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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parties desiring to have Advertisements inserted in the Victoria Warder, should send in the copy early in the week, if they want it to appear that week. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, viz:—[illegible]

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] will be supplied to subscribers at the rate of $1.00 per annum in advance; $1.25 if not paid within three months, and $1.50 if not paid within six months. Subscribers [illegible] the County are expected to pay their dues in advance.

The Victoria Warder

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

THE SITUATION.

The most effect of the session of Parliament which came to a conclusion last week will not prove of much benefit to the Reform party, on the contrary it will be found to its disadvantage. So far as practical legislation is concerned there was little or none, some of what there was thrown out by the Senate, some lost or not called for, and some of it was slaughtered by the Government itself at the last moment. A very good proof that it was of no need or moment, and had only been proposed for the sake of making a show. Mr. Mackenzie has only made the best of his an honest majority, and, when he says he can do that any man, or a woman, should be voted down, knows it wont without any regard to the certainty or the necessity for the division. Notwithstanding the per[illegible] of the Government to honor the National Policy of the Opposition only officially, that policy gained kudos in the House, so much so indeed, that one of the Government organs was forced to speak out in the hope of frightening back two or three independent "Reformers" in the House, whom the organ refer to as "Nos." who had deserted their party. Five years to show the feeling that is being created in favor of Sir John Macdonald's National policy not only in the country but in the House. Among other things, Mr. Mackenzie was badly shaken up in the matter of the Canada Pacific railway, the expenditure on which has not only been of the most reckless but of the most corrupt character. So confident was the Senate of the fact of Mr. Mackenzie having party ends more in view than the general good of the country, that it threw out the bill relating to the Pembina branch. But the most reprehensible feature of the session was the bringing down of supplementary estimates to the amount of almost two millions of dollars at the very legend of the session, and after the Ministerial press had lured itself out praising about the economy and frugality of the Government. The day of retribution, however, is not far off, and if Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues are getting rid of the public funds with more than usual prodigality it is because they know their lease of office is brief and that they may as well make the best use of their time possible, both for themselves and their political friends and relations.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT

Is no more than likely that the Fenian excitement which has broken out in a somewhat mild form has been started by the leaders of the Fenian organization with a view to extracting the subscriptions in a more lively manner from the pockets of the simple minded people who believe that Ireland is being groan down under the despotic heel of England and that all that is necessary to be done is for a few adventurers to take passage for Erin and enter into possession of the island. Nobody denies that Ireland has been ill used (but it must always be kept in mind that the same Government which ill used Ireland ill used England and put unjust burdens upon Scotland. We hear a good deal now and then from some professed Irish patriot to the effect that Ireland has suffered seven centuries of oppression. But even if that were so what of it? The Government of England to-day is not the Government of a century ago, or two centuries ago. It cannot be held responsible for what was done years before any of its members saw the light of day. Everybody knows that Ireland has had its misfortunes, its famines, and its misery. But everybody also knows that every country is subject to those things, and that no Government can prevent them. We think it will be readily admitted that the British Government is doing all it can to better the condition of the Irish people and to promote the prosperity of the country. The Land Act brought in by Gladstone's Administration has done much towards relieving the distress of the tenantry, for it provides that after a certain number of years of occupancy the tenant shall have a lien on the land; while we suppose nobody will say that the people of England or Scotland are in the enjoyment of any rights, or privileges, or liberties, which are not enjoyed by the people of Ireland. Ireland, we are told, is not permitted to enjoy self government. But neither is Scotland; nor yet, for that matter, is England. There is one Government for the whole Empire, and Ireland has its representatives there just as England and Scotland have theirs. But, it is said, England and Scotland make the laws by which Ireland is governed. Very true, but does not Ireland help to make the laws for England and Scotland?

