fine Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry daily. Canned Finnan Haddies, Salmon, &c. GENUINE DUNDEE MARMALADE, &c.

Agent for Crawford's Packet Teas.

Lindsay, Nov. 2, 1881.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS, use only the celebrated LARDINE MACHINE OIL for your machinery. Won't GUM or CLOG and does not clog with the cold. Try it at once and you will use no other. Manufactured solely by McCALL BROS. & Co. Toronto. For sale by THEXTON BROS., Lindsay; S. H. METHERALL, LITTLE BRITAIN; ISAAC McNEELY, OMEMEE; and H. J. LYTLE, CAMBRAY. Ask your dealers for it and take none but LARDINE. 11-ly.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Private funds to lend at

6 PER CENT.

PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

The money can be repaid to us and thus saves the borrower from the expense of remitting principal and interest to a distance.

McINTYRE & STEWART.

Lindsay, Dec. 23, 1880.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested in Canada	30,500,000
	900,000

Rates and Premiums 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 or rates apply to

1060-ly. S. SPIER, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

SPRING FASHIONS IN

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING

MISS MITCHELL,

Begs leave to inform her lady patrons that she has received the LATEST FASHIONS for the new year, and having ample accommodation for a large business in her rooms over Melville's store trusts she will be favoured with, as usual, a good many orders, which will be promptly filled. NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS on hand for the new year. All styles in Bridal, Evening, Dinner and Walking Costumes, also Children's Clothing and Mantles, Dolmans and Ulsters made according to order. First-class work at the lowest prices in town. All cutting and fitting warranted. Miss Mitchell is prepared to assist in matching all dress goods and trimmings. The ladies are kindly invited to call. Lindsay, March 2nd, 1882.—50-ly.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

D. M. LEARY,

of Downeyville, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to Lindsay and has opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

in Knowlson's Block, on William-st., opposite C. L. Baker's feed store, fourth door from Kent-st., where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He is prepared to shoe horses with neatness and despatch. Horses entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to by the most scientific workmen and a first class job guaranteed. Corns, Quitters and Sand Cracks properly treated. Horses stopped from interfering and forging. Advice given on the proper treatment of all diseases of the horse's foot. Horses entrusted to his care will not be beaten or legs broken. A CALL SOLICITED.

D. M. LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan 25, 1882. ...

WEST END MEAT MARKET!

P. B. McILLHARGEY & CO.

beg to state that they intend carrying on the BUTCHER BUSINESS, wholesale and retail, at the WEST END MEAT MARKET, (one door west of Hamilton's carriage establishment.) Hotels and boarding-houses supplied at wholesale rates. First-class meats of all kinds in their season, at the lowest possible rates. NO MONOPOLY and NO COMBINATION. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. A CALL SOLICITED.

☞ The Highest Price Paid for Beef Cattle.

The report that we are about to give up business is not correct.

P. B. McILLHARGEY & CO.

Lindsay, Dec. 27, 1881.—60-13.

Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., & Toronto, Ont.

John McTaggart, Kirkfield.

JOHN McTAGGART, KIRKFIELD, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., drawn on short notice.

MONEY TO LOAN

At a low rate of interest, on good farm security and on easy terms of repayment; either on the sinking fund system, or on straight loans. A yearly payment of $105.70 will pay off a mortgage of $1,000 principal and interest in 20 years.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in the following reliable companies:—

THE LANCASHIRE, Capital	$10,000,000
STANDARD, "	3,000,000
ISOLATED RISK, "	600,000

And the ONTARIO MUTUAL of London, Ont.

☞ The Celebrated Wilson A and Lockman Sewing Machines for sale.
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.
Kirkfield, Feb. 5, 1879. 1018.

Miscellaneous.

SEEDS
My Illustrated Catalogue for 1882 will be mailed free to all intending purchasers on application. Farmers wishing a valuable change of seed, ... should order early. Price on application. ... Toronto, Canada.

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-ly. M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

1862. 1882.
E. McFEELY,
PRACTICAL TINSMITH,
and dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE and COAL OIL.
Exchange or cash for
SHEEP SKINS, CALF SKINS, WOOL PICKINGS, GEESE FEATHERS, COTTON AND WOOLEN RAGS, OLD METALS, &c., &c.
Farmers work promptly attended to. Next door to new office of Victoria Warder, east end Kent-st., Lindsay.
E. McFEELY.
Lindsay, Jan. 18, 1881.—67-13.

CASH FOR
WHEAT AND OATS.
The undersigned are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for WHEAT AND OATS delivered at their Mill at Lindsay.
PATENT FLOUR NEW PROCESS
They are now preparing their mill for the new process for manufacturing flour, and expect shortly to be ready to Fill Orders for Patent Flour.
They have arranged with J. G. EDWARDS, Hardware merchant, to take orders for them. All orders received from him through the telephone will be attended to promptly.
NEEDLER & SADLER.
Lindsay, Oct. 13th, 1881.—53.

BEAVERTON LUMBER YARD.
WILLIAM TAYLOR
Begs to inform the public that his stock of
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES
Of all kinds is now complete. SHINGLES of any quality and quantity.
COAL DEPOT
Stove, Grate and Blacksmith Coal at the lowest possible rates.
I am now again in charge of
THE POTTERY
And everything in that line will be kept on hand at the lowest prices.
Wm. TAYLOR.
Beaverton, March 8, 1881.—22-ly.

