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TEAS a Specialty.

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CLOTHING STORE

is now filled up with a first-class stock of

Ready-made Clothing

suitable for

FALL AND WINTER,

Consisting of

Mens' Overcoats.....from	$5 00 to $18 00
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A good All-Wool Suit.....	13 00
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Flannel Shirts made to order,	
A Good pair of Drawers and Undershirt.....	1 25
Good heavy all-wool Tweed only.....	75

Times being hard, the public may depend on getting the worth of their money by buying from us

Goods Sold for What they are. No False Representation allowed on the Premises.

Note the address—Kent street, Lindsay one door west of Ontario Bank

1034 A. CADOTTE.

LINDSAY

WOOLLEN MILLS

The subscriber having leased the above mill, for the term of seven years, with the privilege of purchasing, has added more machinery, and would respectfully solicit a call from all in want of Woollen Goods, as I determined to do work worthy your patronage.

MANUFACTURING

done in all its branches, note the price list I take your wool in the fleece and charge the following prices for manufacturing:

Grey Full Cloth.....	30 35 c. yard.
Black or Brown Cloth	10
Check or Strip.....	10
Satinetts.....	15
All wool women's Check wear	15
All wool White or Grey	15
White or grey, on cotton warp and I find warp.....	5
Check, on cotton warp, and I find warp.....	5
Bed Blankets, no seam.....	1 00 per pair
Horse Blankets, no seam....	2 50
White or Grey Stocking Yarn, double and twist.....	20 per lb
White or Grey Stocking Yarn, single.....	15
Colored or grey stocking Yarn double and twist.....	

Custom Carding.

I have just put in as good a Carding Machine as can be found in the market, and will do as good work as any, and on shortest possible notice. Parties coming in the forenoon can always have Rolls home with them the same day.

Carding Wool, per lb..... 5 Cents
Greasing Wool, per lb..... 2 Cents.

I will have a stock of Goods on hand of my own make, at all times, to sell or exchange

CARDING, FULLING, AND CLOTH-DRESSING

Done as usual. Machinery in this Department very much improved, so that parties can rely on getting better work than heretofore

CASH for Wool

At all seasons of the year

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. WALLACE

Lindsay, April 1876—998-6m

GRAND

CLEARING SALE

OF

$25,000 WORTH

OF

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES,
& CROCKERY,

Commenced on

SATURDAY, DEC'R 4TH, 1875.

The stock is complete in each of the above departments, and all parties in want of good goods, cheap, should not fail to call at

No. 2, Doheny Block.

Kent Street Lindsay. Having a surplus in many lines of goods, bought at bankrupt prices, they will be sold at less than half the wholesale cost. I want every man, woman, and child coming to Lindsay to purchase goods, to call on us before purchasing elsewhere

Terms Cash no Second Price

GEO. C. BUCK

JOHN BERRY,

SADDLER,

Has removed to HIS NEW STORE, opposite St. Paul's Church, Kent Street, Lindsay

The subscriber, thankful for past favors bestowed him since commencing business, begs continuance to his numerous friends and to his more commodious store he will be better enabled to give increased satisfaction.

Especially I B wishes to call attention to his large stock of

HEAVY HARNESS,

suitable for Farmers and Lumberers, which for excellence, workmanship and quality, cannot be surpassed in the Province.

To Livery Men and Farmers in want of a set of light harness, double or single, J. B. would respectfully solicit a call, when he will be happy to show them as large an assortment as was ever exhibited in this County.

Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, Brushes Combs, &c., in fact, everything appertaining to his trade always on hand, and to be had cheap for cash.

Collars and all work warranted. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Remember the sign of the

GOLDEN SADDLE,

Opposite St. Paul's Church, Kent Street.

ROOM PAPER.

The Subscriber will offer for the next two months his Winter Stock of Room Paper at from 1 to 7 cents, per Roll, less, to make room for 1877 importations.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP

All kinds of pictures framed to order.

Looking Glasses from 15cts to $5 dollars

A choice assortment of pictures at less than auction prices.