Leaving aside the question of Irish wrongs and grievances, and we must confess that we are in some doubt as to what these are, how in the name of all that is sensible can these grievances be redressed by making an attack on Canada? We all remember the blood that was spilled and the bad feeling that was engendered between the people of Canada and our neighbors in the States on account of the Fenian raids of some few years ago. It was felt that the United States had not acted fairly towards a friendly country by allowing enemies of the Empire of which that country was a part to drill and organize and move a body of men across the frontier without taking the measures provided for by international treaties to prevent these things being done. It was only by the exertions of our own Government that these filibustering rascals were driven back. But the question arises whether it is fair that our country should be put to so much trouble, expense and annoyance when all these things could be avoided by the prompt action of the Government of the country within whose boundaries the preparations for an attack were being made. If there should really be anything in the budget of rumors about a probable Fenian attack which the daily papers bring, it is to be hoped that our neighbors will show a greater desire to abide by the provisions of the Washington Treaty than they have yet shown in other matters, and that they will promptly suppress any movement of hostile men in this direction, as it is their bounden duty to do. However, in any case, we have always the consolation that our own people are ready for any such emergency, and that our young men never hesitate to take up arms and go to the front when the protection of their country demands it. It is true that the present Government has not shown much liberality in the treatment of the volunteer force, and has done many things to drive young men out of the service, but even that will not prevent the loyal and sinew of the country from doing their duty when the evil day arrives.

THE EFFECT OF BLAKE'S BILL

This feeling appears to be general that Mr. Blake's bill for the suppression of lawlessness will prove a failure. That it is unjust to the Orangemen to prevent them from parading in Montreal by refusing them the protection of the authorities and threatening to imprison them if they carry arms for their own protection is so plain a fact that even fat witted Grit journalists ought to be able to recognize and appreciate it. There would of course be no necessity for Orangemen carrying arms in the Catholic city of Montreal if they had the protection that the law guarantees them. The difficulty will hardly be obviated by taking away from the Orangemen who take part in the procession their only means of protection and placing them at the mercy of a mob. Nobody but must deplore the necessity that seems to have existed, in the eyes of Mr. Blake, for a bill of the kind he brought in, and which the Government should have brought in itself in the first place if it wished to grapple with a crying evil. But as we have have said before when speaking on this subject, it is quite evident that the fair and proper way is to protect all public processions by the strong arm of the law and then there would be no need of any such measure as a bill for the suppression of lawlessness. If Mr. Blake had dealt with the cause, instead of with one of the resultant consequences of the cause, it would have been much more sensible. Now that the law has been passed, however, it will be interesting to note its effects. That the Orangemen are determined to walk in Montreal is evident, and that if they walk they will have to rely on themselves for their own protection is equally plain. The result will be, therefore, that while the mob, moving in and out of the houses lying along the route of procession, will be able to carry as many firearms as they please without detection, the Orangemen will run all the risk, in the first place of attack, and in the second of arrest for breaking the law in resisting the attack. That this is unfair to the Orangemen even those who have no sympathy with Orangeism will frankly admit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Cornwall, a prominent Catholic of North Middlesex, has been nominated to contest the Riding in the Conservative interest for the Commons. The *Irish Canadian* will have to score again.

Respecting the general elections much diversity of opinion exists. In Montreal, it is thought that they will be delayed until the fall, as no decision regarding the time appears to have been come to before prorogation. Whether they are close at hand or some distance off, is behooves our friends to be prepared for either contingency.

A cablegram to the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal, relative to the burning of the Sardinian, states that all the cabin passengers are safe, that two of the crew were killed, and several of the steerage passengers hurt. The vessel, which was scuttled, and sank in thirty feet of water has been raised.

The average local Grit is just now assuming as much importance as a mother with her first baby, or a hen with a solitary chicken. The cause for the apparently serious looks on the faces of the local magnates of the "party" is obvious. The Premier is expected on the 20th of the present month, and much cleaning up of tarnish and brass is taking place in consequence.

Simultaneously with the rumor of a threatened Fenian invasion comes the announcement that the Hon. A. Mackenzie will shortly make his appearance on the public platform in Lindsay. The coincidence may appear somewhat singular, yet after all it is not any more strange than the advent to office of the Mackenzie Administration and the contemporaneous arrival of the Colorado beetle. Of the two pests, the potato bug has done the least injury to the country.