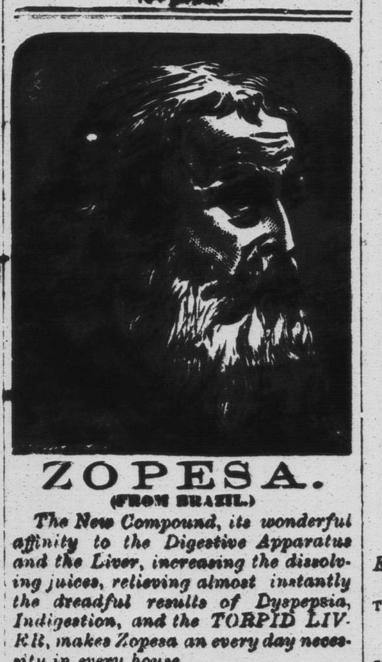
GRAIN AND WOOL.
The undersigned will pay the
HIGHEST Cash PRICE
For—
BARLEY, WHEAT, PEAS & OATS
And WOOL,
Delivered at Baker's old storehouse or at Whitby & Lindsay Railway storehouse.
W. D. MATTHEWS & Co.
Lindsay, June 18, 1881.

THE GREAT
WAHOO BITTERS
The only certain remedy in the world for
Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!
Prepared from a recipe furnished by the St. Regis Indians. Guaranteed a preventative for Fever and Ague. One bottle taken in the spring will renovate the entire system.
Ask for the GREAT WAHOO and take no other.
Recommended by physicians for FEMALE COMPLAINTS, diseases of the Kidneys and of the Urinary Organs. Very large bottles only 75 cents.
A. HIGINBOTHAM, sole agent, Lindsay.

I ARISE TO SAY That I can procure STRAIGHT LOANS at 6 per cent. yearly, with the privilege of repaying at any time after two years. Now that interest is becoming higher you had better have your mortgages drawn at the low rate.
S. CORNEIL.
Lindsay, 1882.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.—60-26.

Zopesa.



ZOPESA.
(FROM BRAZIL.)
The New Compound, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Apparatus and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, relieving almost instantly the dreadful results of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the TORPID LIVER, makes Zopesa an every day necessity in every house.
It acts gently and speedily in Biliousness, Costiveness, Headache, Sick Headache, Distress after Eating, Wind on the Stomach, Heartburn, Pains in the Side and Back, Want of Appetite, Want of Energy, Low Spirits, Foul Stomach. It invigorates the Liver, carries off all surplus bile, regulates the Bowels, and gives tone to the whole system.
Cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a 10 cent Sample, or a large bottle for 75 cents, and tell your neighbor about it.

Architects & Surveyors.

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

GEORGE SMITH, Jr., C.E.,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Disputed lines carefully adjusted. Drainage works a specialty. Office in the Town Hall BEAVERTON. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 40-ly.

Farms for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Known as GRAND ISLAND, or HOOEY'S ISLAND in Balsam Lake, 1,500 acres; one of the best dairy farms in the province. Possession at once. Apply to Mrs. W. HOOEY, Rosedale. 50-4pd.—54-20.

FARM FOR SALE.—Being E. half Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, West Bay, township of Bexley, containing 200 acres; about 60 acres cleared and fairly cultivated, balance hardwood timber and cedar. Good log house, beautifully situated on West Bay, Balsam lake, adjoining Mr. G. Laidlaw's stock farm. Address JAMES MOFFAT, Cambray. Jan. 18, 1882.—67-13pd

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. On easy terms, lot No. 13, 14th concession, Mariposa, about three miles from Woodville; 85 acres cleared, 15 acres in good hardwood bush; out-buildings good. Never failing well on the premises, and stream running through the farm. Land in a good state of cultivation, fall plowing done on about 65 acres. Apply to ALEX. ANDERSON, Oakwood P. O. Oakwood, March 2nd, 1882.—73-4pd.

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. R. DIXON, Barrister, &c., Lindsay.—Dec. 17, 1879.—1058-tf.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE. Being lot 6, con. 1, of Eldon, within 1½ miles of Woodville Junction and 3 miles of Woodville; on a good road. The farm is in a good state of cultivation; 30 acres of light loam, 72 acres of rich clay soil. There is a new frame barn on a stone foundation, 60 x 38; with a root-house, chaff-house, sheep-house, and a large byer for cattle. Also a log cedar barn, 50 x 30; horse stable, 30 x 24, a hewed cedar dwelling house, 32 x 24. This farm to be sold at a sacrifice price of $5,500. $2,000 down, the balance on a mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to N. L. CAMPBELL, Lorneville P. O. Eldon, Feb. 13th, 1882.—71-4pd

FIRST CLASS FARM IN EMILY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction at the Daley House, in the Town of Lindsay, on SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1882, that first-class farm being s.-hf. 7 in 9th con., Emily, containing 98 acres; about 60 acres cleared, well fenced and cultivated; balance, cedar. Good log house, frame kitchen, good frame barn, hewed log stable. Good well; a few fruit-trees, bearing. One-half mile south of Downeyville, on leading road to Omemee, about five miles distant, eight miles from Lindsay. Terms made known on day of sale. MICHAEL MULCAHEY, Proprietor. GEO. McHUGH, Auctioneer. Emily, Feb. 15th, 1882.—72-3pd.

FOR SALE.—The North Half of Lot No. 3, in the 8th con, being one of the best farms in the township of Eldon, containing 100 acres and over, of clay loam soil; 95 acres of which are cleared, free from stumps and stones and under a high state of cultivation. There are good buildings; a young bearing orchard and two wells thereon. This farm is well fenced and is situated within one mile of the Oakwood Station on the Midland railway, and four and a half miles only from the village of Woodville. Convenient to church and school. Terms easy. A small payment only required down. For particulars apply to MARTIN & HOPKINS, Barristers, Lindsay, or to MALCOLM MYLES, on the premises, Grasshill P. O.—65-6mos.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The west half of lot Thirty-two, in 10th con. of Eldon, one hundred acres; 35 acres cleared; soil clay loam with a log house and a never failing well; one mile from the Victoria Station. For further particulars apply to W. A. SILVERWOOD, Victoria Road. Jan. 18, 1882.—67-8.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT for a term of years fifty acres of land, being the northwest quarter of lot 19 in the eighth con. of the township of Ops. Situate one mile and a quarter south east of Lindsay. For particulars apply to MICHAEL TRACY, Downeyville, or to JAMES FLEURY, Agricultural Agent, Lindsay. Feb. 14, 1882. 71-6.

