

The Port Hope Times

AND COUNTY OF DURHAM BRITISH CANADIAN.

J. B. TRAYES, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOLUME 21.

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NUMBER 23.

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FULL AND FREE DISCUSSION ALLOWED BOTH SIDES.

The political Mass Meeting, called by Col. Williams, to take place in the Music Hall, on Monday night, was well attended—in fact, crowded. Every available seat was filled, and a large number stood in the porch and in the aisles. It might have been said to be densely packed. The faithful of the Grits made the very hardest effort to pack the house. In the afternoon dodgers were distributed privately, asking all Mr. Ross' followers to be present, and they evidently did what they could to obey. A very large number from Hope were present. Not only did they succeed in packing the house, but they filled the corners and rear part of the hall, with a set of rowdies, whose conduct upon this occasion was a disgrace to any public meeting. The most shameful attempts to gag Col. Williams and his speakers, by shouting, hissing, whistling, swearing and fighting, were made. The Opposition speakers were allowed to speak without any interruption whatever, except from their own party. For the greater part of the evening this howling and shouting was kept up, notwithstanding the protests of the Chairman, Mr. James Evans, and an occasional nod of disapproval from their own speakers. It was apparently a preconcerted arrangement to not listen to anything from Col. Williams' speakers and to applaud uproariously at the end of every sentence enunciated by the Grit talkers. Not only was such conduct on the part of drunken and unprincipled rowdies, countenanced, apparently, by Mr. Ross and his followers, a disgrace to our town, but it is a lasting stigma upon the character of our public meetings, requiring the hand of the law to suppress by prompt and ample measures.

Mr. James Evans was appointed Chairman for the evening, and fair and amicable arrangements, as to the time Mr. Ross and his representatives should have, were shortly made. The evident fairness on the part of Col. Williams in allowing full, free and fair discussion, was in marked contrast to the conduct of Mr. Ross on the evening of the meeting in the Town Hall a few weeks ago. After the Chairman had made a few preliminary remarks, stating the terms allowed the speakers, and expressing the hope that the best of order would be preserved, and a fair hearing accorded to both sides, he called upon the Conservative candidate to address the meeting.

Col. Williams in coming forward was received with prolonged and hearty cheering. He thanked them for this expression of their good will. Four years ago, as they were all aware, the National Policy was the great issue before the people. Mr. Ross and his friends in power had tried for five years to govern this Canada of ours but had lamentably failed as the expression of opinion as revealed by the counting of ballots on the 17th of September 1878 clearly showed. These gentlemen had been weighed and found wanting, and unable to satisfactorily perform the duties they had assumed. While in opposition they had always been crying out, "Economy! economy!" but the fact of the matter was that these same men in power failed in this as in everything else. (Cheers.) Their public debt had increased enormously; he would make a contrast. During the four years they were in power, (73-78,) the public debt had increased at the rate of \$5,500,000 per annum, while the average annual increase between '67 and '73 was only about \$1,200,000, and during the period from '78 to '81, \$2,500,000. Men with such a record was unworthy of the confidence of the country. It was apparent that their finances were growing worse; deficits to the extent of \$7,500,000 were heaped up; they were unable to stem the tide of oppression, and the public debt was rapidly increasing. Sir John Macdonald came forward and said: Gentlemen put me back into power; I can remedy these evils; I will change your depression into prosperity; I will give you a National Policy to do it with. (Loud cheers.) His policy was the N. P., and under that policy his promises have been fulfilled. By raising a tariff from revenue to a protective one, whereby the internal resources of the country could be developed, and home industries protected and encouraged, he brought back the lost trade of Canada. Sir John in 1878 assumed the res-

ponsibility of a success or failure for his policy, and now since the country has had a fair test of its effects, he would leave the verdict to their own senses. (Cheers.) We all know how this country is advancing; how prosperity meets our gaze on every hand, and how that under that greatest of great Canadian statesmen, Sir John Macdonald, the prospects are bright for our future. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Ever since the N. P. had been inaugurated, the Opposition had taken a decided and uncompromising stand against it, up to, at least, within a few weeks, and then there was a general retreat all along the lines. By falling in with them, they were trying to steal a policy from Sir John Macdonald. This was an important matter. A large amount of capital was waiting to seek investment; the N. P. is now on its trial; it was fairly entitled to a full, and extended test. Capitalists would not invest until they saw who were to be at the head of affairs, and what was to be their fiscal policy. Considering it desirable that this doubt should be put at rest, and that the promised prosperity should not be hindered by suspense, the Government assumed the responsibility of challenging an appeal to the people one year before the natural death of the Parliament. This was one of the main reasons for early dissolution. The Opposition, apparently, were leaning towards the N. P. now, but this change in their front was late. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, the late Premier and a representative man of the party said during the late session of the House, that the N. P. was "a national folly and a national crime." After that, this is not the time to retreat from their position. They were afraid to face the electors on this question, and drawing a herring across the track to draw the hounds from the scent, are bringing side issues to divert attention from their acknowledged defeat. (Cheers.) (The Disallowance Bill, Boundary and Redistribution Bill, were briefly dealt with but as subsequent speakers entered more fully into the matter we will not attempt a report of his remarks.) He would now deal, more particularly, with matters having a local interest in connection with the representation of the East Riding of Durham in Parliament. It had been said that if his majority were less he would receive more favors from the government. Cobourg had also been held up to their eyes. He wanted to make a contrast between the amounts received by Mr. Ross and himself, compared with the amounts received by Cobourg during the same periods. Cobourg had been granted \$12,000 last session for his harbor, but \$4,000 of that was a re-vote. Altogether, during the present administration, our sister town obtained \$32,500. Port Hope had asked for a grant of \$15,000 for the harbor, he had obtained for them \$16,000 or \$1,000 more than they asked with promise of more. (Shouts of applause.) \$14,000 had been granted to Cobourg for a post office, custom house etc., but it was not to be expended for a new building; it was to buy the old Bank of Montreal buildings, which hitherto had yielded a revenue of \$200 or \$300 to the town. Port Hope had received \$8,000 to build new buildings, and the money to go into the pockets of the mechanics in town. This was not all; more was promised when the building was on its way. Belleville city had asked for a custom house and post office, and they obtained \$6,000, so that he thought he had done well to get \$2,000 more. Now then for a comparison. Mr. Ross, during his time, obtained \$15,800 for Port Hope.

Mr. Ross—\$24,000.

Col. Williams continued, saying he would accept Mr. Ross' statement. Cobourg got, while Mr. Ross was in, \$115,000. Cobourg received during the present administration \$32,500; Port Hope, \$24,000. Therefore, Cobourg had obtained six times as much as Port Hope in Mr. Ross' time, and not double of the amount received in his (Col. Williams') term. (Vociferous cheering.) There were retainers in Ottawa during the late administration, to whom the then Government were anxious to pay with a sop, and the contract of expending Mr. Ross' money was given to a foreigner, and not one dollar of it was left in town. (Renewed cheering.) He had also been accused, while not doing anything for Port Hope, of looking after his own interests. He had obtained command of the Wilmbleton team for himself, with the emoluments attached to the position. With reference to that matter, he would state he never asked for the position, or was it expected; the appointment was solely under the control of the Dominion Rifle Association; and, lastly, he would be willing to share the "emoluments" with any one who would help him to share the expense. (Cheers.) Another charge was: he had used his personal influence to obtain a grant of 40,000 acres of land in the North-West. He would be glad to share that 40,000 acres with whoever would tell him where it was. (Cheers.) He never asked for an acre from the Government, and had never obtained a single lot of land. (Loud cheers.) It is true Mr. Alken, well known to all in town, had applied to the Government through him for a cattle rancho. These were subject to the pasturage regulations of the Government, which provided for the lease of pasture lands for 21 years to graze a certain number of cattle, but which did not entitle the holder to one foot of land. (Mr. Alken, who was present, confirmed the speaker's statement.) The "car contract" was referred to. He was blamed for not securing the contract for Port Hope. Tenders were asked; there was one tender lower than that from Port Hope; but by the tenders failing to deposit the necessary amount to accompany the tender, Port Hope was allowed 48 hours in which to deposit the amount and secure the contract. He immediately telegraphed to Port Hope to that effect, but through some misunderstanding, or want of energy, which perhaps the Mayor could explain, the amount was not forthcoming. He had the time extended in order to allow our people to take advantage of the offer, but in the meantime, the contract stopped in, deposited their money, and received the contract. It was too bad that there was in town a local newspaper edited with such a spirit of vindictiveness, —a paper the sole object of which in starting, and which had devoted its time, apparently, was to blacken his character. His name and his character, which was familiar to Port Hope from boyhood up, this paper had continuously endeavored to bespatter. It had maliciously attacked the local militia, over which he had command, and accused him of making dishonest returns to the Government. These attacks had been most bitter, unfair and untrue. He had been accused of depositing a fraudulent ballot during the late West Northumberland contest, in that riding. This was totally untrue. He denied the charge. He

had a perfect right to vote on the property, and this was not his opinion alone, but the opinion of the highest legal authority in the land. (Cheers.) He concluded his remarks with a strong appeal to sustain the National Policy. "The future prosperity of this town, and the country at large, depended on the N.P. being sustained. The North West, that mighty inheritance for ourselves and posterity, is being peopled by the most respectable and energetic people of the world; it is being developed at an astonishing rate, and its millions of population will consume the manufactured products of Ontario, if that market is reserved for Canada. Some talk of starting a cotton factory in Port Hope was current; the success of such an institution depended on whether the National Policy is kept in force or not. He hoped that on the 20th of June their expression of opinion upon a matter of so great moment would be a convincing one, and the majority for himself, the N.P. and the Conservative Government would be as large, if not larger, than on the celebrated 17th of September, 1878. (Cheers, loud and long.)