The Toronto *Leader* takes the *Globe* to task, for its version of the reception to Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper on Saturday last, in the following style:—"We learn from the organ of the Radical party that the demonstration on Saturday in honour of Sir John Macdonald was a "fiasco." We have no doubt that the statesman named is quite willing to be made the subject of a few more such fiascos. But at the same time we may remark that it would in no degree be amiss, if the Reform Association endeavored to get up a "fiasco" in honour of the Premier. We venture to say that such an effort would be not a little amusing. Of course it may yet be in the memory of some that an attempt was made in that direction once with what success is a matter of notoriety."

An attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany was made at Berlin on Saturday afternoon, a man firing a revolver at him as he was returning from a drive. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, as well as a man who attempted to rescue him from the hands of the crowd. At the examination of the prisoners, the man who fired the shot was proved to be a socialistic leader, but he denied any attempt to shoot the Emperor, declaring he intended in consequence of his poverty to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. The other prisoner, who was at first supposed to have been an accomplice, was proved innocent and liberated. The Emperor has received congratulatory telegrams on his escape from all the European Sovereigns, and the populace have made the occasion one for the display of enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

SPEECH OF ARTHUR McQUADE, M.P., ON THE TARIFF.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. McQuade, M.P., on "The tariff," which we reproduce from the official debates of the House of Commons of the 2nd April last:

Mr. McQuade said he was glad to observe that hon. gentlemen opposite were, one by one, taking the right steps for the protection of the interests of farmers. He represented a farming constituency, and he wished it to be understood by the House that he was only sorry that the hon. gentleman had not gone a little further into the matter than merely to ask for protection on wheat and flour. These concerned only a very small part of the interests of the farmers which required protection. He had taken the trouble to look over some figures regarding the loss that our agriculturists sustained in this Dominion. He found that in 1877, on barley alone, which was one of the great products on which they made money in the West, they lost very heavily. The imports of American barley alone amounted to 898,498 bushels, which came in duty free, and which, if it was charged the same duty that the Americans charged us, 15c. per bushel, would furnish the amount of $35,989.90 to the country, which was now lost. These were facts which the House could not deny. He also found that we imported of American oats 1,097,708 bushels, free of duty, which, if charged 10c. per bushel, duty, as the Americans charged us, would give $109,770.60. We imported of peas and beans 8,049 bushels, which at 20c. "ad valorem," would give $1,608.40; of rye 65,414 bushels, which at 15c. a bushel would give $9,812.10; of corn 8,360,089 bushels, which at 10c. per bushel, duty, would give $836,008.90; and of wheat 1,560,027 bushels, which at 20c. per bushel, the American duty on our grain, would give $312,405.40; the sum total of loss to our agriculturists on the grain imported into Canada, in 1877, was $1,980,384.80, and still, the hon. the First Minister stated that the farmers wanted no protection, and that they could take care of themselves. If the farmers never had any care taken of them until the hon. the First Minister undertook the duty, he thought that they would be hard up. The hon. gentleman said that the farmers were well off. This was the case; but he claimed that this was wholly due to the laborious industry of the agriculturists. They did not go into bankruptcy to become prosperous, but they became rich by hard work; and this Government was trying to grind them down and keep them under, but he hoped that the day was not far distant when there would be a change. He found that the exports of the grain from the Dominion to the United States were as follows: of barley, 6,349,088 bushels, on which, at 15c. per bushel, which every man in the House in his heart and conscience knew was the first thing taken out of the price of their grain, $952,363.20 were paid in duty; of beans, 118,931 bushels, on which, at 20 per cent., 23,786 were paid in duty, occasioning a loss to that amount to our agriculturists; of corn we did not export very much, but on this, a duty was charged by the Americans. We exported 405 bushels, and the loss was $40.50; of oats we exported 72,872 bushels, which, at 10 per cent., occasioned a loss of $7,287.80 in duty; of peas, 4,704,730 bushels, which, at 20 per cent. "ad valorem," represented a loss of $75,955.20 in duty; of rye, 96,185 bushels, occasioning a loss in duty of $14,359.75; of wheat, 748,946 bushels, which, at 20c. a bushel, represented a loss of $29,789.20. He found the total amount we had lost in the export of grain during 1877 was $1,127,449. These were facts that could not be refuted. With the permission of the House he would give the return as to the live stock imported into and exported from this country. He found that the duty which the present Government charged the Americans was only half the amount which the latter charged Canadian exporters of live stock. He found that there had been imported from the United States 8,055 head of horned cattle of the value of $221,305, while the duty amounted to $22,130.90. He found also that the number of horses imported was 1,428 head, the value of which amounted to $76,700, and the duty to $7,670. The Minister of the Interior made great fun last summer in a speech which he delivered, as to the number of sheep imported into this country, and stated that only three sheep were import d into the Province of Ontario in 1876, which was true. But the hon. Minister should have told the record of innocent farmers whom he was addressing the whole truth. The fact was that the number of sheep imported into the Dominion in 1876 was over 11,000. This year 11,017 head of sheep, worth $91,617, were imported, the duty thereon being $9,161.70. The number of swine imported was 13,009, their value $161,097, and the duty paid for them amounted to $16,109.70. The total amount of duty charged on these imports that