FOR SALE.—That desirable residence, situated on the north end of William-st., consisting of eight rooms, stands on a corner lot of one acre, nicely situated, well fenced, a good well and cistern, woodshed and stable, all in good repair, with a number of fruit trees bearing. TERMS EASY. Apply on the premises to R. T. STEPHEN. Lindsay, Feb. 21st, 1882.—72-tf.

FOR SALE.—Part of lot No. 9 on Adelinest., west of the Union school, in Lindsay. On the lot there is a good two storey frame house, with a good stone cellar, also a good shed and stable; and a never failing spring of water; there are over sixty fruit trees of different kinds, all just beginning to bear; also, an abundance of all the smaller kinds of fruits. The lot is well fenced and contains one acre. For further particulars apply to WM. WENDT, Lindsay, P. O. Lindsay, Nov. 25th, 1881,—59-26pd.

A CHOICE FARM of 150 ACRES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—For sale, 150 acres of choice land, being the W. half of lot 10, and the N. W. quarter of lot 9 in the 3rd con. of Ops, almost 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 28 acres of fall wheat and about 40 acres of fall ploughing on the premises. There are also on the premises a good frame barn 36x60, nearly new; a good frame dwelling house, four rooms; also new, good well and a thriving young orchard of 150 trees, the premises are well watered by a long stream at all seasons of the year. A large portion of the purchase money may remain at 7 per cent. interest to suit purchaser, or will be leased for a term of 5 or 7 years to a good farmer. None other need apply. For terms, &c. apply to THOS. O'BRYNE, on the premises, or to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Nov. 17, 1881.—58-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—The following
VALUABLE LOTS
now owned by
JAS. GROWDEN, Esq.,
IN THE
Town of Lindsay.
Lot No. 1, on the north side of Kent street, east, on the east side of St. David street.
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, on the south side of King street, west of St. David street.
Lot No. 44, north of King street and west of St David street.
For information and particulars apply to
DIXON & NEVILLE, Vendor's Solicitors.
Lindsay, January 18, 1882.—67-tf.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A select and first-class Private Boarding House, Russel-st., 2nd door east from Cambridge. Comfortable rooms, and rates moderate. Pupils in the High School preferred. J. W. FINNEY, Lindsay, August 24th, 1881.—1146-ly.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.
50 cents per Hundred.
Apply at the office of THE POST.

FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work—the time is short—
The sun is in the west—
The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.

Finish thy work; then welcome rest;
Till then, rest never;
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever.

Finish thy work; then wipe thy brow;
Ungird thee from thy toil;
Take breath, and from each weary limb
Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work; then sit thee down
On some celestial hill,
And of its strength reviving air
Take thou thy fill.

Finish thy work; then go in peace;
Life's battle fought and won.
Hear from the throne the Master's voice:
"Well done! Well done!"

Finish thy work; then take thy harp,
Give praise to God above;
Sing a new song of mighty joy
And endless love.

Give thanks to Him who holds thee up
In all thy path below;
Who holds thee faithful unto death,
And crowns thee now!

POLITICAL MATTERS.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE TILLEY TARIFF.

Tuesday week after routine Mr. Paterson, on a motion for papers, made a very effective exposure from the trade and navigation returns of the falling off in exports of manufactures under the Tilley tariff. He showed that the decrease in the export trade was not wholly with Great Britain, as the customs report stated, nearly $5,000,000 of it being in our trade with the United States, and that while there was an increase of over 20,000,000 in products of the forest, of animals, and of agriculture in 1881 as compared with 1879, there was in the same time a decrease in the exports of manufactures of over $1,000,000. He showed that this decrease was not due to the replacement of imports by home manufactures, as our imports of various articles were increasing as rapidly as our manufactures were. He pointed out how duties on raw materials handicapped Canadian manufactures in exporting, and cited the case of one Brantford manufacturer who paid in 1881 some $6,096 in duties more than he would have had to pay had the Cartwright tariff remained in force. After Messrs. Plumb, Hesson and Orton had made an attempt at answering Mr. Paterson, Mr. Bowell attempted to show that the increased trade between the provinces accounted for the falling off in the export of manufatures. He instanced the falling off in maritime province imports as a sign that Canadian were taking the place of foreign goods, not seeming to be aware of the fact that these provinces import as much as ever, but do it now by way of Montreal instead of their own ports. The debate was adjourned, Mr. Charlton having the floor.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy's railway bill creates a court of three commissioners with quasi judicial powers, the court being empowered to enter and inspect places and buildings, the inspection of which appears to be necessary, to demand the attendance of persons, the production of books, to administer oaths, etc. The commission in addition to the powers conferred on the governor-in-council by the railway act respecting the approval and revision of tolls, shall have power to fix maximum rates of charges for the convenance of passengers with a due amount of baggage and of animals and goods on the railway. The bill provides that tolls shall be levied on all equally without distinction or favor to any company and that tolls may be varied according to the circumstances of traffic, but that such power of varying shall not be used for the purposes of creating a monopoly. The railway company shall keep at each of their stations books showing every rate for the time being charged for the carriage of traffic, other than passengers and their baggage from that station to any other place to which they book.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

To be added to the free list.

