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The Canadian Post

BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CONCISE SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENTS-THE MANITOBA COUNSEL SAT UPON BY THEIR LORDSHIPS-THEY CONSIDER IM-PERIAL LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

[Hon. David Mills in the London Advertiser.] LONDON, July 26.—Not only the people of Ontario, but the people of Canada generally, will be pleased to learn that the disputed boundaries have been disposed of by the judicial committee of the privy council in a manner which fully vindicates the award made by the distinguished gentlemen to whom the question was referred in 1878. The lord chancellor intimated that the privy council had jurisdiction to the same extent as the arbitrators had, and had it in consequence of the reference which had been made to them. The argument upon the question of the award was very brief. There was a general impression that it might, perhaps, be more satisfactory to have the question disposed of by the privy council on its merits, rather than simply to have the award upheld. The lord chancellor said their lordships were of opinion that the argument must proceed upon the footing that the award of the arbitrators has not in itself the force of law. The lord chancellor made precisely of law. The lord chancellor made precisely the same observation with regard to the decision at which the privy council ultimately arrived, and he expressed the opinion that imperial legislation would be necessary to give effect to the advice which the committee would think it necessary to give to her majesty upon the subject of the reference. The case was a long one. The discussion hefore the committee occupied six days. The greater portion of this time was occupied in the presentation of the case on behalf of Manitoba and the Dominion. It was well for the province of Ontario that the other side thought it necessary to go into so full and exhaustive a discussion of the whole subject, as in no other way was it possible to exhibit with

other way was it possible to exhibit with so much clearness the of the pretensions of the Dominion. The counsel for Manitobs and for the Dominion took their stand upon the old ground occupied by the Hudson Bay companythat the charter of the company disclosed the extent of the country which was claimed, and that it was not open to Onta-FIO to contest these pretensions. as the government of the united kingdom had on benalf of the crown and of the company made similar claims while Canada was in the possession of the French. But the more this pretension was discussed the more apparent was it that it was a position that could not be upheld, and which was at total variance with the general principles of acquisition which the English aovernment since the days of Queen Elizabeth recognized in the exten-

aneous construction.

in the construction given to the act by the

province of Ontario. The object of the en-

largement of the province by the act of

1774 was declared to be for the purpose of

embracing the French colonies and settle.

ments, and as a very large number of these

would be excluded by a due north line, the

committee refused to put such a construc-

tion upon the act as would defeat its de-

clared purpose. The people in the Illinois

sion of the British empire.
In the charter of the Hudson Bay company the crown excepts from the grant all territories which at the time were in the ossession of the subjects of any other christian prince or state; an exception which the crown never makes where the sovereignty of the country was already claimed, but which it always makes in reference to a country which was regarded as a desert waste, and which the subjects