Window Paper, Machine Needles, &c., at

W. A. GOODWIN'S,

Yes and No.

I did not love him. Long ago.
Instead of Yes, I gave him No.

I did not love him; but to-day
I read his marriage notice. Pray

Why was I sad, when never yet
Has my heart known the least regret

Over that whispered No? and why,
Reading the notice, did I sigh?

No analyst can guess the cause:
A woman's reason laughs at laws.

Sure I am glad to know the wound
I gave is healed, and he has found

Love's blessedness and peace—and yet
A woman never can forget

The man who once has loved her—and
To-day I seem to see him stand

With every glance a mute caress,
Still pleading for the longed for Yes.

His early love for me is dead—
Another lives in that love's stead.

And if he loves her well as men
Should love their chosen ones, why then

He must be glad that long ago
Instead of Yes, I gave him No.

Perhaps that is the reason why
I read the notice with a sigh.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(CONCLUDED.)

Lieut. Aldrich, with his party, explored the coast line westward of the "Alert's" winter quarters, and traced it for 220 miles; the extreme position reached was in lat. 82 10 N., long. 86 30 W., the coast line being continuous from the "Alert's" winter quarters. The most northern land, Cape Columbia, is in lat. 83 7 N., long. 70 30 W. This party also, was stricken by scurvy, and when aid arrived to them from the "Alert," Lieut. Aldrich and one man, out of a crew of seven, alone remained at the drag ropes. They succeeded in getting back to their vessel without loss of life.

Meanwhile, several sledge parties had left the "Discovery." Immediately after the arrival of the party under Mr. Egerton from the "Alert," two officers and three men, with a dog sledge, set out to cross Robeson's Channel to Hall's Rest, the winter quarters of the "Polaris," to report on the stores left there by that ship, which had been placed at the disposal of the British Expedition by the United States Government. They returned in four or five days, reporting that they had discovered biscuit, preserved meats and other things, and had found Captain Hall's grave looking quite fresh. Captain Stephenson subsequently visited Greenland twice, and on one of these occasions he hoisted the American Ensign and fired a salute. A brass tablet, which he and Captain Nares had prepared in England, was fixed on Hall's grave. The plate bore the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain C. F. Hall, of the U. S. ship "Polaris," who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science on November 8, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by its experience."

A party under the command of Lieutenant Beaumont started for the "Alert," which they reached in twelve days, proceeding along the shore ice, and then crossed to North Greenland, which they explored. They succeeded in reaching a position in lat. 82 18 N., long. 50 40 W., 70 miles north-east of Repulse Harbor. The land extended as far as lat. 82 54 N., long. 48 33 W., but very misty weather prevented its character being determined with exactness. This sledge-expedition worked as the others did, about 10 hours a day, commencing at six o'clock and resting in the middle of the day. Their sleeping arrangements were the same as those of all the exploring parties, and appear to have been excellent. They slept in tents which formed part of their equipment. A water-proof sheet was laid on the snow, and upon this the beds were placed. Then the men, clad in their heavy winter clothing, nestled in rugs which formed their beds, and covered themselves up completely, to exclude the cold air.

