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H. W. FORTUNE,

leader of the Opposition to form a Ministry. This has been done. But the step then taken was next to useless, for the House has already showed that it has no confidence in the Ministry by refusing to vote the supplies, besides passing a resolution putting on record its condemnation of the Lieut Governor's action. The matter will therefore have to be submitted to the people for adjudication at the polls, and we have no fear that as between government by a responsible Parliament on the one hand and government by an irresponsible and partisan autocrat on the other, the people will cast their votes for the former. So that the clever dodge by which the "Reform" party contemplates seizing hold of the Quebec Government in spite of the constitution and in defiance of the wish of the people as expressed by their representatives in the House, will not work out the coveted result. The game is a desperate one to play, but the "Reformers" of the present day are reduced to desperate straits, and will go to their defeat with the recklessness and bravado of the gambler.

SETTLING UP THE WAR.

Peace war between Turkey and Russia being over, so far as it is possible to judge, people are now turning their attention towards Berlin, where it is understood the Conference will be held, with Bismarck as its President. The terms which Russia imposed upon Turkey are not as severe as were first suggested, but they are severe enough in all conscience, and it is a question whether Turkey will ever be able to pay them. Besides losing a large part of her territory, Turkey is required to hand over something like fifty million pounds sterling in hard cash. Rather than run the risk of forcing a conflict with Great Britain, Russia abandoned the idea of occupying Constantinople and withdrew her demand for the Egyptian tribute as a part of the war indemnity, and the surrender of the Turkish fleet. What may possibly give rise to trouble at the Conference is the retrocession of the portion of Bessarabia which Russia was obliged to surrender at the close of the Crimean war, and the acquisition of Kars, Batoum, Ardahan and Bayazid, the possession of which by Russia would make her a dangerous Power would make her a dangerous Power to England, as it would imperil British interests in India. Austria opposes the retrocession of Bulgaria, but will possibly be induced to withdraw her opposition by having Bosnia and Herzegovina placed under her protectorate. Russia seems to have looked out for herself a good deal better than she did for her allies, but it is not improbable that she may be made to modify her demands when the Conference comes to deal with the question.

READJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF

Despite the predictions of the opponents of a National trade policy for the Dominion that Sir John Macdonald would not stand firm to his promise to continue the agitation which the Opposition took part in throughout the country, at the various picnics, for a readjustment of the tariff, he has already forced a debate in the House of Commons on the question. The Opposition have shown all along that they are thoroughly in earnest on this question and that they are determined to make it one of the best questions at the polls at the general election. There can be no mistaking the master feeling of the country on the question of protecting its native industries. The "Reformers" what a satire on the name of reform they have proved themselves! are endeavoring to make the issue one between an increase of taxation on the one hand and allowing the taxes to remain as they are on the other. This is a base attempt at perversion and deceit. The very word "readjustment" explains the difference. What the Opposition desires to secure, and what the country demands, is a readjustment that will reduce the taxes on articles that cannot be produced in the country, say on tea and unrefined sugar for instance, and increase them on articles that can be produced in the country, say for instance again on machinery and furniture and so on. There would be no more taxes paid in the aggregate, as what a consumer would have to pay additional on one article he would make up by getting another at so much less. And by these means out of work mechanics, laborers, and workingmen generally would be able to get work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

European holders of United States securities of all kinds, but more particularly Government creditors, have received a severe blow by the passage of the Silver Act. Heavy sales of stocks have been made with a view of sending them across the Atlantic, and the rise on exchange in London is in a measure due to this circumstance.

In view of the approaching elections a deputation from this town, consisting of Mr C D Barr, of the *Post*, and Mr O H. Berryman, left for Ottawa last week for the purpose of interviewing the Premier. Referring to their visit the *Free Press* says:

"We understand that, in reply to a deputation which waited upon him in that regard, the Premier has consented to address the electors of Victoria in Lindsay, shortly after the close of the session."

The Montreal *True Witness* says of the *coup d'état* in that Province:—Mr Joly has done a great service to the Conservative cause. His arbitrary conduct will rally to the Conservative party many a man who hitherto has voted the Reform ticket. Up to the present we have taken sides with neither political party in the Province, but when acts like the *coup d'état* are perpetrated, it is time for the people to defend their constitutional liberties and rally round the standard of law and order."