year was $60,071.40, while by following the tariff of the United States Government it might have reached $100,160.00. Still it was said that the farmers did not want Protection. The "ad valorem" duty charged by the Americans upon live stock imported into that country was 20 per cent. Every one knew that Canada charged 10 per cent. During the last fiscal year, of the value of live stock, there were imported into the United States, and of that sum $135,666.40 was given up by the farmers of this country to pay the duty charged by the United States Government. Of horned cattle, 13,851 had been exported, their total value being $266,217, while the loss to the seller amounted to $53,666.40. He found that we exported 1,944 head of swine of the value of $11,376, the duty being $2,275.20. Of sheep, 108,820 were exported; the value of these amounted to $536,048, and the loss to the seller, in consequence of the duty charged, $107,209.60. About $200,961, or one-fifth of the total exports of live stock to Canada, therefore, was lost to the seller, and yet the First Minister of the Crown said the farmers could take care of themselves. The hon. the First Minister was very liberal, in the way of distributing our steel rails. A plan was on foot for building a railroad in the county which he (Mr. McQuade) came from, and the seconder of the resolution was a director of that road. He hoped, therefore, that the First Minister would consent to give some rails for the purpose of pushing that road ahead. He said he understood the First Minister and some more of the faithful were coming to the county he represented with the intention of making a "big push," and, as the hon. the First Minister had been so liberal in giving and lending iron or steel rails to the hon. member for Queen's, N.B., (Mr. Ferris), he thought he might send some rails to finish the extension of the Midland Railway. This reminded him that no less a sum than $3,000 was said to have been paid for the storage of some rails intended for the railroads of British Columbia—for storage in the open air. That was economy with a vengeance. Another matter to which he would like to refer was the Emigration Department. One hon. gentleman said it was cruel to bring people into this country and leave them to the mercy of their neighbours. He (Mr. McQuade) thought it would be better for the Government to devote the money they had spent in this way to the transport of farmers' sons to Manitoba, where there was a great tract of land, and encourage them to settle there. It would be much wiser for the Government to give farmers' sons, or immigrants, a year's provisions and a cow, as had been done in the old times in the township in which he lived, and those men were now prosperous and good settlers. Many of those immigrants who had been brought out, and left without employment or means of living, had been a burden upon the neighbours where they were left; others, who had means, had either returned home or gone to the United States, and had given Canada a bad name. Even in this city of Ottawa, he could see hundreds of men struggling for employment, and unable to get it. Why, then, had the Government, in 1876, gone to the expense of bringing a great number of emigrants from France, and then was forced to send them home again at an expense of $5,000? Who paid those expenses? The farmers, as a rule, and the sooner a stop was put to this useless emigration the better. He hoped a hearty vote would be given for this resolution, and that other hon. gentlemen would bring forward something else of the same kind. With respect to the Goderich Harbour job, he was satisfied that $30,000 had been lost to the country through the bad management of the First Minister, who had refused to give the contract to the lowest tenderer, and the only excuse he could give for doing so was that he had offered to do the work too cheap, and that he was a farmer. Still, he had a letter from the hon. member for South Bruce, saying that Mr. Moore, who got the contract, was his friend. Where were the men who had taken office to govern and save the country? Year after year he was astonished to find they had left, and it appeared just as soon as they could get office they looked after themselves, and left the ship of State to sink or swim. The Hon. Mr. Simpson, when going around electioneering, had said that he did not buy voters with money, but had mesmerized them; and it appeared the right hon. member for Kingston was mesmerizing a good many of the Government supporters with his new policy, and he hoped they would soon all be mesmerized and the country with them.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

OTTAWA, May 11, 1878.