Two days after Lieut. Beaumont started, Lieut. Archer proceeded to explore Lady Franklin Inlet. He was in command of a party of eight men, and was accompanied by Captain Stephenson, who returned after he had been with them a week. After a total absence of nearly four weeks, Lieut. Archer got back to the "Discovery" having made the important discovery that what had been called a strait by the members of the "Polaris" Expedition, was in reality a bay, and that it terminated 65 miles from the mouth, with lofty mountains and glacier-filled valleys to the westward. In the vicinity were seen hills about 3,000 feet high. Musk oxen were met with, but they were too wild to be got at. Only one man suffered during this trip—a marine whose foot was badly frost-bitten. It was now the beginning of June, and the weather was warm,—and the ice was melting rapidly. A few days after the sledging party returned from Lady Franklin Inlet, they set out to cross Hall's Rest, or Polaris Bay, taking with them a life boat, which they thought might be necessary if the ice should break, and also provisions to support the North Greenland party on their arrival. Having discharged the duty of leaving provisions, a dog-sledge, and a canoe at a wooden observatory on the coast, they returned to the ship, leaving behind them Lieut. Pulford Surgeon Coppinger and three men, who had accompanied them to Greenland. These latter explored eighteen miles of Petermann Fiord. At that point they were stopped by a great glacier and crevasses. When they returned to the observatory they found that Lieut. Rawson, with a party of four men, had become detached from the North Greenland party, and reached the station on the 3rd of June. One of his men having died on the way from scurvy, which attacked two other of his men. Under Dr. Coppinger's treatment these men grew rapidly well. An Esquimaux attached to the expedition, who was with them, shot some seals, and the party found soup made from their flesh excellent. They were also well provided with stores. In this connection, and to give some idea of the amount of work entailed in sending out an Arctic sledge party, and advancing provisions for their sustenance, it may be mentioned that in order to support the extended travellers on the north coast of Greenland, and those examining Petermann's Fiord, Robeson Channel was crossed eleven times, from the "Alert's" position to a depot established north of Cape Stanton, and Hall's Basin eleven times between the winter quarters of the "Discovery" and Polaris Bay, making a total of twenty-two sledge parties crossing the Straits, including the transporting of two boats. The main depot at Cape Joseph Henry, for the support of the northern and western divisions, 37 miles from the "Alert," was visited by sixteen different sledges. Being anxious about the North Greenland party, Dr. Coppinger, Mr. Rawson and the Esquimaux, set out in a dog-sledge to meet them. In a day or two they found them in a most [illegible] condition, they had left everything behind them. Four of the men were on the sledge utterly crippled with scurvy, and the remaining two were slightly attacked by the disease. Lieut. Beaumont alone being free from it; but so much did he suffer during his journey from anxiety, that it is said that his hair has since turned grey, although he is yet a young man. The Lieutenant and two men were dragging forward their four helpless companions, two at a time, as best they could, thankful if they advanced only half a mile a day. When the Doctor and Mr. Rawson arrived they had no food left. The party then halted, while the Esquimaux vainly attempted to shoot a seal; but it was soon decided to send on the two men who were suffering most by the dog sledge to the observatory, in charge of the native. The men seemed at first to revive on getting seal soup, and proper food; but one of them sank and died the morning after arriving. The whole party was unwell, and the place was turned into an hospital. An officer crossed in a sledge and reported the condition of affairs to Captain Stephenson, who immediately came to their aid with a sledge party, and took those of the party who could bear the journey across to the "Discovery," leaving Mr. Beaumont and Dr. Coppinger to remain with the worse half to recover their strength, and to cross in a week's time. Through the month of July, long cracks were perceived in the floes outside the winter quarters of the "Alert," and these slowly multiplied till on the 31st of the same month she succeeded in leaving her winter quarters and after many struggles in the ice, joined company with the "Discovery" on the 12th of August in Discovery Bay, the latter's winter quarters. About this time naturalist of the Expedition discovered a vein of coal in the neighborhood, very much like the best of Welsh coal, and 25 feet thick. Salmon and trout were caught with nets, and although vegetation was very scanty in the vicinity, yet fifty specimens of plants were collected.

Lieut. Beaumont's party not having returned, some anxiety was felt on their account, as the ice was breaking up in the channel. They, however, got safely on board the "Alert" on the 14th of August, after having been absent 13 days. Gunpowder having been used to blast the ice barrier at the mouth of the harbor in which the ships were, they finally got clear of it on the 28th, and returned homeward. [illegible] before they could get past Hayes Sound the part of the coast the Smith Sound now unexplored that was feared that they would [illegible] reach home this year. They [illegible] reached Cape Sonora, and then [illegible] into open water. A few days [illegible] found the whole [illegible] works [illegible] Cape [illegible] but [illegible] vessel at a point on the ship [illegible] the Strait was passed, and the ship arrived at Disco on the 25th of September. They crossed the Atlantic with no any further adventure and [illegible] Cork Harbor on the 29th October last.