A late letter from Ottawa to the Peterboro' *Examiner* says:—"Sir John Macdonald has been now nearly two weeks away from the House on the sick. It is generally known that he has not been sober since he made the attack on Jones, and that his friends have either locked him up or sent him out of town." It was indiscreet of Sir John going on a spree with the correspondent of the *Examiner*, and if should be a caution to Conservatives not to associate with Ottawa correspondents of the Grit press when the latter go on prolonged tears.

At a largely attended meeting of Conservatives held at Napanee on Monday last, the Hon. Wm. Macdougall was chosen to oppose Mr. Carmichael at the next election. If Mr Macdougall accepts the nomination he will make it hot work for our Finance Minister.

To judge by the number of little fables that the *Post* has been entertaining its readers with for the past month or more, our contemporary must be still smarting very sore over the open and severe rebuke editorially hurled him by Mr. Hewson Cameron, M P., of Cambray. If we recollect rightly our contemporary had not very long ago to apologize to Mr. Cameron for an unjust attack on that gentleman. It looks very probable that he will have to swallow the pill again as soon as Mr Cameron finds time to attend to his case.

Early last month our local contemporary said "We are requested to state that owing to the Hon S. C. Wood's time being all taken up in connection with his duties as Treasurer and in charge of public institutions he has found it impossible to direct parliamentary papers to his many friends in the County." Since the prorogation of Parliament, however, Mr Wood has had ample leisure not only to attend to his duties as Provincial Treasurer, but has had sufficiently spare time to do a little electioneering both on his own account and on that of the Grit aspirant for the Commons.

MANITOBA.

Free Press, March 2nd

There are only two money order offices in Manitoba.

The father of Mr. Beaudry, of this city, has been re-elected mayor of Montreal by acclamation.

Guelph *Herald*. "Some of the model farm students will go west and astonish Manitoba when they graduate."

Quebec papers announce that the Province will send its quota of immigrants to Manitoba in the spring.

A flock of blackbirds was seen last Monday at the Portage. These birds generally put in an appearance here during the latter part of April or beginning of May.

Prairie fires are reported to be raging in the Pembina Mountain and Boyne country. And this is February.

That big tin contract for the Pembina Branch has at last been awarded, Mr Wm Robinson being the successful tenderer. There were some thirty tenders, some of which ranged as high as 75 cents per tie.

Mr Donald McDonald, who has been residing at the Portage during the winter, has gone to Ontario to purchase material, and intends returning in the spring and starting a foundry in connection with the manufacture of his celebrated fanning mills.

Free Sawyers. There have been left at the Free Press counting room samples of choice wheat as follows Alex Stevenson, Pembina Mountain, 63½ lbs to the bushel, 28 bushels to the acre. Allan Adamson, of the same place, 63 lbs to the bushel, 32 bushels to the acre; Joseph Johnston, Boyne River, 64 lbs. to the bushel, 39 bushels to the acre.

The following are the officers of the Colonization Society of Manitoba, recently elected President, Hon Jos Royal, Vice-Presidents, E. Pelletier and L. Gauvreau, Corresponding Secretary, E Fasse, Recording Secretary, L J A Levesque, Assistant Recording Secretary, J D Pelletier, Treasurer, F Tendel, Collector, A Desgagnier, Visitors, L D Bisson nette, N Prince, and L Lemay, Directors, Senator Girard, Hon. J Dubuc, Geo Roy, A A C Larivière, F H Prince, A Bissonnette, E Marcoux, N D Gagnier, H. Houde, C Peuthomme, F Souey, G Lanctault, and J Joyal.

THREE FAMOUS GRENADIER REGIMENTS.