country were told by Lord Dartmouth that they were to be included in the province of Quebec before the bill was introduced, and that it was the intention of the imperial act to introduce the measure for that purpose, and as all the people of the Illinois country lived west of the due north of the crown might colonize if no other ine, it is clear that such a line was never contemplated by the government. Then was in possession before them. the commission of Sir Guy Carleton de-HUDSON BAY CO. PRETENSIONS. clared that the western boundary followed the Mississippi to its source, and then ex-The continent of North America was tended northward to the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company. After the country discovered for more than a century before any Europeans were settled north of the south of the lakes was ceded to the Unit-Guit of Mexico. Its coasts were visited by ed States the next commission extended the southern boundary of Quebec along the international boundary to the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, and again northward to the Hudson Bay Comrope. It was not open to any European state to make special claim to the sover-eignty of the continent, and when the policy of colonization was entered upon each made grant to its subjects, with an exception in favor of the subjects of other states that may have established colonies there before them. The charters in favor of colonial establishments granted by both the pany's possessions. When the province was divided, the separating line was extended northward to the boundary line of the Hudson Bay, which many of the commissions interpreted by using the words "shores of Hudson Bay," so that Ontario had as her south-western angle the northonial establishments granted by both the English and the French frequently covered the same ground. They also professed to convey the territory as well as to provide for the government of the people who might colonize it. The one charter was as west angle of the Lake of the Woods, and as her north-eastern angle the shore of Hudson Bay. Between these points the French had many posts, and the Hudson Bay Company had two—the Moose Fort good as the other in itself; the superiority and the Albany-both of which had been ceded to the French by the treaty of Rysin the end was determined by superior vigi-lance and good fortune. The charter of New England, New Scotland and of New wick, and which, although restored to them by the treaty of Utrecht, could not France covered in a large degree the same territory. Under the Scotch charter noth-ing was done; under both the English and revive any right of property under the charter in that section. The lord chancel-lor observed that a paper had been present-French charters districts were colonized; ed to parliament to extend the separating and the separating line between them was -not the one indicated in the charter, but lines between the provinces northward to the territory granted to the merchant adthe one indicated in the settlement. New England did not extend to the 48th paral-lel, nor did New France extend southward that this description had been deliberately rejected and another form of express to the 40th, although this was declared in used, namely, the boundary line of the Hudson Bay. This expression had receivtheir charters. The Hudson Bay company's charter was granted in 1670, while the charter by the king of France for the same country was granted 33 years earlier. The Hudson Bay company soon gave up the notion of establishing plantations and confined themselves to the business of trading ed interpretation in the commissions of Lord Durham and other governors. The the notion that the height of land was the within the straits of the bay. When they enboundary of the province of Ontario upon tered upon this enterprise they found the French already carrying on trade with the Indians around James' Bay. They were regarded by the French as intruders, and their trading establishments were taken from them, and when the treaty of Ryswick restored neace, all these nexts which the comthe north, and it is difficult to conceive

how, looking at all the facts, such a boun. dary could be upheld. Land heights may serve as boundaries where they rise into stored peace, all these posts which the com-pany had established were recognized as French possessions. Sixteen years later, at the peace of Utrecht, the Hudson Bay comofty mountain ranges, and so form a dishoundary between one continent and another. In such a case the height of land, like a river, becomes the natural boundary, but where the height of land is an almost the peace of Urrecht, the Hudson Bay company were in the possession of the shore of Hudson Bay, but the interior country remained to the French, and continued so to do until the conquest of Canada in 1759. The Hudson Bay company seemed to be of opinion that if they could exclude the French from the navigation of the bay they could control the trade in that region; that it would be impressible for the French. but where the height of land is an almost imperceptible elevation, when it spreads out into a broad tableland of 100 miles in width, overspread with lakes and rivers which interlace with each other so that cance men and traders pass readily from the rivers on one side to those on the other, it is clear that such a land height in no way becomes a suitable boundary marked out by nature for separating the territories. out by nature for separating the territories of one state from those of another, and and its tributaries to carry on a successful trade with the Indians in the interior this the privy council did not fail to per trade with the Indians in the interior country, but they were mistaken, and years after, when they discovered that the possession of the bay did not give them the advantage which they anticipated, they insisted upon the withdrawal of the french from all trade upon the rivers in the vicinity of the bay. In fact they insisted upon the restoration of a country which they never occupied. It indeed seems strange to hear those extraordinary pretensions put forward before the privy council of to-day. It was ceive. The French trading posts on one side of the height of land frequently emyears after, when they discovered that the possession of the bay did not give them the advantage which they anticipated, they insisted upon the withdrawal of the french from all trade upon the rivers in the vicinity of the bay. In fact they insisted upon the restoration of a country which they never occupied. It indeed seems strange to hear those extraordinary pretensions put forward before the privy council of to-day. It was also observed that in the side of the height of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their on the purpose of the height of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their on the purpose of the height of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their on the purpose of the height of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with their of land frequently embraced a large extent of territory on the with letter of the southern department, which showed that in the southern department.

