

The Port Hope Times

AND COUNTY OF DURHAM BRITISH CANADIAN.

J. E. TRAYES, Editor and Proprietor.

"A Free and United People, Cherishing British Connection."

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PORT HOPE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1882.

NUMBER 24.

ROUSING MEETING

BETHANY CONSERVATIVES ENTHUSIASTIC FOR COL. WILLIAMS.

Col. Williams' meeting at Bethany was a most enthusiastic gathering for the Conservative candidate. The meeting was opened by the appointment of Mr. Thomas O'Brien Chairman, and upon assuming the chair, he particularly requested that fair and full discussion should be given to both sides. He called on Col. Williams as the first speaker.

Col. Williams, on coming forward, was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. He said he was pleased to meet that section of the Bethany people, whose home might be said to be Bethany. He was glad to meet so many old friends, and particularly on such an occasion as this. The audience he was addressing would remember the pretensions of Mr. Mackenzie's government in 1878, when he had the honor first to ask for their suffrage for the House of Commons. The Reformers were then posed as the particular perils. It was well known how the Reform party got into power in 1873. It was by a false and malicious cry against Sir John Macdonald. They succeeded, and for five years they had the direction of the affairs of the Dominion. Plank by plank, their platform disappeared, and a dark and lasting depression set in, which held out, growing worse year by year until the final collapse, brought about by Sir John Macdonald's persistent advocacy of a Protective Policy. In 1878, the issue before the people was Sir John Macdonald's proposed National Policy as against the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's government, which had proved a disastrous one. Mr. Mackenzie had given our markets to our neighbors across the lines, whereas Sir John Macdonald desired and asked that our markets should be kept for our own people without undue competition. The issues to be decided on the 20th of June must, to a great extent, be the same, for the National Policy is one of vital importance to the whole Dominion. The Opposition have no policy; they are endeavoring by false cries and empty promises to deceive the electors, but they will fail in their efforts, or the speaker mistook his audience.

Parliament had dissolved a year before its time had expired, but why? Sir John Macdonald, patriot as he is, appeals to the country now, that there may be no doubt of what the Policy of the Government will be for some time. Every one knows how the times have changed—capitalists are anxious to ascertain if this Protective Policy is likely to remain in force for any length of time. A very large amount of English capital is being secured, ready to be invested in industrial enterprises in Canada just as soon as it is definitely settled that the present Government are sustained by the people in fostering our native industries. This is the great object of Sir John Macdonald in appealing to the country at the present time. If those who are waiting to invest their money in industry in this country can be convinced that the policy of the Government is sustained—and the result of this election will decide that question—many new industries will see a beginning on our shores, and old ones will be greatly stimulated. This is a very important question, and one the electors should give their attention to. The speaker wished particularly to impress this matter on the attention of his audience, as he did not expect Opposition speakers to dwell much on the subject, if they touched it at all. In regard to the Re-distribution of Seats Bill—or as the Opposition delighted to call it, the Gerry-mandering Bill—with every new census taken, Ontario was entitled to a certain additional number of members, as her population increased. By the census recently taken, Ontario was entitled to four additional seats. It was a difficult matter to provide these seats without disturbing a great many constituencies, but Sir John must be credited with having wiped out two known to be strongly Conservative—Niagara and Cornwall. Of course, the Opposition found fault with the new arrangement, but they would do so under any circumstances. The people of the country know well the fault-finding spirit of the opponents of the Government. The people also know that during the Mackenzie-Blake period, gloom and despair reigned throughout the country. They raised their tariff from 15 to 17 per cent, but this failed to provide for their expenses. They had to admit they were "floundering on the wheel," unable to meet the demands made on them, and totally unable to do the country out of the slough of despond and despair their incapacity had engulfed them in. Sir John Macdonald accepted of this, having to face \$7,500,000 of a deficit, caused by his predecessors, but through his wise statesmanship and the efficiency of his management, he had amassed a surplus amounting to \$11,500,000. In 1878, Reformers claimed that Sir John's policy would ruin the trade of Canada with Great Britain, but it had not, as was shown by the trade returns. In 1876-77, the trade with Great Britain amounted to thirty-nine millions of dollars, and with the United States to fifty-nine millions of dollars. Under the National Policy the trade with the mother country had only slightly diminished, whereas there had been a great falling off in our imports from the United States. The prosperity of the country was so great under the policy of the present Government that it was found that the duty on tea and coffee, which realized a sum of \$1,500,000, could be dispensed with, and in order to do the best for the people, this duty had been removed. The late times justified this course, and the Government was entitled to credit for it. 25,000 men now found profitable employment in Canada than had previously. Cotton and other industrial factories are being built—mechanical interests are being improved, and the Government had placed a duty on such goods as we can manufacture ourselves without enhancing the price to the consumer. The National Policy is the real issue before the electors, shirk it as the Opposition might. They may raise such side issues as the Boundary Award, the Disallowance of the Strains Bills, etc., etc., but

the people of this country will not be blinded to what is really essential and important. In endeavoring to raise the cry of Provincial Rights they forget how strenuously the late Hon. George Brown advocated the right of the Dominion Government to retain the power of disallowing such legislation as that referred to in the interest of the individual and the Dominion. Referring to the Re-distribution of Seats Bill, Col. Williams assured his audience that many Conservatives in the House were strongly opposed to it. The Government had honestly endeavored to arrange matters so that every constituency would have as nearly as possible a population of 22,000, and whatever fact might be a drawback for the performance of certain duties in the way of cultivation of \$1.25 per acre, while the Government lands were free to all desiring to settle upon them. From the outcry of Mr. Blake and his followers it might be surmised the Railway had gobbled up the whole of the lands of the North-west, but every well informed man knew the Government had retained to itself every alternate block. The Government policy was a wise one, as it secured the settlement of the whole territory. Complaint had been made against Colonization Companies, but after the conditions the land was granted them there was no chance of their holding much back for speculative purposes; instead of that, it rather made it their interest to have settlers upon them as quickly as possible. Col. Williams proceeded to say that he had been accused of having procured 40,000 acres of land for himself. He gave the statement an unqualified denial. He had neither procured, nor had he endeavored to procure, land for himself, but he had secured a tract of land, to be used as a cattle ranch, for Mr. James Ekins, a dealer in cattle, well known to most of his hearers. He had also been accused of having secured for himself the appointment of commander of the Wilmshurst team, and—all its conclusions. The position was purely an honorary one, not coming from the Government, but from the Dominion Rifle Association, and the emoluments did not cover one-fourth of his actual expenditure. He had likewise been accused of having neglected the interests of Port Hope, but he was glad to say up to the present time he had secured more for the town than had even been asked for. That was a gratifying circumstance to him, but not to his opponents. Col. Williams then contrasted the Pacific Railway policy of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Sir John Macdonald, showing that the sums had been saved to the Dominion by the great chief—Sir John Macdonald. He felt assured the North-west would be settled by the best people of the old world, and a permanent market would be established for all Ontario could manufacture. In conclusion, he thanked the people of Manvers for their kind treatment. Never in his life had he been so hospitably entertained as he had been in his canvass on this occasion. He had been slandered and maligned, but his friends in Manvers knew him better than to give credence to the falsehoods maliciously circulated against him. The Opposition had no policy, but to destroy that of those opposed to them. Mr. Blake had proposed that the Dominion should make treaties for herself, but such a course could only tend to disserve us from the Mother land. He knew Manvers was true and loyal, and he was sure his audience agreed with him in saying "long may we live under the good old flag of Britain." On the 20th of June—

Mr. D. Chisholm was next called upon, and he commended by saying that the sound from Manvers was no uncertain one. He was glad to hear that last voice, because it was a patriotic one. He was exceedingly well pleased with the reception of Col. Williams in Manvers for it argued a triumphant success for the Conservative cause. At Drum, Lotus, and Lifford, they had every reason to be proud of the reception given them, and Bethany took its usual high place as a stronghold of the good cause of Conservatism. At all their places both sides had had a fair and full hearing, showing that those addressed were an intelligent and reading people. No one could live in Manvers who was not loyal to the old British flag. (Cheers.) Grave quietude reigned throughout the meeting. On the side was Mr. Blake on the other Sir John Macdonald, Tilley and Tupper. The former a visionary leader of a weak opposition; the latter statesmen of whom any country might be proud. On the one side are the Acts of the Mackenzie Government; on the other those of the present Premier. There could be no doubt of the people's choice. Politics have become very practical now—old cries and old policies are gone, but the opposition endeavor to blind us by catching at every little trifling matter to defeat a vote. Our politics now affect our pockets, and they are felt there by most men the most keenly. We have a Dominion extending from ocean to ocean, a glorious heritage, we should endeavor to make the most of. Mr. Mackenzie got into power in 1873, but how did he secure it—by claiming to be a self-made practical man, all honor to him for that, but he claimed to understand the wants of the country better than those who preceded him, and the country believed him. No man or party ever went into office under better circumstances, and what did they do?—

Mr. Chisholm—They were unfortunate from the outset, and the country was not prosperous under their rule. The speaker said in Port Hope that Mr. Mackenzie proved himself a botch of a politician. His remarks had been twisted round in the newspaper to make it appear as if he said something reflecting upon mechanics generally. He had done nothing of the kind—he had no intention of doing anything of the kind—but would repeat here that Mr. Mackenzie had proven himself a botch of a mechanic. Mr. Mackenzie had endeavored to build the Pacific Railway, but how?—in patches, interspersed with what he called "magnificent water stretches," now proven to be worthless. The branch to French River, the St. Francis Locks, the Nebbing Hotel,

what were they? The people began to see they were valueless, and that he was botching the work, and very properly were anxious to take it out of their hands. Our markets were overrun by the Americans—our native industries were languishing and dying, and the country commenced to cry out for a policy that would secure our people from the undue competition they had to contend against. The United States had a high wall, over which we could not look. On our side we had a low wall over which they could easily step. They had refused us Reciprocity and we had unfair trade to deal with. Our people rebelled, but Mr. Cartwright said he could do nothing. He said, in effect, if you do not like us turn us out. In 1878, Sir John Macdonald said he would relieve the country from the depression that was crushing it, that he would build the Pacific Railway, and he appealed to those present if he had not carried out these pledges faithfully. He would appeal to this audience as farmers of Manvers: Had they not benefited by the change?

Mr. Chisholm—Why? Because Sir John had copied from the United States. That country had experience, and fine theories had no place with their people. The United States are like a number of countries in Europe. Many of them different interests, but they stood unitedly by one another there are a number of Provinces, like a number of independent kingdoms in a sense, and we must stand by each other to make the Dominion prosperous and powerful. The policy of Sir John Macdonald was tending in this direction. The scarcity of cattle at the present time in this section was an indication. (Cheers.) Oats were being sent to the North-West in consequence of the National Policy. If it were not for that they would be bought in the United States, or corn would be procured instead. As the North-West is developed other channels of trade would be opened up. He understood fruits would not thrive there, but they did here. This policy must succeed, and must be profitable to Ontario. It was a magnificent scheme brought about by—

Mr. Benson was followed by Mr. Chisholm and Capt. Isaac Preston on the Government side, and by Messrs. Preston, Curry and Galbraith on the Opposition side. The meeting was a very orderly one throughout, in striking contrast to the one held here the previous Monday. The Opposition do not want any sectionalism in this contest except in constituencies where they are largely in the majority. The following extract from the Globe of the 6th of January last, read by Mr. Benson at the Bethany meeting, lays down a very fair platform, if it were acted up to, but it is now doing its utmost to raise the most paltry side issues and sectionalism of the worst kind. If politics are now being made a "game of grab," it is for the Reformers who are responsible for it, for they are endeavoring to grab the reins of power, and if successful, we would soon see their friends grabbing each for himself, as they have done before in the steel rails, Nebbing hotel and other jobs in which large sums of the people's money was sacrificed:—

The impulse which prompts every one to look upon his own things may be lawfully and even beneficially indulged, so long as fair and honorable means are used and due regard paid to the rights and interests of others. It is when an advantage is sought at the expense of others, and when one section, small or large, is jealous of the prosperity of its neighbors, and it becomes a public duty to protest. There is a beneficent law which decrees that when one member of the body civic or politic prospers, all are the better for it. Within the range of this law the more strenuous the endeavors after local prosperity the better. But it is implied in the very nature of the law that the prosperity shall not be at the expense of another member. So long as each individual or section does not forget to imply the "put-yourself-in-his-place" test, all will be well. But when politics on the smallest or the largest scale degenerate into a game of grab the situation becomes both humiliating and dangerous. We put it to our readers all over Canada whether there is not far too much of this evil sectionalism—on both the large and small scale—amongst us, and whether we do not need all around, and from one end of the Dominion to the other, to guard against it, and to cultivate larger views and aims. If we would take the "long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether" which our circumstances demand, province must cease to be jealous of province, city of city, village of village, and ward of ward, and French and English, Protestant and Catholic, East and West become cordial well-wishers and helpers to each other's prosperity.

IF YOU DESIRE THE DOMINION TO PROSPER VOTE FOR COLONEL WILLIAMS AND Honest, Capable GOVERNMENT

TOWN COUNCIL.

An Animated Discussion over School Matters Takes Place.

\$200 Granted to Celebration Committee.

June 12, 1882.
Present: The Mayor, and Councillors, Stevenson, Pringle, Burnham, King, Beamish, Winslow, McKee, and Budge.
No communications.
A petition was received asking for a sidewalk between Mill and Hope streets, on Young street.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following accounts were recommended to be paid by the Finance Committee:—

Men's pay roll.....	\$ 99 00
Gas Co.....	355 00
Wm. Mitchell, lighting coal oil lamps.....	1 50
John Smith, drawing engine.....	1 50
Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Breen's board.....	6 00
John Leo, drawing gravel.....	64 40
W. Gray, whitewashing.....	3 50
H. Adams.....	1 25
	\$522 15

A By-law, amending By-law No. 309, regulating Fire Brigade and Fire Extinguisher Hose Co. was read and passed.

Coun. Stevenson said in giving the Hose Co. \$20 for each member per annum, we were only giving them what they deserved as efficient men. It would no more than pay them for the clothes destroyed.