A short time ago Baron Ramsay, the descendant of an illustrious Scotch family settled in Russia, was appointed to the command of the Finnish Regiment of Grenadiers. It is interesting to learn from a report by Gen. Gourkho that this regiment signally distinguished itself at the battle of Gorni Dubnik, and that Baron Ramsay who was slightly wounded during the engagement, displayed such bravery in the main attack on the Turkish positions that the Czar, a few days afterwards, made him a general of the Imnaloff Guards. It must have been with great regret that the baron took leave of the grenadier regiment with which for three generations his family have been connected sharing with it the triumphs and reverses of the Polish struggle, the Hungarian war, and the Crimean campaign. Since then two other grenadier regiments have come prominently to the front—the "Archangel" and the "Siberian" whose stubborn defence of the trenches of Plevna against the last desperate sortie of the gallant Osahi Osman led to their almost being cut to pieces.

In Russian regiments, no less than in those of this country, the traditions of the past exert a powerful influence over its members, and it is with special pride that the "Archangel" traces back its origin to a small body of infantry commanded by Colonel Bruce. This renowned officer was one of the earliest of the "thirty illustrious Stockholmers" who laid the foundations of the Russian army, and tradition states that it was in his regiment—the regiment from which the "Archangel" was formed in 1700 that Peter the Great worked his way up from the position of drummer boy to that of lieutenant. The "Archangel" has not seen so much service as the "Siberian" grenadiers, having only served in Persia, while the latter has taken part in almost every war in which Russia has been engaged since the beginning of the last century. Like the "Archangel" the "Siberian" regiment was formed from the *élite* of Peter the Great's army, and in its early career gained many laurels under the illustrious General Wade.

It is a circumstance which every Scotchman must regard with pride, that all Russian regiments—even the Guards—which have any pretension to historical renown, invariably try to trace back their origin to the little band of Moscov soldiers to whom General Gordon, Colonel Bruce and General Wade taught the first lesson in disciplined warfare Russia ever learnt from Europe.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The New Dominion Monthly opens this month with a very interesting paper on "The Poems of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë," giving extracts from a letter written to Charlotte by Southey, when asked for his opinion of her verses. It gives an account of their lives, and numerous extracts from their poems, which are very well known. The story of "Life in Glenchie" is continued, and "The Future of Newfoundland" is taken up in a very able manner by James Whitman, B. A. A remarkably clear description, with cuts, of Bell's Portable Telephone is given by Mr. George Iles, and following it is a lively paper entitled "Early Canadian Reminiscences." W. M. J. has given us an illustrated paper on "The History and Practice of Skating" which will be read with special interest by all who are fond of that art. The Author of "The Girls' Voyage" writes "Days at St. Augustine," which forms a sort of continuation to the "Winter in Florida" in the February number. A paper on "The British American Fisheries" gives a history of the late commission, and is evidently from the pen of one well acquainted with the facts. The Young Folks will be entertained by the story of "Blanchette, or the White Hen," an Alsatian tale translated from the French. "Jack Oranger's Cousin" is continued, and the selected articles are as usual good. The Home Department opens this month with the story of "John Wilkinson's Widow," which is founded on fact. The "Autobiography of a Vegetarian" is a true narrative, and is a striking instance of what may be done by industry and economy. It attracted much attention when it originally appeared in "Fraser's Magazine." The story of "My Lady Help, and What She Taught Me" is concluded. Under the head of Literary Notices are a number of extracts from "The Art of Beauty," by Mrs. Haweis, containing valuable hints concerning costume, color and furniture, and their relations to beauty. (John Dougall & Son, Montreal.)

The Canadian Monthly.—The March number of this popular magazine has been received in good season. The number before us contains amongst its numerous contents further instalments of "Such a Good Man", an instructive paper on "The Royal Navy", an article on "Opium Eating", one of Mark Twain's amusing stories entitled "The Loves of Alonzo Fitz Clarence & Rosannah Ethelton"; "A Modern Prometheus" a London story by Amy Rye; the whole making up an exceedingly interesting number. With the April number will be commenced a new and brilliant serial novel by Messrs. Walter Besant and James Rice. (Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto.)

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Evarts informed Congressman Loring that Minister Welsh had been instructed to call to the notice of the British Government the Newfoundland Fishery troubles, and request an investigation.

There is good reason to believe the Administration will not sustain any complaint against Mr Delfosse, of the Fishery Commission. The official correspondence shows Evarts expressed himself as pleased with the selection.