Mr. Ross, with the cheers of his friends now ascended the stage. It is needless to say his forensic efforts were of short duration. He told that when he was in power he attended to both parties alike, and he hoped that they would sink political differences (generous remark) and put him at the head of the pole. (This brought such a volley of shouts, and cheers, from unintelligible quasi-organized supporters in the corners, that nothing could be heard for five minutes. The Chairman and the Mayor protested and Mr. Ross shouted; "Shut up will you!" When peace was restored he went on.) He wanted to know what was done with the \$8000 gotten by Col. Williams.

Col. Williams—I am willing to submit all the accounts for the strictest investigation. I can give an account for every dollar (cheers.) Mr. Ross then wanted to know when he got \$16,000. He had never heard of but \$6000. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Col. Williams—Six and ten make sixteen. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Ross, who had learned from the columns of his local paper of last week, his many virtues, asked them for the third or fourth time to put him at the head of the polls. "Vote for me," he said "and put in a man who will look after your interests, and do it better than any other man; a man when he says he'll get a thing for you he will. Vote for me, and good honest men. Vote for me, gentlemen; there's no bribery or corruption on my side." (Loud guffaws of ironical laughter, hisses, groans and cries of "No! Oh No." "The party of purity.")

Mr. Chisholm then took the platform. The rowdy element began to show to the best advantage, and from the continued, violent and coarse interruptions, it was fully five minutes before Mr. C. was allowed to proceed. Mr. Hugel protested, but to little effect. The speaker said that Mr. Ross deserved credit for his pluck in coming forward to be sacrificed to his party. He had had the honor of breaking the ice on the question of the N. P. on a similar occasion, and he considered it would be a national calamity if the National Policy should be repealed now. It had been received with jeers then, but had since won the whole country over in its favor. (Another violent interruption, and a noise as though the demons had been let loose from pandemonium to hold carnival in the corner of the Music Hall.) So great was the popularity of that policy now that the Opposition speakers were afraid to discuss it, and brought in trivial side issues to blind the electors. (More interruption, which caused the Mayor to ask his friends not to carry the joke too far.) The policy of the previous government was a tinkering one, more especially in reference to the C. P. R. The great question is: What security have we from Mr. Blake that the Opposition would not repeal the present tariff, in power? Mackenzie says he would not do it all at once; but by degrees choke off our industries. The fact of the matter is, they come before the country without any policy. The Boundary Award and Redistribution Bill, were declared the issues. (At this stage, a fight started in the back corner, resulting in a great deal of confusion. All this was election clap trap, and designed to draw the eyes away from the real important issue—the National Policy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Benson was greeted with loud cheers, but the interruption continued on the side of the Grits. Mr. Benson has spoken to a good many Port Hope audiences, and we think this is about the first time he ever suffered interruption so violent and uncalculated down, and the speaker proceeded, and was only interrupted once after he fairly started. He dealt with the Boundary Award particularly, but as we have already reported Mr. Benson's speech on this matter in another column, we would refer our readers to the report headed "Rising Generation." He felt but one slight story on the question, and the substance of the two speeches are about the same. His speech had a marked effect on the audience, and probably not one present but felt the force of the remark that this was simply a herring dragged across the hunter's trail to put the hounds off the scent. (The more rotten the herring, the better it would answer the purpose of the Grits.) Mr. Benson's speech was responded to with hearty applause from the audience.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Cobourg, although the disorder for a time grew worse, and vulgar and obscene allusions, borrowed from Mr. Ross' local organ, were freely used, after dressing down the boys in a neat style, went straight to work upon the political questions of the day in his characteristically lucid and impressive way. It was, he said, a very good evidence of being afraid of hearing the truth if people would not listen. (Cheers.) He made this challenge publicly: If any one caught him making a misstatement on the platform, he would leave it forever. He was going to talk the truth, and he wanted them to listen. This country is prosperous, and is evident to all. The question is, will the policy responsible for this prosperity be allowed to remain unharmed. Beside this all other issues sink into insignificance. What he wanted to discuss was the financial state of affairs, then the N.P.; if they wished to hear about others, he was willing and prepared to discuss them. Boundary Award and Gerry-mandering were good election cries, but election cries were the very worst things we could inflict a people with. Let them bring on the issue squarely. If they have a better policy, accept them; if they have not, reject them. The prosperity of our country is the paramount question to consider. We have the foundation for a grand empire, but by a careless, or obstinate indifference to the real issues (like

shown by many on the present occasion) that foundation may be sapped. He wanted them calmly to consider these things. They were not mere political hot-pot; they were of national importance. (Yelling. Mr. Wilkinson—The Globe says yelling will never win an election.) A campaign sheet was produced in which the speaker wished to point out the fallacies. (More yelling and disorder.) 1st, there was the debt account—an important item. (Terrible noise, shouting, whistling and swearing.) Mr. Wilkinson Wrote it not that the party had desperate straits, they would not attempt to choke down discussion; they would be mute as mice otherwise. It shows that they are afraid to brook fair argument. When Confederation was accomplished, we had a debt of \$75,000,000. Of the increase of debt in 1874, this sheet wishes to addle it upon the Conservatives, forgetting or rather knowing, that they were in power eight months of the year. They say we increased our debt by carrying out your contracts. Let us see how much we are responsible for, or not responsible for, of this increase. By admitting the other provinces into the Confederation debts to the extent of over \$2,000,000 had to be assumed. Besides this \$25,000,000 was spent in useful and necessary public works. We find that the public debt was increased during Mackenzie's regime, 40,000,000 of dollars and not \$30,000,000 as represented by G. W. Ross last fall. What do we hold them responsible for? For their deficits of \$7,500,000. It will be noticed that while they throw the blame on Sir John Macdonald for the increase in 1874, they take credit for the surplus. Now if they take the credit they ought certainly to take the blame, or if they give us the blame we should also have the credit attached to the year. Surely we are not responsible for their election expenses; the reduction to the G. W. R. to influence the electors of London towards returning Col. Walker, \$70,000; what was lost on the G.P.R., \$2,000,000; the St. Francis Lock, costing \$300,000, which is not worth \$5 to-day; the \$300,000 given by Mr. Blake to his friend Moore to build the Goderich harbor; the letting of the contract for the Georgian Bay Branch without taking surveys, \$41,000; the \$2,000,000 on steel rails for the Canada Pacific; \$4,000,000 lost by Sir Richard Cartwright floating loans on the English market; the letting of the Welland Canal tenders by which \$272,867 more was paid for the job than the original tenders offered to do for—these and scores of others are on record, and are we to be held responsible for them? He then referred to the Ontario affairs, completely vindicating the action of Sir Charles Tupper in awarding this contract to Charles Ouderdonk, and instancing where a similar case had come up during Mr. Mackenzie's time, and Mr. Mackenzie refused to accept on a like formality. The tinkering and bungling policy of the Mackenzie government in reference to the Canada Pacific Railway, was completely exposed. The tricks of Cartwright in trying to reduce proper expenditure during the last year, in order to show a decrease in expenditure, and say "here we have been four years in power and the last year we are only \$200,000 more than at first." Like the fingers on a man's hand, they have two long ones in the centre and a short one at each side. Sir Richard John's method of book-keeping was so general, handled. Any man who had a clerk who had been caught cooking his accounts so as to cover up personal deficits, after discharging him would hardly take him back to confidence again. This is precisely what Sir Richard is asking the people of this country to do. Had he time he would have liked to discuss the campaign sheet throughout, but he would content himself by saying that he would defy any man to examine it carefully and prove to him that in one instance it was not false in conclusion and intentionally doctored to mislead the judgment of the electors. It must be a poor case, indeed, that needs to rely upon such flimsy, untrue statements as contained in that precious document. (Cheers.) In 1878 when the Liberal Conservatives advocated a National Policy, they were met with the cry on every hand, "You don't mean it; you dare not promulgate such a tariff." No wonder now that, with the history of the past four years before their eyes, they wish to shirk the question. (Cheers.) Sir Richard Cartwright was a man that knew much more than Sir Leonard Tilley. (Laughter.) He did not need advice, everybody's business was familiar to him; he knew the ins and outs of the whole business of the country. He attempted something like a national policy on his own hook, in order to raise sufficient revenue to meet expenditure. It failed, of course; everybody rushed down to Ottawa, crying, "You are ruining my business." So Sir Richard in order to get over the difficulty tucked on 2 1/2 per cent. all around as the easiest and most convenient method of settling the matter, and one more in keeping with his ability as a financier. Sir Leonard Tilley, on the other hand, did not pretend to know much about other people's business, so he sat down and invited every class of business man to come to Ottawa and see him, and tell him what he wanted and explain to him their business. By this means he became acquainted with the wants of the country, and was enabled to frame a tariff, which, in itself, is an evidence of master-statenmanship. Never was there a tariff framed which, with so many conflicting business interests to consider, resulted in so little friction, (loud cheers.) You may say Sir Leonard bought these men—he bribed them. If he did, he bought and bribed them in the right kind of way. At first the Grit papers would not admit that the hard times were over, but after a while the evidences were too many even for their tough consciences, and they had to admit it at last. A man in Cobourg explaining to his friends why he voted for Guillet in last election, said, "I've got a bigger bulge in my pocket, you know, than I had in 1878." That explains the situation in nearly every case. We have all bigger bulges in our pockets. (Laughter and cheers.) [We've got the bulge on them all around.] Port Hope has profited the least by the National Policy of any town he knew of, but could we blame the N. P. for that? It lays with the business and moneyed men of the town to lay hold of the advantages, with its splendid facilities. There was nothing to hinder Port Hope from becoming a prosperous manufacturing town. Something had been said about a cotton factory being started here. If by any fatality, Sir John should fail to be sustained, the factory can't be built. (Cheers.) But if he is returned, which he certainly will be, success may be certain. What was Cobourg in 1878? That is one of the towns the N. P. has benefitted. Factories are now paying 20 per cent. more wages, are kept