Coun. Pringle referred to Choate's bridge, near Orr's Mills, and wanted to know if the Council intended to do anything.

Mr. Benson addressed the Council in reference to obtaining a grant of \$200 as a guarantee fund in getting up a Dominion Day Celebration. The reason for asking an extra grant this year is because the time was short, and they had not the time to canvass for subscriptions. He said it would be refunded in all probability.

Coun. Budge introduced his resolution amending the building of the new school house asked for by the School Board.

Coun. Stevenson said that if Coun. Budge wanted to submit the By-law to the ratepayers, that he had no objections, but he could not allow such a resolution to pass the Council without entering his protest. He was a friend of education, and if Coun. Budge can secure an act of Parliament to allow us to extend our liabilities, all right. We could not do it otherwise.

Coun. King said that he had spoken to a good many, and the general impression was that—if the school was necessary—some more central place as to population should be secured. For this reason, if no other, he would be forced to vote against the resolutions.

Coun. Budge was rather surprised at these gentlemen. The resolutions had been postponed in order that they might have more time to post themselves. This was not questioned by the Council to demand information of the School Board. It was for the latter to present their claims here, and it was the duty of the Council to grant them. He had all the documents with him necessary to prove his statements. The law doesn't question whether it is two cents, or what it is; schools must be provided for. It fully provides for the erection of schools. He had no feeling in the matter more than any other ratepayer, more than to get decent accommodation. There were 202 children in a place not large enough for so many logs.

Coun. King—How much better off will you be up at the Central School.

Coun. Budge—Didn't have to come here to give Councillors all the information they may want. The School Board has fully discussed all these things.

Coun. Stevenson—Was there not a resolution passed at the School Board authorizing a committee to wait on the Council?

Coun. Budge—I suppose you can read for yourself. If you do not post yourself, I'm not supposed to furnish you with brains. (Laughter.) All he would say is this: that if the school was not built, the town would lose the Government grant.

Coun. Beamish—How are you going to raise the money?

Coun. Stevenson—If it can be shown how such a thing can be done, he was perfectly willing. He was in favor of education, and did not oppose the scheme, providing some way of doing it could be found. The whole thing was almost scandalous. He had asked through public print how it was to be raised, and so far everyone was silent. Where is the authority for it? It has not been shown yet. Not one dollar of it can be raised without putting it in the estimates.

Coun. Budge—That's all nonsense.

Coun. Stevenson—Talk as you like. Not one dollar of it can be raised by debenture. He had had the opinion of the highest legal authority in town.

Coun. Budge—Who is this legal authority?

Coun. Stevenson—You keep your information until I'll keep mine. Keep your brains until I ask for them. (Laughter.) The denial of his challenge had not appeared yet, and that was proof that they dared not face the music. The only way was to put the whole amount in the estimates, which would raise the rate to two cents, and he did not think the ratepayers would stand that. Our duty is to wipe out the floating debt, and to that end they had kept the expenses down to the lowest possible level.

A slight pre-arrangement took place between Couns. Stevenson and Budge as to the ages of those who attend the Primary. Coun. Budge read several clauses from the School Act stating that where they may by law do so and so, the Council are compelled to act in accordance with the wishes of the School Board.

The Mayor—The act puts in the proviso: where you may by law. That's the question to decide.

Coun. Budge—Do you mean to say this Act does not over-ride the Act of Consolidation? (Laughter.) We will lose the Government grant if our request is refused.

Coun. Stevenson—We know well enough. Coun. Budge—We've heard all this over and over again.

Coun. Stevenson—Am I to be heard, Mr. Mayor?

Coun. Budge—We've heard this a dozen times.

Coun. Stevenson—As Mr. Budge to say who will speak and who will not. I say if the Inspector withdraws the Government grant—

Coun. King—We have a perfect right to an independent opinion, and are not supposed to swallow all the School Board may throw at us. He considered it an insult to the Council Board to be dictated to in that style. If the By-law was submitted

to-day it would be voted down by the people.

Coun. Burnham thought that something ought to be done. He did not think it was right to try and bulldoze the Inspector.

Coun. Stevenson—Why did he not condemn the school for the last eight years? He has never sent in a complaint to the Government yet.

Coun. Burnham—It seems to be a little arbitrary to say that we can't issue debentures, and still will be refused the Government grant if we do not. How in the case of a fire destroying the school buildings. He thought the Central School was the most central. Of course there were a good many families to the north, but not so many children. (Laughter.)

Coun. Stevenson read Sec. 7, page 207 of the Statutes, showing that no more debentures could be issued. He would ask the Mayor to rule on whether such a resolution was in order or not.

The Mayor—I have two objections to the present scheme. 1st. The Central is too small for all. 2nd. Not central. There is a serious responsibility attached to voting money illegally, and he had been made to suffer once for it, and he did not propose to do it again.

The yeas and nays were taken:

Nays—Stevenson, King, Beamish, Winslow, McKee, and the Mayor.

Yeas—Pringle, Burnham and Budge.

The Mayor—I was personally threatened with a suit if I voted for this resolution.

Coun. Winslow seconded by Coun. McKee, moved that the Dominion Day Celebration Committee receive \$200.

Moved in amendment by Coun. Burnham seconded by Coun. Budge that \$100 be granted.

Amendment lost on the following division:

Yeas—Stevenson, Burnham and Budge.

Nays—Beamish, Winslow, McKee and King.

The original motion was carried on division:

Yeas—Pringle, King, Beamish, Winslow and McKee.

Nays—Stevenson, Burnham and Budge.

The Mayor suggested that a public meeting be called to discuss school matters.

The Council then adjourned.

The organ of the Reform party in this Riding is a sheet highly prized wherever known—as a curiosity! Its efforts to crush out our Perrytown correspondent are very amusing, but not likely to have any very serious termination. Our Perrytown correspondent can take care of himself, and we do not think it necessary to defend him. It will be observed that the Guide is very indignant that there should even be an insinuation of the ex-President of the Hope Conservative Association having been purchased, and rushes frantically forward to say that not one dollar of Mr. Ross's money was given to secure this change of base on the part of the ex-President. If we remember rightly, no one has said Mr. Ross's money had anything to do with the matter. Let the Guide confine itself to facts, and say, on Mr. Powers' behalf—or, better still, let Mr. Powers say over his own signature, whether a MONEY CONSIDERATION did not influence him to resign his position. As our Grit friends have made a great deal of capital out of this matter, they have themselves to blame for the "onpleasantness" Mr. Powers has been subjected to.

Dominion Election.

To George C. Ward, Esq., Returning Officer of the Electoral District of the County of Durham.

I HEREBY declare that I have appointed Duncan Chisholm, of the town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Barrister-at-law, my agent for the purposes of the election about to be held of a Member of the House of Commons, of Canada, to represent the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Durham.

Dated at Millbrook this Thirteenth Day of June, A. D. 1882.

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THE FIRST.

81 ps That Are Being Taken to Get Up a Grand Celebration.

Our Council on Monday granted \$200 to the 1st of July Committee, with, of course, the understanding that the amount will be refunded, and that any surplus is to go towards the improvement of the Park.

A Lacrosse Match is likely to be one of the attractions of Dominion Day in town. Our home club are trying to arrange with the Millbrook club for a match to be played in Penryn Park. There is every possibility of the arrangements being successfully completed.

A general meeting was on Monday held in the Town Hall to consider the programme for the 1st of July. The meeting, after settling a few matters of minor importance, adjourned to meet again to-night in the American Hotel. Colored posters will be issued in a few days, with the programme in full.

Efforts are being made to secure either Bowmanville or Cobourg brass bands for the occasion.

Horse-racing, a lacrosse match, games, sports and fireworks have been decided upon.

\$1200 will be given in prizes.

VOTE FOR COL. WILLIAMS

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, WHO WILL SUPPORT NATIONAL POLICY, AND The Speedy Development of the Great North-West.

SIR JOHN AT BOWMANVILLE.

A Magnificent Reception.

Sir John A. Macdonald was accorded a splendid reception at Bowmanville Monday. Speaking of his arrival at the depot the *Mail* says:—

"It is simply impossible to convey an adequate idea of the cordial—the magnificent reception tendered to Sir John; it is impossible to fully describe the eager, excited faces of the multitude, their waving caps and handkerchiefs flung high above their heads in greeting, their wildly enthusiastic cheering as round after round arose for the Premier and Mr. Bunting; it is impossible to do full justice to the electors of West Durham who in this signal and happy manner demonstrated their intelligent appreciation of the man who had saved their country, and expressed their loyal adherence to the political party of which that man was leader. Grey-haired men who had followed Sir John's course through the many years of his public life and political leadership, and who, therefore, knew better than younger men the benefits which Canada had ever received under his Administration, pressed forward to grasp his hand. Young men, whose personal knowledge of the political affairs of the country could not have extended beyond the eight years which included the Mackenzie and Macdonald Governments, pushed through the dense crowd for the privilege of shaking hands with Canada's leading statesman, and there were not a few ladies present also, who fluttered their handkerchiefs in greeting to the man at whose command hard times had vanished."

An attempt was made by Grit rowdies to create a disturbance and Sir John referred to the effort to stifle free discussion in the following words:—"Why it should be that in this constituency an attempt should be made to stifle free discussion I know not; but I will tell you what I suspect, that as the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Blake, has always been afraid to allow any person to reply to him, so I believe that either he or those who are his supporters here are unwilling to allow free discussion. (Loud cheers.) I appeal, however, to the fair play of my fellow-countrymen, to intelligent and educated Canadians whether political friend or foe—because, thank God, I believe I have no personal enemies—to listen to me when I come here for the purpose of addressing my fellow-Canadians (Cheers.) As a Canadian, I have a right to come here, and I have a further right, because for the last four years I have been at the head of the Government. If there have been any sins of omission or commission I am here to answer for them. (Cheers.) If there has been, or can be, any charges brought against the Government, I am here to answer those charges, and wherever I have gone in Ontario, after a free and full statement, I have obtained an expression of approbation and of renewed confidence. (Cheers.) It matters not to me as a Canadian whether the audience is Grit, Reform, Liberal-Conservative, or high Tory; they are all Canadians, all interested in the prosperity of the country and in its future, and it is in the capacity of leader of the Government, which I believe in my heart and conscience has been of good service to the people."

Sir John Macdonald's speech Monday was a grand effort. The clear, earnest and pungent manner in which he defended his Government carried conviction to the hearts of his hearers, who again and again, as Sir John proceeded, gave expression to their feelings in long and rapturous applause. This visit of Sir John's to this Grit stronghold cannot but be beneficial to the supporters of the Government candidate there. Such enthusiasm as greeted the Premier and Mr. Bunting has rarely been witnessed anywhere, and certainly never before in that riding. Mr. Bunting's chances are becoming brighter every day, and it wants but few days more hard work to give Mr. Blake the hardest run the ever got, and with a great probability of putting the Conservative candidate at the head of the poll.

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ROUND UP US.

An Epitome of District News, Gathered from Various Sources.

Lindsay and Port Perry Lacrosse clubs had a match on Wednesday. Myers and Sorby's new Great Eastern Circus is coming to Peterboro' on the 15th inst.

The Tennessee Cabin Singers, who are causing quite a furore through the Northern States, will visit Cobourg, we understand, during this month.

Rev. J. C. Workman, M. A., has resigned the pastorate of the Charlotte street Methodist Church, Peterboro', through ill-health.

A Peterboro' man was relieved of \$2200 while going between Winnipeg and St. Paul. Moral—leave your money in the bank, and take a draft.

Messrs. Robinson & Elliott, of Peterboro', are building a saw-mill at Newey's Corn, having a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. The shingles, etc., will also be cut at this mill.

A doctor of Bowmanville has his monument, with his name thereon, already set up in the cemetery, waiting for the final call when he will have post mortem arrangements to suit his own ideas.

Mr. John Gordon, who once contested the East Riding of Peterboro' against the late Charles Perry, died in London, England, recently. He was a member of the well known firm of Gordon & McKay, Toronto.

While the conductor of the G. T. R. dining-car was passing from one car to another on Saturday night of last week near Trenton, a gust of wind blew him off the train, breaking one of his arms.

Mr. F. C. Upton, General Freight Agent of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, for several years, was recently presented by Mr. Greenham with a handsome ice-pitcher. Mr. Upton takes a position on the Midland.

An employee on the "missing link," Mr. John Roper, while working in an excavation, had the misfortune of being buried by a falling embankment. When released he was in a very bruised condition. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

250 cars of grain from Chicago and the west have arrived at Midland within a day or two. It will go east to the Atlantic via the new Midland Railway route, the shortest line to the Atlantic seaboard from Chicago. This through route is growing popular with western shippers.

Says the Sentinel-Star, Cobourg:—Several bicycles are appearing in town, and before long we have no doubt but Cobourg will boast of a club. A writer says "The bicycle is a great thing to put flesh on a man's leg." We believe it is also a great thing to take flesh off a man's nose.

Work on the Omemee branch is progressing rapidly. Already about three miles of road bed has been made from Omemee towards Peterboro'. The steam excavators are doing large work in making the dirt fly and knocking the tops of the hills. About 300 men are employed.

Mr. W. Weese, of Lindsay, shipped a carload of seventeen horses to Boston the other day. The prices ranged from \$50 to \$225—the latter for a fine bay mare, 6-year old, raised by Mr. John Cullis, of Fenelon. Mr. Weese wants heavy horses and good drivers.

Wm. Johnston, whose mysterious disappearance from Campbellford last December caused such an excitement, has turned up again—not alive, however. His body was found in Trent River last week, near Percy Boom, five miles from Campbellford. It is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor when he met with the accident which resulted in his being drowned.

Wants to be a Bird. A Petess Who Does Not Take in the Entire Situation.

An Iowa girl-poet sends us a poem, the first line of which is as follows: "I would I were a bird."

That settles her hash. No birds need apply. What in the wide world a decent-looking, healthy girl wants to be a bird for more than we can imagine.

Granting that an Iowa girl-poet as handsome as a statue, how like thunder she would look as a bird, sitting on a rail fence on one leg, scratching her feathers with one claw, or hopping down under a gooseberry bush scratching for angleworms with her toenails.