REJECTED ALTOGETHER

NEVER BOUNDED ON THE NORTH

either by the height of land or by the 49th parallel; that it extended to the shore of the Hudson Bay. But they at the same time intimated that in their advice to her majesty they would not feel called upon to go beyond the order of reference. Mr. Robinson intimated in the course of his argument that the Dominion govconventional boundary or a convenient boundary. What they wanted was that the true legal boundary should be declared, and that anything else might not be satisfactory. The lord chancellor observed that the evidence might not amount to demonstrative evidence as to where the boundary should be drawn at all points, and he said: "We may at certain points, and he said: "We may at certain points clearly ascertain the north-western boundary and the north-eastern boundary, but the intermediate boundary may not be so easily ascertained. Are we not to do anything?"

Mr. Robinson—It is not for me to say.

Lord Chancellor—You just now submitted, with what I thought some degree of earnestness, that we were only to find the true boundary. Are we not to exercise any power of arbitration or anything like that if in any respect there should arise any difficulty in ascertaining the true boundary?

Further on Mr. Robinson suggested whether as act of the imperial partiament might be necessary to give effect to the views of the committee. The lord chancellor observed: "I suppose nothing but imperial legislation would be satisfactory to either party, but it is most manifest that if no imperial legislation is obtained the same thing would happen over again which happened in the case of the award—the party who did not like the conclusion would say he was not bound by it."

Mr. Robinson—I do not think there is the

Mr. Robinson—I do not think there is the slightest apprehension of that.

Lord Chancellor—I did not express apprehension. I suppose no one had any apprehension before when the award was assented to.

enure to the advantage of the company, and which could not in any way interfere with the freedom of the crown in dealing with the territories in the future. The privy council, therefore, were disposed not to to look at what the company claimed, but at what the company did, and what the French did, and to regard that territory as territory ceded which the French held in 1763. The possessions of the company were to be determined by the extent of territory which they occupied prior to that time; or, at all events, prior to the Quebec act in 1774. The privy council did not seem to doubt the French possession in the North-west country, but they did question the theory that the government intended to extend the province of Quebec further west than the Mississippi river, and they took the earlier commissions to the governors as instances of contempor-So the award, in fact, has been upheld. The privy council have come to the same conclusion as that to which the arbitrators arrived. They have concluded that the extent of territory as far west as the source of the Mississippi river to which Ontario may make claim is to be determined by what was done on the ground and not by what may be said in the English or French charters. When Mr. McCarthy was arguing from the possession of the coast of the So the award, in fact, has been upheld. ing from the possession of the coast of the Hudson Bay in favor of the extension of Hudson Bay in favor of the extension of the rights of the company to all the territories drained by the rivers which flow into the bay, Mr. McCarthy said: "The Hudson's Bay Company represented the crown of Engiand, and the charter purported to give them all the land which drained into the bay. Now, either it was void through uncertainty and was waste paper, which I am not required to argue for, or it did give to the company certain limits. Where are those limits? Can my friends on the other side suggest any definite limit of the Hudson Bay Company's grant? Our readers are aware that the province Our readers are aware that the province of Quebec extended southward to the Ohio, and westward to the banks of the Mississippi. The government of Manitoba and that of the Dominion contended that the westerly limit of the province of Quebec was a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. The government of Ontario maintained that the westerly limit followed the Mississippi to its source. The

Sir Robert Collier—I thought you were trying to suggest some line that they had independent of the charter.

to suggest some line that they had independently of the charter.

Mr. McCarthy—No, my lord.

Sir Robert Collier—Then we come back to the charter and we have your views on that.

Lord Aberdare—Would you argue that although the French may have possessed themselves of the portion of the territory drained into the Hudson Bay most distant from the Hudson Bay, and held possession of it for a considerable time, that claim would avail nothing as against the charter claims of the company?

Mr. McCarthy—Precisely.

Lord Aberdare—You argue that even if the evidence showed, for instance, that a portion of the territory granted by the arbitrators within the watershed towards the Hudson Bay had been occupied by the French, fifty, eighty or one hundred years, that would avail nothing [as against] the Hudson Bay under their charter?

Mr. McCarthy—Ves. my lord that is my

Mr. McCarthy-Yes, my lord, that is my pro osition.