In the Senate to-day, Senator Blaine called up the resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of correspondence relative to the appointment of a third commissioner under the 23rd Article of the Treaty of Washington, and spoke in regard thereto. After brief remarks by Hamlin and Dawes, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Blaine recited the circumstances of the selection of Mr. Delfosse as Commissioner, stating he had been peremptorily declined at first by our Government, and afterwards appointed by the Austrian Ambassador, into whose hands the matter had fallen. If he was correctly informed, the correspondence for which the resolution called would disclose a designed and persistent effort on the part of the British Government to secure an advantage in the selection of a third Commissioner. Blaine related the history of the fish negotiations, and said it was difficult to treat the award with respect, as it made us pay a million dollars per annum for the privilege of catching less than $100,000 worth of fish. The Treaty of Washington creating the Halifax Commission gave no authority to the mere majority of the Commissioners to make the award. Blaine quoted from eminent English authorities to show that as the American Commissioner dissented the award had no binding force. Great Britain, under similar circumstances, would refuse to pay a single penny. The Treaty, as it stands, is a mockery of injustice, making us pay a million per annum to Great Britain for destroying the great fishing interests of America, and further crippling and weakening us as a commercial power.

Messrs. Hamlin and Dawes both maintained the honour of the Government required the payment of the award, but that this country got nothing for it.

This afternoon in the House, while speaking on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, said he would not have spoken on the Bill except for the decision in the case of the Fishery Commission, by which $5,500,000 was awarded as damages to the Canadian Government for privileges enjoyed by the United States fishermen. Distinguished statesmen had said that that arbitration would put off reciprocity for twenty years. It was time to ascertain whether the diplomatic system was worthy of respect. The present system was expensive, unnecessary, and, in most cases, a useless sham. The newspapers had taken the place of the old-fashioned diplomatic service. Twenty years ago the United States used to send abroad great and distinguished men, while in these degenerate times, the foreign missions were a refuge for played-out politicians. He was in favour of having but two European missions, one at London, as the centre of commercial interests of the world, and one at Berlin as the centre of the political power. He would have these Ministers well paid, so that they would not feel humiliated at association with other Ministers. He would then have Secretaries at other different ports, to send in report to the Ministers. He stated that twenty important treaties negotiated with Europeans nations, all but one had been negotiated by special envoys, thus showing the inutility of the present diplomatic service. He regretted there was no reciprocal treaty between the United States and France, since this country would have so much to gain by such Treaty. He favoured retaining the missions to the South American States, because these countries were constantly in a state of revolution, and Ministers were necessary there to protect citizens of the United States. Wherever the diplomatic service could subserve the interests of commerce, he would sustain it, but where it had only to deal with political questions, he favored reducing the expense of the service, and consolidating its departments. The Turco-Russian war was a good example of a small effort upon the United States. That war had been a struggle which involved the political interests of all Europe.

New York, March 13.—The "Herald" says it is not impossible that the mere refusal to pay the fisheries award may not be the end of this matter. Under the Treaty of Washington Canadian fish and fish oil come in free, and an attempt may be made to append to the bill of appropriation bill a clause requiring duties to be collected hereafter on these articles without discriminating in favour of Canada. It is held that Congress is competent to make such a regulation in spite of the Treaty provisions.

WAR NEWS.

THE TREATY.

March 16.—A San Stefano special says it is stated Reouf Pasha will ask the remission of three millions of the indemnity. The Sultan has ratified the treaty. It is reported the last clause to the effect that Russia and Turkey will regard the treaty as 'solitaire,' implying that they will not recognize the right of any Power to interfere with its terms, except as regards the question of the straits and the settlement of the boundaries of Montenegro.

The "Political Correspondence" of Vienna asserts if Russia persists in not submitting the whole treaty to Congress war is certain.

THE CONGRESS.

A Vienna despatch announces the Congress will open on March 31st.

GREEK REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS.

An Athens despatch says the British representative has informed the Greek Government that Lord Derby has sent a despatch to the Powers proposing that Greece be admitted to the Congress. This has caused great satisfaction in Athens.

THE REVOLT IN THE HELLENIC PROVINCES.

An Athens despatch says the Turks are bombarding the town of Lygourai, in Epirus.