If the girl-poet bird should find an angleworm she would run away and scream. But maybe it is not that kind of a bird she wants to be. There is no kind that can have so much fun as a girl.

As a girl she can go to all the places of amusement, dance and flirt and get washed, but as a bird, with nothing on but feathers she would catch cold. Imagine a girl-doe flying around in the trees, hopping from limb to limb. She would have the whole town watching her, and making remarks. Think how a girl-poet would feel if she was a bird, and should be moulting.

She would watch every feather that dropped off, and wonder how long the feathers were going to hold out. And then, if the girl-poet was a bird she would have to set, if she was that kind of a poet or a bird, and the sitting would commence just when there was the most going on in society, and she would have to stay right by regardless, and after the poet bird got off the nest she would look sick, and it would take six weeks to recruit up so as to make a decent appearance in bird society.

If she, so as to have a high old time chirruping around stealing cherries, and singing the livelong day, she makes a mistake. Birds may seem to be free from care, and to have a soft thing, but they have a heap of trouble. There is the same jealousy and back-biting among birds that there is among human beings, and a good looking, well-dressed bird who has any style about her, and is a trifle independent and jolly, will find that she will get her feathers combed, and be called names, and she will wish some boy with a bean-snapper would fire a load of beans right through her. Our Iowa poet does not say what kind of a bird she would like to be, but we can't think of any kind of bird that would be as good as a girl. Of course she wouldn't want to be a canary bird or a mocking bird in a cage, and have to sing for hemp seed and mocking bird food, and look out for cats. She would probably want to be a wild out door, go-as-you-please sort of a bird. Well, there is none of that kind that are perfectly safe, and who always have a good time. If our girl-poet bird was a duck or a wild goose, she would be flying along some day when there would be a puff of smoke under her and she would feel as though she had a hot iron under her, and she would go off on a muskrat house all night, picking No. 5 shot out of her dark meat, or the second joint, or elsewhere, as the case might be. There wouldn't be much fun in that. If she was a pigeon she would be caught in a trap and have her neck strangled. And whatever kind of a bird our poet might be; she would have to scratch gravel for a living and eat worms. The only bird she could be, and be a success, would be a hen and have a rooster scratch for her, and then there would be

the drawback of having to share the worms her own darling rooster might find with a whole flock of hens. If our Iowa girl-poet has a fair b-b in her business, and can have an extra dress to wear to parties and can catch on to a fellow once in a while, and does not want the earth, she should cease repining. Let this bird scheme go and be counted as a girl. A girl can discount all the birds in the woods, and be in no danger of being shot by boys with slings.

A Story About Ears.

An Admirable Substitute for the Snake Romance—The Wonderful Ears of an Indian Boy.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier has this curious story. A strange and wonderful phenomenon has been brought to our office in the person of little Willie Lester, whose father is a well-to-do farmer on the West Plains. Willie is only about ten years old, unusually bright and intelligent for his age, and has always been remarkable in his neighborhood for his wonderful ears. His right one is perfectly immense, being, we should judge, as large as a palm-leaf fan, while the other is no bigger than the ear of an ordinary-sized wax doll. Until quite recently nothing unusual had ever been noticed in his hearing, but lately he has developed wonderful in that direction. With his small ear he can hear the faintest buzzing of the smallest bugs and insects, and can even detect sounds uttered by the minutest animalcule—so small that they are not even visible to the naked eye. A fly running along a window-pane, a caterpillar crawling across a sheet of paper, makes sufficient noise to attract his attention, even when his back is turned. The sense of hearing is so acute in this ear that it is absolutely painful to him as he is compelled to wear a cork in it at all times. The right and large ear is quite the reverse of its little companion in both its powers and properties. To it those minute and near sounds so plainly discernible to the other are lost, but distant noises are readily heard. Although residing fifteen and a quarter miles from any railroad—Lafayette being the nearest point—yet Willie can distinctly hear the trains and mills blowing their whistles, and can easily distinguish between the engine bells and the city bells. When the Wabash roundhouse blew up some weeks since, Willie felt the shock as severely as though he had been in the building itself. He had been unwell for some days and was sleeping later than usual that morning, and when the explosion occurred he sprang from the bed with a frightened scream, and holding his hear with both hands, stood for some time trembling in the middle of the room. On clear days he has often heard Sheriff Taylor summoning witnesses from the courtroom window. He distinctly heard the noise at the mob at Kokomo on Monday night, which was a very clear night. Although unable to make out what they were doing, yet he heard the shouts "Roye's down!" "Time's up!" and heard poor Long sing "See That My Grave is Kept Green," the tune of which Willie at once recognized, and in a low, sweet voice sang the accompaniment, it being quite familiar to him. He can hear the coming of a storm long before there are any signs of it in the air, and even long before the weather bureau gives notice of its approach. As the suggestion of a neighbor, Mr. Lester had a wire-gauze lid with a tin rim made to fit over Willie's ear. It consists of two thickness of gauze, the outer one being of larger mesh than the inner one; between the two there is an intervening thickness of loose flannel to soften sounds. Willie wears it continually, and this with the cork in the small ear has the effect of reducing his hearing to a normal condition. Willie has a handsome, fair-faced, golden-haired little man, exceedingly shy and timid, and any notice taken of him seems to be quite painful to the little fellow.

The Great German Remedy.

FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Aches and Pains.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

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Face Powder and Toilet Articles in great Variety, at Deyell's Drug Store.

CENTRAL DRUG HOUSE. G. A. MITCHELL Has constantly on hand a superior stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY TOILET ARTICLES ETC., ETC.

Lamps, Chimneys, Coal Oil and Lamp Trimmings. A nice lot of Fancy Goods offered at a sacrifice. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and promptly prepared.

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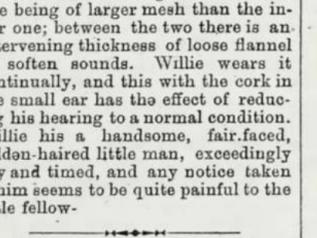
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SUCCESS THE BEST TEST OF WORTH! FRIEND OF ALL



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THIS UNIVERSAL MEDICINE IS A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE EVERYWHERE.

THE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD, impart tone to the Nervous System, and act most powerfully yet soothingly on the LIVER AND BOWELS, promoting Digestion and assimilation, and endowing the whole bodily frame with strength and vigor.

Nervous Headaches, Trembling with Lassitude and General Debility quickly yield to the potent force of these well-known Pills, and they are unrivalled in their efficiency in all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, removing all obstructions, skin blemishes, pimples and boils, better than any other family medicine known.

THE OINTMENT HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. It heals every kind of Sore, Ulcer and Wound more certainly than any known salve. Its marvelous penetrating powers render it invaluable in all THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES, curing Bronchitis, Quinsy, and Asthma, reducing Glandular Lumps, closing up healing Abscesses and Fistulas, and for alleviating the excruciating tortures of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and Neuralgia it is unsurpassed. It never fails to remove Scurf and every species of skin disease.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and Pot, and in Canada at 36 cents, 90 cents, and \$1.50 each, and the larger sizes in proportion.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. I have an agent in the United States, now are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the Label on the Pot and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington. Signed, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533 Oxford Street, London, 46-ly

Choice Imported and Domestic cigars constantly on hand at Mitchell & Watson's, Port Hope.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Aches and Pains.

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takes pleasure in calling public attention to his very superior stock of CLOTHS & TWEEDS &c., which he is now prepared to make up to order for SPRING SUITS, in the best and most fashionable styles, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. An Inspector invited. Remember the place—Queen Street, Port Hope. W. G. STEVENSON.

HUGH ROSS IS NOT GOING TO MANITOBA HIS STORE IS CROWDED WITH NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING DRY GOODS WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP CALL AND SEE THEM.

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are daily receiving and adding New Goods to their usually large and well selected stock of HARDWARE and are now prepared for the Spring Trade of 1880 with a splendid stock of Shelf and Heavy Goods, and buyers will consult their interests by examining Goods and Prices. The subscribers would specially draw the attention of buyers to their Table and Pocket Cutlery, both English and American, direct from the best makers, English and American Electro-Plated Nickel Spoons Forks, &c., The leading and best makes of Chopping Axes Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns; Bird Cages in Brass and Iron, a large variety. The newest and best makes of Cross-Cut Saws, Leather Belting, Lacing, Files, and Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans and Colors. BUILDERS' BLACKSMITHS, and CARRIAGE MARKERS' HARDWARE, &c. ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

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Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Purses, Chamois, RAZOR Straps, &c. for sale at Deyell's Drug Store.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD.

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THOS. HAYDEN, Is prepared to make to order all kinds of MACHINERY.

CASTINGS, &c., on the most moderate terms. Good workmanship guaranteed. Constantly on hand a number of Hayden's Celebrated Ploughs. Every farmer who has used them says they are the BEST IN THE MARKET. All kinds of Machinery repaired.

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Talent Medicines of all kinds at Deyell's Drug Store.

ATTENTION. Attention is directed to our large stock of XL goods, comprising celluloid, florantine & metallic Hair Brushes. Also selection of TOILET Perfumes, Puff Boxes, Beautiful Velvet Photograph Frames, etc. Our Winter Fluid is the best preparation in use for CHAPPED HANDS. Try it. We are the Sole Agents for the celebrated Manhattan Feed, unrivaled for Horses, Cattle, Pigs, and Poultry. Remember the place, — Brent's old stand.

MITCHELL & WATSON, Walton street, Port Hope.

Royal Condition Powder for Horses and Cattle, the best in use, at Deyell's Drug Store.

REMOVAL. J. S. CEASER, V.S. Has removed his office to QUEEN ST. Opposite the British Hotel yard, and next to J. C. McNaughton's saloon. Parties requiring his services after office hours will please call at his Residence.

FIRST BRICK HOUSE ON MILL STREET South of the Royal Hotel. Office hours 9 to 12 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m., except Tuesdays. Will visit Millbrook every Tuesday; Office, Queen's Hotel. Office hours from 12 to 4 p.m.

NEW PLANING FACTORY JOHN TRICK BEGS to announce to the public that he has opened a shop in BARRETT'S BLOCK, Cavan street, where, with

NEW MACHINERY he is prepared the fill all orders entrusted to him for PLANI MATCHING, SAWING, &c., in the best manner and at LOW PRICES. All work warranted to give satisfaction. JOHN TRICK, Barrett's Block, Cavan

MACHINERY. W. J. WALLACE In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he opened his SHOP IN BARRETT'S BLOCK, CAVAN STREET begs to intimate that he is now prepared to Manufacture all kinds of MACHINERY, MILL CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, &c. In the best manner, and at LOW PRICES. Repairing done Neatly & Expeditiously ESTIMATES FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY FURNISHED AND A TRIAL SOLICITED.

All Kinds of Hair Restorers and Hair Dressings, at Robt. Deyell's Drug Store.

MICA AXLE GREASE. Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator, in the world—the BEST because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft; the CHEAPEST because it costs NO MORE than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other make. Answers as well for Barvesters, Mill gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., as for Wagons. GUARANTEED to contain NO Petroleum. Sold by all dealers. 25¢ Our Pocket Encyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free.

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FOR SALE. Lot 23, 10th Con. Hope, 100 acres. N. 1/2 Lot 34, Con. 7, Hope, 50 acres. N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 Lot 16, Con. 9, Hope, 50 acres. Apply to A. T. H. WILLIAMS, PORT HOPE.

MILLBROOK FOR EVER.

Old Time Conservatism Fully Sustained at a Political Meeting.

Mayor Randall Poses as an "Independent," and gets a Thorough Dressing Down.

Unanimous for Col. Williams.

The meeting in Millbrook was a decided success in every way. Not only was the Town Hall crowded, throughout but the very best of order was preserved. In fact, scarcely a single interruption was made. The Reformers were not very largely represented, and altogether the meeting was strongly in favor of the Government candidate and the N. P.

Mr. Ferguson, Reeve of Millbrook, was appointed Chairman. An amicable arrangement was entered into as to time allotted to speakers. Two hours and fifteen minutes was allowed Government speakers; one hour and forty minutes to the Opposition, and one half hour for reply.

Col. Williams was glad to see his opponent, Mr. Ross, on the platform. For the last four meetings Mr. Ross had been absent. He was present to night to give an account of his stewardship for the past four years, and he was not afraid of any comparison with Mr. Ross as to their respective periods of representation.

The question would naturally be asked, Why was there an election one year before the regular time? There were two reasons. 1st. The census of 1881 made a redistribution of seats necessary with an election consequent upon the new basis. 2nd. The Opposition had been most bitter in their opposition to the "N. P. which was the great issue of the day. The challenge had been made that the Government dare not appeal to the country upon the question.

Besides this, a large amount of capital was waiting for investment, and if the present Government were returned, this suspense would be ended. There were the reasons. He claimed that the great issue was the N. P. The Opposition knowing its great popularity, were shirking it at the hour. Instead of the country being ruined, as was predicted, a grand surplus of \$7,500,000 had been rolled up. Deficits to the extent of \$11,500,000 had been accumulated by the party of which Mr. Ross was a member, and general commercial depression reigned. Sir John offered the country the N. P. as a remedy, and it lay with the electors to say whether the remedy proposed by Sir John proved equal to the disease.

(Cheers.) Now they were trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people by bringing forward side issues. They were trying to separate Province and Empire, and put nothing national in their policy—not even Provincial. The vast and general issues are: The N. P., C. P. R., and the North-west land policy. Of these the Opposition steer clear. In 1873, Sir John was driven from power by what is then called the "Pacific Scandal," but which subsequent developments have shown was the Pacific Scandal.