Anatomical preparations.
Bees, brass in sheets, britannia metal in pigs and bars.
Celluloid in sheets, china clay, chloralum, coffee green, except by Act 12 Vic., cap. 15.
Fowls for improvement of stock.
Iron and or globules and dry putty for polishing granite.
Quinine, quicksilver.
Spelter in blocks and pigs.
Tea, except as provided for in act 12, cap. 15; tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets.
Woods—African teak, blackheart, ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedars, satin wood.

Duties to be changed.

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth, from 15 p.c. to 10.
Glass, common and colorless window glass now 20 p.c., to 30.
Scrap iron, now $2 per ton, to $1.
Lead manufactures, from 25 to 30.
Sandpaper, from 20 to 25 p.c.
Ship's hulls, when containing machinery, to remain at 10, but the machinery to pay 25 p.c.
Bags containing fine salt, 25 p.c.
Clock springs, now 35, reduced to 10.
Cotton seed, now 20 p.c., to 10 cents per bushel.
Fireworks, 25 p.c. ad valorem.
Wrought iron tubing, 1½ inch and upward, 15 per cent.; it now pays 25 between 1¼ and 2 inches.
Mustard cake, 20 p.c.; uncertain now.
Paratine wax or stearine, 3 cents per lb.
Rice, unhulled or paddy, 17½ p.c.
Trees—apples, 2½c.; pear, 4c.; plum, 5c.; cherry, 4c.; quince, 2½c.; grapevines, 4c.
Silk plush or netting for gloves, 15 p.c.
Harness and leather dressing to be placed under the heading of blacking, 25 p.c.
Belts and trusses to be placed under the heading of braces and suspenders.
Kentuck jeans pay cotton duty as they are cotton.
Knitted cotton cloth to pay 30 per cent.; black and bleached cotton, three—three and six cords only to be admitted at 12½ p.c.
Furs, wholly or partially dressed, bolsters and pillows, to pay the same duty as mattrasses.
Glass, pressed or moulded table ware, to be added to the 30 p.c. list.
Corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil paint or tar cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, 30 per cent.
Paints, orange mineral, reduced to 5 p.c., same article as white lead.
Add to list of varnishes, lakers, Japan and collodium.
Spirits and strong waters mixed, now paying $1.90, per cent. is to be added.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The main points in Sir Leonard Tilley's budget speech are given in the subjoined summary. After preliminary remarks Sir Leonard in dealing with the contention of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Charlton that the prosperity of the country is due to the increased exports of articles produced in Canada, he quoted statistics of exports for five years of the late administration, and three years of the present, to show that the average annual export for the former period, amounting to $68,576,901, was very little less than the average annual export of the latter, which amounted to $70,369,049. Passing to the question of taxation he took the total receipts from customs, excise, etc., during the Mackenzie administration, added to them the amount of deficits, and found the average revenue raised by taxation to be $19,757,407. Going through similar calculations, but deducting surpluses for the present regime, he found the average annual revenue from taxation to be $19,916,100, or $4.65 per head in the latter case to $4.88 in the former, an increase of only 23 cents per head per annum. He admitted an average increase of $1,200,000 in the annual expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund account, but explained it by additions to items beyond administrative control, such as increased mileage of government railways, charges on public debt, management of the North-west including lands and Indians, census, and exceptional appropriations for charitable purposes. After some comparisons between the expense and revenue of the postoffice and railway service under the two administrations he passed on to discuss the public debt for 1879. It was, treating the fisheries award as an asset, $34 per head; in 1881 it was $35, and in 1890 it would not be more than $34.27, making no allowance for the extraordinary increase of population, or for the reduction of debt by the sale of lands; the interest on the public debt, which was $1.29 per head in 1867, would not be more than $1.37 per head. Passing to the revised estimates of expenditure for the current year, and taking account of the supplementary estimates brought down a few days ago, he admitted that the expenditure would be $27,250,000. The liabilities falling due next year amounted to $12,660,000, and would be met without borrowing by means of the surplus, deposits in savings bank, and sums on call in chartered banks.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The proposed changes in the customs tariff were enumerated and commented upon. The chief change is the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, except the 10 per cent. on these articles when imported through the United States. Some raw materials are to be placed on the free list, and others are to be reduced. Some ad valorem duties are changed to specific, and vice versa. The chief addition is the one on common window glass the increase being from 20 to 30 per cent. Several changes are made for the purpose of removing doubts in classification, but on the whole a reduction of $1,000,000 in the receipts from the customs is anticipated as a result of the alterations. The only change in excise duties is on home-grown tobacco, a concession to those engaged in this industry in Quebec, at a loss to the revenue of $50,000. Stamps on bills and notes are to be dispensed with, a loss of $200,000. To these deductions add $150,000 to be paid in bounties to fishermen in lieu of the Fishery award, and there is a total offset of $1,500,000 to the surplus that would accrue from present imposts. There would probably be a reduction in receipts from cotton and sugar, leaving a total estimated revenue of $30,600,000 for 1882-83, and an estimated surplus of $3,000,000, not taking into account the influx of population into the North-west and the receipts from the sales of lands.