Another district in Thessaly has revolted.

A Constantinople despatch says Hobart Pasha leaves for Crete on Tuesday.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

A Constantinople despatch says Reouf Pasha and Gen. Ignatieff started for St. Petersburg to-day.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

A Constantinople despatch says it is reported again that the Austrians are about occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is unconfirmed, but it is understood the Austrian plenipotentiary will, with the consent of Russia and Turkey, bring the question of the future position of these Provinces before Congress.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A Berlin special says:—"It is proposed the three Emperors meet after the Congress.

PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

A St. Petersburg special says the general impression produced by the Czar's remarks at his reception to-day of the diplomatic corps is decidedly pacific.

A La Valetta, Malta, telegram says the troop ship Euphrates, detained here with 1,000 soldiers, has sailed for home, and the Serapis, outward bound, has proceeded to her destination.

THE GRAND DUKE'S VISIT.

A Constantinople telegram states: The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan has been abandoned for the present.

A Pera special says the question of a visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Constantinople results in a compromise. The visit will be less ostentatious than was at first proposed.

LONDON, March 11.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the terms of peace had not yet been received by the Government. He confirmed the statement that Greece would be represented at the Conference.

In the House of Lords,

Lord Derby said he considered it foolish to go into the Congress unless it had a real, not a merely nominal power of dealing with matters before it.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.

The "Standard" reports all homeward bound men-of-war have been ordered to be detained at Malta to strengthen the fleet in Eastern waters.

THE WHOLE OR NONE.

The "Times" contends Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Congress, not excepting the indemnity clause. "She has no right," says the article, "to be dictator over Turkey. The Great Powers did not in vile her to make war, or give her commission to replace the Government of the Porte in any way she might think fit." The "Times" also eulogizes the Government's action in bringing forward the Greek claims. "No decision," it says, "so patriotic and far-seeing has been taken by the Cabinet in many a day as the step proposing Greece should be represented at the Conference. It recognizes that the old state of things cannot be restored, and that the best materials for replacing it are to be found in the Hellenic race."

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

A Berlin correspondent says even the governmental newspapers, heretofore favourable to Russia, deem it necessary since the terms of peace are known to take precautions, for the protection of European interests.

The "Post" says measures must be taken to prevent the Dardanelles and Bulgaria from becoming Russian property.

THE HELLENIC PROVINCES.

The insurrection is very active in Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete. Fresh outbreaks in Macedonia are reported.

EXCITEMENT IN INDIA.

Trustworthy private advices from India state the Mohammedans are greatly excited in consequence of the overthrow of Turkey. Serious trouble is apprehended unless the Government take anti-Russian action shortly. It is believed two hundred thousand Moslem volunteers to serve against Russia could be raised without difficulty.

THE AUSTRIAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

Count Andrassy has made further statements in the various Committees of the Delegations, explaining that the declaration of Austro-Hungarian interests was handed to Russia before the war, and Russia acknowledged it was well founded. He emphatically denied the Government contemplated ordering mobilisation as soon as the credit was voted. He denied the various reports that actual measures for mobilisation had been taken, or that an "ordre de bataille" was already drawn up. It is asserted Count Andrassy before the sub-Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Sunday, stigmatized the policy of Servia as aiming at aggrandisement jeopardising the interest of Austria and Hungary.

THE TREATY.

A Constantinople telegram says the Czar is expected to ratify the Treaty on Saturday or Sunday.

An Odessa telegram says Reouf Pasha and General Ignatieff arrived there today, and left for St. Petersburg.

A Vienna correspondent says it is stated Reouf Pasha bears an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Czar, as well as the ratification of the Treaty.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed to the Czar he will return to St. Petersburg immediately after he has visited the Sultan. The Czar replied, desiring him to remain. The Porte has appointed one Koroscandian as political agent in attendance upon the Grand Duke.

A Pera despatch says it has been arranged the Grand Duke shall visit the Sultan on Tuesday by water instead of land. The Sultan returns the visit at the Russian embassy.

SOLICITUDE FOR EGYPT.

A Paris correspondent states France and England have agreed to make a joint intervention in the affair of Egypt.