(Cheers.) Their successors found themselves faced with a mighty task—the building of the C. P. R., and their record proved them to be totally unfitted for it. Hon. A. Mackenzie had offered 20,000 acres of land and \$20,000 per mile, with other considerations, but no one would accept the offer. But when Sir John came into power again he at once secured a contract which, compared with Mr. Mackenzie's offer, saved this country \$18,000,000. He referred to the new syndicate—the bogus syndicate—gotten up as a political dodge by seven of Mr. Blake's political friends. They claim—although they say very little about it—that the country would have been saved nine millions of dollars, but the fraud of the transaction was apparent on the face of it. There was a clause in the agreement providing that, with the consent of the Legislature, the most difficult parts of the contract, for a certain reduction, might be dropped—such as crossing the Rocky Mountains, and putting the railroad through the disputed territory; thus practically severing the Union, and allowing all our trade to be carried off into the United States. We all know now that the country is prosperous, and the prices for farmers' commodities have been increased. He would like to have a practical answer: Have farm prices been increased? His audience were farmers and would know of these things better than he could tell them. Wheat is now \$1.35 a bushel. He would ask any grain buyer present if he would pay that price if it were not for the N. P.?

Grain buyer—I would not pay \$1.20. (Cheers.) This is a practical answer. He did not think the Opposition could so suddenly change their tactics. Hon. A. Mackenzie, just a few days ago in the House of Commons had called the National Policy "a national folly and a national crime." One of the great cries in 1878 was that we would destroy our trade with our mother land by the N. P., but the trade returns show that in 1878 our trade with Great Britain was \$39,000,000, and with the United States, \$50,000,000; now the same book shows us that the trade with Great Britain has increased to \$43,000,000, and decreased with the United States to \$39,000,000. Our attention is directed to be drawn from these things, and instead, there are thrown in our faces the French Biais, the Boundary Award, "Gerrymandering," disallowance, etc. The N. P., C. P. R., and the North-west land policy were the issues upon which Sir John goes to the country. We had been told that there had been a huge land monopoly created in that country. How was that? The North-west is divided into townships of about six miles square, and these again into sections of 640 acres each. Every alternate section was free to settlers, and the C. P. R. lands within twenty-five miles each side of the Railway, could be bought for \$2.50 an acre. Colonization schemes had been found fault with, but Colonization lands only included those in the odd numbered sections, and required to be settled, so that there was very little chance of holding lands back for the purpose of speculation. He had even been accused of obtaining 40,000 acres of land for himself. (Laughter.) Well, he had been offering half of that land to any person who would find it for him. (Laughter and cheers.) It had been suggested in order to secure his return to Parliament, that he should distribute this 40,000 acres among his electors. (Laughter.) He would not speak at further length than to say that the Liberal Conservatives had a record during the past four years that any Government might feel proud of. Contrast those gentlemen—those who took us out of the slough of despond, with those who got us into it, and then ask yourselves which you will support. Our North-west, instead of our young men going to foreign lands as they had done in the past, will be peopled by millions who will consume our Ontario manufactured products and farm produce. So many good Conservatives had left Cavan for that

great country, that it would be necessary for those who remained to work all the harder, and on the 20th of June to roll up a majority as large as, if not larger, than in 1878. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Ross came before them for the fourth time, and he hoped they would put him at the head of the poll on the 20th of June. We never had an honest Government than Mackenzie's. (Shouts and derisive cheers.) All admitted that Mr. Mackenzie was the honestest man who ever was in any Canadian Government. (Laughter and shouts of Oh!)

Mr. Kirchoff (in reference to arrangement of speakers on the platform) said he was glad to see the sheep on the right hand and the goats on the left—(laughter and cheers)—where they will be on the 20th of June. (Cheers.) In listening to Mr. Ross' few remarks, he expected to hear him give some reasons why he should be elected, but he had not heard of a single one. He would not a politician in the strict sense of the word, but he naturally judged of the success of a country by the prosperity of the people. The country had been in the worst possible condition financially, but with the advent of Sir John into power, an era of unprecedented prosperity began, and the brighter does it appear when put in contrast with former gloomy days. Is there any possible reason why we should not support Sir John Macdonald? If by any peculiar turn of affairs, our Premier should be elected, we must all turn to consider it the very worst thing that could befall Canada. He would be very sorry, and he thought every one in the audience would regret such a calamity. Fault had been found with Col. Williams because he did not get as much for Port Hope as Col. Ross had obtained. Was this a sufficient reason for the electors of the county, as a whole, that Col. Williams should not be elected? If these gentlemen think they can run Millbrook and Manvers and Cavan, on Port Hope principles they would be mightily mistaken. (Cheers.) We must not be misled; we must all turn in and work heart and hand, so that on polling day we can put Col. Williams at the head of the poll by a large majority. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Randall, known as the Mayor of Port Hope when away from home, now in support of Mr. Ross, presumably but, we are inclined to believe that the audience before he was through thought that he was putting in one word for Mr. Ross and two for himself at the next Local. His speech was a peculiar effort, and his hearers, had they not known where his political sympathies lie, would have imagined that he had been accused at at Col. Williams. Col. Williams gave his friends away. As it has been said that a true picture is the best caricature of some men, so we think Mayor Randall's speech itself would best answer our purpose, if we had space to devote to his ramblings. He really thought we should come to these meetings in a serious frame of mind; put away all passion and feeling, and just think who and what you are going to vote for. We should not go it blind, but with our eyes open, and a prayerful intention to seek the truth. We are prosperous now, and Government speakers said it was in consequence of the N. P., but he thought we had no right to impute its success to this. It was to Providence the whole thing was owing, and to him we should return thanks. (Providence has evidently been with John A. and against the Grits.) The N. P. couldn't give us good crops, or was not responsible for rain and frost and snow. Acts of Parliament could not make a people prosperous. We had not as good crops in 74-78, but as good prices. Bad times will come again; we should economize in hard times. It does not require any genius to roll up a surplus. When you want a surplus, just put on a little more tax, and take a little off and you will have a deficit. The more imports, the more revenue, but it all comes out of our pockets. Oats are dearer in Chicago than in Canada. He had sold one the other day at less price than they were in 1878. He had just been speaking to Mr. Howden about it, and it was a fact.

Mr. Howden—The kind of peas you refer to were not in vogue at all then. (Loud cheers.) He thought "ye electors" were being hoodwinked by the N. P. Grist mills all over the country were being shut down. It was astonishing the number that were advertised for sale. We pay more for cotton, sugar, boots, etc. A paper mill, car works, and other industries had been on the point of starting in Port Hope, but they were killed off by these gentlemen behind (meaning Col. Williams, Messrs. Benson and Chisholm.) A reference was made to the Port Hope TIMES helping in this slaughter, when, unfortunately for Mayor Randall, the editor of the TIMES stepped in and knocked the bottom out of his statements. He was a lover of his country, and if Sir John really could make it prosperous, he would go in for him heart and soul. (Cheers.) Personally, he attributed the prosperity to God. The Canada Pacific Railway had been touched upon, and the Government speakers had said that Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was unable to build the road, but they forgot to tell the reason why. When Mackenzie was in the times were such that capitalists could not be induced to take stock. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Under such circumstances it was almost impossible to float a loan, and Mr. Cartwright, with the best security in the world, was unable to do it. When Sir John came into power times got better, and confidence was restored. (Hear, hear.) It was just the same with the Midland Railway in its dark days. Mr. Hugel, a very clear financier, could not float over the concern, but Mr. Cox, when times got better, was able to make it a success. Mr. Cox, with all his wealth and influence, at the time of the depression would not have ventured to a fly, in comparison with the vested interests on the Midland. Sir John in his North-west policy had the hearty support of the Reform party of Manitoba, the wise, patriotic, devoted Grit party. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe the new syndicate was "bogus." He did not believe that Col. Williams would tell any one of them to their face that it was bogus.

Col. Williams—I would. Mayor Randall—I don't believe you. He proceeded to say that these gentlemen were just as rich, creditable, etc., as the present syndicate, which latter, the whole thing was American; they have their head office in St. Paul. A voice—No, in Montreal. Another—Well, the road is built on Canadian soil. Mayor Randall—Yes, thank goodness, we have the road in Canada. (Hear, hear, and great cheering. Great uneasiness among the other Opposition speakers. Mr. Ross comes over to the chairman and asks him if his time was not about up, a quiet intimation it was time to choke the Mayor off, before he gave everything away.) These gentlemen of the syndicate had the Pacific Railway nearly half completed handed to them, with rolling stock and everything. The land alone which they got was worth \$75,000,000, enough to build the railroad of itself. Any seven of you gentlemen could build the road if you had the same amount of money and land to do it with.

A voice—Why didn't Mackenzie do it, then? (Laughter.) Mayor Randall—I told you before, it was impossible for him. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If Sir John could do so much, and raise the tide of depression, why not have an attempt to hope and prosperity, he would go in for erecting a gold statue and put it on the highest pinnacle in the land. Why, Julius Caesar

wasn't a flea bite to such a man. We went on to say how he liked both parties, and his very best friends were Conservatives. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He hoped that if Sir John Macdonald was not beaten, at least, that he would have a strong Opposition, as the old gentlemen would stand watching. (Took his seat with rejoicings on the part of his friends.)

Mr. Chisholm was greeted with applause as he came forward. He was glad to see that Mr. Ross had pluck enough to sacrifice himself in the Reform interest. He admired his bravery in leading the forlorn hope. (Cheers.) But it was not a question of individuals—Col. Williams against Mr. Ross; there were far more weighty issues before the people. It is prosperity and good government vs. depression and incompetency. He had been amused with the previous speaker. At a meeting in Lotus the other evening it had been drawn out that Mr. Randall was going to run as an independent candidate for the Local Legislature. (Laughter.) To-night he had seen that Mr. Randall's friends were looking very uneasy while he was speaking. The flat had gone forth that the Opposition should be the N. P. and C. P. R. alone, and Mr. Randall was not following instructions. He was going to be the independent candidate, and was trimming for support with both sides (laughter); while he spoke one word for Mr. Ross he put half a dozen for himself. He was kicking over the traces, and his friends were anxious about him. Mr. Randall tells us to discard partyism, and sink personal feeling; tells us that the N. P. is bad, and then says he would not change it; he says that he has no friends on both sides, and that from loves the Conservatives. (Cheers and laughter.) This is, gentlemen, face-both-ways Mr. Randall, the slipperiest man in existence. You can no more place hand and know where to find him when you look than it is possible to find a hole in the water. We are not to believe in artificial prosperity, or that brought about by artificial means. How about railways? Do they add to our prosperity. It is an easy thing to roll up a surplus: Why did not Cartwright do it? In 1878 a doleful picture was drawn. We were to have no revenue. Now we have too much. Now we are blamed for having a surplus from importations; then we were to have no importations. Before 1878 our imports were larger from the United States than from Great Britain, now it is the reverse. Why couldn't Sir Richard roll up a surplus? and why was there such a general discredit. Answer it for yourselves. Now they are trimming with the N. P.; if in power they would abolish it. We are told that the surplus is taken out of our pockets; it is a good job we have full pockets to take out a surplus—it was what that Mackenzie was in. (Cheers.) Hats, caps, boots, shoes, cottons and suzars, we are told, are higher than in 1878. He denied that statement. Another cottons and tweeds were lower than in 1878, and of better quality so with the other items referred to. He had the statement of Mr. McInnes, a prominent wholesale merchant of Hamilton for the above. It is said that farmers were no better off. He would leave it to the intelligent farmers present, who know more about their own business than any one else can. Was it so? Was there one who would say they were not getting better prices for everything? (Not one.) Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs—everything was in good demand. He had a friend in Manvers, who was converted to the N. P., on the pig question. He got sick of raising pigs under Mackenzie. (Cheers.) We are supplying the North-West with oats, horses, cattle, pigs, and manufactures, and why? Because of the N. P. they cannot get them from the other side as cheap. (Cheers.) Go to the other side and ask them if they want to do away with a protective tariff. They'll all tell you no! Yankees are practical men. The N. P. is the great question at stake, it amounted from the people, and now the people are asked to confirm or take back their request of 1878. As to the bogus syndicate why does not Mr. Blake say anything about it. The fact is: he is ashamed of it, as should all true Reformers. It was one of the greatest pieces of trickery ever invented. Mackenzie tried to build the C. P. R., but when Sir John had consummated a successful bargain and had committed himself, so that he was bound by honor to stick to it, this "bogus" affair came forward, and depicted their security, knowing well their offer could not be accepted. Not only that, but in case it had been accepted there was a clause put in the proposed agreement, allowing them to slip out of the most difficult parts by consent of legislature. The result would have been that British Columbia would have been dropped and the line run through United States territory. They dare not advocate or uphold such a disloyal scheme at this time. They bring up other matters; try to make us believe that Ontario is robbed, and our liberty restrained by Gerrymandering. Hon. S. C. Wood, at Lindsay, said that either all other questions sink into insignificance beside the Gerrymandering Bill, or that the other were merely material things, merely affecting the pocket, while this terrible Gerrymandering was a blow at our liberties. (Cries of Oh!) The statement that Sir John was afraid of being beaten and had resorted to this, is mere clap-trap. Sir John can know nothing of the majorities, judging from election returns. In 1873 he was defeated by a very large majority; in 1878 he was supported by a very large majority; Mr. Ross had been returned for East Durham by 600, and Col. Williams succeeded him with 400. This shows that it is impossible to gauge elections. (Loud cheers.) The result followed. He began as though he felt some apology was necessary for his party among the loyal people of Cavan, denying that the Reformers were unpatriotic, and said that its leaders, not a very good reason, had refused titled honors. Immediately after, in speaking of the Boundary Award, he sneeringly referred to imperial tepidism. There was no difference of opinion, except as to details, between the two parties as regards the National Policy. It had nothing to do with the present contest at all. His speech, which might remark, is the same almost word for word as he has been giving for every night since the campaign started, and was necessary marole on the Boundary Award, which proves nothing except that the question was mentioned once or twice in the House during Mackenzie's regime; the same denunciation of the French Canadians; the same twaddle about cutting and carving of constituencies to secure the return of Sir John; the same studied refusal to deal with the real "issues"; and the same unmitigated slander of the Conservative candidate. Of course he is more loyal in Cavan than in Hope; he is being nothing about the Boundary Award Bill or Port Hope interests in Millbrook; with a certain number of strings to his bow, he shoots them to suit the geographical conditions of his hearers. He ended up with his stereotyped charge, and produced the same will in the same way as on all other occasions. His speech on this occasion was one of his worst attempts at oratory, and his audience rapidly thinned out. His slanders found no echo in the hearts of Cavan people, and his eloquence brought forth only one effort of applause. We noticed that in the meantime Messrs. Ross and Galbraith had fallen asleep, and were nodding to the cadences in the speaker's voice. It was the way the audience all felt.