Captain Allan Young, [illegible] report in reference to the voyage of the Royal Yacht Spaulding and the "Pandora," undertaken under the auspices of the Admiralty with a view to the gathering of tidings as to the proceedings of the Arctic Expedition, reports that on crossing Smith's Straits she experienced heavy gales, and met with large quantities of drift ice. She visited Carey Islands, Polaris Cairn, Esquimaux Settlement, and Quail Island. During this time it was exceedingly stormy, especially at Melville Bay and Smith's Sound, where much ice was seen. On July 22nd the yacht was surrounded by ice, and driven by continuous storms from S. E. [illegible] until she escaped into navigable water. During this period she passed [illegible] grounded bergs, and on one occasion was so caught that every preparation was made for her abandonment. The ice was thrust [illegible] ship with heavy charges, but the pressure was relieved after five days. The vessel fortunately backed off. The Pandora left Upernavik on September 11th. From the 16th to the 19th October she kept company with the Alert and "Discovery."

Several of the [illegible] expedition have been promoted, and the crews of the "Alert," "Discovery" and "Pandora" [illegible] with an Arctic medal.

The "Geographical Magazine" estimates the results and actual performances of the expedition as follows:—

"The objects for which were the exploration of as large an area as possible of the unknown region, and the North Pole, by the best route by which the threshold of that unknown region can be approached—namely, that of Smith Sound; the discovery of the conditions of land and sea, and the investigation of the phenomena in all its branches of science within that area. These objects have been fully and completely cured. The charts of the Polar Ocean has been ascertained, and the observations relating to it are most important to the science of hydrography. A coast-line extending for 50 deg. of longitude along the Polar Ocean has been discovered and explored. The geology of the whole of the newly discovered region, as well as of the country from Cape Isabella to Cape Union was ascertained, and large collections of fossils, and rocks were made. It was found that the coal, showing the existence of an overgrown forest on the Island of Disco, extended at least as far as 81 deg. 44 min. N. Climate, probably of the carboniferous period. Were not with still further evidence of the existence of [illegible] the [illegible] and explain many [illegible] Arctic geology which have hitherto been puzzling. A most complete collection of the [illegible] and fauna of the newly-discovered region was made, including [illegible] habitants. The Polar Ocean, and full observations have been made [illegible] the migrations in Arctic regions. [illegible] mal life. Commander Markham brought up several specimens in twenty-two fathoms, in lat. 83 deg. 20 min. N. The series of meteorological, tidal, magnetic and electric observations is most complete, and observations were also taken for spectrum analysis. With the exception of the pendulum observations, which were rendered useless by the effect of the extreme cold on the clock, the Expedition returns with full and complete sets of observations, taken at two different stations, in every branch of science to which the attention of the officers was called. The accurate delineation of coast lines, both in the long channel from Smith Sound to the Polar Ocean, and along the northern coasts of Grant Land and Greenland, comprise most important additions to geographical knowledge. Thus the success of the Expedition was thorough and complete when Captain Nares broke out of his winter quarters, on July 29, and proceeded homewards."

The British "Medical Journal" speaks thus of the out-break of scurvy among the explorers:—