The expenditure on capital account for 1882-3 is estimated at a total of $24,540,000. Of this $8,200,000 is required as subsidy earned by the Canada Pacific syndicate, which will be met by the sale of land grant bonds; $9,000,000 to complete Canada Pacific railway contracts; and $7,340,000 to pay maturing liabilities will be largely met by the $5,000,000 in banks, the $3,000,000 of surplus, the $4,000,000 in savings banks, and $1,000,000 raised by the increase in currency.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH

was perhaps the most characteristic of him he has ever made. Its leading features were a long defence of himself as a consistent protectionist, a long argument to prove that the duty on coal was paid entirely by United States coal owners, and the duty, so far from raising the price of coal to consumers in Ontario and Quebec, actually lowered it, a short digression on the benefit railways have received from the Tilley tariff, an attack on Sir Richard Cartwright for disposing of his English loans so as to benefit his friends in London, and a long personal attack on the ex-finance minister as a Canadian politician. On two points Sir Richard Cartwright deemed it advisable last night to reply on the instant, and one of his friends moved the adjournment of the house to enable him to do so. In his speech the other day he had quoted from Sir Henry Tyler's speech, made at the last general meeting of the Grand Trunk railway share holders, an expression of opinion against the Canadian coal duty. Sir Charles Tupper yesterday openly accused him of misquoting, and when he was challenged to read Sir Henry Tyler's remarks correctly he proceeded to do so amid the cheers of his friends behind him. Sir Richard Cartwright, in a few minutes allowed him at the close of Sir Charles Tupper's speech, completely turned the tables on the latter, not only reading in extenso what Sir Henry Tyler actually said in his speech about the duty on coal, but also by informing the house that Sir Charles Tupper had been reading, not from Sir Henry Tyler's speech at all, but from the report of the Grand Trunk railway general superintendent, submitted to the shareholders as a part of the general report of the year. The result was to completely destroy the whole effect of Sir Charles Tupper's attack, to please Sir Richard Cartwright's friends, and to cast suspicion on the truth of everything that had been used against him. Sir Richard Cartwright had the good sense to content himself with making that point, and with a brief but dignified defence of his London loans, in the course of which he showed that Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Francis Hincks, and Sir John Ross had all floated their loans in the same way as he had done and that Sir Leonard Tilley's loans were now quoted as much higher than they were sold as his own were before. Passing from Sir Charles Tupper's speech it is worth while noticing the only part of it that can be called argumentative, namely, his contention that the coal duty cheapens coal to Canadian consumers. He endeavored to do this by quoting prices in American as compared with Canadian cities, and by quoting prices before as compared with prices since the imposition of the duty, and he explained it by saying the price of United States coal was kept down by competition with Nova Scotia coal and that Nova Scotia mines would have been closed up but for the present duty. To remove the duty he argued would cut off our own source of supply and leave us at the mercy of the United States monopolists. The whole contention was so absurd that it fell perfectly flat on the house, which seemed to think Sir Leonard Tilley had sufficiently taxed its credulity by contending that United States coal owners paid half the duty. Sir Charles Tupper openly avowed that his argument in the matter was based on the discussions of the question in the Toronto Mail, and if he has really been convinced of the truth of what he seeks to impose on others, he has been an easy and rapid convert. He admitted that he was of a different opinion when he spoke last spring in Picton.

JOTTINGS FROM THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The bill to extend the Midland railway from Toronto to Hamilton and Buffalo, or to a point at or near the International bridge, was passed by the railway committee, though it was vigorously opposed by the Great Western. In advocating the bill Mr. Ferris said that no less than 1,000 cars of freight had to be refused by the Midland railway, that road being unable to come to an arrangement with other lines. The traffic in that section of the country was of a bulky character, such as lumber and telegraph poles, which required a great deal of railway facility. They required an outlet by way of Buffalo.... Mr. George A. Cox, president of the Midland, thought the committee did not know how much their shippers were suffering for want of proper connection in the west. They required large quantities of coal for their road and their country. If they had direct connection with Buffalo they could load iron ore to that place, and bring the cars back loaded with coal in less than forty-eight hours. (Hear, hear.) The quantity of lumber refused last year would make a train load of twenty cars every day for sixty days.

THE MARKET FEES BILL.

On the second reading of the Market Fees bill, Hon. Mr. Wood stated that while it was desirable to have free trade between the farmers, market gardeners, and the residents of towns and cities, the rights of the corporations had to be considered. The markets, as a rule, however, were used for the accommodation of the citizens, the farmers being relegated to outside stalls, and the farmers were, moreover, compelled to pay a fine to be allowed to do business with the city and town merchants. Recognising the expenditure incurred by the cities in maintenance of the markets, the government had allowed a small charge on certain articles sold, so that the sellers would contribute a fair share towards the expense of providing the accommodation. Certain other articles the government had placed on the free list. The bill fixed nine o'clock as the latest hour the farmer need stop at the market before leaving to sell in the city. It was left optional with the seller of hay and straw whether he got his load weighed or not, and the bill allowed farmers if they met a purchaser in the city to sell without going to the market or paying the fees. Under this old law, the fee for double waggons going to the market was from 10 to 20c. each, the bill made it 10c.; for single waggons it was made 5c. each instead of a varying rate from 4 to 12c.; for the cattle the bill proposed 5c. a head, and sheep 2c. For measuring cordwood, the fee was made at 3c. a cord, and for hay 10c. The cities had claimed that they had a vested right in these fees, and if they were interfered with they should get compensation; but they now made the proposition that they only claimed fees when the farmers used the markets, and that the farmers need not be obliged to resort to the markets. This proposition the government were bound to consider, and when the bill went into committee he would introduce a clause stating that when a city passed a by-law to the above effect that the provisions of the bill would not apply. Several members expressed views for and against the measure, and in closing the debate Mr. Wood said ninety-three township councils and thirteen county councils had petitioned for the measure.

The bill was read a second time, and a third time on Tuesday.