The Lord Chancellor—It is really a proposition which, if anything at all, is the most extraordinary one imaginable. The French get access to the country which is drained at a certain point by the St. Lawrence. They push their settlement into the interior of the country and do not meet there with any other settlement of any other nation whatever. meet there with any other settlement of any other nation whatever. According to your argument they might organize these settlements in the most civilized manner, and build towns and villages, and cultivate the land, but because King Charles II. had granted, one hundred or fifty years before, a charter to some of his subjects, which in the terms of it, as you say, when construed on certain principles, would include construed on certain principles, would include part of the territory which the French had so settled, therefore internationally the grantees of Charles II. have a right to turn out the French

Mr. McCarthy—Yes.
The Lord Chancellor—It is perfectly absurd. Readers will see from this brief statement of the discussion before the privy council, and of the conclusion which has peen reached, that the controversy so far as it has been submitted to them has been most satisfactorily disposed of. Whether the Dominion government, after the clear and distinct opinions which have been intimated, will stand in the way of imperial legislation, I cannot say, but it is most desirable that when the imperial parliament deal with the subject the should deal with the whole boundary, and not simply with that portion in which Manitoba is interested.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
OBITUARY.—Another old pioneer has gone to his rest. Mr. Eli Weldon died on Thursday,7th inst., aged seventy years, six months and ten days. Mr. Weldon was born in the Rideau Valley, where he resided till the family reproduct to this township. ed till the family removed to this township ed till the lamily removed to this township nearly fifty years ago. He purchased the farm he lived on from the late Joseph Pearson, and resided on it till a vear or two ago, when he moved to this village. He was a member of the Methodist church and a a consistent reformer. He was twice mar-ried and leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter and a large circle of relatives to mourn his death. He was greatly beloved for his many good qualities and quiet ways. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Doxsee in the brick church, and

VERY ILL.-Mr. John Armitage of this village has been ill of fever for some weeks, and has not yet commenced to re-HOLIDAYS. -Mr. E. H. Cliffe, our assist

ant postmaster, is away for two weeks holiday, and is going to rusticate in the rural village of Cambray to recuperate. TO THE POINT.—Have you been to the Point is a common question here now. Parties are leaving here every day for a longer or shorter stay.

A Word to the Warder.—Phrase

from the Warder's Oakwood correspondence: "Fool," "idiot," "untruthful," "dirty soul," and similar. The editor and readers of THE POST will excuse me for declining with thanks the honor of a controversy with the literary wonder that makes up the

BALM OF LIFE. -Mr. Arch. McKinnon of this place is energetically pushing the sale of Dr. Warren's Bulm of Life, which has of Dr. Warren's Balm of Life, which has already received a wide spread reputation mostly on its own merits. It is highly spoken of in asthmatic affection and diseases of the throat and chest. Several old and stubborn sores have been effectually cured by its application as a linament.

But the second of the se

PERSONAL.—Mr. Horace Doxsee, Miss McIntyre and Miss Gibbs, who wrote at the recent examination, have succeeded in securing 2nd class teacher's certificates.

ward to the international boundary, and westward as far as the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; that it was

[Correspondence of The Post.]
RELIEVING AGENT.—Mr. Lowe of Uxbridge is here at present relieving Mr.
Duncan, station agent, who is off on a

BLACKWATER.

UPTERGROVE. THE CROPS are most excellent. Several

threshing machines are now humming around every day.

OBIT.—Mrs. Wm. McNeil of Fair Valley died on the morning of the 10th inst. She was an old resident and leaves a kind husband behind her. HUCKLEBERRY PICKING has been all the rage here lately.

CANNINGTON. [Correspondence of The Post.]
VICTORIOUS.—The junior club of Cannington played with the first team of Stouffville last Saturday at Uxbridge, and came out victorious, with three games for Cannington and one for Stouffville. This is a great victory when it is considered that Stouffville had two of Uxbridge and one of the Brants of Brampton playing with them.