Mr. Benson was received with ringing cheers. He was sorry that the Opposition speakers had not allowed Mr. Galbraith to speak, as his calm reticence was in marked contrast with the vindictive rallery of the last speaker. If Col. Williams was the bad and wicked man he was represented to be, how is it that Mr. Galbraith, a Reform speaker on Mr. Ross' side, stood up the

evening previous and said that whatever political differences might exist between himself and Col. Williams, as a man he entertained the very highest regard for his character as noble and upright; "in fact," he said, "gentlemen, I love that man." If Mr. Galbraith, a man we all respect, can entertain such high esteem for Col. Williams, who are we to believe? The man of honor or the villainous slanderer? Col. Williams had publicly denounced these charges in toto, and are we to accept the word of a gentleman, or the statement of a man who is unscrupulously vindictive. Without a full report, we cannot do justice to the lucid, pointed discourse or his eloquent reasoning, and as space forbids that, we must content our readers with a mere synopsis. He referred to the disloyalty plank of the Opposition platform. He would not accuse Mr. Blake of disloyalty; he was truly loyal, he believed, but with great ability and advanced views, he did not fully realize the effect his resolutions towards independent treaty-making would have. Would the people be willing to stop here? Mr. Blake would be willing to stop! He thought not. Like in the case of Parnell, where he lead the Irish people to demand certain inalienable rights, they were not content to halt where Parnell intended, but casting him aside for another leader, were going on to Home Rule and Separation. Might not it be this way in Canada? The feeling in England was not so strong, and the would say that you feel your own interests, and you can depend upon yourselves to carry them out; we will withdraw our protection. If, as the previous speaker said, we already had the power of making treaties, where was the necessity of Mr. Blake's resolutions? (Cheers.) One word on the National Policy. It is impossible to place our opponents on this question. Mr. Mackenzie says "it is a national folly and a national crime," and Mr. Mackenzie is too good to wish to perpetuate such an iniquity. (Cheers.) Sir Richard Cartwright says the policy can't stand, and won't stand, and that there are no vested rights—(vested wrongs he calls them.) It is important that we should know their policy. He dealt with the Boundary Award fully and in detail, showing conclusively that the onus of the present unsettled state of the matter rests, or should rest, upon the shoulders of Hon. O. Mowat. Synopsized, the following facts were proven: That Sir John since 1870 had been persistent in his efforts to have a settlement; that he wishes a legal and final settlement; that the boundaries are already decided by a decision given in a court of law; that this decision must hold good until overturned by that of a higher court, or the Act of Imperial Parliament; that all propositions to refer the question in dispute to higher courts have been rejected by Mr. Mowat; that the Supreme Court of Canada or the Privy Council, England, are the proper tribunals to which the question can be submitted for final decision; that the present award is not legal, because there is no authority on record for the appointment of the arbitrators, it has never yet been confirmed, the right to confirm was reserved by both Mr. Mowat and Mr. Mackenzie, the proclamation to be issued declaring it legal was never issued, Mr. Mackenzie never submitted it to the House of Commons for authority or sanction; that an arbitration was decided in three days, which involved, according to the Opposition, millions of dollars; that according to Mr. Mowat's own admission Ontario only got about one-thirteenth of what belonged to her; that all doubtful points were decided against Ontario; that other provinces have an interest in seeing the matter settled fairly; that if the evidence given in England was so overwhelming in favor of Ontario getting vastly more than she has at present, that the Hudson's Bay Company accepted \$300,000 for their claims, for fear the boundary line might extend so far as to include all their lands, then Ontario has not got her rights; that in all by elections the question was never mooted, being reserved for the general elections; that Quebec's influence was her representation fixed at 65 votes out of 210, and not to be very much feared; and, finally, that Sir John will not ratify the present award declaring that Ontario shall have her rights, nothing more or less, but the question must be decided by the proper authority. It had been asserted that Mr. Mowat had Gerrymandered so as to change municipal boundaries. Mr. Benson held up a picture of Centre Wellington, which at once convinced the audience. Reference was made to the pictures of Gerrymandered constituencies, published in the Globe from time to time. The utter falsity of idea conveyed by these diagrams was fully exposed. North Bruce was represented as a long square strip of land, 50 miles long and about six miles wide, composed of seven or eight townships in a row. Any person acquainted with the geographical boundaries of North Bruce would know that the Georgian Bay is one side of it and Lake Huron on the other; it was physically impossible for that county to be any other shape. But the Globe would lead the ignorant to believe that it was an attenuated parallelogram cut out some place or another from the other. Mr. Preston made the charge that the Government speakers would not attend their meetings in Hope. The reason was that at the first meeting in Port Hope they were refused a fair hearing, and consequently they did not feel like intruding themselves on any future meetings. A reason had been given for the return of the Reform government to power; millions were to be expended. Well, in the case of the St. Francis Lock, Nipissing Hotel, steel rails, Goderich Harbor, to "my friend Moore," Georgian Bay Branch, and numerous other samples of public works of economy, he would leave it to the electors to say whether Sir John Macdonald or Sir Richard John Cartwright was the proper man to entrust with the expenditure of these vast sums. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Randall spoke about increase of taxes. How is it that, if deficits mean low taxes, that the present rate of taxation is 2 1/2 cent per head less than it was between 1873 and 1878. (Cheers.) What are we doing with our surplus? This is a question frequently asked. Well, we are helping to pay off our national debt, which is very large. We are redeeming our bonds and paying less rate of interest. While talking about "bogus syndicates," Mr. Randall had said that Mr. Cox did not amount to a fly. If Mr. Cox was one of the new syndicate, and perhaps one of the wealthiest; if he was only a fly, the whole thing amounted to about seven or eight flies. (Laughter and cheers.) In that case, he asked the electors to take home the facts presented, carefully weigh them, throwing aside party feeling, and if they should come to the conclusion that the Government deserved their support, come out and let the majority be as large, if not larger, than before. His finale was eloquent, and on taking his seat was loudly cheered.

This was one of the most orderly and respectable political meetings we have ever had the pleasure of attending. It is needless to say that the audience was largely Conservative, and broke up with three cheers for Col. Williams, Sir John Macdonald and the Queen. Without doubt this was the model meeting of the season.

Mr. VERNOR reiterates his statement respecting "a very stormy autumn with early setting in of extreme severity and heavy snowfalls, reaching to remote southern points. We are likely to experience one of the coldest periods in a long term of years, during the early part of the winter of 1882-'83, but we will have the cold all together, and the latter portion is likely to be mild and open, with a very advanced spring."

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He would not accuse Mr. Blake of disloyalty; he was truly loyal, he believed, but with great ability and advanced views, he did not fully realize the effect his resolutions towards independent treaty-making would have. Would the people be willing to stop here? Mr. Blake would be willing to stop! He thought not. Like in the case of Parnell, where he lead the Irish people to demand certain inalienable rights, they were not content to halt where Parnell intended, but casting him aside for another leader, were going on to Home Rule and Separation. Might not it be this way in Canada? The feeling in England was not so strong, and the would say that you feel your own interests, and you can depend upon yourselves to carry them out; we will withdraw our protection. If, as the previous speaker said, we already had the power of making treaties, where was the necessity of Mr. Blake's resolutions? (Cheers.) One word on the National Policy. It is impossible to place our opponents on this question. 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It had been asserted that Mr. Mowat had Gerrymandered so as to change municipal boundaries. Mr. Benson held up a picture of Centre Wellington, which at once convinced the audience. Reference was made to the pictures of Gerrymandered constituencies, published in the Globe from time to time. The utter falsity of idea conveyed by these diagrams was fully exposed. North Bruce was represented as a long square strip of land, 50 miles long and about six miles wide, composed of seven or eight townships in a row. Any person acquainted with the geographical boundaries of North Bruce would know that the Georgian Bay is one side of it and Lake Huron on the other; it was physically impossible for that county to be any other shape. But the Globe would lead the ignorant to believe that it was an attenuated parallelogram cut out some place or another from the other. Mr. Preston made the charge that the Government speakers would not attend their meetings in Hope. The reason was that at the first meeting in Port Hope they were refused a fair hearing, and consequently they did not feel like intruding themselves on any future meetings. A reason had been given for the return of the Reform government to power; millions were to be expended. Well, in the case of the St. Francis Lock, Nipissing Hotel, steel rails, Goderich Harbor, to "my friend Moore," Georgian Bay Branch, and numerous other samples of public works of economy, he would leave it to the electors to say whether Sir John Macdonald or Sir Richard John Cartwright was the proper man to entrust with the expenditure of these vast sums. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Randall spoke about increase of taxes. How is it that, if deficits mean low taxes, that the present rate of taxation is 2 1/2 cent per head less than it was between 1873 and 1878. (Cheers.) What are we doing with our surplus? This is a question frequently asked. Well, we are helping to pay off our national debt, which is very large. We are redeeming our bonds and paying less rate of interest. While talking about "bogus syndicates," Mr. Randall had said that Mr. Cox did not amount to a fly. If Mr. Cox was one of the new syndicate, and perhaps one of the wealthiest; if he was only a fly, the whole thing amounted to about seven or eight flies. (Laughter and cheers.) In that case, he asked the electors to take home the facts presented, carefully weigh them, throwing aside party feeling, and if they should come to the conclusion that the Government deserved their support, come out and let the majority be as large, if not larger, than before. His finale was eloquent, and on taking his seat was loudly cheered.

respectable political meetings we have ever had the pleasure of attending. It is needless to say that the audience was largely Conservative, and broke up with three cheers for Col. Williams, Sir John Macdonald and the Queen. Without doubt this was the model meeting of the season.

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POINTS.

The Advertiser says in reporting Hon. Ed. Blake's speech at St. Thomas: "The Boundary Award was dealt with in a similarly trenchant manner."

The Grit editors want the duty taken off india-rubber, that being the raw material from which their consciences are made.

"A far-seeing manufacturer" is what the Galt Reformer calls Mr. Clayton Slater, of Brantford, the man who said at Paris that it would be better for the country if the mechanics were all in the poorhouse, than to perpetuate the National Policy.

"THE RUIN OR PROSPERITY OF A STATE DEPENDS SO MUCH UPON THE ADMINISTRATION OF ITS GOVERNMENT THAT TO BE ACQUAINTED WITH THE MERIT OF A MINISTRY WE NEED ONLY OBSERVE THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE."

"Not one stick of timber, one acre of land, one lump of lead, iron or gold" shall Ontario get from the disputed territory. This is the declaration of Sir John, and it reveals the deliberate intention to steal the property of this Province.

If the National Policy is a national crime, as Mackenzie says it is, he might as well call the great majority of the people "a nation of criminals," for they are bound to support it.

The great question is one affecting the daily living. The policy which puts two loaves in the larder where there was but one before is to their minds very much more to the purpose than an abstract question of boundary, which is, at the best, but one of imaginary lines.

It is a well known axiom, that "fine words butter no parsnips." But that is about all that our Grit friends have to offer to the people as a reason for being put in control of their affairs. They do not condescend to tell us what they will try to do for the bettering of the country's industries; or in what way they intend to proceed to ameliorate the general condition. They content themselves with fine words and honied phrases as to their superior parity and moral elevation.

The most comforting feature about the development of the great North-West is that it is being developed by people the majority of whom are from Ontario. They have gone to the new country with Ontario ideas and Ontario sentiments, and not with the ideas and sentiments which prevail in the French Province of Quebec.

The independent Montreal Star says:—"It will be noticed that Sir John gives what must be admitted as an excellent reason for bringing on the elections at the present time."

"But supposing that they were all accessions of yesterday, and that there were twice or twenty times as many of them (manufacturers) what would that prove except that the renegades recognized the convenience and advantage of a system of legalized robbery under which they divide the plunder wrung from their fellow-citizens?"

One of the cries raised by the Opposition in Ottawa is that as the result of the transfer of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, passenger and freight rates had been materially increased. In the course of his speech on Thursday last Mr. Macintosh settled the question by reading a letter from Mr. Archer Baker, Superintendent of the Eastern Section of the road, accompanying which was a statement showing that compared with other roads the freight charges were lower, while both freight and passenger rates are lower now than they were before the purchase.

During the first five months of 1878 Stevenson & Co. shipped 60 pianos—January 11, February 10, March 13, April 9, May 17—60. During the same period of 1881 the sales were: January 27, February 34, March 31, April 37, May 34—163.

Wednesday's Montreal Gazette says:—"Sir John Macdonald is working like a Trojan in Ontario, and his example is inspiring his supporters with new energy and enthusiasm. On Monday the veteran chieftain spoke at Lindsay and Peterboro'; to-day he speaks at Markham, on Thursday at Hamilton, at Brampton and at Guelph on Friday, at St. Thomas and London on Saturday, at Downsview on Monday next, and on Tuesday (nomination day) at Napanee. Sir John displays marvellous energy for a man of his years, and his speeches are as brilliant, as convincing and as diversified as in the days of his prime."

POINTS ON THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

The Monetary Times, in the course of a very fair article, not altogether favorable to Sir John Macdonald's position, expresses the following opinions:—

"So far from its being true that international conventions are never refused ratification, after they have been signed, such refusal often takes place. Hundreds, one authority says thousands, of such cases have occurred. And the reason why it is necessary that Governments should have the power of ratifying or refusing to ratify treaties made in their name, is that the negotiators are liable to exceed their authority."

"Any extension of the territory of Manitoba would not give that Province a right to the lands. But there is no question of extending the bounds of Ontario. What is necessary is to find the ancient boundaries, and these once found, no matter how far the territory might extend, westward or northward, the land would be hers, she being permitted by the Confederation Act to retain the public lands within her borders. It is obvious, therefore, that if a competent judicial tribunal should give a decision which practically confirmed the award of the arbitrator, Ontario would be entitled to all the lands, timber and minerals within the limits determined."