A RATHER BREEZY DEBATE

sprung up over the item of $1,500, salary of the inspector of registry offices, a position held by Hon. Sidney Smith. The salary had formerly been $2,000, but two sessions ago was reduced to the present figure. Mr. Meredith said that the intimation had been given that if the government choose to restore it to the old figure they would not oppose it; and Dr. Boulter urged that at least Mr. Smith should be allowed his travelling expenses. The opposition tried to make a grievence out of the reduction, contending that Mr. Smith had been selected as a victim on party grounds, but they cut a sorry figure when Mr. Fraser, by reference to the debate which then took place, showed that they had themselves voted en bloc for the reduction. Mr. White tried to wriggle out of the predicament by asserting that in voting for the reduction they understood that Mr. Smith was to have an allowance for travelling expenses in addition to his salary, but the commissioner of public works pointed out that it was expressly stated in the resolution that the $1,500 was given as "salary and travelling expenses," leaving the opposition without a leg to stand on.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

When the items under the head of "Education" were reached Mr. Bell took fresh occasion to trot out his hobby respecting the alleged inefficiency of the separate schools. He created some sensation by saying that he hoped that the inspectors of separate schools to be appointed would not be Roman Catholic priests or laymen, but Protestants, and men with back-bone enough to do their duty. The attorney-general characterized this truculent utterance as an insult to the Catholic clergy, and stated that while no clergymen had applied for the position he did not hold that the clerical status should be a disqualification for the office. Mr. Harcourt also administered a fitting rebuke to the member for West Toronto, instancing numerous cases where clergymen had attained distinguished success as educationists.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LINDSAY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORTS OF ATTENDANCE—NON-RESIDENT PUPILS—THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—ANOTHER DEMAND FOR EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS—A SPICY DEBATE.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of education was held at the council room on Wednesday evening, 1st March. Present, Mr. Wm. Grace, chairman, and Messrs. Heap, Wray, DeGrassi, Barron, Crandell, McNeillie and Brown. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Knight, school inspector, regarding the pupils who were attending the schools and whose parents were not ratepayers of the town was read. The report was lengthy and went into details connected with the matter in a manner which the board expressed very satisfactory. The number of non-resident pupils was 13, and the amount of fees due and uncollected, $46.50.

After a general discussion of the matter the suggestion made by Mr. McNeillie that the board give the teachers something definite to act upon was agreed to and the following was passed: Moved by Mr. McNEILLIE, seconded by Dr. DeGRASSI, that the secretary be instructed to render to parents of non-resident pupils attending the public schools accounts of undue fees, demanding immediate payment, and in default of payment that proper steps be taken for collection, and further that the teachers be furnished with a copy of the resolution passed in March, 1881, and that they be held responsible for carrying out its instructions. (The resolution quoted authorizes the board to collect a fee of fifty cents per month from non-resident pupils.)

SCHOOL CARETAKERS.

On motion of Mr. WRAY, seconded by Mr BROWNE, the caretakers for the different schools were appointed. The parties are those who are now doing the work and the salaries the same as paid last year.

REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The principal's report of attendance at the high and public schools for the last month was read, and showed an average attendance for the high school of 114 pupils and for the public schools of 519.

Mr. SEYMOUR, with the permission of the board, addressed them regarding several matters connected with the public schools. He spoke of the prevalence of truancy and stated that the monthly reports to the parents of pupils were a good means of checking it. He wished the teachers placed in such a position that after giving three notifications of the children's non-attendance the pupil might be suspended. Parents, too, were in the habit of keeping pupils from school to suit their own convenience. This had a bad effect, as it retarded the scholars and interfered with the progress of the class. A case of illness having occurred whereby a teacher was unable to attend to her duties, Mr. Seymour asked the board if some competent person could be engaged as a substitute to take up duties during the illness of any teacher, the substitute to be paid by the board.

Capt. CRANDELL could not see that this would be a fair thing. If a teacher lost time, take it out of the teacher's wages to pay the substitute.

Mr. GRACE understood that it was generally the case to allow a teacher's salary to run during a short illness, if such really was the case. He thought it a dngerous precedent for the board to employ a substitute to be at the service of any teacher who might be temporarily ill.

Mr. SEYMOUR drew the attention of the board to the necessity of not interfering with the working of the school by a teacher's absence. The board admitted this, but looked to the headmaster to see that nothing of the kind occurred.

HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Some discussion ensued on an enquiry from Capt. Crandell regarding the attendance at the high school. Mr. Tilley replied that the number of pupils was at present greater than they had ever before under tuition with the exception of one half year, that of 1881. During that half year there had been some twenty county pupils attending. We had none of these with us now. We were also doing with one teacher less in the high school. He would at the next meeting give a report of the high school attendance for the last five years.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HEAP, chairman of the committee, read the report. An account from R. S. Porter for stationery, $2.25, was ordered to be paid. Regarding the increase of salaries asked for by several teachers, the committee reported:—"The committee have had under consideration the application for increase of salary of Messrs. Head, Seymour and Irwin, and Misses McSweyn and Holtorf, and would recommend that the salaries of these teachers be increased (to take effect as from the 1st of Jan. last) to be as follows: Mr. Head, $550; Mr. Seymour, $550; Mr. Irwin, $575; Miss McSweyn, $27[illegible]; Miss Holtorf, $275.—The report was on motion adopted.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE QUESTION.

Mr. J. A. BARRON with a few remarks introduced the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of remodeling the high school buildings. He referred to the resolution passed during the month of January, and said that circumstances had occurred which made it desirable that action should not be taken on it. The report he read was short and the committee had introduced no figures into it. There was of course many ways of looking at the question and he wanted a free expression of opinion from the board.

Your committee beg to report that they have examined plans for remodeling and enlarging the central school building for the purpose of providing the accommodation for the collegiate institute in compliance with the requirements laid down in the report of the high school inspector recommending the erection of the Lindsay high school into a collegiate institute.

Your committee find that the necessary expenditure will be about $8,000, and after giving the matter their careful consideration beg to recommend that a requisition be made upon the council for the necessary funds.