"The occurrence of fatal cases of scurvy in this expedition within twelve months after the commencement of its Arctic voyage has naturally attracted the attention of the public and the profession, and is a subject which will call for investigation. It will be found, if we turn to the records of the Franklin Expedition, that among the crew of the "Enterprise" no death occurred during the first three years; and that the first case did not show itself until upwards of two years had elapsed. In fact, during the whole five years that this Expedition was out, scurvy was kept at bay with extraordinary success, although the ships were very far from being so elaborately planned and provided with medical comforts. Various surmises are current, but nothing instructive can be said on the subject until the full details are published, especially details of the precautions taken in the regular use of varieties of lime-juice. It was by the steady and enforced use of this invaluable antiseptic that the men were kept free from scurvy during the McClure Expedition, and that in this together with a liberal attention to hygiene and diet which has protected our Royal Navy generally from the ravages of what was once a most fatal and much dreaded disease. The medical directions issued to the conquerors directed to [illegible] lime-juice for the crews [illegible] it is noted that the men left the ships in their expeditions over the ice [illegible] scurvy. Were the same precautions observed by those in charge of the land parties, and who had to lose first on them when they were away from the ships? If the provisions were adequate and the juice regularly served out, we shall have to look for some other cause; but these are the main points for analysis according to all precedents of naval hygiene. The use of spirits in sledging parties in the extreme cold has been in many occasions found preliminal to the working power of men, and therefore tea being adopted by general consent in McClure's Expedition is the most refreshing and invigorating [illegible]. As to the use of fresh provisions, the Alert was beyond the limit of animal life; and, so far was game from being abundant, that the crew seem only to have been able to secure a little supply at far distant intervals, by shooting a few head of game. Which debility occurs in the Arctic regions from overwork, defective nutrition, or other causes, it takes always the scorbutic form."

Mr. T. W. Oliver, District Chief Templar of South Hants, writes to the "Daily News" from Southampton:—

[illegible] President of a contemptible [illegible] sailors in the expedition, [illegible] such as those who took [illegible] "the Good-Intent" [illegible] Templars in Portsmouth [illegible] first the crews, and, from a [illegible] and since their arrival home, I [illegible] if them stood true [illegible] all through, and the [illegible] last neither of them [illegible] scurvy, frost-bite, [illegible] cress, although one, [illegible] the sledging party [illegible] days and upwards. [illegible] These have, therefore, [illegible] abstinence is compatible with the hardest work in the coldest regions, and [illegible] principles of Good Templary have been carried by them to the furthest parts of the known world."

THE ORIGIN OF THE FENIANS.

[illegible] Arthur Wellington [illegible] about the [illegible] earliest Celtic scholar, Robert O'Flaherty, he will find that [illegible] under which the [illegible] Ireland and Scotland celebrated [illegible] certain heroes called the Fenians, [illegible] names are identified [illegible] countries, and interwoven with [illegible] countries and [illegible] which they gave rise. [illegible] has received [illegible] high succeeding [illegible] and even fr[illegible] which, however [illegible] made to an ancient [illegible] only reproduce the [illegible] with considerable [illegible] the native ideas and forms of [illegible] name.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

[illegible] has affected [illegible] the [illegible] injuries. New [illegible] a strug[illegible] took place [illegible] expressed [illegible] Dr. Deems, who was [illegible] The commodore said to [illegible] nearly done. [illegible] the members of [illegible] prayer. The [illegible] consciousness [illegible] but a few [illegible] minutes of [illegible] sunk to about [illegible] that as soon [illegible] it rose to were no [illegible] stock offer[illegible] prices, even [illegible]

The cars were at Port Hope are likely to receive a contract for the building of 100 cars. The Cobourg works also expect such work as will enliven them.

[illegible] Larceny.—A respectable and middle aged woman, named Ann Doe, was the prosecuting witness in the police court yesterday against William Thompson, charged with obtaining $112 under false pretences and appropriating the same to his own use. Thompson is a bricklayers' assistant and has been the lover of the complainant for a number of years. After an engagement as to marriage had been made he got $112 from her under pretence of investing it in a house and lot for their joint residence when they became "spliced." When asked what had become of the $112 he showed his affianced some landed estate, but it turned out that he was a deceiver for he had no interest in the property. The fact was he could not explain what he had done with the money. But this is not the most extraordinary part of the story. There were two Wm. Thompsons in the cells—our friend the lover and a "drunk." The drunk was ordered to be discharged—and out walked the lover; the false pretender was ordered into Court to be tried [illegible]

A LOTTERY SWINDLE.