"As matters stand, the only mode of settlement is by the Privy Council, to which both Ontario and the Dominion admit recourse must be had. There are some differences of opinion about details, but these can surely be got over by the force of a mutual desire to obtain at the earliest date the only decision which, as it now appears, can effectually settle the question."

"This is the ordinary way of viewing legal decisions; and Sir John asserts, as a constitutional lawyer, whose opinion has never once been over-ruled by the courts under Confederation, that no decision of the matter by arbitration, can prevent the question being re-opened, or give us a secure and binding settlement. That is his position, and as we have said, it is intelligible."

"There is no reason to fear that the Privy Council will not give a thoroughly impartial decision. The courts do not lend themselves to schemes of spoliation, supposing in any such scheme to exist; and we have the fullest confidence that the Privy Council will do impartial justice to all the parties concerned, Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion."

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

"Are Canadians aware of the frightful increase that has been made to their burdens and responsibilities during the last few years?"

"Are they aware that our net debt has since Confederation increased from seventy-five millions to more than double that huge sum?"

"Are they aware that the present Government is recklessly mortgaging our future, is plunging daily into new extravagance, and is committing us to a scale of expenditure based on our revenue in prosperous times?"

The Globe here virtually challenges a comparison. We accept it, and present our readers with a statement of our debt since Confederation. It speaks for itself.

Table showing public debt from 1867 to 1881. Columns include year, debt amount, and net increase. Total debt in 1881 is \$140,362,069.

Table showing public debt from 1873 to 1881. Columns include year, debt amount, and net increase. Total debt in 1881 is \$140,362,069.

Says the Sentinel Star, with convincing force:—"Farmers in Cobourg you have a good market for your butter, your eggs, your poultry, your provisions, your fruits, and small vegetables, through the number of workmen employed in our factories. Protection increased these factories to their present capacity. Mr. Kerr has most pointedly announced himself as opposed to the National Policy, saying at Goldsprings that it must be greatly modified, 'if not altogether repealed,' and placing all the stress upon this last sentence. A repeal of that policy would be an immediate depression in our industries, and consequently a less number of people to purchase the necessities of life we have alluded to. VOTE FOR GUILLET."

"Home" Concert.

The concert in the Music Hall, on Wednesday night last, in aid of the "Home," was patronized by a fair audience, considering that our citizens are pretty well engrossed, just now, in political matters. The following were received with special favor by the audience: An instrumental quartette, consisting of Messrs. Thornhill, R. J. Warner and Monaghan; a song, "True to the Last," by Mr. H. V. Sanders, the encore to which His Jolliness responded by giving "The Little Fat Man;" a song, by Miss Warner, received a hearty encore; a piano solo, by Miss Aggie Wilson; a quartette, "Come where the Lilies Bloom," by the Misses Scrimger, Johnston and Messrs. Gillard and Sanders; an instrumental trio, composed of the Misses and Mr. Burns, with violin, piano and violinello; a song, "A Jolly Good Laugh," by His Jolliness, Mr. Sanders, who got the concert up, and had a great deal of trouble in connection with it, we are sorry, did not have favorable circumstances to carry out his wishes more successfully.

HOW FARMERS SEE IT.

Their Answers to Dr. Orton's Questions, Succinctly Set Forth.

Table with columns: Questions, General Replies—Total 720, Ontario Replies—Total 228. Rows list various agricultural and economic issues like duties on farm produce, tariffs on grain, and market prices.

NOTE.—The "General Replies" comprise answers from all parts of the older Provinces; 634 are English, and 86 French. The Ontario Replies are also included.

WHAT THE ELECTORS WANT TO KNOW.

Why the "incompetents" of 1873-8 should ask to get back to power for the pretended purpose of giving us better government?

Will Mr. Blake, if in power, support the present tariff, or will he not? If he will, why not speak out like a man?

How is it the Globe, Mr. Mills, Mr. Patterson, the Grit campaign sheets, and others of the persuasion, denounce the N.P., declaring that it is robbing the country, while at the same time we are told by another wing of the party that it is a dead issue?

If Col. Williams has obtained \$24,000 for Port Hope, how is it that he is blamed for not looking after our interests?

Who it is that sends such flagrantly untrue reports of political meetings to the Globe?

If Mr. Mowat is not responsible for the present unsettled state of the Boundary question?

What objections he can have to referring the matter to the Privy Council?

What authority is on parliamentary records for setting the difficulty by arbitration?

If the Boundary Award is the issue, how can the Redistribution bill effect a verdict from the people?

How it is we hear nothing more about the Port Moody job? By what possible means can a minority "hive" a majority?

Was it in Sir John's interest to wipe out two Conservative constituencies while the same is not true as to a single Reform riding?

If the Boundary Award agitation is not the most bare-faced fraud, as an election clap-trap, ever foisted upon the people?

How the men who increased the public debt \$45,000,000 dare talk any more about economy?

Is "jobbery" a theme for men, who gave 92 officials \$52,000 without doing a tap of work, to expatiate on?

Should Mayor Randall, especially, say anything about Tory corruption? Why Mr. Blake persists in keeping silent on the Boundary Award?

Why do not the Grits acknowledge squarely that they were wrong in opposing the National Policy in 1878?

Is this to be the policy of the future, or is the renewed hopes of our country to be blasted by putting in men with such suicidal ideas of financing?

If fault-finding is, not, what is Mr. Blake's policy?

What course has he mapped out in reference to the following questions:—National Policy, development of the North-West, reduction of public debt, British connections?

Shall we admit traitors to amicable relationship between Canada and the Mother land, to the direction of affairs? Talking about C.P.R. monopoly, what about the \$40,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres of land Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was willing to give to a syndicate to build the Canada Pacific Railway? Why was not this offer accepted?

Will not the harpings of Opposition about French domination, etc., tend to unhinge Confederation by setting province against province, creed against creed, and Canada against herself?

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumors, and the most fatal Ulcers known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your druggists for these infallible remedies.

Advertisement for KIDNEY-WORT. Text: "HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once..."

O MY! LOOK HERE!

I have got some of the Finest OAKUM in the World. Just imported direct from New York. It cannot be beat. I would also be glad to remind parties going to the North-west to get a good WATER-PROOF TENT before they leave, as they can be made much cheaper here than in Manitoba. Tents of every description on hand and made to order. Also, Awnings any style and color; Horse and Wagon Covers; also Ship, Yacht, Boat, and Canoe Sails. All kinds of Oilskin Clothing in fact, you can get anything from a Needle to an Anchor at

J. J. TURNER'S Sail, Tent, and Awning Factory, East Pier, Port Hope, Ont. 11-17 Old Canvas and Rope bought at a 50c. 11-17

CARD OF THANKS.

Onono, Dec. 14th, 1881. THOS. LONG, District Agent Standard Fire Insurance Co., of Hamilton. DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the very prompt manner in which your local Board for above Company have paid our loss by late fire on 3rd inst. we having only made application to your Company a few days previous to the fire, and no Policy having been issued, simply an Agent's interim receipt. We are, Yours very truly, (Signed) 50 D. A. GAMSBY & BRO.

Carriage and Blacksmith's Shop

AT BAILLIEBORO' J. W. LUCAS

MAKES pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally that he has again taken possession of his old stand at Baillieboro', where he will be pleased to execute orders for

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS of every description, and General Blacksmithing.

All kinds of JOB WORK and REPAIRS promptly executed. All work warranted to give satisfaction. 14-131 J. W. LUCAS.

Patent Medicines of all kinds and Homeopathic Medicines, at Deyell's Drug Store.

FINE ART DECORATIONS

The best judges say that they have never seen any GILT PAPERS AND DADO'S in Port Hope, equal to those now on exhibition in the windows of PARSONS' BOOKSTORE.

FRIEZE, BORDERS and TRIMMERS to match, any shade. Our stock of STAPLE ROOM PAPER is larger and better assorted than ever before. Call and be satisfied, at

PARSONS' BOOKSTORE.

KALSOMINE, WHITING

PARIS WHITE, White Glue, Ult. Blue, Etc., Etc., at EVANS' GENERAL HARDWARE STORE

CHAS. DOEBLER

Has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of the LATEST STYLES of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Silk Hats, Felt & Fur Hats,

(HARD AND SOFT,) and everything that can be asked for in the HAT AND CAP LINE, suitable for young and old for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

This is one of the best stocks ever imported into the town, and as the undersigned has a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business, he is prepared to give everyone favoring him with an order the VERY BEST CLASS OF GOODS at a LOW PRICE.

Inspection respectfully invited, and satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. DOEBLER. Practical Hatter and Furrier, Walton St., Port Hope.

GO TO J. HOFFMAN'S

FOR A FINE SELECTION OF WALL PAPERS, DADOS AND BORDERS CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, and a general assortment of FANCY GOODS.

Also, a Choice Stock of the Best Brands of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, etc. All Goods at the very Lowest Prices.

Remember his new store, opposite the Queen's Hotel, Walton Street, Port Hope.

J. HOFFMAN.

FOR GOOD, CHEAP

PRINTING

Whilst in the Old Country, I shall doubtless be brought into contact with many of the leading members of the Order, and you may be assured I shall lose no opportunity of conveying to them the heartiest expressions of Canadian good feeling, affection and sympathy, together with the sentiments dear to every Canadian Orangeman of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and to the principles of the glorious Revolution of 1688.

HUMORISMS.

Oscar Wilde was the first to discover that there are greenbacks to sunflower.

"ROUCH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, muskrats, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chips, roaches, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

The following "notice" is posted up in an East Texas sawmill:—"Doant Munkny with the buzz saw when in moshun."

Useless FRIGHT. To worry about a Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

It is said that sharks will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion.

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package, colors 10 to 4 lbs of goods. 10 cents for any color.

"Woman," says Mrs. Eastman, "is a problem." So she is; and though a problem we can never hope to solve, it is one we shall never, never, be willing to give up.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the kidneys, Diabetes and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieved for a time and then make you many times worse.

We saw a man yesterday who had no advice to give an editor regarding the tone of his paper. He was dead.

"BUCHUFAIRA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying, B. Adder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggist.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sexual Debility. \$1.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS. The original and only genuine "Rough on Rats" is manufactured by J. C. Haslip, of Philadelphia, Pa. He employs no Traveling Agents, nor Peddlers.

TO A PARSONS SNOORING. You, who the world in a tumult keep, With open mouth whenever you sleep, In mercy some movement make, And keep it shut when you're awake.

The Milwaukee papers are making a great deal of fuss over the case of Albert Salaski, a young man who disappeared on the day set for his wedding, and was afterwards found in an unconscious condition, going from one convulsion into another, calling the case "an extremely sad one." Why any editor should seek to impress upon the minds of his readers the fallacious idea that marriage is preferable to having fits is not clear.

Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this paper.

"A lot of farmers who had been listening to a railroad land agent's praise of Arkansas Valley soil, at last asked him, sarcastically, if there was anything that wouldn't grow there. "Yes," said the agent, quickly, "pumpkins won't."

"Why not?" "The soil so rich and the vines grow so fast that they wear out the pumpkins, dragging them over the ground."

"By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

\$200.00 Reward! Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bags, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have clusters of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., 22 4t Rochester, N. Y.

The other day a colored lady of standing, Mrs. Simpson, purchased a Gainsborough and visited Mrs. Fenell. It was evident that Mrs. Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fenell. "My husband," said Mrs. Simpson, "wanted me to get a finer hat den die; but, reflecting that do \$20 bills in de bottom of de drawer was getting sorter scarce like I concluded to content myself wid a \$5 hat."

"Wal, yer was savin'," remarked Mrs. Fenell, and, stepping to the door, exclaimed: "Tidy, take dat \$1,000 bill from dat chile. He tore up two yesterday. Dar ain't no sense in allowin' chillun ter 'troy money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat was a failure.

THEN AND NOW. Before the N. P., Mason Single Seeders and Drills sold at \$85. They are now selling at \$75.

Before the N. P., Mason Combined Seeder and Sower sold at \$110—now better machines are selling at \$85.

Patterson Reapers sold at \$110 before the N. P. Now they sell, with improvement, for \$105.

Patterson Mowers sold before the N. P., at \$85—now they are selling at \$75.

Patterson Steel Ploughs, before the N. P., sold at \$20—they are now selling for \$18.

Gerolamy's Turnip Sowers sold at \$22 before the N. P.—they can now be got for \$15.

And so the list could be prolonged. Nearly every implement is cheaper—while none have been increased in price. These are facts which cannot be disputed.—Ocean Sound Times.

Not One of Our Peculiarities. So-called respectable people would hesitate considerably before pilfering your pockets in a crowded thoroughfare. That would be too too. The same discrimination is not indicated by the so-called respectable druggist when that wonderful cure, Putnam's Corn Extract, is asked for. He will not only take your pocket in the most genteel manner by substituting cheap and dangerous substitutes for the genuine Putnam's Corn Extract. Watch for these gentlemen, and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extract. Sold by Dr. Deyell, Port Hope.

If you would have a clear complexion, a freedom from blotches, pimples, boils, and all blood humors, purify and regulate the blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels with Burdock Blood Bitters. Trial bottles 10 cents.

South Monaghan Court of Revision.

Town Hall, Centreville, May 30th, 1882.

The South Monaghan Council met as Court of Revision to hear and determine the appeals from the assessment roll for 1882 at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment of last meeting.

Present—The Reeve, Mr. Rutherford; Councilors Lightfoot, Dawson, Riddell and Perrin.

Each member was duly sworn in by the clerk, after which they took their seats. Coun. Dawson was called to the chair.

Freeman Thompson appealed to have W. R. Morrison assessed for half an acre, part of lot No. 12, con. 3, value \$200, the same being now assessed to the appellant.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, seconded by the Reeve, the appeal was granted.

Robert Lang appealed to have the name of Wm. Lang erased from the assessment roll as farmer's son, on the grounds that he was not of age.

On motion of the Reeve, seconded by Mr. Lightfoot, the appeal was granted.

James Perrin appealed to be assessed for 1/4 acre part lot No. 10, con. 2, 3, said portion being now assessed to George Moncrieff.