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE EDITOR'S WAGER.

BY E. B. TOBEY.

The editor sat in his chair alone. A blue paper there never was known—when in came a farmer, a jolly old fellow whose name was Longfellow and whose...

A COOL SCOUNDREL.

The Peculiar Manner in which a Burglar Cracked a Bank.

My profession is not a popular one. There is considerable prejudice against it. I don't think myself it is much worse than a good many others. However, that's nothing to do with my story.

the lock. Of course, if you know the number the lock is set on, you can do this; but if you don't you have to depend on your ingenuity. There is in each of these wheels a small hole, through which you put a wire through the back of the lock when you change the combination.

his blessed hand, and I'm blamed if I didn't think I should have to holler right out. I got through the lock pretty soon and put my wire in and opened it. Then he took hold of the door and opened the vault.

They were enjoyed at the intimation, and on entering, Mr. Longfellow insisted upon their taking lunch with him. They saw that the table was set for four, and were beginning to be mortified at finding themselves possible intruders upon other guests.

walked out and began strolling through the Capitol building. Almost the first person he encountered was President Arthur, who was just leaving the Executive Chamber in the Senate wing.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.



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R. FOGARTY, PORTRAIT PAINTER Is prepared to execute PORTRAITS IN OIL from life size. PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED IN OIL. R. FOGARTY, 41 Walton Street, Port Hope.

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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.

THE OINTMENT HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. It treats every kind of Sore, Ulcer and Wound more certainly than any known salve. It is a most penetrating power and is invaluable in all THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES, curing Bronchitis, Quinsies, and Asthma, reducing Glandular Lumps, closing and healing Abscesses and Fistulas, and for alleviating the excruciating tortures of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and Neuralgia.

FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOTHING W. G. STEVENSON takes pleasure in calling public attention to his very superior stock of CLOTHES & TRIMMINGS &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.

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.

Sign of the "Golden Anvil." NEW GOODS, LARGE VARIETY, LOW PRICES. MU' HOLLAND & BROWN are daily receiving and adding New Goods to their usually large and well selected stock of HARDWARE.

SONGS, ONE CENT EACH. 1 Baby Mine. 2 Ella Rae. 3 The Girl in Cabin Home. 4 The Little Ouse at Home. 5 Old Black Joe. 6 Home Sweet Home. 7 The Girl That My Grave's Kept. 8 The Light Went Out. 9 The Grandfather's Clock. 10 Where Was Moses When the Light Went Out. 11 Old Folks at Home - Swanes. 12 Sweet By and D. 13 What's in a Name. 14 Young Bachelor's Me. 15 Looked in the Cradle of the Dead. 16 When I Was a Boy. 17 I Dreamt I Dwellt in Marble Hall. 18 When You and I Were Young, Maggie. 19 Cutt'ed by the Sea. 20 The Lady from the River Side. 21 When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home. 22 The Sweetest. 23 The Little Girl Who Lived in a Shoe. 24 A Model Love Letter - Comic. 25 The Grandfather's Clock - Comic. 26 Sweetest - Comic. 27 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 28 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 29 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 30 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 31 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 32 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 33 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 34 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 35 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 36 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 37 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 38 The Girl I Left Behind Me. 39 The Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 40 The Girl I Left Behind Me.

Combs, Brushes, Razors, Strops, &c. for sale at Deyell's Drug Store. To Consumptives. THE advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

INDEX TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS WHICH HOLLOWAY'S YELLOW OIL IS GUARANTEED TO CURE OR RELIEVE EITHER IN MAN OR BEAST. TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR COUGHS, SORE THROAT, COLDS, &c. APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS, CALLOUS LUMPS, SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS, GALLS, FROST BITES, LAMENESS, COLIC, CONTRACTIONS, BRUISES, LUMBAGO, ITCH, DEAFNESS, PAIN IN BACK, SPRAINS, PAIN IN SIDE, &c.

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.

Attention is directed to our large stock of XL goods, comprising celluloid, florentine & metallic Hair Brushes. Also selection of TOILET ARTICLES, 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, unripened for Horses, Cattle, Pigs, and Poultry. Re-member 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 2 to 5 p.m., except Saturdays. 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.

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. ESTIMATOR 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.

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 H.

1882. SPRING CLOTHING Spring Styles Now Ready.

New and Nobby Spring Tweeds, New Worsted Diagonals, Sky-High Scotch Tweeds, and a Superb New Lot of Canadian Tweeds, that will compare favorably with the BEST IN THE WORLD



Ladies and Gentlemen of Northumberland and Durham, EDWARD BUDGE requests the pleasure of your company immediately to inspect his immense new Spring Stock of novelties in New and Nobby Tweeds; New Worsted Diagonals, Sky-High Scotch Tweeds; Overcoats of every description. New Scotch Suitings, the largest Stock ever imported by any retail house in the Province.

- 1. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Warehouse for Boys' Suits, 1,000 Pattern Suits just received from London, from \$2.00 up.
2. Go to BUDGE for new Flannels, and Flannel Shirts & Coats, made to measure.
3. Go to BUDGE; he sells at lowest living prices.
4. Go to BUDGE; he has a greater variety of Spring Clothing than any other house in the country.
5. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse for Boys' Spring Suits.
6. Go to BUDGE; his profits are calculated on the principal of no e cut.
7. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, latest styles for spring.
8. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse for Gents' Furnishings, Hosiery, and Scotch Lamb's Wool Underclothing.
9. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse to order clothing; his stock of Cloths is the largest and best in Canada, and he employs only first-class workmen.
10. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse; he has workmen that cannot be beaten in Canada.
11. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse; his Stylish Coats and Young Men's Suits cannot be beaten.
12. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse for Cuffs, Collars, and Scarfs.
13. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse; Spring Overcoats, from \$20 to \$35.
14. Go to BUDGE for Boys' Knockabout Suits, made from "unwearable" and "wear-estimating" fabrics, for play or school purposes. All wool, substantial, and durable trimmings and linings, made with our "Ovalry Knave," guaranteeing iron-like service. The best suits ever introduced to retail, for from \$4 to \$8 up.
15. Go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse for Workmen's Heavy Flannel Shirts at 50 cts. to \$1.00.
16. Go to BUDGE'S for Workmen's Smocks and Overalls at 50 cts.
17. For Overcoats, go to BUDGE'S Wholesale Clothing Warehouse—the cheapest ready-made Clothing House in the Dominion.
18. Go to BUDGE'S for \$10 suits, ready-made, in all shades and colors.
19. Go to BUDGE'S for a Man's Working Suit for \$2.50.
20. Go to BUDGE'S for Ready-made Suits; 200 to choose from at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$180, \$190, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230, \$240, \$250, \$260, \$270, \$280, \$290, \$300, \$310, \$320, \$330, \$340, \$350, \$360, \$370, \$380, \$390, \$400, \$410, \$420, \$430, \$440, \$450, \$460, \$470, \$480, \$490, \$500, \$510, \$520, \$530, \$540, \$550, \$560, \$570, \$580, \$590, \$600, \$610, \$620, \$630, \$640, \$650, \$660, \$670, \$680, \$690, \$700, \$710, \$720, \$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, \$770, \$780, \$790, \$800, \$810, \$820, \$830, \$840, \$850, \$860, \$870, \$880, \$890, \$900, \$910, \$920, \$930, \$940, \$950, \$960, \$970, \$980, \$990, \$1,000.