BUSINESS.—We hear that the two stores in the Laidlaw block are to be occupied by some person from Toronto in dry goods and groceries..... Mr. Smith is building an addition to his grocery store, which will make it the largest store in the place.

PICNIC.—There is to be a picnic from here
to Barber's grove, Beaverton, next Friday.

They call it the temperance pic-nic. Remember, boys, to keep sober.

BOBCAYGEON. [Correspondence of The Post.]
STONE FOR OMEMEE BRIDGE.—Messirs. McNeely & Walters, having got the contract for the building of the masonry of the Omemee bridge, have secured the services of Mr. John Millburn, of Lindsay, to take charge of the quarrying and cutting of the stone and building work, and he

has now a gang of men at work here put-ting up the derricks and getting ready for operations. Mr. Millburn is a boss hand at this kind of work, and always does his SAVED ARMY. - An advance guard of the SAVED ARMY.—An advance guard of the saved army from Peterborough are here holding nightly meetings in the town hall. They are drawing in a few converts.

SUMMER VISITORS.—Large numbers of summer visitors are here at the present time. Fishing is the order of the day, and

a great many are caught.
Stone for the Canal.—Several barges loaded with stone for the new canal at Fenelon Falls passed through here lately.

SALEM-MARIPOSA. BUILDINGS.—M. ARIPUSA.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

BUILDINGS.—Mr. Alexander McInnes
has erected his new barn, 60x40. The two
sides were captained by Mr. Archie McInnes and Wm. Ramsay, the latter coming
out victorious...Mr. Murdoch McDougall
put up his barn lately. It is 52x84. The
sides were captained by Portus Conquergood and Samuel Tremeer. The former
was the victor. Enjoyments and refresh-

was the victor. Enjoyments and refreshments were had in the evening.

SCRAPS.—Most of the farmers began to week, which they consider will be above the average yield....Berry-picking all the go.....Turnips are very poor for the want of rain.....Potatoes are also a poor

A NEW STEAMER.-Messrs. John and Archie McInnes have purchased a new steam thresher and intend doing a general business throughout this section. We wish them success in their enterprise.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
THE MORMONS.—A large number of our people went to the lake Sunday to see five Mormon converts dipped. They report a disorderly gathering. The names of the two Mormon missionaries are Lake and McIntosh, and they are "hard looking seeds." By a system of thinly-veiled arguments they proceed to demolish the position of all churchmen but themselves, and having stated a proposition that is not worth a strawthey boldly set out to prove it, and always succeed in doing so-to their own satisfaction, at least-at the same time challenging our regular ministers to disprove their bosh. They, of course, use the bible, but have on hand the book of Mormon, their bible, which they offer for sale and which they try to popularize by ridiculing the Book of Books whenever convenient, Lake saying "it is like an old fiddle because you may play anything you like on it." They call themselves "Latter-Day Saints," knowing that many do not know that these terms mean one and the same thing, and while they, when openly questioned, deny that they are Mormons, still they try to spread Mormon doctrine by saying little or nothing in favor of its notoriously bad features, and vigorously commending whatever may be tolerable in

it. They assert that they are followers of Joseph Smith, but do not tell the people that Joseph was the most immoral of an immoral family, or that he was the founder of the Mormons, or that he was lynched at Carthage, Ill., in 1844. Lake is said to have nine wives and was brought up in Mariposa, whence he went to Utah years ago. They have dipped twelve in all, three of whom are men, Dan. McIntyre, George Taylor and Wm. Jeffrey. It is hinted that Taylor was long since decided-ly Mormon in his tendencies.

MANVERS.