Moved by Mr. Riddell, seconded by Mr. Lightfoot, that James Perrin be assessed for an additional 1/4 acre, part lot No. 10, con. 2, value \$10.00, in lieu of George Moncrieff.—Carried.

J. W. Gray appealed to be assessed for 1/2 an acre ss tenant, in lieu of James Wood.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, seconded, seconded by Mr. Perrin, the appeal of J. W. Gray was granted.

On motion of Mr. Lightfoot, seconded by the Reeve, the Court did then adjourn for one hour and a half for answer, and resumed at 1.30 p.m., Mr. Dawson in the chair.

B. Hoaslip complained that he was assessed for too much land, and appealed to have James and Josiah Perrin assessed for a portion thereof.

Neither applicant or other parties interested appeared.

Moved by Mr. Riddell, seconded by Mr. Perrin, that B. Hoaslip's assessment be confirmed.—Carried.

John McCallister appealed to have his name erased from the roll for 1/2 acre, part of lot No. 1, con. 1, on the ground that he has ceased to occupy the property. The appellant did not appear.

Moved by Mr. Riddell, seconded by Mr. Perrin, that John McCallister's assessment be confirmed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Riddell, seconded by Mr. Perrin, that Wm. Geo. Keon be assessed as tenant, and Kerr as owner, for the N. W. 1/4 lot No. 1, con. 1, 47 1/2 acres, value \$2400.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Riddell, seconded by the Reeve, that Edward Sirtton be assessed as joint tenant for the N. 1/4 lot No. 1, con. 2.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lightfoot, seconded by Mr. Perrin, that the name of John Roper be erased from the roll for part lot 1, con. 2, and that the assessment roll for the year 1882 for the township of South Monaghan be now passed as revised and amended.—Carried.

Moved by the Reeve, seconded by Mr. Lightfoot, that this Court do now adjourn sine die.—Carried.

The chairman did then declare the Court adjourned.

ROBERT FAIR, Clerk.

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, June 6, 1882.

Mr. Bunting, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, arrived in town on Friday evening, escorted by many friends from Bowmansville, and addressed a large and attentive audience in the Town Hall; and we are sorry to say that one half had to remain outside and erect seats at all the windows.

The leading questions of the day was ably discussed and dealt with. Mr. B. will prove a strong candidate, and if he does not redeem West Durham will, at all events, give the leader of the Opposition a big push.

Dr. McLaughlin, the Local member, was given an hour's hearing to reply, when, after he was through, the audience did not consider he had made any points. Mr. Bunting closed the meeting. More interest and enthusiasm has been exhibited than ever before. There will be few votes left unpolled on either side. On Saturday Mr. Bunting spoke at Newtonville, and last night at Orono; to-night he will be at Kirby. The speakers so far are local men. We expect big guns next week. Mr. Bunting has been the guest of our worthy Reeve, Mr. J. J. Robson, during his stay here. He is determined to keep the Bunting flying at Newport until the end. Hurray for the N. P. and economy, efficiency and progress. We are almost certain of Mr. Bunting's return, as the ladies turned out en masse, which is something very unusual here.

Mr. Thomas Douglas yesterday bought from J. B. Oke a gray horse, when he was passing through town with five yoke of oxen, which he was taking to Brandon. The same horse made fast time to Peterboro' in 1881. When he has Tim Allin and Tom hooked together, we may expect that Mr. Blake will have a fast drive around the constituency.

An accident occurred to a young man on the track on Thursday last, while he was attending to his duties. Dr. McNaughton was sent for, and immediately dressed the wounds. We are glad to say they were not serious. He was ably assisted by Alfred Farncomb, M.D., late student of Dr. Brent.

SCHOOL REPORTS. DALE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Fifth Class—Louise Jackson, Ralph Walton. Fourth Class—Howard Rosewar, Nellie Curtis, Hattie Gifford, Thomas Jackson. Third Senior—Lizzie Harcourt, Victoria Maybee, Mary Haseman. Third Junior—Maude McCallum, Edith Bassett, Ella Smith. Second—Aggie Haseman, Winnie McCallum, Louise Murray, Lulu Sowden. Part II.—Angelina Bassett, Eva Harcourt, Norman Irving, Ernest Curtis. J. J. SODEN, teacher.

ZION SCHOOL.—Fourth Class—Annie Irwin, Mary Harness, Mary Walker, Eliza Walker, Minty Dickinson. Third Class, Senior—Samuel Fry, Laura Welch, Mary Irwin, Laura Farrow, Elizabeth Brightwell. Third Class, Junior—Arthur Fry, William Brightwell, Bertie Tamblin, Oliver Abbey, Robert Harness. Second Class—Edith Walker, Mabel Welch, Jenny Edwards, Eliza Dickinson, Sara Dickinson. W. G. GIST, teacher.

REPORT of the Morrish School, No. 5, Hope, for May.—Fifth class—Henry Elson, Sarah Elson, Gertrude Lewis. Third class—Maud Lewis, Lucy Beebe, Minnie Grant. Second class—Lizzie Uglow, Mary Fletcher, Arthur Lewis. Part II.—Mary Hinton, Jessie Cameron, Katie Fletcher, Zilda Beebe, Albert Lewis. Part I.—Charles Grant, Samuel Hinton, Willie Lewis. C. E. STACEY, teacher.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. A. Mitchell.

Farmers, Read This.

They met as they crossed the City Hall Park. Each was an utter young man, having a delicate cane and a deliciously waxed moustache.

"Aw!"

"Aw! Beg pardon!"

"Aw! The name!"

"Took you—aw—took you for my bwanter, you know—aw."

"I see—just so, and I took you—aw—for my broker—you know."

They were bowing and smiling at each other, when along came a portly old gent with a double chin, and halting for a moment to survey the pair, he called out:

"Here, which of you fellows drive that carriage out there. I want to go to the foot of Desborough street in a hurry!"

"Tonal," "I am ferry antonist, Alister Dhu, that you'll carry your tog after a health god, and you was pelong to a Free Kirk too!" Alister: "Take you care, Tonal Roy, what you'll spoke, for it was not a true spoke you was said ahust this moment!" Tonal: "Chwyt? Ton't you cal him Chupiter, ant Chupiter is a heathen god, and nothing elee, mirover?" Alister: "Maybe so he is too, but it was nothing o to sort whativer, for ta tog was called so because he was stupider ass no other tog neffer was again or since before, and not after any heathen idol of wot or stone forbye. So there's for you, Tonal Roy!"—Bailie.

Now that the reaping and mowing season is coming on, farmers should remember that "Kaiser" Machine Oil is the best reaper and mowder oil in the market. For sale by all dealers.

Naturalists tell us that the sting-ray, starfish, prawn, boring wrinkle, and gryphae are the deadliest enemies of the oyster. That's all the naturalist know about it. The worst enemy the oyster has is the spirituelle woman of 187 pounds, when she declares after the theater that she cannot eat a single morsel.

The exception of several individuals from Typhoid Fever, which recently prevailed very largely in a Western town, was directly traced to the fact that they maintained an excellent state of health by the use of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and may be had of all Druggists. Price 50c. R. Deyell, Agent for Port Hope.

Many suffer from supposed Organic diseases of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy.

As the approach of Spring great attention should be given to purifying the system, and with foul humors during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own purifying and regulatid tonic.

Report of Pine Grove Public School, section No. 7, Hope, for the month of May.—Fourth class—Emma Chambers, Mary Cook. Third sr.—Mary Smith, Georgie Taylor, Julia Cook, Lizzie Goheen, Edward Chambers. Third jr.—Robert Smith, John Goheen, Amos Chambers, William Walter, Robert Cook. Second class—Lizzie Halliday, Ida Johnston, Arthur Moore, Robert McLennan, William Barkwell. First Part II.—Fred Robinson, Lizzie Hillis, Bertha Wood, Sara Halliday, James Waldie. First Part IJ.—Charles McElroy, Malisa Clayton, Charles Brines, Nettie Walter. D. C. Throop, teacher.

Changeable weather is trying to the system, rendering it more liable to disease. As a preventative of sickness use Dr. Carson's Stomach & Constipation Bitters. They purify the blood, cure all Bilious Stomach and Liver disorders, and give tone and strength to the system. Price 50c. R. Deyell, Agent for Port Hope.

Snatched from the Grave. Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal and at testify yourself. Trial bottles free at Mitchell's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Not a Looking Glass. A prominent discontent was Chanting a mournful dirge in the left ear of the late President of the Hope Conservative Association. His lay was about the treatment he had received from a Conservative speaking with some slight reference to "Tooly Street Tailors." In his characteristic way he shoved his face up to that of the Ex-President, until the latter resented the familiarity.

"See here old man, don't poke your nose up so close. My face isn't no looking glass."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Consumption, Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the system. Price 50c. R. Deyell, Agent for Port Hope.

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Farmers, Read This.

Thousands of dollars can be saved by using proper judgement in taking care of the health of yourself and family. If you are Bilious, have sallow complexion, poor appetite, low and depressed spirits, and generally debilitated, do not delay a moment, but go at once and procure a bottle of those wonderful Electric Bitters, which never fail to cure, and that for the trifling sum of fifty cents.—Tribune. Sold by G. A. Mitchell at 50c.

THE name of Maria is so popular in Stratford that when a cat climbs a back fence in a well-populated neighborhood, and plaintively vocalizes "Mar-ri-ar!" twenty-five windows are hastily thrown up, and twenty-five female heads are thrust out, wildly answering, "Is that you, Mickey?"

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MARK YOUR BALLOT.

The following is the correct form of the ballot paper to be used at the election on Tuesday, 20th June:—

Election for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Durham, 1882.

ROSS.

I. Lewis Ross, of the town of Port Hope, Merchant.

WILLIAMS.

II. Arthur T. H. Williams, of the Township of Hope, County of Durham, Farmer.

OUR readers are requested to examine carefully the advertising columns of THE TIMES. We do not insert advertisements for responsible parties, and you may be confident of being fairly dealt with in our columns.



LINDSAY has granted \$100 to the Dominion Day celebration committee.

MR. LEVI REYNOLDS is now acting as Chief Constable during the absence of Mr. Marshall in Ireland.

BWARE of the young onion—at the last it biteth like a serpent and smelleth like unto stale limburger.

THE Reform organ claims that its "pungent paragraphs" will win the election for Mr. Ross. Oh! dem scissors!

THE Methodist Church was crowded to hear the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of England. His sermon was an address to the members of conference, and was an able effort.

THE Rev. Mr. Brettargh, the first promoter and for twenty-eight years the incumbent of the Catholic Church, Trenton, has resigned and is off to South Carolina.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT has taken the stump in North Simcoe. Oliver used to be a stickler for members of the Local House sticking to Ontario politics.

A RHYME FOR THE GRITS.—"To keep the party straight, and to prevent us getting floored, I think we'll really have to throw our Jonah overboard."

THURSDAY morning a large excursion from Toronto, consisting one hundred and fifty persons in all, passed through here on their way to New York via the Northern from Port Hope. They will return about the 23rd of June.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Bible Christian Conference, now in session here, held a missionary meeting in the Methodist Church Monday. The church was filled. The Rev. Mr. Bourne, of London, Eng., Rev. Messrs. Rice, of Hamilton, and Kenner, addressed the meeting.

LINDSAY and Port Hope are in about the same fix as a new school house. We see by the papers that the Chairman of the Lindsay Schools Board has been directed to take legal steps to force the Council to submit a By-law to a vote of the electors for \$8000.

COMMENTING on the amount of lumber traffic passing over the Midland, the query was raised as to what it would foot up for the current year. A reasonable idea may be formed from the carrying trade in this line of freight for the last year, 104,491,000 feet. It is conceded on all hands that this figure will be largely increased this season.—Lindsay Post.

MR. DAVID MARSHALL started on his trip for the "Emerald Isle" by the late express Thursday. He was accompanied to the train by a large number of friends, who wished him a pleasant time and a safe return. It is forty years since Mr. M. left his native land. The honest, sturdy appearance of our Chief Constable will be a sufficient passport in that land of spies and coercion, otherwise we would feel like warning him to keep a sharp look out for those officials whose business it is to spot "American Fenians."

HOW IT WAS DONE.—Following is a copy of the little bill circulated by Mr. Ross's friends for the meeting on the 6th inst.—"Bally-to-night at the Music Hall, to support Mr. Ross and the Reformers, and to secure fair play to the Reform friends. Be there early. Bring our friends." It is quite plain why the Government breakers did not receive "fair play," the rowdy brigade being instructed only to accord that to Reformers.

THE goodly-good Guide says of Monday night's meeting:—"It was a grand and glorious meeting of the people; hilarious, good-humored and free, and if restive, it was because of the meagre fare served up to the feast!" It is just as well to know the Guide's opinion of what constitutes "a grand and glorious meeting of the people!" for every decent person present thought Mr. Ross's supporters in the south-east corner of the Hall made a most disgraceful and unbecomingly exhibition of themselves.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Trade and Commerce Fire Insurance Company; head office, Toronto; Messrs. J. A. McMurry, & Co., district agents. Our readers should give a home office the preference, when all things are equal. Messrs. McMurry & Co. advertise to loan money on farm property at the unprecedentedly low rate of six per cent. They are also agents for Manitoba farm and town properties, and conduct general agency business, acting as managers of the Durham Land Loan Insurance and General Agency.

THE Illustrated American is the name of a new paper just issued.

STRAWBERRIES were ripe by the 10th of June last year. Now the plants are only in blossom.

THE C. M. Conference is now in session at Toronto. Rev. Mr. Laird is in attendance.

THE picnic at Rice Lake on Friday was a very pleasant and successful affair. Dancing and boating were the principal amusements. Our boys got home late in the evening.

MR. LEVI REYNOLDS, acting chief constable, is making the boys "move off" from lounging on Walton street, Sunday afternoon. This is a very good act.

LACROSSE.—The Peterboro' Lacrosse Club has accepted the challenge issued by the Earls, of Kingston, and a game for the Gildersleeve challenge cup will be played at that place on Saturday, Dominion Day.

LACROSSE.—We are glad to see that the Lacrosse Club is reorganized for the season. The boys are practising steadily mornings and evenings.