Both Powers have addressed remonstrances to the Khedive and offered to send officials to investigate the finances. Austria has also shown a solicitude about Egypt. The question may come under the consideration of Congress.

THE CONGRESS.

Russia has not yet sent a positive reply to Austria's request to fix the date between March 25th and 31st for the meeting of Congress. Prince Gortschakoff hesitates on account of his recent illness. Russia still maintains the ground that only the parts of the treaty affecting European interests should be submitted to Congress. There is little doubt Austria will support Great Britain in advocating the claims of Greece to be represented in the Congress.

March 12.

THE TREATY.

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" declares untenable the reported English demand that all the points of the treaty be submitted to Congress.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

A Constantinople despatch says the Russians have occupied Phyrekeni, half an hour's march from Buyukdre on the Bosphorus. They also occupy a majority of the villages around Constantinople, and continue advancing towards the city.

RUSSIA CONSENTS.

An Athens despatch states the Czar consents to the admission of Greece to the Congress.

GENERAL KRUDENER.

A Berlin special says Gen. Krudener, waiting to be court-martiled for his defeat at Plevna, has been released from arrest, and appointed Assistant-Commandant of Warsaw.

PRINCE HASSAN IGNORES THE SULTAN.

A Constantinople despatch says Prince Hassan refused to obey the order of the Porte to evacuate Varna, declaring he awaits the Khedive's order.

STARVING REFUGEES.

A Pera special says Mr. Layard called the Porte's attention to 250,000 starving refugees. The Porte declares it is powerless to help them.

A COSTLY TOY.

Uncle Sam pays roundly for his military. Banning, the man in Congress against whom Sherman is training his heaviest guns, has been enquiring into facts and figures in a way that the red tape of the war horse despises. For the commutation of quarters of officers stationed in Washington the Government pays $66,729.60 per annum. For commutation of fuel $228,653.67 is paid, and for forage, $30,756.34. These are items additional to the regular pay of officers so stationed. The cost per capita of the enlisted men of the army of the United States is away beyond that of any other nation. The cost per annum of the Swiss soldier is $22. Other European nations pay from $150 to $250 on account of each enlisted man. England is at a cost of $487, while the United States is out for every blue coat the enormous sum of $1,854 per annum. It's time to cut down expenses somewhere.

"A DROWNING MAN WILL CATCH AT A STRAW."

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who having neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your druggist, buy a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once and ultimately cure. It is no straw, it is a cable well-tried; hold on to it and be saved. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

CITY VS. COUNTRY PAPERS.

An exchange contains the following truthful and sensible article:

"Suppose the country paper was done away with, what would take its place? If we wish to make it known to others what rich soil we possess, what agricultural and stock raising facilities we have can we do it more effectually than through the columns of our home paper? Do the city papers say anything in regard to our own county? Do they contain notices of our schools, meetings, churches, improvements and hundreds of other matters of interest, which your home paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to our county and aid its progress and enterprise? Not a line."

DIDN'T WANT TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

The will of Benjamin Emerson, an old gentleman who recently died at Pittsfield, Mass., at the age of 87, was found to contain this clause:—

"Whereas, it has been, and now is, my belief that many persons have been buried into their graves without necessity and before life was extinct, and to avoid the horrors of finding myself alive in that deep, solemn, dark and narrow house, where no light enters, no ear listens and no sound reaches, my will and wish is that at a suitable time after my apparent death my body be opened by a physician, my heart taken out and examined, and such other post mortem examination as the attending physician thinks proper; that my heart be replaced and my body committed to the grave not sooner than after the expiration of seventy-five hours after my death."

SALE REGISTER.

[Parties having their bills printed at The Warder office will receive the benefit of a notice under this head FREE.]

On Monday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, on lot 10, 14th con., Emily, Farm Stock and Implements. Rob't English, proprietor; James Bell, auctioneer.

On Wednesday, March 20, at 1 o'clock, p.m., on lot 18 in the 3rd concession, Ops, Farm Stock and Implements. N. Hennessy, proprietor; W. L. Russell, auctioneer.