The Parliament that came to an end yesterday, cannot be said to have accomplished any great good, and may be said to have accomplished much harm; for supporters of the Administration have been dragged through an endless ordeal of legislerdemain; they have, session after session, put upon record votes the very reverse of pledges made their constituents; they have manifested an almost pitiable disregard of the nation's interests; they have entered into corrupt bargains with the Government, have received contracts contrary to the spirits of the statutes and have been presided over by a Speaker who received a $20,000 contract from the Administration of the day. All the promises made by those who carried the country in 1874, have been broken; public expenditures have been increased; contracts awarded without parliamentary sanction and in some cases without an Order-in-Council; departmental employees have increased; an open alliance has been formed between Federal and Provincial Governments; immense sums have been squandered on favorites; whitewash ing committees have taken up valuable time that should have been given to studying the wants and requirements of trade and commerce during a period of depression; taxation was increased; the public debt was increased and the present session, just closed, was significant of one thing only that the Government thought of nothing, cared for nothing save maintaining their hold upon the Treasury benches. Much of the legislation introduced, was, beyond doubt, inspired by speculators and political rings, was instigated for the purpose of assisting Government supporters, and promoting the success of the Government, when appealing to the electorate. For instance, take two bills "The Pembina Branch lease" and Mr. Mills' Northwest Colonization and Railway Scheme. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, these measures were proposed with a view towards assisting certain interested parties—some having seats in Parliament, others having influence in various constituencies, others having money that could be commanded by their friends should the political contest require it. I do not hesitate to say that the proposed lease of the Pembina Branch to an American line, was a huge political scheme, and that had speculators secured the virtual control of this line for twenty-one years, that the Pacific Railway proper would have been delayed, year after year, that companies would have been formed, by Americans and certain members of Parliament, under Mr. Mills' Railway and Colonization Bill, and a monopoly greater than that of the Hudson Bay Company, would within a few years, have owned or controlled the whole of the Northwest lands. What such a result would have brought about, men of common sense will at once comprehend. The Government, then, deliberately went to work—after the country had paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to partially purchase the Hudson Bay Company's interests—to create another and greater monopoly—because foreigners, responsible to no one, or to no Government, would have secured a foothold from which they never could have been driven. For this reason I rejoice that the Senate wisely made such amendments as to defeat the object of a ring, and thus saved the nation from being ruined by a host of speculators and political parasites, who aimed at nothing short of controlling the Government, and obtaining just such legislation as put money into their pockets. The one significant fact is, that Mr. Donald A. Smith, the member for Selkirk, voted against the scheme in toto, thus showing that he cared more for his constituents than for the interests of the speculators, who had secured power to grant him the right to do so. Last session, it will be remembered, that on prorogation day the Speaker took the chair purposely so late that it was impossible that the report of the Anglin committee could be read or acted upon. So it was, yesterday. Mr. Smith arose in his place, about fifteen or twenty minutes to three, on a question of privilege, and at once violently attacked Sir John Macdonald—who attempted to reply, but was put down by the screams and roars of "order" from Messrs. Colin McDougall, Ross of Prince Edward, Gaudge of Hants, Hagar of Prescott, and several others. Mr. Smith denied that he ever promised to support Sir John's Government through the stormy session of 1873; denied that he had ever asked a favour of the Conservative Government, and proceeded to personally taunt the member for Kingston—the bitterness and acrimony of his remarks increasing when several Opposition members called out "Pembina Branch!!!" Dr. Tupper, during a temporary calm, asked Mr. Smith to allow him five minutes, and he would prove the utter falsity of statements made, and at the same time characterized the conduct of the member for Selkirk as "mean, cowardly and treacherous," in thus alluding to alleged private conferences with the Ministers of 1873, and purposely falsifying the record. At this juncture the cries of "order" drowned Dr. Tupper's voice; Sir John again appealed to be heard—but the Government chain-gang was desperate, screaming, howling and entirely drowning the Opposition leader's voice. The member for Selkirk kept the floor, talking against time, and the Speaker looked at his watch; singularly enough, the Premier was absent—and the entire affair was evidently preconcerted, the design being to keep Sir John from answering. The leader of the Opposition and the member for Cumberland, were much aggravated by this evident unfairness, for they were denied an opportunity of saying one word in defence, or of proving that Mr. Donald A. Smith had deliberately spoken what was false. Dr. Tupper managed to state that Mr. Smith had asked one important favor in consideration for his support—namely, to be made a Privy Councillor! At this announcement, the Government supporters again brought brute force to bear, and in the midst of the disturbance, the Usher of the Black Rod appeared and the Speaker left the chair. The member for Selkirk advanced to the end of the clerk's table and cried, "Sir John is the d—dest liar in Canada," and immediately further complications ensued—Mr. John Rochester advancing between Sir John and Mr. Smith, and saying—"How dare you call Sir John a liar, you, who would remain in the cesspool of a Fort and permit the unfortunate Thomas Scott to be murdered—I say you are unworthy of sitting in Parliament; you are a coward, for none but a coward would attempt to lie away the character of Sir John Macdonald." Mr. Smith's friends then hurried him from the scene, and the members adjourned to the Senate Chamber. The Government majority had closed the lips, or at least stifled the voices, of both Sir John and Dr. Tupper, when they desired, in a parliamentary way, to reply to Mr. Smith, and that majority stands responsible for the unfortunate scene that signalized the closing of the third Parliament since confederation. As to Mr. Smith's allegations, that he never asked a favour of a Conservative Government, it is well known that the first thing he asked was that he should receive $600 as a sessional allowance, although only present two or three days; again he quarrelled with Sir John Macdonald, because that gentleman refused to hand over $3,000 of a claim put in by the member for Selkirk, unless he proved that the money had really been paid out by him; again he asked to be taken into the Cabinet, and as to his denial that he ever promised to support Sir John, in 1873, I have only to say, that early in the month of October of that year, Sir John telegraphed Mr. Smith, "I desire all my friends to be here by the 20th," and Mr. Smith replied, "I regret I cannot be with you by the 20th, but will certainly be with you on the 23rd," and yet, Donald A. Smith now denies that he ever gave Sir John Macdonald reason to believe that he would come to Ottawa on the 23rd of October, and support him! Well, Mr. Donald A. Smith got his $3,000 from the present Government, the Kitson line has received very large contracts for carrying railway and other supplies, the Pembina Branch scheme was to be the crowning proof of the Government's appreciation of Donald A. Smith's infidelity to the Conservative party, and his fidelity to the pseudo Liberals now directing the nation's destinies. Thus the third Parliament was conceived in impurity, its career, session after session, has been marked by chicanery, demagogueism and incapacity; the leader of the Government has been powerless to stop the avalanche of nepotism, self-interest and corruption; speculators, in and out of the House of Commons, have controlled legislation and the country has reason to feel grateful that the life of the Parliament is at an end, and that the people have now to decide whether they desire the rule of party for party's sake, or the rule of party for the advancement of the progress, interests and welfare of the commonwealth.