EDWARD BUDGE, Merchant Tailor, Clothing and General Outfitter, WALKER STREET, PORT HOPE.

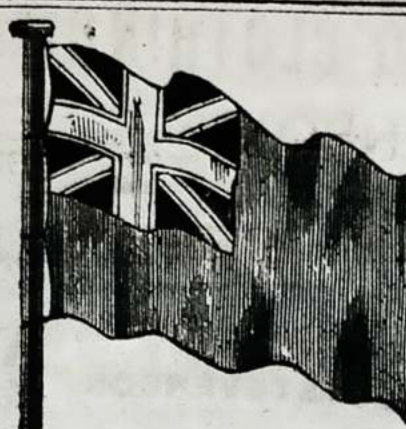
New Advertisements. For a Really First-class P-H-O-T-O.

CALL AT MUNDY'S STUDIO HIS SAMPLES ARE OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Children Taken Instantaneously. FARM TO SELL OR RENT, LOT 17, con. 3, in the township of Clarke, house and barn, a young orchard and well watered. WM. CARSON.

NEW BRICK HOUSE TO LET. THAT comfortable New Brick House, owned by Mr. ROBERT HENRY, Base Line, (Protestant Hill) is now ready to rent. There are eight large rooms, summer kitchen, hard and soft water in the building, stable and other conveniences. As the house has been drawn throughout in a first-class style, it cannot fail to make a comfortable residence. For further particulars apply to ROBERT HENRY, Port Hope, April 27, 1882, 17-18 On the premises.

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL FOR SALE. OWING to illness in the family of the undersigned, he is reluctantly compelled to offer the above Hotel for sale. The house is doing a good paying business, that can be greatly increased by anyone having a knowledge of the business. It is situated on the Midland Railway Station, and is in a good state of repair. For particulars apply to R. G. BLACKHAM, Port Hope.



YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Respectfully Solicited for Arthur P. H. Williams Candidate for Election to the HOUSE OF COMMONS EAST DURHAM.

A NATIONAL POLICY For the Encouragement of Canadian Industries, Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, On Canadian Soil, for the development of our Great North-west, and the building up of Canadian Commerce.

BRITISH CONNECTION. A determined opposition to everything calculated to weaken the tie binding us to the Mother Country.



Port Hope, Thursday, June 8, 1882.

A DISGRACE TO REFORMERS.

The meeting held in the Music Hall on Monday evening, called by Col. Williams, will be remembered a long time as a disgrace to the Reform party of Port Hope. In our experience of Port Hope, extending over a period of twenty years, this is the only instance in which we remember that free and fair discussion could not be had. Evidently, by prearrangement, the Hall was packed by Mr. Ross' supporters, not only from the town but largely from the Township of Hope. The latter fact we do not regret at all, for it must be said for those coming from Hope that they behaved themselves decently and properly. We are sorry we cannot say as much for a considerable number of our own residents. The south-east corner of the room was taken possession of by a clique of rowdies bent on disturbing the meeting while the Government speakers were on the platform, and even the most influential of their own friends could not induce them to keep quiet. Col. Williams got a fair hearing—he can always command that in any part of this county, for even the roughs, of whom Mr. Ross may well feel ashamed, have too much respect for him to interrupt him. The other Government speakers were frequently interrupted and hooted at by these rowdies, led by one of the vice-presidents of the Young Men's Reform Club, who seemed to have them well-drilled and primed for the occasion. The respectable Reformers of the town may well feel heartily ashamed of such conduct, and it is a pity they should be held responsible for it. Certainly Mr. Ross has gained nothing by this meeting, which must have cost both him and his friends a good deal of money and labor. Many electors who had not decided how they would vote concluded if Mr. Ross' cause was such a desperate one as to require the adoption of such means to help him, it must be a very poor one, and will vote against him as the best means of showing him such tactics will not be tolerated.

DURING the time Mr. Ross represented East Durham in the House of Commons, we are gravely told, "his conduct reflected credit upon himself, and the constituency which did itself the honor of electing him." Such fulsome flattery does not help Mr. Ross, but injures him, for it is well-known that a more incompetent man never occupied a seat in the House as a member. "He was most assiduous in the discharge of his public duties." Yes, he was always on hand when his vote was wanted by Mr. Mackenzie, but that is the only "duties" he ever performed.

A CONTRAST.

As Col. Williams has been most virtuously assailed personally by Mr. Ross' organs,—and we presume with his approval,—no apology is necessary from us for making a plain statement of facts which do not reflect much credit on Mr. Ross. From the opening of the campaign, we have shown every disposition to deal gently with him, and to avoid all reference to personal matters, as we rather sympathized with him in his present position as the representative of a party facing a stern but hopeless battle. A contrast of the career of Col. Williams and Mr. Ross could not fail to be disastrous to the latter. Therefore, while we see Col. Williams maliciously decry, and it is said of Mr. Ross that "Whatever portion of influence he has attained to is due to his individual efforts, his force of character, his sterling honorableness, and his unflinching honesty," we consider one instance of his "sterling honorableness" and "unflinching honesty" very properly in place.

It will be remembered that at the assizes held at Cobourg last October, Mr. Ross was defendant in a suit in which he was sued for a balance of salary by one of his former clerks, Mr. Kenneth Grant. The plaintiff claimed that he entered Mr. Ross' service as a clerk in April, 1872; that after being there one month on trial it was agreed between the parties that he should receive a salary of \$400 for the first year; that shortly after entering on the second year it was agreed between them that his salary should be increased to \$450 for the last six months of the second year. After this no agreement had been made, and when Mr. Grant left in April, 1881, Mr. Ross disputed the amount due him. Mr. Ross swore that Mr. Grant had entered his service at \$350 a year, and that his salary had never been more; that no agreement or conversation about salary ever was made or held between him and the plaintiff, except when plaintiff first came to him, and he claimed that Mr. Grant was only entitled to \$350 a year for the whole nine years, which deducted from the set-off, left Mr. Grant in his debt some \$50. Here was a direct conflict of testimony, Mr. Grant swearing most positively that Mr. Ross had made this agreement with him, and Mr. Ross just as positively swearing he never agreed to give him more than \$350 a year. But Mr. Ross had forgotten a little circumstance that, when brought forward, startled him and his counsel. Mr. Grant called as witnesses Mr. David Marshall and Mr. Henry White, who testified that at the Judge's Court, held in September, 1877, to hear appeals against the voters' list for that year, an appeal was lodged against the right of Mr. Grant to have his name entered on the voters' list, on the ground that he was not in receipt of an income of \$400 a year, and this appeal was opposed by Mr. Ross in behalf of Mr. Grant, and MR. ROSS GAVE EVIDENCE HIMSELF THAT MR. GRANT WAS RECEIVING A SALARY OF \$400 A YEAR, AND ON HIS EVIDENCE MR. GRANT'S RIGHT TO VOTE WAS ALLOWED, Mr. Grant proving that Mr. Ross got the benefit of his vote. Mr. Ross had to admit that this evidence was true; that he had stated at the Court of Revision that Mr. Grant was receiving a salary of \$400 per annum, but tried to get out of the awkward predicament by saying that he had given Mr. Grant a gratuity of \$50 in the year 1876 or 1877. This statement was emphatically contradicted by Mr. Grant, who denied ever having asked Mr. Ross for a gratuity, and swearing that it would be impossible for the gratuity to have been given him for the purpose Mr. Ross swore it was, as the circumstance referred to occurred two or three years before the date of the time stated by Mr. Ross. Counsel for Mr. Grant pointed out that Mr. Ross could not possibly have based his evidence in the Court of Revision on the GRATUITY OF \$50, because he now claimed to recover that very \$50 from Mr. Grant, and had sworn that he still owed him that sum. The fact that the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$400, shows plainly that Mr. Ross' evidence was discredited, and that they preferred to believe the justice of Mr. Grant's claim.

Comment is almost unnecessary on the above,—the records of the Court show that what we have stated is absolutely true in every particular, and further that Mr. Ross in his examination prior to the trial swore positively that "I DO NOT REMEMBER EVER STATING THAT HE WAS RECEIVING A GREATER SALARY THAN THAT ABOVE MENTIONED (\$350); NOR WOULD I HAVE BEEN TRUE IF I HAD DONE SO. I DO NOT REMEMBER EVER MAKING SUCH A STATEMENT TO ANY ONE."

Honor is cheap, indeed, with these facts fresh in the memory of our people, when Mr. Ross' organs find it necessary to crack up his "sterling honorableness and his unflinching honesty!" for such "honorableness" and "honesty," which, when with all the cunning and ingenuity of his counsel was brought to bear to deprive a young man, who had worked like a slave for so many years, of his just earnings, and then failed. Such conduct will serve as a specimen of Mr. Ross' honesty with the electors, and we believe there are few among them who will either approve or apologize for Mr. Ross' want of honesty in connection with this case. After the trial, many of those Mr. Ross counted as his supporters were not over choice in the language they denounced him in, and THIS IS THE MAN WHOSE "STERLING HONORABLENESS AND UNFLINCHING HONESTY" we are asked to admire. And this is the man the Reform

party ask the honest electors of East Durham to send to represent them in the House of Commons. Mr. Grant was a young man unknown to our people when he came here first, but who, when he left, had many friends in our midst, and the good-will of all. Many former supporters of Mr. Ross will mark their ballot against him on this account. The man is humble indeed who has not some friends who will make such a quarrel their own, and this is an instance in which Mr. Grant's friends will resent the injury the employer he served faithfully endeavored to inflict on him.