Mr. BARRON then went on to lay before the board a statement which he claimed was most convincing that the ratepayers would not be taxed to make this improvement. He maintained that in the end it would not cost one cent. He would not admit, as had been claimed, that we were going into this thing blindly. Were the interests of education and the health of our children nothing? As to the present and future financial aspect of the scheme he could prove much that was favorable. We would have a grant from the government of $750, and further grant from the county of $750. This was a fixture and would an annual thing. Debentures to raise the necessary $8,000 could be floated at 5 or 5½ per cent., but most certainly at 6 per cent. The interest on the $8,000, say $480, taken from the grants, would leave to the good each year $1,020. By investing this as a sinking fund we would have in ten years $1,200 with which to pay off the debentures, and still have a balance in our favor of over $2,200, which would more than meet any possible extra incidental expenditure. If we estimated at compound interest the surplus over the debentures would be much greater. Any one could make the computation of the interest of $1,020, say $1,000, for ten years at 3 per cent. It amounted to a total interest of $1,650. Add this to the $1,000 principal for each of the ten years and we shall have $11,650 with which to pay off the $8,000 debentures, and if the interest was compounded as sinking funds usually are, it would be seen that a correspondingly greater sum would be realized. He wished it understood that the members of the board were in a position to judge what was best in this matter. He was quite willing to bear his share of the expense. It was unfair to the children, unfair to the masters and unfair to ourselves to let the present building be used for teaching purposes. If continued in much longer the result would be to sow the seeds of disease. We of course had no very flagrant evidence of its unhealthiness as yet, but we did not know what might happen. If each one did his duty as he would do, there could be no difficulty in carrying the scheme through.

Mr. McNEILLIE supported what Mr. Barron had stated regarding the financial points brought forward. We had $1,500 coming in and would save $200 at present expended in rents. This gave $1,700 with which to meet the outlay, and we had in return a much superior accommodation for our high and public schools.

Capt. CRANDELL rose to object to the thing in toto, and argued that it was too premature. It was all very well to estimate the cost at $8,000. But there was furniture, heating, caretaker, and in the end the sum to meet all expenses would run up much higher. He maintained that we were not in a position to go on with the building. Our debts already were about $100,000, and if we increased the amount the weight would fall on some one. As a matter of dollars and cents he did not put much confidence in the government grant. No one could tell what the government might do ten years from now. By the action of the board to-night they had added to the salaries of teachers. We would inevitably be in for a higher bill for teaching expenses if we got the collegiate institute. He claimed that the institute at Peterboro was run at a loss of $3,000 per year. He knew the present building was bad. It could not well be worse. You could go up and throw a cat through under any of the doors. But the managing committee were responsible for this. He was one of the committee and he would take his share of the blame. Let them spend a little money in judicious repairs and not try and let the premises get into as bad a state as they could. The committee on this new scheme might try and put on the paint but he would put on the tarnish. He had not studied this thing up, but he knew what was what. He was in the minority, but as often as not the minority was right. He would raise the wild warning cry and swell the tocsin with his voice. We have railroad debts enough to pay without getting deeper into debt. He would look after this thing with a sharp stick and if poking up would do any good they should have enough of it. He knew that Mr. Barron had once been on the same side as himself, but now he was found with the expenditurists. As for himself (Capt. Crandell) he never changed, and would always oppose the scheme and work against it at the polls.

Mr. BARRON rose to reply to Capt. Crandell, and said he doubted very much if Mr. Crandell was open to conviction, but was pig-headed enough to stick to anything. He (Mr. Barron) had changed his views after looking into the case, and he knew he was right. He was opposed on principle to giving every man's son a higher education at the expense of the public. Perhaps if he had his way he would make a change in the law, but it was almost impossible to change the present system. But if we have to pay for higher education generally let us do it properly. But he took the grounds he did regarding the improvement from a sanitary point of view. He was not like Capt. Crandell, who admitted that he did not understand the thing, and was stubborn as a mule in consequence.

Capt. CRANDELL objected to Mr. Barron's language.

Mr. BARRON said he always gave as good as he got. Referring to our debt, Mr. Barron said the school improvement would not increase it one cent. It was no premature scheme, as five years ago we decided to pull down the present premises and erect better. Capt. Crandell had made himself the champion of the opposition and he was glad to meet him and discuss the business. Capt. Crandell said he would go to the polls and oppose it, but he supposed nobody cared where that gentleman went. The board were elected to act on their judgment, and he hoped they would do so, even if their opinions were contrary to the wishes of some of the people. But it was a poor policy to say one thing on the board to curry favor with the public. If the board were to listen to every man's opinion nothing would ever be accomplished. Let the trustees do what they thought best for the people. He felt sure that if the opposition would look at it in a reasonable light and as something for our mutual benefit that it would not be opposed.

Capt. CRANDELL said that Mr. Barron had undertaken to dress him down and now he would have to take his share. He would not stand any man trying to shut him up as an illiterate knownothing. Mr. Barron by his own admission showed that all the people had a right to pay for was a common school education. That was just his opinion and he was just such a man as would stick to it. Mr. Barron had pulled the dog by the ear to make him fight, and now he would do so. Mr. Barron had given us the flowery side of the picture and said not a word about the government being likely to change their policy before five years was over. He believed that Mr. Barron was dealing with a barren subject, and that the results of the threshing would be nothing but husks. He (Mr. Crandell) had planted his colors and would stand by and see that no one laid a finger on them to pull them down. They might look out for him and find him opposing the scheme whenever it came up.

Several members then intimated that the discussion was becoming too personal, and upon a vote being called for and taken the report of the committee was received.

A motion was then carried rescinding the resolution passed last January. The board then adjourned.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of these bitters have shewn great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitters whose virtues are so palatable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle—73-2.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by S. PERRIN, Lindsay.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pill can be compared with them, and every person knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all dealers.

—Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, pains in the throat and chest, relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. The most reliable testimony has been received as to their efficiency. In bottles, 50 cents. A. Higinbotham agent for Lindsay.—71-4.