[Correspondence of The Post.] Young Lady "Lost in the Woods."-The latter part of last week and part of Sunday the township of Manvers had a genuine and most profound sensation, which naturally greatly excited our quiet-going community. It was no less a fact than that a young lady had been lost in the woods and had been devoured by bears. It seems that on Wednesday, 6th inst., Miss Colvin, a young lady of about 18 years of age, eldest daughter of Mr. James Colvin, of the 10th con. pear Lifford went with of the 10th con., near Lifford, went with her brother, a year or so younger, to bring the cows home. The young man got separted from his sister and reached home in reasonable time, but the young lady did not appear and fears for her safety were felt by the family. Later on in the night a couple of dogs that had been with her came home in a frightened state, and apprehensions were at once entertained that the young lady had been lost in the Pigeon creek swamp and had been attacked by pears or other wild animals and had perhans fallen a victim to them, though there are not many wild animals in the swamp. Next day the neighbors were alarmed and for three days large parties, well armed, were scouring the woods and swamps. No race of the unfortunate girl could be found. The most intense excitement prevailed; and on Sunday morning there were more than one hundred teams in the vicinity and it seemed as if half the town-ship had turned out for the search. By this time, however, it began to be suspected from certain indications that the young woman was not lost in the woods, so much. The "hired man," a young fellow of twenty, was investigated, and from his arks it was concluded that the girl was remarks it was concluded that the girl was hiding in some house near by. The party proceeded to search the houses, and had just left when her ladyship was seen coming through an orchard, not much the worse/for wear and her four days and nights in the swamp among the bests. There was much rejoining over her safe recovery, but a good many are mystified, and have had long tramping in the swamps for somebody's whim. However, the young lady is safe at home and we must all be thankful it was no worse. There may be some little romance in connection with the affair, but anyway we have had a big

BELLEVILLE.

THE DANGEROUS THRESHER. - John Vanmeer, of Tyendinaga, was caught in the tumbling rod of a threshing machine last Tuesday and had his shoulder broken. CHARGED WITH STEALING .- Hugh Mc-Cutcheon has been brought here from Fenelon Falls, charged with stealing \$43 from Louis McDonald.

Assault.—Randall Sanford was taken to Napanee on Wednesday, on a charge of assaulting a Grand Trunk conductor.

GLENARM.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. J. Risdon has built a fine new barn, 40x60, with stabling underneath.... Mr. Robt. McNevin has built a new barn, with stone foundation for cattle stables....Mr. J. Christian has put stabling under the whole of his large barn, giving ample room for cattle. He intends to feed more cattle for the market, and expects to give you Lindsay folks some nice heef.

some nice beef.

Easy Way of Mowing.—We have heard of a farmer near Maple Hill, Fenelon, who has an original and easy way of mowing hay. He stands in the middle of the field and whets the scythes, while his wife, daughter and son do the mowing, and bring the scythes up to him to be sharpened. This plan ought to be patent-

LITTLE BRITAIN.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

HYMENEAL.—On Wednesday, 6th Aug.,
Mr. W. J. Hall was united in the holy
bonds of matrimony to Miss Letitia Varcoe. After the ceremony they took the
train for the south. We wish them a very
happy time.... On the same day Mr. W.
Campbell was united in marriage to Miss
Annie Snelgrove. They have gone to
Manitoba, where Mr. Campbell has been
farming for some time. We wish both
these happy couples much joy in their
journey through life. Rev. R. Allin officiated on both happy occasions.

LECTURE.—As announced in last week's
POST a lecture was delivered in the Metho-

Post a lecture was delivered in the Methodist church of this place by Rev. J. Calvert. The subject of the lecture was "New Zealand." The subject was treated well and the lecture listened to by an appreciative sudience. tive audience.

BUILDING.-Mr. Gideon Mark and Mr. S. Earhart are building residences for

\$5,000 REWARD.—The particulars will be found in Mr. Isaac Finley's posters. The new bolting process at his mill gives the finest and best flour, and insures satisfaction. tion. Read the posters. RUNAWAY.-Mr. Allen's horse ran away

from the station on the 12th inst., fright-ened by a passing train, with what result I have not yet heard.