SIR JOHN vs. BLAKE.

A good general is the first hope of an army. The history of warfare proves that poor soldiers well general are infinitely better than the best equipped squads whose leader is not master of military tactics. In the same way a poor craft will ride a heavy sea better than a seaworthy vessel whose captain is not a skilled navigator. The gravest mistakes in warfare, military and naval, have been those where generals, through misunderstanding, enmity or partisan shortsightedness, have been displaced for inferior or inexperienced men. Britain, to her cost, knows this. There is an exact analogy between officering a man-of-war and providing for the direction of the ship of state. Canada has now a man at the head of affairs who has safely tided her over rough seas for twenty years, and now she is found sailing at a pace and under conditions which have excited the admiration and envy of the world. Our history does not furnish us with a parallel in successful statesmanship. We are asked to take from him the power to control, and put in his place. Whom?—Hon. E. Blake. Let us contrast these two men.

Sir John was forced to leave go the helm for a short period, and immediately the ship began to show evidence of unskillful management. She struck many a rock and drifted into many an unknown channel; her bearings were all but lost, and an indignant, mutinying crew, fearful of her going to pieces on some unseen reef, clamored for their old captain. A Jonah—a mixer and muddler—who troubled the waters, was on deck, and to restore a calm, he was cast overboard. (If any generous whale was there to receive him we hope it will cast him up on some distant shore). We know the result. Canada never had such plain sailing as at present.

Blake is a man of great ability, as a man, we are free to admit, but as a leader, as a premier, he must certainly prove a failure. He is one of that stamp of man indispensable in Opposition, but destructive in power. Full of theory, and grand ideas, like many other great men, such as Bright, Smith, Mill and hosts of others, he lacks the ability to make himself practically useful. Such a type of politician, if allowed full running powers, would hopelessly swamp a nation before fairly settling himself in position. Cold, unsympathetic, repelling, without personal magnetism, he is the very opposite in nature to our present Premier, and totally unfitted to control a party, much less guide the destinies of a country.

The same difference exists between Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. E. Blake, as there is between a skilled, lifelong mariner, and the school boy who never was on a ship in his life, but who is well up in navigation as taught in schools. Genial, gentlemanly, versatile in his talents, thoroughly acquainted with every detail of government acquired by long experience, talented, a master of constitutional law, full of personal magnetism, CLEVER—he is at once Canada's greatest statesman, and the one above all others Canadians can most safely entrust with the direction of their affairs. He has his faults, which he himself admits, but even his failings lean to the side of virtue and result more from the largeness of his social self than any intentional departure from moral rectitude. We are asked to put men in power who know little or nothing of government, and what little experience they have had, completely demonstrates their incompetency to govern.

Mr. Blake's policy—if, indeed, it can claim such a dignity—has ever been vaguely defined, and his course vacillating and unsatisfactory to even his own party. Sir John A. Macdonald, through many vicissitudes, has ever striven for two well defined objects in his life of statesmanship: 1st. Advancement of Canadian interests; 2nd. Maintenance of British connection.

Blake, by his free trade proclivities, has shown himself willing to slaughter Canadian commerce. He is known to be anti-British in his sympathies, as well as many of his followers.

In an election, it is equally important to consider, with the principles at stake, who should be our first representative. It is all-important that the ship of state should have a proper helmsman. "Principles, not men," is a good motto, but "Principles and men" is a better one. The question is—one of the questions: Who will be our next Premier? Hon. E. Blake or Sir John Macdonald? LISTED SCHOOL, MANVENS.—Fifth Class—Maggie Atkinson, Arch. W. Hooper. Fourth Class—Martha Atkinson, Nell Preston, Lizzie Atkinson, A. W. Wilson. Third Class—Annie Staples, Eva Dobson, Min McGill, Lillie Chambers. Third Jr.—Gertie Wilson, Thomas McFee, Thomas McGill. Second Class—Ida Galloway, Charlotte Atkinson, Lila Hannah. First Class—Ormond Bowman, Fred Staples, C. Halliday. HETA PRESTON, teacher.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Red Hot for the Consideration of the Electors of East Durham.

Mr. Carding says we are enjoying "such fine times." We don't know who enjoys it, but the coal tax is a fine.—London Advertiser. What a fine joke that is. The Advertiser editor has ability in this way which would turn the average circus clown green with envy.

The Norfolk Reformer, Mr. John Charlton's journalistic mouthpiece, hopes that indignation at the passing of the Redistributive bill will "culminate in placing our beloved Ontario in the great sisterhood of the United States of America." How delightful the prospects to our Reform contemporaries. Every day the cloven hoof is being brought more to view.

Betting in Toronto is 200 to 100 that the city will return three Conservatives. The Globe's Port-Hope-Hope-Township-of-Hope-Hope-Gerrymander-Conservative-President-Association-resignation is awfully jumbled. The Cobourg World has untangled it—it was a Mr. Powers who resigned the chairmanship last winter before the Redistribution bill was thought of, or at least framed. He's a disappointed Reformer gone back to misery—like the snipe from the lawn.—Cobourne Express.

"The Liberals of Quebec are carrying out Mr. Blake's instructions to the letter, and dropping the tariff question almost altogether."—Star.

One cannot blame Rufus Stephenson for clearing out of Kent when he discovered that Dr. Samson was the nominee of the Reformers.—Stratford Beacon. This is simply an illustration of what men will say when they know nothing of what they are talking about. Mr. Stephenson was returned last election by 600 of a majority, and his successor, Mr. Smith, although not nearly so popular, is sure of, at least, 400.

Commenting on the Conservative nomination in West Peterboro', the Times says:—This is probably the strongest nomination that the Conservatives could make. Mr. Hilliard's popularity is well founded and solid. It has increased of late through his integrity and honorable conduct during the four years he represented West Peterborough in Parliament.

Mr. James Innes, editor of the Guelph Mercury, is the Reform candidate for South Wellington. He is a journalist of ability, and if it were not that he supports a policy ruinous to the best interests of our country, we would like to see him in the House of Commons.

If you believe in British connection, a National Policy, development of the North-West, an enlightened railway policy, good prices for farmers, fair profits for manufacturers, high wages and continuous work for artisans and laborers, prosperity for all, VOTE FOR COL. WILLIAMS AND THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A continuation of the National Policy means a continuation of plenty of work, with good wages, and empty poorhouses. Mr. Blake's readjustment of the tariff, with a tendency to his much admired and ardently hoped for free trade, means closed workshops, starvation wages, and crowded poorhouses.—Hamilton Spectator.

The one grand issue, the issue upon which they were swept from power, the issue upon which they have been harping for the last four years, is now attempted to be hustled aside as a matter of little moment. Our esteemed contemporaries will soon discover the folly of trailing such a red herring across the scent. The question before the people is the National Policy, and no squirming will enable the Grits to dodge it. Let them face it like men. They must face it anyhow.—London Herald.

Sir John Macdonald (in the Amphitheatre, Toronto.)—But Mr. Blake did not venture to get up and defend the award, for, as a lawyer, he could not do that. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, we do not vary from our position on this matter. We say the Dominion does not want; Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, do not want one inch of land which belongs to Ontario. All we want is a proper settlement of the question, "Why, if the whole North-West belongs to Ontario, Ontario has a right to it, and that, gentlemen, is the simple question."

Mr. Mackenzie denounces the National Policy as a "national disgrace and a national crime." Mr. John Campbell, the Grit candidate for London, in his speech on Thursday night, said that it is "a national fraud," which amounts to pretty much the same thing. If these gentlemen can be placed at all, it is in open hostility to those measures which have re-created Canadian industry, and raised the country from despondency and despair to a position of flourishing prosperity.

Mr. Ross represented East Durham in the House of Commons from 1872 to 1878, and some of his supporters say this "placed him in intimate communication with all parties throughout the Riding." So it did, no doubt; but that will rather serve as a disadvantage to him, for those who were compelled through public business to come in contact with him are by no means anxious to have a repetition of the indignities they had to endure at his hands during that period. His overwhelming defeat in 1878, by a majority of 400, very emphatically illustrates our opinion. In that contest Mr. Ross lost heavily in every municipality, and he will find no better opinion is held of him now. The change from Mr. Ross to Col. WILLIAMS is too highly appreciated to allow of the former having a ghost of a chance of success, and he and his friends know it well, too.

A DENIAL.

JUST as we were going to press, we received the following telegram from Mr. Chisholm:—

BETHANY, June 7, 1882. Yesterday's News having just been handed to me, I see I am reported to have said, sneeringly, at Monday night's meeting, that the Mackenzie government was composed of nothing but mechanics. This statement is wholly untrue. It cannot deceive those who heard me, and it is quite apparent why the falsehood is circulated. D. CHISHOLM.