BARAC.

THE SARDINIAN.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The Messrs. Allan have received the following cable:

"Sardinian spare coals exploded in Moville harbour. The ship took fire and was run ashore, scuttled and sunk in thirty feet of water. Several steerage passengers were injured. All the cabin passengers are safe. Two of the crew were killed. An attempt will be made to float the ship next week. The Peruvian sails from Liverpool on Sunday to embark the Sardinian's mails and passengers.

LONDON, May 11.—Several of the steerage passengers on the Sardinian were burned about the head and face, and some had their arms and legs broken. The agents of the line have no particulars. Three of the injured are reported hopeless. Two bodies of the crew have been recovered. Some passengers are reported missing. Among the passengers are forty orphan children destined for domestic service in America. The fire brigade from Derry went to the vessel but their efforts were unavailing. An attempt was made to beach her on McKinney's bank, but she was finally scuttled, and filled and sank in five fathoms of water.

All the saloon passengers are safe. Four persons, steerage passengers or members of the crew, are missing.

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

MONTREAL, May 14.—In the City Council yesterday, it was resolved that a petition be presented to the Provincial Government to pass a law prohibiting all party processions in the streets of this city. This motion was almost unanimously passed, and there is a feeling of relief in the city to-day, as it is generally believed the Provincial Legislature will pass the measures asked for.

A CHARMED LIFE.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 14.—The powder mill of Miller & Bro., Sumneytown, blew up this morning. Wm. Swartley, twenty years of age, son of the foreman, is said to have been blown 300 feet and not killed.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for

CARDEN AND DALTON

will be held at

Andrew Wylie's, Lot No. 7, 8th Concession of Carden, on

Monday, the 27th day of May,

1878, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN WALSH,
Township Clerk.

Kinmount, May 14, 1878.—1104-1.

CHANCERY SALE OF

VALUABLE FARM

IN

MARIPOSA.

Pursuant to the decree in re King, Cameron vs King, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY, ON

SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY JUNE

A. D. 1878, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable property in one parcel.

The South half of Lot No. 8, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Mariposa, 100 acres more or less, excepting half an acre at the south-east corner reserved.

There are about 90 acres cleared and under cultivation. Good new frame house with stone cellar and kitchen and woodshed attached; large frame barn and stable and roothouse underneath. Farm is well fenced and well watered. There is an orchard on the land and the soil is good clay loam. The property is about three miles from Little Britain, and about five miles from three railway station, and less than a mile from a good school.

TERMS:

One-tenth down, sufficient to make therewith $4,500 in one month from day of sale, without interest, and the balance to be secured by mortgage upon the land with interest upon the unpaid principal, payable yearly, at seven per cent. at the end of seven years.

The land will be sold subject to the lease now thereon, which expires on the 1st October, 1885, at a rental of $400 per year, payable half yearly, or the purchaser on paying $400 in addition to his purchase money can obtain a surrender of the lease, taking effect on 1st October next with leave to plough after harvest.

There is a mortgage on the property of $1,500, which can remain as part of cash payment until 1st March, 1881. Interest to be paid yearly at 8 per cent.

There will be a reserved bid. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had from Messrs. Hudspeth & Woodward, Messrs. Ketchum & McDonnell, and Messrs. McIntyre & Whiteside, Lindsay; John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., Toronto, and W. L. Ebbels, Esq., Port Perry.

Dated 22nd April, 1878.

Signed,

W. W. DRAN,
Master.

HUDSPETH & WOODWARD,
1105-4 Vendor's solicitors.

NEW GOODS

Just received by

EDMUND GREGORY,

Corner Kent & William Sts.

LINDSAY.

HOLMAN'S STOMACH PAD FOR DYSPEPSIA.

EMPRESS RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM.

COURT PLASTER—BLACK, WHITE AND FLESH COLOR.

SMELLING BOTTLES A CHOICE VARIETY.

TOILET POWDERS.

FINE SPONGES.

GLASS PRISMS, AN ORNAMENTAL OPTICAL TOY.

THERMOMETERS.

CAMPHOR.

BABY SOAP.

POROUS PLASTERS.

DRILL SHED, LINDSAY.

23rd AND 24th OF MAY, 1878.

The magnificent Cantata, entitled

THE HAY-MAKERS,

will be rendered by

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

In appropriate costume, on the above dates, in Lindsay, under the direction of

PROF. C. W. TANNEY

and the auspices of the

LINDSAY LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS.