A FIVE-MINUTE SERMON TO CHILDREN.

BY REV. JAMES HASTIE, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LINDSAY.

TEXT—"Neither give place to the devil."—Ephes., iv., 27.

What place does the devil want to get, which you are not to give him?

1. He wants the place of a *visitor*, but don't let him have that place, and why not? Because he is such a dangerous companion. On the other side of the Atlantic, far, far away, there was once a very beautiful garden.

It was the loveliest spot on this globe. It was far lovelier than the horticultural gardens in Toronto, far lovelier than the grounds around Queen Victoria's palace. Trees were there and flowers and fruit, beautiful birds and sparkling streams, gold and precious stones. The sun was never too hot there, nor were the nights ever too cold, nor did ever any one get sick or sad in that garden. Two people lived there, only two, a man and a woman (who can give their names?), and both of them were very happy and very good.

The devil found them out, however, and tried to get on visiting terms with the woman. He moved up and opened conversation.

Unfortunately, she allowed him the place of a visitor ... alas, the result! Eve fell into sin through this visitor, and with her the whole human family fell, and here we are, all sinners too.

She gave to Satan the place of a passing caller when she ought not ... see what happened. Satan is still moving about among young folks, as well as among the older, to have a little talk with you, but don't let him. Order him off the moment you discover him. Don't even wait to salute him with "Good morning, sir." And should he still tarry, flee you from him.

2. Then there is another place Satan wants to get, and is more anxious ... than the one just named ... He wants a place in your ... Take care, young friends ... have no place there. ... what then? What harm ... In ... Montreal, high up the mountain side, there is a large reservoir of water. It is open on top, and surrounded ... and strong banks. From ... strong pipes run out in different directions over the city, and from these ... pipes smaller ones pass ... and hotels, and schools, and ... and in this way the people ... get their supply of water.

How important ... that reservoir be pure ...

Should any one put poison ... enough poison to ... drink what a dreadful calamity ... people there, multitudes would be poisoned.

Now, the heart bears ... and conduct much the same ... that the great reservoir ... people of Montreal ... water. Solomon says, "Keep ... with all diligence ... for out of it are the issues of life." And Jesus says, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witnesses, blasphemies."—Matt. 15, 19. ... Satan ... only get ... in your heart he will so ... that evil will flow out through all your life every day. Keep him then out of your heart.

3. There is another place still that the devil wants to get into.

He wants to occupy God's place in your *worship and service*.

God alone should be worshipped, as you are taught in the first commandment. But Satan would do anything to get you, and me, and everybody to worship and serve himself instead of God.

In the fourth chapter of Matthew you read of a bold and wicked attempt Satan made to get even Jesus to acknowledge him as his God.

He took Christ up to a high mountain and showed him a large part of the world and its wealth and glory, and said, "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

And the same thing he ... you.

What answer will you return? What place will you give him?

Give him no place whatever, young friends.

If he does pay you a visit, don't speak to him.

Don't keep up even a street acquaintance.

Pass him by without as much as a nod of recognition.

And as for your heart ... from it as ... will succeed.

Then, by and by, you will ... away up to a place more beautiful than that garden, ... where ... him, away to a paradise ... devil can never, never ... will see him no more.

To enable you to do all this ... God's almighty help, and ... Jesus from morning to night ... "Give no place to the devil."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LIFFORD.
(Correspondence ...)

CONCERT.—The ... of this place ... a concert on Friday night ... an excellent time is expected.

GOING TO MANITOBA.—Quite a number of people in this section ... with what is known as the "... fever," and some of ... removing to the far west ... Preliminary arrangements ... been made.

CLOVER.—The clover ... thrashed and in some ... to be very good in both ... quality.

WHAT NEXT?—A rather ... gentleman of more than ... perance visited this section ... days ago, and seemed to ... intent for the business, selling ... paper cases, etc., and reports ... booming trade. What next?

GLENARM.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Donald ... parted this life Monday ... short but painful illness ... year of his age. Mr. ... on the farm he lived ... it was a bush lot, about ... ago, and lived to see ... married and settled around ... by. Deceased was a man of ... sterling integrity, ... and useful life filling several ... public positions ... responsibility with credit ... For several years he ... member of Fenelon council ... much longer period ... most efficient magistrates ... ty. For the last two or ... health was more or less ... ago, and on that ... was actively identified with ... in former years. He ... and an active consistent member ... Andrew's church ... was erected ... His remains were interred ... Andrew's church ... Glenarm, on Wednesday ...—Advocate.

MARA.
(Correspondence ...)

OBIT.—The sudden and ... death of Mr. John Graham ... gloom over this neighborhood ... came home from the shanties on ... day, ... instant, sick with ... fever, accompanied with ... of the lungs, and ... Wednesday morning ... a former resident of ... ville. He removed ... Mara about five years ... lived up to the time of ... leaves a wife and four ... to mourn his loss. Much ... felt for the family and ... sad bereavement.

S. S. No. 9.—The following ... [illegible]

HERE AND THERE. Sleighing ... wished for rather than expected ...

A Vexed Clergyman

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easily can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles given away at S. Perrin's drug store. ...

Hoarseness and Failure of Voice

from congestion of the vocal cords, ... disease of the fauces, or ... throat, are often the result of ... troubles extending up the trachea ... larynx, affecting the whole mucous ... air passages. These diseases are ... some ... expression of nervous ... blood impoverishment from overwork ... the system and excessive use of ... involved. Here constitutional ... required to restore nutrition and ... er, and WHEELER'S Phosphates and ... saya has been successfully used by ... and public speakers.—73-1.

—Druggists throughout the country can testify to the great merits of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. No medicine they sell acts so promptly in curing dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, &c. Have you tried it? A. Higinbotham is agent for Lindsay.—70-4.