The object of giving a cooked report of Mr. Chisholm's speech is plain,—to endeavor to deceive our working-men. This will fail, for the working-men know too well what their condition was during the period Mr. Ross' friends were in power. Then, they could not get work half their time at low wages. Now, they can get all the work they want at high wages, and they will vote for COL. WILLIAMS and a continuance of the present prosperity.

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 expenditures based on our revenue in prosperous times?"—Globe.

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 with columns: Year, Conservative Rule, Reform Rule. Rows include 1867-73, 1873-78, 1878-81.

It is amusing to see Mr. Ross put forward as the WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND! When Mr. Ross was in Parliament, and his party in power, the workingman could earn from SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to ONE DOLLAR A DAY, and could not procure employment for much more than half his time at that. To-day with Col. Williams in Parliament, and a Conservative Government ruling, the working-man can command from \$1.50 to \$3.00 a day, and get all the work he is willing to do SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK! We think the working-man has not much difficulty in ascertaining who is his FRIEND.

WE are told "it would have been impossible for the Reform Convention to have selected a candidate, who would have so united the party, and created such confidence among the electors of the Riding, than was done when Mr. Lewis Ross, ex-M.P., received the nomination," but at the same time it needs but little contact with Reformers to ascertain the party is not at all unanimous with regard to the propriety of the selection. A very large number think a dozen Reformers in the constituency would have made a stronger run, and they have no hesitation in saying so. The fact is, Mr. Ross' nomination is an evidence of weakness, and this will be seen beyond dispute on the night of the 20th of June. Mr. Ross has made too many enemies among Reformers to ever again represent East Durham. Besides, dead ducks are rarely able to fly again. Col. Williams will receive a great deal more support from Reformers than Mr. Ross or his friends imagine just now.

Mr. Ross' "business connections here," it is said, "extending over a quarter of a century, have caused his name to be a household word in the community." The reference is a most unfortunate one for Mr. Ross. Prior to 1872, when Mr. Ross first went into politics he was regarded as one of our best business men, because he looked after his affairs, and at that time he was in fairly good circumstances. His success at that time was the worst thing ever happened him. He had to spend so much to secure his election, and became so offensive to those who had previously dealt with him, that he soon felt his business cramped, and his customers going elsewhere to trade. The result is shown in Mr. Ross' position as a business man to-day. The electors will not be deceived by specious arguments in Mr. Ross' behalf now, but will vote for COL. WILLIAMS, the People's Candidate.

The Whitty Gazette says that the prospects of an abundant harvest were never better than they are this year.

Continued from First Page.

running all night, and greatly enlarged. Mr. Crossen, the owner of the car works, does not consider Protection ruinous. But is he the only man who receives benefit? Certainly not. Not a merchant, mechanic, or in fact a man in town who does not in some way reap a benefit. Go and talk to the farmer. He has now a large home market at his sole disposal. He finds right at his door a market for certain products he had previously to send away to sell. There are millions more now deposited in the savings banks than in 1878. The necessities of life, with the exception of farm produce, are cheaper than before. We are, in fact, better off in every way; everybody is better off. Do not be deceived, then, by side issues. Take care that we keep what we already have, and do not dispose of our heritage for a mess of pottage. There are capitalists, perhaps, who in the face of existing evidences, would convince a few; but let facts go beyond paradoxical reasoning. (Cheers.) Had we not the N. P. now, we would have the market of Manitoba for our farmer and manufacturer. If we are to be a great country, we must be united commercially. The province must be tied together by trade links. Commerce creates sympathy between those parties commercially associated. Let the provinces cease business inter-communication, and the link that binds us together will become as a rope of sand; no trade, no tie. The Eastern Provinces import \$10,000,000 less than in 1874-75. Why? Because the population is decreased? Because the supply comes from Ontario and Quebec now? There was never such a bond of intercommunication between the provinces as at present; if you want to disintegrate them, abolish the N. P. (Cheers.) Send Mr. Blake into Parliament as Premier and this latter will be accomplished. A great deal has been said about monopoly in connection with the C. P. R. and the syndicate's possessions, which after all means very little. The C. P. R. is a monopoly, the Grand Trunk is a monopoly, the Midland is a monopoly; but does it follow from that that these roads must necessarily be an injury to the country they pass through. A certain monopoly is necessary to sustain, prosperously, any business. He was certain of this that if Sir John was defeated, that another loan could not be floated before 1890. While Mackenzie tinkered at the C. P. R. and really did nothing to open the country or develop it, Sir John solved the problem by one master stroke, and as to the great expense involved, eventually the country will be made to pay for itself. Mr. Wilkinson concluded an eloquent, convincing speech by asking for his opponent a fair hearing, better than he himself had received. (Cheers.)

Mr. Preston wanted to know what the National Policy had done for Port Hope, (cheers) and later on told the meeting that it was not an issue of this election at all, that it had been settled in 1878, and that Mr. Mackenzie would leave it untouched if in power. He acknowledged that Sir John Macdonald had done great service for his country, denounced the "Gerrymandering" as infamous, without telling the audience why; attributed Sir John's action in not ratifying the Award to the influence of French Blues, whom he termed "a horde of Quebec hirelings." We, the more enlightened, intelligent, and powerful people are under the "iron heel" of Quebec. He also told the audience that had it not been for the Globe correspondent, the people would not have heard anything about the elections until four weeks before their coming off. His whole reference to the Boundary Award, was simply to show that it had been discussed in the House, during Mackenzie's time, and the pompous way in which he carried three volumes of the Hansard to the table, was all the proof his Grit friends wanted to make them cheer vociferously. Mr. Preston made a dignified quotation from Sir John's speech in the Hansard, to prove that Sir John was not willing to give Ontario her rights, but when told by his audience that his statement was not correct he read the extract from the Hansard hurriedly, dropped it like hot cakes and went on. The Grits, thinking that he had made a point cheered vociferously, while the Conservatives who knew he had put his foot in it, cheered also. Not in a single instance did he answer an argument brought forward by previous speakers; he dared not attempt it, because he knew Mr. Wilkinson would follow. The whole and soul of his harangue was abuse of Col. Williams, accusing him of casting a fraudulent ballot in the West North-west election. His conduct in trying to pry into another man's private affairs by searching through the Registry office, and bringing a copy of family records before a public audience, is too contemptible to be fully described in the English vocabulary of denunciatory terms, or by any number of synonyms for meanness. It is not above the vocation of the commonest New York shyster. Col. Williams' charge of vindictiveness is fully established in his own admissions. So jealous was he of this morsel of scandal, that he had kept it in his private desk for a long time, and the night of the fire it was not correct thought of had saved the Hansard. Through this dirty piece of business Col. Williams has gained many friends, and a number of Reformers are disgusted. Mr. Preston received a fair and impartial hearing, in fact, not a single interruption was made, except by his own friends.

Mr. Wilkinson replied briefly. He said the previous speaker credited him with giving the same speech as in 1878. His remarks were based upon the campaign sheets just issued by the Grits, and if these were stale, the Grits were responsible for bringing them up again. The fact of the matter is, their record would hold water and that's why they will not discuss it. (Cheers.) As to Port Hope not having benefited by the N. P., it was certainly the fault of the people themselves. The N. P. is said not to be a live issue. Yet Mr. Mackenzie at last session of Parliament termed it "a national folly, and a national crime." (Cheers.) In reference to the Boundary Award, why was it that Mr. Blake did not open his mouth about it in Parliament? He did not dare risk his reputation as a constitutional lawyer, by upholding the Award. The previous speaker had quoted what Mr. Desjardins, a Quebec Bleu, had said; he forgot to tell his audience what Mr. Laurier, a French Liberal, had said. This latter gentleman urged his Quebec friends to accept the Award, because if it went to the Privy Council Ontario would probably get more than the Award gave her. A great deal had been said about Sir John being led by the Blues, but the fact is, Sir John is Ontario's best friend. His policy is a Dominion stand point, and one to promote unity, while the Grits wish to set Province against Province. A few years ago, Blake urged that the Canada Pacific should be built on the south side of Lake Superior, because the land on the north was not worth anything, and would never pay. Now they say it is worth millions on top of millions. (Cheers.) Reference had also been made to the disavowal of the Manitoba & South Eastern Railway charter, as an act of maintenance of patriation. Sir John with a true spirit of patriotism had done this. Millions had been spent on building a Canadian Railway, and now would he charter a railway to carry off all Manitoba's trade through the United States. He wanted to keep Canada for the Canadians; that's why he did it. The Redistribution Bill was next touched upon. According to the North American Act, Ontario was entitled to four new constituencies. Could four new constituencies be given without a great deal of re-arranging? He would not deny that Sir John had not an eye to his own party when doing this. Would not your party have done the same thing if in power? he asked.

The Mayor—No, sir.