The ladies and gentlemen will be dressed in picturesque costume, equipped with scythes, rakes and forks, and go through the form of cutting and curing hay, introducing many amusing incidents connected with the operation, finishing in the hay field, coming in contact with wasp's nest, the approaching thunder storm, the hurry and bustle of getting in the cured hay; all appropriately set to music by the noted musician, Geo. F. Root, making it one of the most interesting and enjoyable entertainments ever offered in this section of the country.

The Drill Shed has been comfortably seated to accommodate 2,500 spectators, and a mammoth stage erected, so as to secure the rendition of the cantata with all the necessary effect. The entertainment will commence each evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS, 25c, Each; Reserved Seats, 50c., which can be secured at R. S. Potter's Bookstore, where a plan of the Drill Shed can be seen at any time. Mr. Porter's store will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., on the 24th, for the convenience of parties from a distance desirous of procuring reserved seat tickets.

Grand Oddfellows' Parade in Full Regalia on the Queen's Birthday.

The Oddfellows of Toronto, Whitby, Oshawa, Brooklin, Port Perry, Cannington, Uxbridge, Sunderland, Woodville, Manilla, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro and Lindsay, marshalled by Major O'Donovan, of Whitby, will form in procession at 6:30 p.m., headed by three splendid Brass Bands, and escort the most worshipful, the Grand Master of Ontario, Dr. Ch. T. Campbell, of London, and Grand Representative of the Supreme Grand Lodge, through the principal streets to the Drill Shed. Encampment members will appear in uniform.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—S. A. McMurtry, Dr. E. A. Herriman, C. D. Barr, D. J. McIntyre, John Shaw, D. Ray, E. H. Brennan, J. Neelands.

P. S. MARTIN, Chairman. J. CAMERON, Secretary.

F. C. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PHOTOGRAPHS

$1.00 PER DOZEN.

PICTURES

Copied and enlarged to any size very cheap.

FRAMES.—

Picture Frames the cheapest in town at

GOURLEY'S PHOTO GALLERY,

1045 Corner Lindsay and Ridout Sts.

FENELON COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the

Township of Fenelon

for the year 1878, will be held in the

Temperance Hall, Cameron,

on

Monday, the 27th May, 1878,

at 10 o'clock a. m. All parties interested will please govern themselves accordingly.

H. J. LYTLE,
Clerk.

Cameron, May 8, 1878.—1104-1.

COURT OF REVISION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of LAXTON, DIGBY and LONGFORD, for the year 1878, will be held at Head Lake School House, in the Township of Laxton

On Saturday, the 25th day of May,

next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

DANIEL STAPLE,
Township Clerk.

Laxton, 25th April, 1878.—1101-4.

NOTICE.—All persons having guns at L. Robinson & Son's, William St., for repairs will please call and take them away as we are going to leave Lindsay soon.

L. ROBINSON.

1106-3

Do You Want to Increase Your Trade, or Build Up a New Business?

IT PAYS

To let people know what you have to sell. How than can be done at the least cost is worth asking about.

Newspapers reach more people at a less expense than any other means of communication. Hence an advertisement that can be given the most circulation for the money in good papers is the surest way to develop your business.

To try for such

A REWARD

send for a copy of our Standard List and learn what an immense Circulation you can get for a small sum.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

N. B.—On every order for this List we will give you over Half a Million Circulation in other papers without charge.

PIANOS Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs, $35. Organs 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, sent free. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

I CURE FITS!!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the diseases of *Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness* a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not receiving a cure from me. Send to my address for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake Damask, assorted in 25 styles, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, etc., no two alike, with name, 10c. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

25 styles of Illustrated Fun Cards 10c., or 10 Chromo Cards Plain, with name, 10c. J. B. Hunter, Nassau, N. Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Maine.

INSURE YOUR FARM PROPERTY in the old

Agricultural of London,

the safest and best.

Queen	Agricultural	Liverpool & London & Globe	Phœnix	Royal Canadian	Commercial Union	Anchor	Liverpool, London & Globe
1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
166,328	166,328	166,328	166,328	166,328	166,328	166,328	166,328
2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328	2,291,328
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
291,328	291,328	291,328	291,328	291,328	291,328	291,328	291,328

The Effects in 1877 from the Great Fire in the Suburbs of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, Montreal