LIFFORD. [Correspondence of The Post.]
HARVESTING OPERATIONS are in full plast and the prospects of a bountiful har-

GARDEN PARTY. - A garden party in connection with St. Mary's church was held at the residence of Mr. Robert Hannah on Tuesday evening last. The Ballyduif orass band, which has lately been organized, discoursed some excellent selections under the leadership of Mr. Sherwood.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT. - The emperance division of this place held their regular entertainment on Friday evening and was well attended. The program consisted of readings, recitations, dialogues and vocal and instrumental music, and was rendered in a very satisfactory manner. Miss Armstrong of Toronto, and Miss McBride of St. Catharines, contributed some excellent recitations which were very cordially applauded.....The next regular meeting of the division will be held on Friday evening, 29th inst., when there will be a debate, "Resolved, that man has more influence than money."
Mr. R. G. Deane is the chief wrangler on

the affirmative and Mr. Isaac Preston, jr., C. E. T. S.-A branch of the Church of England temperance society has been or ganized in connection with St. Mary's church, with about twenty-five members. The officers are Rev. Mr. Burgess, president; Isaac Preston, jr., vice-president: James Dean, secretary, and Robert Hannah, treasurer. Our next meeting will be

held on Tuesday evening, 16th September. BRECHIN.

[Correspondence of The Post.] BUILDING MATTERS. - Mr. Eaton of Orillia has secured the tender for the separate school, which is to be finished on the 14th of November.....Mr. Finley McRae is getting along nicely with Father Davis's

THE NOXON BINDER.-Messrs. and Campbell bought a Noxon self-inder from our agent, Mr. Smith, and tried it on Monday afternoon. About a dozen of our leading farmers were present, and came to the conclusion that it compared favorably with the other binders in this township for neat work and mechanism. In all we have six different makes of self-binders in this neighborhood.

FAIR PLAY. - That distinguished luminary of Montreal, Mara, would lead the readers of your valuable paper to believe that he lived away up among the "gods." We are all aware that human beings are liable to err, and in discussing the merits of the anti-Scott speaker, he used the terms "fallacious" and "perfectly ridicu-lous," which I think are quite out of place when an open discussion was asked for. Even in our enlightened age we meet an odd monomaniac, not only on the liquor question, but on other topics as well. The anti-Scott man does not believe if there was no beer drank there would be no hell, nor does he believe any hotelkeeper would give brandy for pop. We have just as conscientious hotelkeepers as any other class of men. If hotels are an evil I think they are a necessary evil. The anti-Scott speaker is prepared to give solid proof for all his arguments. With all due deference to the Scott act I think your correspondent allowed his imagination to carry him too

SHIPPING.-Messrs. Martin & Miller shipped a large number of hogs, lambs and pigs this week. They seem to buy nearly all offered here.

Personal.—Mr. W. McKay, our old

friend, is engaged with Mr. Gillespie for the summer. He is in splendid trim, and looks hale and hearty.....Mr. Gillogly and his lady friend, Miss Scully, were doing the town on Saturday.

Personal. -Miss Sarah McInnis of Detroit, Mich., formerly of this place, is paying a visit to friends here.....Miss Kos-

ter of Jackson, Mich., is also paying a visit to friends here..... Miss Scully paid a visit to this place on Sunday.

SHIPPING.—Messrs. Martin and Beatty on Monday shipped a load of hogs, cattle and sheep. They are paying fair prices.

FOLEY SEPARATE SCHOOL.—Mr. Eston of Ordilla has been awarded the contract of

Orillia has been awarded the contract of the Foley separate school, his being the lowest tender. The building is to be 40x36.

Mr. Foley is going to pay the whole expense of this building and the school has been properly named after him. the outside of his store with a coat of paint and otherwise improving his premises. This is now one of the robbiest stores in

THE GOODS MUST GO.

We beg to remark that our stock of GLASSWARE and CROCKERY is large and well selected, and also that this well selected and large stock must go.

Now in order to make it go special inducements require to be offered.

Let us enumerate the inducements:-

The Goods are Bright and New.

They are Direct from the Manufacturers.

They were Bought at Cash Prices and We Sell at Cash Values.

The stock combines everything for Tea, Dinner or Breakfast table Kitchen or Bedroom. The shapes and patterns are modern and attractive.

To buyers of quantities we will make a discount.

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