THE Arcade a perfect cornucopia this season. Boots and shoes for the million. Clark & VanEvery stand at the head of the poll for good goods at low prices. Everybody should inspect their large stock before they transform into a plate glass front.

A HANDSOME and substantial residence is being erected in Peterborough in a pleasant locality for Mr. A. White, general traffic agent of the Midland. Mr. White will become a citizen of worth and a freeholder.

AT last accounts Mr. Worts, of the firm of Gooderham & Worts, extensive distillers, of Toronto, and father-in-law of Mr. David Smart of this town, was very low and sinking rapidly. Mr. Worts has been ill a long time and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MR. THOMPSON, of Orillia, while engaged at shunting cars at Lakefield Monday received severe injury to his foot. The heel of his boot was the only thing that saved the limb.

THE Street Surveyor has received strict orders from the Chairman of the Streets and Bridges Committee to disallow the taking of any sand or gravel off any of the side streets.

THE total length of track over the old line of the Midland which is laid with steel rails is about 90 miles. The improvement in this respect during the past year cost \$12,115.

MR. ROSS's organ last week gave publicity to a statement that Mr. Geo. Guillet, M.P., a member of the Methodist Church, had been at a Roman Catholic picnic and ball, and danced all night, with the insinuation, of course, that it was for political purposes. The Sentinel-Star gives its quietus thus: That is on a par with many other statements of that very reliable journal. Mr. Guillet was not in the hall on the occasion referred to, and what is more, he does not know how to dance, and never did.

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC TO IDYL WILD.—A monster picnic under the auspices of the Good Templars of Garden Hill took place Friday. The picnickers were conveyed in vehicles to the head of the lake and there boarded the steamer and scows en-route for Idyl Wild—that far famed summer resort. A carriage load of young men left town early this morning to join the pleasure seekers at Bewdley. We have not yet heard from them, but there is no doubt but their "country cousins" will give them all the amusement they wish for.

BIRDNESTING.—We are sorry to hear that bird-nest robbing is carried on in town to a lamentable extent by some of the pupils of our schools. A gentleman informed us this morning that one boy, to his knowledge, has collected so far this season, upwards of one hundred and fifty of these small eggs; and in his own garden no less than six nests had been robbed of their eggs. The boys are on the watch for the nests, and will climb any where to secure their contents. This practice we are informed is largely encouraged by one of our town teachers offering a prize to the boy who could secure the largest variety of eggs. If such is the case it is to be deplored. One connected with our schools could hardly be so thoughtless as to hold out a prize for competition in bird-nest robbing. We did not think that any Port Hope boys could be guilty of this practice, to such an extent, and certainly thought such a thing would be condemned by teachers.

THE LORD'S PURSEBEARERS.—By Heba Stretton, Boston; D. Lohrop & Co. Price \$1.25. The name of Heba Stretton is too well known in English literature to render it necessary to make special mention of any work from her pen. No writer of religious fiction stands higher in England, and there is not a Sunday-school library where some one of her volumes may not be found. She has the faculty of entertaining and instructing at the same time. The present publishers have made special arrangements with her for the production in this country of her latest work, and the probabilities are that all her future books will bear their imprint. In The Lord's Pursebearers the author draws a terrible picture of life among the vicious poor in London streets, and shows by what shifts the professional beggars live and thrive on the misplaced charity of the pitying well-to-do population. She arouses a strong feeling of sympathy for the children who are bred in the haunts of vice, and who are instructed in crime before they are old enough to know the meaning of the word. The story is one of intense interest, and the characters, especially those of old Isaac Chippendell, his granddaughter Joan, and little Lucky, are forcibly drawn. One can hardly believe that such places exist or that such deeds are perpetrated as are here described, but one who is familiar with London and its streets knows that they are no exaggerations. The volume is illustrated.

Correspondence.

Mr. Ross and the Workingmen.

DEAR SIR,—I see that Mr. Ross is coming forward as the workingman's friend, and would like to know how he gets at it. Because I remember a little instance that occurred at our harbor a short time ago, when the men who worked on the dock struck for higher wages, and some of our citizens came down to induce us to work for 15 cents, and among the number was "done-wonder" Ross, and because we would not work for 15 cents, in his remarks he said, "YOU ALL OUGHT TO BE DROVE INTO THE LAKE." A nice workingman's friend he would make. Now fellow-workmen, I would suggest that we should go to the polls, and cast our votes for a far better workingman's friend than that. Yours, etc. LONGSHORLMAN.

"The Intelligent and Respectable."

DEAR SIR,—The amount of "cool cheek" displayed by some Grit journals in their doctored reports of Conservative meetings, is sometimes, to say the least of it, extremely amusing if not instructive. This feature of their tactics is apparently not confined to our own Province alone, for the Manitoba Daily Free Press, of the 1st inst., in pretending to describe what was really a large, respectable and most enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of Winnipeg, thus "opens the ball"—"The grand Conservative rally took place in the City Hall last night. Tons were given to the proceedings by the presence of about two hundred Grits, so that most of the audience presented a really respectable and intelligent appearance."

There are no doubt many in the Reform ranks whose professions add to the respectability of any audience, but after the outrageous conduct displayed on Monday evening last in the Music Hall by the rowdy element, drummed together both from the town; and the township of Hope as the result of the Grit "Rally-to-night" dodgers, backed by unlimited beer, &c., dispensed by men from whom better things might be expected, the remarks of the Daily Free Press read more like words of the bitterest sarcasm when applied to the majority of the Grits who responded to the earnest appeal of the artful dodger, to be there early and secure a jug-handled fair play to the Reform friends. So flagrant and outrageous was their conduct that many of the most influential and respectable of the Reformers could not refrain from openly expressing their utter disgust at the blackguardly behavior of these would-be "supporters" of Mr. Ross, as compared with the manly, British fair play displayed by the Conservatives present, whose forbearance was taxed to its uttermost by the unjust and uncalculated personal abuse indecently hurled at the Conservative speakers by one of the spokesmen of the Reform party.

CLARKE CHURCH.

As various reports have been circulated, derogatory to the reputation of the contractor of the above named church, I feel it my duty to explain the facts. Mr. Pringle after getting the contract went to work and built the basement walls according to agreement. Sometime after parties outside the building committee circulated reports and running the committee for allowing the walls to pass, as they were unsafe and not fit to carry a building. The committee then in justice to themselves and Mr. Pringle brought an Inspector from Bowmanville, who after examining the work carefully, pronounced it perfectly safe and done in a workmanlike manner. D. F. WALSH.

WHEN Sir John and Lady Macdonald were at Lindsay and Peterboro' last week the Midland official car was placed at their disposal.

RETURNS of traffic of the Midland Railway of Canada for the week ending May 28th, 1882, were as follows:—Passengers and mails, \$5,379.21; freight, \$14,444.52; total, \$19,823.73, as compared with \$15,685.55 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$4,138.18; and the aggregate traffic to date is \$353,825.15, being an increase of \$104,780.14 over 1881.

B. C. Local Appointments.

At the Conference held this week the following local appointments have been made. COBOURG DISTRICT. Cobourg—R. T. Courlie. Cambridge—W. O. Combe. Welcome—A. Clark, one from England. Port Hope—G. H. Copeland, T. R. Hull, Superintendents. Lindsay—G. Donkley. Cambridge—W. J. H. Oke. Belleville—D. Williams, G. B. G. Superintendents. BOWMANVILLE DISTRICT. Bowmanville—J. Kenner, R. Mallett, E. A., S. T. Bartlett, H. J. Nott, Editor, P. Robins, J. H. Egan, Superintendents. Port Hope—G. H. Copeland, T. R. Hull, Superintendents. Hampton—W. Midland. Columbus—H. Moore. Ottawa—W. A. Ayres. Prince Albert—J. Kenner, one from England; J. Langdon, Superintendents. Peterborough—W. E. Reynolds. PETERBORO AND VICTORIA DISTRICT. Peterborough—W. J. H. Oke. Little Britain—W. G. Beer, A. Richard, F. Woodger, L. Kelleher, R. Allan. Fenelon—M. Metherell. Lindsay—J. Lambert. Menzies and Cartwright—J. Whitlock, T. Brown.

The people of Canada in 1878 paid \$611,313.65 in duties on tea. That was a direct tax on every person in the country, and no protection was afforded by it to any industry. Tea is now admitted free.

A race, \$25 a side, between Presqu'ile, owned by Mr. T. O'Neill, and Cobourg Billy, owned by Mr. Adam Dickson, took place from the first ball gate, Cobourg, to the Court House on Thursday evening, Cobourg Billy being the winner.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church, Campbellford, is to take place with Masonic honors on Thursday next, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Worshipful Grand Master, in the presence of a number of brethren of the craft from neighboring places to whom invitations have been sent. After the service is completed, a dinner will be served in the Music Hall, by the ladies of the congregation. Arrangements have been made with the Midland Railway to issue tickets at one fare for the occasion.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B. A., pastor of the Congregational Church, Cobourg, left last week on a tour to the North-West. He will be gone about six weeks; and the pulpit, in his absence, will be supplied by his brother, Mr. James Pedley, of that town. C. A. Livingstone, Plattville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used myself, and having sold it for some time. In my case I will say for it is the best preparation I have tried for rheumatism."

A. B. C.

Popular Nursery Rhyme Adapted for Political Purposes.

A is the Article—neither brilliant nor true, Which the Ass of the Guide looks up for you. B is Grit Bluster—a sort of a blind: Just to bamboozle,—Now, do you mind? C is the Candidate—nervous and cross— Who'll be beaten as sure as his name is Ross. D is the Donkeys, who loudly do bray, But whose cars will flop low on election day. E is for Election, the 20th of June, When the Grits will march to a doleful tune. F is the Future—bright for the Tory— E pluribus unum—All bunkey dory! G is for Geth—te, who goeth about— Has cacophies loquendi—a terror to spout. H is the Hurry, the candidates are in, For the 20th of June, to see who will win. I is the Ignoramus on Walton street south, Who puts his foot in, when he opens his mouth. J is the "Judge," alias X. Y. Z., A rising young barrister, in too big a hurry. K is a Know-nothing—taught in Grit schools, Who conceitedly thinks, all others are fools. L is the Laugh, we all will give, If one week more we're spared to live. M is the Mayor—the Janus-faced man, Who'll run for the Local—if he can. N is for N. P.—bound to carry the day— Gloria! Eureka!! Hip, hup! Hurrah! P is Protection—a glorious Policy All will support versus free trade fallacy. Q is for Office, vainly sought by Reformers; Q is for Quirks, at which they are adept performers. R is the Rot, dished up by every Grit journal, It's folly to heed it. Vote for the Colonel. S is for Slander—invented at call— Not believed in by any, but mouthed by them all. T is for Turn-coats—we have two or three— For spite, revenge, office or dime—do you see? U is for Unity,—Let's have it strong, So on to victory we'll go marching along. V is for Vinegar—sour and biting— By which Grits are made lean reading Globe writing. W is the Welcome we'll give on that day To our Candidate, Williams, and our Chief-tain, John A. X is the algebraic number used by Ed. Blake, When talking to electors for office's sake. Y Z is the Wise Head—the Chief of the Nation— Three cheers! All—in proud exclamation!

ELIZABETHVILLE.

Mr. Chaffee, incumbent of St. Paul's, Perrytown, and St. John's Church, Elizabethville, preached an excellent sermon here on Sunday. He is assiduous in administering to the welfare of the people. Under his fostering care the congregation has increased, and the shed, the building of which has been for so long a time under contemplation, is at 1st completed. It is capacious, well built, and reflects much credit upon the builders.

POLITICS.

As regards politics, our village has fallen into a regular calm, every person basking in the sunshine of the glorious N. P. perfectly contented, and have no inclination to support a government which gives nothing but a political failure when in power. The people here know well enough that the Opposition were destructive when trying to do their "little best," and rather than further such folly they will stay at home on election day or else mark their ballot for Col. Williams. Are we prosperous? That's the question. If judging from the number of carriages turned out by our carriage-maker here, in comparison with other years, we have no hesitation in saying that that branch of our industries is not suffering under the present Government. Besides this, long standing arrears have been paid off, improvements made, and our industrious J. M. Young, is doing a greater business now than ever he did before. Some of the more rational Grits in this part, instead of standing idly by and watching the prosperous issue of an election, which they know in their secret souls is for the advancement of prosperity, are fast losing their affection for that party and coming to the fore like men, and are going to cast their votes for the Government made of the metal with the true ring to it. Some of them would uproot their inveterate spines in carrying votes to the poll for the Opposition candidate, but they are beginning to find out that they would vote for the Colonel anyway. Subdivision No. 6 has been thoroughly canvassed, and it will give a large majority for the Colonel.

CRITICISM.

Every person knows that we have a John A. and a Colonel in this Sub-division, but one thing they don't know is this, that we have an "Uncle Tom," too. The Reformers have a committee meeting here every little while, but we are getting used to them now. Some of those at the Reform committee meeting here the other evening noticed that poor old Uncle Tom was very much immersed in thought and wishing to break the reverend, asked him "Why have art services been given at his conscience?" He was leaning against the large carpenter's bench, and was so overcome with emotion that he could not speak for a time, but at last he succeeded in giving vent to his feelings by blurted out that "Mr. Ross could not carry the day and we had 'gie' up for, we will be bade 'henry way.' In a moment the Colonel's solicitude rose to anxiety. He jumped up and taking in the whole mental calibre of Uncle Tom at one glance, and the rest of the august body in session, in a fit of desperation, declared "that he would die in the harness." (Alas!) The rest said nothing, but heaved sighs. It is not known whether he shed any quills, but it is supposed that he loosened some of the weaker ones. That was a grand enunciation of the Colonel's and taking in the whole mental calibre of Uncle Tom at one glance, and the rest of the august body in session, in a fit of desperation, declared "that he would die in the harness." (Alas!) The rest said nothing, but heaved sighs. It is not known whether he shed any quills, but it is supposed that he loosened some of the weaker ones. That was a grand enunciation of the Colonel's and taking in the whole mental calibre of Uncle Tom at one glance, and the rest of the august body in session, in a fit of desperation, declared "that he would die in the harness." (Alas!) 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