EPPS'S COCOA.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."—Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

Grange Teas at 37½c.
THE THERE. JAMES WATSON

HOUSE TO LET.—Two desirable houses to rent on Russell Street, immediately west of Dr. Fisher's. Terms moderate. Apply to
1094-3m Wm. McDONNELL, Jr.

LOOK FOR
OLIVER'S
GREAT OPENING
OF
New and Stylish Spring Goods.

WHOLESALE.

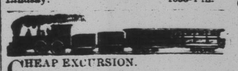
MILNE & GRAHAM.
1878. MARCH. 1878.
DRY GOODS.
MILLINERY.
CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS IN ALL ABOVE LINES
AT
MILNE & GRAHAM'S.
Sign of the Golden Fleece, Cor. Kent and William Sts.

RETAIL.

LOST.—On Tuesday evening, March 5th, about dark, between Bryson's School House, and Midland Railway Crossing, on 12th concession of Mariposa, a DRAB PAINTED BOX, like a carpenter's chest, containing books, children's and women's clothing, &c., &c. The parties suspected of picking up the box will be good enough to return it to the owner and save trouble.
1095-tf. Wm. BOND, Cambray P.O.

ESTRAY. TWO WHITE SOW PIGS. Came into the premises of the subscriber, on the 27th of February last on lot 6 con 9, Fenelon. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying expenses and taking them away.
1095—3pd. SAMUEL ENDICOTT.

FOR SALE.—A good house and half acre of excellent garden land, being lot No. 5, Block N, Elgin street, adjoining Mr. Thexton's new brick residence. Convenient to North Ward School. For particulars apply to Thomas Dale on the premises, or to E. D. Orde, at his office, Kent street, Lindsay. 1095-4 in.



CHEAP EXCURSION.
The W. P. P. & L. R. R. Co'y
Will issue return tickets at single fare from
LINDSAY TO MONTREAL
Good for 10 days, on
March 19th and April 2nd.
This will be a good opportunity for business men and others to visit Montreal and transact business.
JAS. HOLDEN,
Managing Director.
Lindsay, March 13th, 1878.—1095-3

KING HIRAM LODGE, A. F. & A. M., No. 89, G. R. C.
Regular communication in Masonic Hall to-morrow Evening at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
By order of the W. M.
E. McTAVISH, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—PARK LOT, 10½ acres in North-East part of the Town, cleared and under cultivation. Small house and stable. Terms very reasonable.
E. D. ORDE.
Lindsay, 26th Feb., 1878.—1093-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—West half lot 23, 3rd Con. of the Township of Verulam, containing 100 acres, about 40 acres cleared and in good cultivation, balance mixed timber, soil clay loam, situated in a good farming locality, about 2½ miles from Fenelon Falls. There are erected on the premises a new frame barn 41 x 60 feet, a log stable 27 x 18 feet, new frame house 19½ x 26 feet with good cellar, a good well within 20 feet with pump. TERMS—one-third cash, balance spread over a term of years. Apply on the premises, or address Fenelon Falls, Ont. ALEX. McKILLEN Proprietor.—1094-3*

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Followed the subscriber with three other head of cattle from J. Irwin's, Market Hotel in this town, on Saturday, the 9th Feb. last, to Lot 15, con 7, Ops, a DARK RED MULEY HEIFER rising three years old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
1093-3.* HUGH CORSCADDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership existing between the undersigned as general merchants at Little Britain, under the name of WALTON & CREWS is dissolved by mutual consent, dissolution dating from the fifteenth day of January last. All liabilities of the late firm will be paid by the firm of CREWS & BROS., successors to Walton & Crews, by whom also all debts due the late firm will be collected.
HENRY WALTON,
SIMON CREWS.
JOHN KELLY, Witness.
Little Britain, 12th Feb., 1878.—1093-3

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Ops will at its next meeting on the
1st DAY OF APRIL, 1878,
pass a By-law to close up and sell that portion of the Quarter Line between Lots ten and eleven in the first concession of the Township of Ops which lies North of the West Cross Creek, of which all parties interested are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
I. O'LEARY,
Township Clerk.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1878.
1093-5