Mr. Hugel, who, sitting beside His Worship, looked full in his honest face, burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. This was too much even for the once President of a Railway. Mr. Wilkinson, continuing, said that the Bill passed upon the principle of representation by population, and that an average of about 22,000 was aimed at. With the Mowat Gerrymandering Bill and Mackenzie's Tuckersmith Bill before their eyes, how dare the Grits talk about gerrymandering! (Cheers.) Mr. Mowat, with nothing to compel him, out and carved as he pleased. He even cut townships in two, which Sir John did not. How did Mr. Mowat create the county of Dufferin? By having 1,200 Conservatives, and carried nine out of thirteen constituencies; yet Mr. Blake did not raise his voice. This was only one out of many instances of a similar kind. Keep your eye open and see if Mr. Mowat will not create more constituencies at the end of ten years. Just watch these gentlemen, and see if they will raise a hubbub then. Who wanted Port Egin joined to a constituency four miles away from it? Why Mr. Battisby, the Grit representative. (Cheers.) Surely these are the gentlemen to talk of gerrymandering! Mr. Preston spoke about the Conservatives not hoping to have more than thirty of a total majority at the next election. He would stake all he possessed that they would have twenty of a majority in Ontario alone. (Cheers.) He was sorry that the previous speakers had made such a weak defence, for the Opposition,—there was really nothing to answer. (Loud cheers.) The meeting then broke up with three cheers for Col. Williams, Sir John Macdonald and the Queen.

RIISING GENERATION.

The Young Men Show Themselves Earnest and Enthusiastic Over the Commg Election.

A Rousing Meeting on Friday Night.

On Friday night last, the Rising Generation Liberal Conservative Club Rooms, in Williams' Block, were full to overflowing. A more enthusiastic meeting was never held in Port Hope, and all were a unit in favor of Col. Williams' candidature, and expressed by their hearty cheers their confidence in him as a representative, and their approval of his political conduct.

Mr. A. Winslow, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a short address, and then called upon Col. Williams for an address.

Col. Williams said he had no intention of making any lengthened remarks, as there were a number of others whom the audience would wish to hear as well. He referred to one or two defections in the ranks, which, if there were no better reason for them than which appeared in print, were hardly defensible on either personal or political grounds. However, there were those of an itinerant tendency in almost every institution. He briefly touched upon the leading political subjects, contrasting the political and financial situations under the Macdonald and Mackenzie regimes, respectively. More especially did he treat upon the development of the North-west territory, speaking in eloquent terms of the heritage we have as Canadians in that boundless and fertile country, which had it been left to the tinkering of a Reform administration, would have remained a howling wilderness for many years to come. The claims upon the young men which the Liberal Conservatives had, as the real party of progress, were put forth, and he hoped that the Rising Generation, who had done effective work in the last election contest, would not fail to make themselves felt in the present one, and do honor to their noble Chief, Sir John A. Macdonald. He was sure, from the enthusiastic appearance and large number of those present, that this would be the case, and that his majority on the 20th of June would be as large, if not larger, than in the 1878 election. His speech was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. D. Chisholm next took the platform, and in an able and eloquent speech of about half an hour, dealt effectively with one or two of the phases of the political fight. After drawing a general comparison between the results of the policies pursued by the present Government and the Opposition, he referred particularly to two questions: Development of the North west, and British connection. He said that it would be just ten years since Sir Hugh Allan bound himself to finish the C. P. R., the one thing which was necessary towards opening up the North-west, and by a snatch verdict obtained by the Grits this great work had been delayed ten years. What we will have ten years from now, we could have had at present had it not been for the great Grit howl! The entire policy of the Government in this respect was fully justified, showing that success was best evidenced by the rapidity with which the object was being accomplished. The country, so prosperous for the past four years, was waiting the re-establishment of Sir John in power, to make leaps and bounds towards wealth and prosperity. Always patriotic in his tone, Mr. Chisholm, upon this occasion, made a rousing, inspiring speech in dealing with the question of British connection, advising all young men to retain a love of her institutions and aspire to become worthy citizens of the greatest nation on earth.

Mr. T. M. Benson was greeted with loud cheers as he rose to speak. It is unnecessary to refer to the manner in which he dealt with the public questions at issue, as all our readers are familiar with his masterly and lucid style in the discussion of the Boundary Award, as the Opposition were determined to make it a leading issue. Mr. Benson's exposure of the hypocrisy of the Grits in bringing this matter forward as an election cry, was exceedingly gratifying. Being purely a legal question, he dealt with it from a legal point of view. He proved most convincingly that Mr. Mowat and the Ontario Government were entirely responsible for the present unsettled condition of the Boundary question. Ever since 1872 Sir John Macdonald had been persistent in his attempts to bring about a proper settlement of the matter. He had in 1872, when the Dominion Government acquired the rights of the Hudson Bay Company, pressed the desirability of referring the question to the Privy Council. This was refused. A legal decision on this matter had been given. A murder had been committed in the dispute territory, and the question was, where, under what courts, should he be tried? The question was decided in a properly constituted court sitting in Quebec. After much evidence had been submitted, the decision was that the murder, north of the Lake of the Woods, had been committed in Indian Territory. A line drawn due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi was taken as the western boundary of Ontario. This was a decision by the then highest court in the land, and Sir John maintains that that decision, until nullified by the judgment of a higher court, still holds

J. & T. WICKETT

Are now showing a nice assortment of
NEW SPANISH LACES,
NEW DRESS MUSLINS,
NEW KID GLOVES,
NEW SILK GLOVES,
NEW NUNS' VEILINGS,
NEW SILK PARASOLS,
NEW COTTON HOSE,
NEW BLACK CASHMERES,
Beautiful Lace Curtains and Cretonnes, very Cheap.
J. & T. WICKETT, - LONDON HOUSE.

good. In 1874, when Mackenzie was in power, the Ontario House passed a resolution authorizing Mr. Mowat to submit the Award to arbitration. Mr. Mackenzie had no authority to submit the matter for arbitration without the sanction of Parliament. He never asked for that sanction. The two Premiers met and arranged for an arbitration and Mr. Mowat got the Ontario Legislature to pass an Act agreeing to be bound by the Award, but the Dominion Parliament did not agree to be bound by the Award, or was it asked to. On the contrary, the right was reserved to reject the Award when it was seen if it did not suit his views. Did anyone ever hear of a question being settled by arbitration when one of the parties reserved the right of accepting or rejecting the Award if it did not suit him? The Globe, of February 1st, said "Mr. Mackenzie, with his usual caution, reserved the right to do so for cause." At the end of the Act was a clause providing that the decision of the arbitrators, the Award, could not become legal until proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor made it so. Mr. Hardy, in the returns, says that this proclamation was never issued. There are no records to show that it ever was. The Dominion Parliament under Sir John, in pursuance of the right reserved to them by Mr. Mackenzie, refused to ratify the Award, believing that it was neither right nor obtained legally, i. e. the boundary line decided upon was conventional, not the legal boundary. The offer to refer the matter to the Privy Council was renewed, with two others—one to refer it to the Supreme Court, the other to have the evidence heard before Lord Selbourne, sitting in Canada. All these offers were refused point blank. According to Mr. Mowat's own statement, he was willing to take one-thirtieth of the territory he held properly belonged to Ontario; Sir Francis Hincks, one of the arbitrators, said that even if he had been a decided opponent of Ontario, Hon. Mr. Laurier urged his followers in his own province to vote against the matter being carried to the Privy Council, because Ontario would probably receive more territory than she was given by the Award. With these facts before him, besides his own knowledge of the matter, was it any wonder that Sir John refused to accept the decision of the arbitrators? Why did Mr. Mowat refuse to allow it to go to the Privy Council, where the doubtful points might have been decided in favor of Ontario, and where the decision might have given us much more territory than the Award? Who is trying to rob Ontario, Sir John or Mr. Mowat? The fact of it is, the award was not legal; the arbitrators did not claim it to be. It was arrived at in the toss-of-a-copper style, and what the Government wanted was Ontario's rights,—nothing more or less. How was the decision arrived at? The Orders in Council referring the matter to Arbitration were passed on the 31st of July, 1878, and the Award was made on the 3rd day of August, 1878, just three days afterwards. Should an award made in this way, disposing of, according to the Opposition, millions and millions of dollars worth of valuable property be ratified by the Premier of the Dominion. Would the other Province be satisfied, or agree to such an arbitration. Sir John says: "Find the true and legal boundary, and Ontario shall have what is rightfully hers." This Boundary Award was the biggest fraud since an election clap-trap cry ever foisted upon the electors. According to a decision given by Mr. Mackenzie himself, a very much larger sweep of territory belonged to Ontario than is given to her by the Award. One thing was peculiar about this. Mr. Blake, an eminent lawyer, a man of great legal ability, as all must admit, has never yet said the Award was a proper one. He dare not risk his reputation by saying so. He knows it is not. He (Mr. Benson) had read his speeches on the floor of the House and on the hustings, and he always observed that he kept silent on the matter, or, at least, was very guarded in his remarks. The newspapers should be thought he had read everyone of Mr. Blake's speeches, while reporting his sayings on other subjects in full always referred to his remarks on the Boundary Question thus: "Mr. Blake dealt briefly, but ably, with the Boundary Award" or something like that. This conduct on the part of a man like Mr. Blake is very significant. Mr. Benson concluded his remarks in this connection by stating that as it was a question purely legal in its nature, he thought it would be well to put the main points, of the discussion before them so that they would feel able to refute any misrepresentations that might be made in order to convert them to the other side. We have not attempted to report his remarks in full, as the foregoing is solely from memory, and there are other and important details made in his address left untouched by us. Other matters were also touched upon briefly, but space will not admit of a more extended report. It was a subject all felt in need of instruction upon, and Mr. Benson's arguments were most convincing and lucid. He was loudly cheered upon taking his seat. Mr. H. A. Ward was then called upon. His speech had more particular reference to the carrying on of the campaign, than of discussing the political questions of the day. He referred to the comparative amounts received by Cobourg and Port Hope during Mr. Ross' and Col. Williams' times, clearly showing that Cobourg got a great deal more, in proportion, during Mr. Ross' tenure of office than during Col. Williams' representation, the comparison being entirely in favor of the latter. Messrs. King and Stevenson also spoke, their speeches eliciting frequent applause, and were both loudly cheered upon taking their seats. Col. Williams completely and satisfactorily answered the local charges proffered against him.