As long as the world lasts there will be swindlers and dupes, but Canada has been fortunate in being comparatively free from the operations of organized victimizers. The United States is, and of most other countries in this respect, as in many other things, and when the sharpers want to extend their territory they occasionally look over the border, and leave a lively recollection of their dealings. One of the standard means of cheating the public in the United States is that of the lottery. No secret has the evil become that many of the States have passed most stringent laws against lottery operations, and [illegible] persons found selling tickets are "[illegible] off" to gaol on very short notice. They are heavily fined besides. [illegible] peculiar fact, by the way, that where lotteries flourish most, [illegible] and Cuba, business [illegible] great [illegible]

It is not [illegible] an article [illegible] public against [illegible] Texas, Kansas [illegible] Wyoming Territory [illegible] dated affair [illegible] many people [illegible] few months [illegible]

It seems [illegible] were sold for [illegible] circulars [illegible] "The Management [illegible] state City Lottery [illegible] various drawings [illegible] were claimed [illegible] cabet [illegible] [illegible] Committee [illegible] ev[illegible] tery, and W. S. [illegible] Topeka, [illegible] $47,000 in [illegible] posed of watches [illegible] to this or [illegible] firm sys[illegible] street. [illegible] ing [illegible] 700. There [illegible] dollar, seventy-five [illegible] $200.

A gentleman [illegible] of these [illegible] original [illegible] formed that [illegible] and chan[illegible] people will say. [illegible] informed that [illegible] the watch [illegible] at New York [illegible] watch and chain [illegible] This was explain[illegible] sessment: [illegible] The friend and [illegible] paid by [illegible] Custom [illegible] watch and chain [illegible] mean [illegible] consisting [illegible] He called upon Mr. [illegible] orated English [illegible] fuss in [illegible] look at the watch [illegible] sell did so, and [illegible] "Brummagem. The watch was worth [illegible] gold. The prisoner [illegible] watches and [illegible] liviation [illegible] They are [illegible] and jury [illegible] sell discovered [illegible] cated were using [illegible] patly the [illegible] Co., New [illegible] a clerk [illegible] to a brother [illegible] The reply com[illegible] was a [illegible] and [illegible]

W.

DRIVING A TACK.

[illegible] something [illegible] first process [illegible] trial, then [illegible] offending [illegible] the hammer [illegible] But alas! [illegible] misses [illegible] The hammer [illegible] member [illegible] mentioning [illegible] other [illegible] feelings, [illegible] with [illegible] a place [illegible] but alas, [illegible] which and [illegible] sometimes [illegible] on the door [illegible] tack, it is usually [illegible] operation a [illegible] down, and a [illegible] fingers, red face [illegible] stands looking at the [illegible] gratulates herself [illegible] at last.

DISTRICT NEWS

PORT HOPE

From our own [illegible]

Some excitement [illegible] Midland [illegible] Toronto detective [illegible] Honey, on New York [illegible] are told that [illegible] the malcontents [illegible] the sliding-pox, which [illegible] fore the engine [illegible] cylinder would have [illegible] troyed. The [illegible] looker-on [illegible] case for [illegible]

MILLBROOK

From our own [illegible]

About 8 o'clock [illegible] January 1, some [illegible] set fire to the small house [illegible] erected last summer in a vacant [illegible] Mr. Sowden's first east [illegible] in which, for some time [illegible] the business of [illegible] course, there is no [illegible] now. We need hardly say that the firemen did not [illegible] fire engine [illegible] very good reason, that the [illegible] citizens have concluded to await the arrival of another grand conflagration, [illegible] they have another "pow-wow" [illegible] trifling matter. Then they will have a mass meeting, talk big on water-works, make grand orations on the necessity of fire protection, enroll a large Fire Company, get old "Rescue," or some other played-out fire extinguisher from Port Hope, or some other place, to [illegible] told their arms—close their pocketses and each will exclaim "I am one of the I survey: my right there is none to dispute"—till Old King Fire comes around again.

The Louisiana Democratic Senators have made a demand on the State Government for the removal of the barricade of the State House, which has been [illegible]