MORTGAGE SALE OF
SAW MILL, ENGINE, &c.
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LAXTON.
Under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by
Mr. W. L. RUSSELL,
at his rooms,
Kent Street, in Lindsay,
on
TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1878,
at 2 o'clock p. m., that valuable
SAW-MILL PROPERTY,
in the Township of Laxton,
KNOWN AS "SOPER'S MILL."
The Mill is situate on part of Lot 11, in the 1st Concession of the said Township, is substantially constructed, and contains an Engine and Boiler, with connections complete.
Along with the Mill will be sold 64 ACRES of LAND, on which are erected 3 small HOUSES, suitable for workmen; also a good Frame Barn. The property is only 8½ miles distant from the Victoria Road Station.
TERMS:—One-fourth Cash, balance in three annual instalments, to be secured by Mortgage over the property, bearing 7 per cent. interest.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the AUCTIONEER, and at the Office of the undersigned, 57 Colborne Street, Toronto.
MORRISON, WELLS & GORDON,
1094-3 Vendors' Solicitors.

T. HICKEY,
manufacturer of
PLAIN AND FANCY BISCUITS
AND
CONFECTIONERY!
BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY and WEDDING CAKES
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Canned Goods, Icing Sugars, Cake Ornaments and Trimmings. A call will convince that this is the largest stock ever offered in Lindsay.
Wholesale and Retail.
Kaughin's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

SEEDS, DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, &C.
A Large Stock of Timothy, Choice Quality
Will be sold cheap at
PERRIN'S DRUG STORE
Next Door to the Benson House, Lindsay
1091-1y

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.
L. O'CONNOR'S
stock of Buggies and Carriages for 1878 will be the largest ever shown in this district, and that Buggies and Carriages are never returned for repairs, if to be shown at exhibitions. All work personally superintended by the proprietor. Prices always awarded to the work of this establishment wherever shown.
Orders solicited. Repairs cheap for cash and promptly attended to. Accounts rendered half-yearly.
L. O'CONNOR,
Lindsay.
1043.

JANUARY. 1878. JANUARY.
J. McCAMMON
Is prepared to clear out the
Balance of His Winter Stock
Will offer during the present month
IMMENSE BARGAINS
in the following lines:
DRESS GOODS. WINCEYS.
FLANNELS. BLANKETS.
TWEEDS. CLOTHS.
SKIRTS. CLOUDS.
FURS. HOSIERY.
Millinery, Mantles and Clothing
will be offered at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
Be Sure and Call.
J. McCAMMON.

KEITH'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
FANNING MILLS. SEWING MACHINES.
The celebrated Honey Fanning Mill, which took first prize at the Centre Riding and ten other first prizes this fall. Seeds of all kinds always on hand true to name. The new Patent Randel Harrow that will cover any kind of grain to perfection. Agents of every kind the farmer wants on the very cheapest terms. The cheapest in the province. Chine Oils always on hand.
Sole Agent in the County Victoria for the ROYAL SEWING MACHINE. Remember the place, South Side Kent Street at the sign of the Plow.

THE "CHAMPION" RECORD
FOR 1877.
Over Thirty-Five Thousand Machines Sold
NO BREAKAGES—No vexatious delays in gathering the crops—NO DAMAGED while waiting for repairs—No telegraphing for repairs—NO REPAIRS TO BUY—No express charges to pay—Easily adjusted to all kinds and conditions of grass or grain—A CHILD CAN MANAGE IT—LIGHT IN DRAUGHT—A PERFECT MOWER—THE BEST REAPER—The most simple and durable of all Harvesters—The best & cheapest machine in the market
PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED.
FOR 1878.
Forty Thousand Machines are being built.
Steel frames being substituted for Wrought Iron Frames.
Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast Iron.
Only Five Pieces of Cast Iron in Combined Machines.
(Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds.)
Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.
The result is that the "Champion" will be the lightest in weight and draught machine in the market, at the same time equally as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those built in 1877. The manufacturers are determined that they shall excel in every particular all other machines offered, regardless of first costs, and therefore taken this UNPRECEDENTED STAND IN ADVANCE OF ALL COMPETITORS in the manufacture of Harvesting Machines.
For further particulars address
Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,
1091-3m OSHAWA, ONTARIO.