The meeting broke up by singing "God Save the Queen," and rousing cheers being given for Col. Williams, Sir John Macdonald, and the Queen.

S. S. No. 19, CAVAN, May. Fifth Class—Charlotte Gilmore, Minnie Strong, Jennie Hunter. Fourth Class—Emiline Thorne, Ada Thorne, Ada Strong. Senior Third—Fred. Gilmore. Junior Third—Mary Armstrong, Lizzie Armstrong, Tillie Poyner, Millie Thorne, Emma Armstrong. Senior Second—Emma Rowe, Hilliard Strong. Junior Second—Fred. Hard, David Armstrong, Maggie Armstrong. Part II.—Norman Hunter, Sam. Poyner, Thomas Rowe. LIZZIE J. LEWIS, teacher.

DIED.
In Port Hope, on the 27th ult., LUCYETTA HELM, infant daughter of Mr. GEO. STROBE, aged 8 months.

The Premier speaks on the Boundary award.

In his speech in the amphitheatre, Toronto, Sir John Macdonald trenchantly dealt with the Boundary question. The following is an extract from his speech:—"They say Ontario is robbed, because the award of three gentlemen appointed by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat has not so far been accepted. Now, in the first place the country in dispute either belongs to Ontario or Manitoba. Manitoba is now being settled by Ontario men, and it is not of much consequence whether that country is owned by yourself or your sons. (Here, here.) But, gentlemen, I tell you as a lawyer, as a constitutional lawyer—and it is with some pride that I say I have never laid down yet, since 1867, a constitutional principle which on reference to the highest courts of the realm has not been sustained, and that I have not in one case expressed a constitutional opinion but what the highest courts in this country and England have sustained my opinion—I tell you, I say, as a constitutional lawyer, that award, whether confirmed by the Legislature of Ontario or the Parliament at Ottawa, has no legal validity whatever, and that it is a mere piece of waste paper. It cannot and will not decide the question. There are only two ways of solving the question where the true boundary is. One is by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament can settle the boundary or unsettle it. The other is by a judicial decision of the highest Court of Appeal in the British Empire. (Cheers.) Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when that country was bought from the Hudson's Bay Company the Dominion paid \$300,000 sterling, and gave one-twentieth of the whole of the land in that country, for it. Who paid that money? It was not Ontario. It was the whole Dominion. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, paid that money, and are now paying that money, for that country. The Government of which I was a member were the trustees for the Dominion. I was bound to get a legal decision that would settle beyond all possibility of a doubt where Ontario ended and where the North-West began. And ten long years ago, I proposed that we should make up the case at once and send it home to England in order that the highest Court of Appeal there might settle it. And if the Reform Government of Ontario had yielded to that proposition—supposing that it would take two years to prepare the case, lay it before the court, and get a decision—the whole matter would have been settled eight years ago, and this discussion would have never been raised."

Farmers, Read This.

	May, 1878.	May, 1882.
Wheat, fall	\$1 17 to \$1 18	\$1 27 to \$1 28
Wheat, spring	1 07 to 1 08	1 24 to 1 26
Barley	45 to 55	82 to 85
Oats	33 to 38	50 to 51
Feed	56 to 60	68 to 72
Beef, hind qtr.	3 00 to 5 00	8 50 to 10 00
Beef, fore qtr.	3 00 to 4 00	7 00 to 8 00
Mutton	8 00 to 8 50	8 00 to 9 00
Swine	5 50 to 6 00	9 50 to 10 00
Potatoes	60 to 65	1 40 to 1 50
Chickens	30 to 45	75 to 85
Eggs	40 to 50	75 to 90
Eggs	9 to 11	16 to 17

Nubs of News Noted—Points Per-tinently Put.

This will be a warm summer for Guit-tau.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, the renowned warrior and champion of Italian freedom, has at last passed away, his death being mourned by all true patriots of whatever nation or tongue.

Princess Louise has arrived in Canada. Her presence will be welcomed by all.

The false prophet has been meeting with great success in Dundas, and has captured a number of towns, forcing Europeans to embrace Mohammedanism, in one instance massacring 1,100 captives.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, Finance Minister of British Columbia, has been called on to form a Ministry in consequence of the retirement of Premier Walkem to a judgeship. The elections will take place immediately.

In Britain and throughout Europe the prospects for a large grain harvest are favorable.

The situation in Egypt is not materially changed. Arabi declares he will oppose European aggression with all his strength. The Turkish Commissioners have departed for Cairo.

Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, has issued a bill of excommunication against the members of the Ladies' Land League of that city.

Immediately after the release of Brennan, Secretary of the Irish Land League, on Saturday, he addressed a large assemblage of people at Kilkenny, referring to the British Cabinet as a "crowd of pseudo humanitarians and renegade republicans."

De Freyfont has disclaimed any intention on the part of the French Government to annex Tunis.

Gaitane has not lost heart yet, but recognizes the fact that the last move of his counsel has failed.

Victor Hugo has issued an appeal for assistance to enable the Russian Jews to emigrate. The New York Committee has made arrangements for the reception and settlement of their brethren from Russia.

The Marquis of Blandford has published a paper in the Nineteenth Century on the Irish question. He says the only alternatives open for England now are Home Rule or separation for Ireland.

The following is the standing of the best six pupils, according to merit, in each of the different classes of Newtownville Public School, for the month of May, 1882: Fourth Class—Edith Jones, Wid. G. Oliver, Josie Lockhart, Wm. Hollowell, Clara Jones, John Lord. Third Class—Lizzie Quackenbush, Geo. McMurtry, Alice Hollowell, Teddie Lockhart, Wm. Owens, Elias Smith. Second Class—Ed. Oliver, Giddus Jones, Bertie Hancock, Wm. Thompson, Elou Burley, John Sainsbury. 11—Part I.—Ida Bates, Genevieve Lizzie Burley, Wm. Foreyth, Annie Wadwell, Minnie Morgan. First Class—Fred Smith, Wm. Burley, Wm. Wadwell, Wm. Morgan, Geo. Hancock, Maggie Whitaker, G. WILSON, teacher.

STOCK-TAKING OVER!

Business Considerably Increased—Result Satisfactory.
THANKING the citizens of Port Hope and neighborhood for the patronage that has secured this result, we enter upon the Spring Season with the determination to place FIRST-CLASS GOODS before our customers at PRICES that must commend them to their favorable consideration.
Files of New Goods Already to Hand.
Stock will be constantly replenished, and choice novelties added throughout the season.
LELEAN
CALLS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
New Prints, New Dress Goods, New Fancy Goods
Beautiful Things in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and Feathers.
Staple Stock always large.

GO TO GOLDSMITH'S HALL.
J. S. SMITH,
(Successor to D. R. DINGWALL,) is offering the remainder of the Stock
AT COST PRICE.
All who want a bargain now is the time to secure it. Having purchased a new Stock, (of superior quality)
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVER PLATE, SPECTACLES; Etc.
I am now prepared to meet the wants of all favoring me with a call.
JEWELRY of every description made to order.
We have in stock the celebrated LANCASTER WATCH, undoubtedly the best in the market. Also agent for KING'S Combination SPECTACLES. Being a practical Watch-maker special attention will be given to cleaning and repairing.
15-y

J. CRAICK & CO.,
(DIRECT IMPORTERS,)
ARE NOW SHOWING A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SUN SHADES & PARASOLS,
NEW HOSIERY & GLOVES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
NEW LACE CURTAINS & CARPETS.
Their Show Room is crowded with the choicest goods in Millinery, Feathers, French Flowers and Ribbons.
Inspection invited. No forcing of sales. Customers kindly and liberally treated.
Walton Street, 12th April, 1882. 15-13c **J. CRAICK & CO.**

W. WILLIAMSON
Has received from New York a large assortment of
LINEN WINDOW SHADES,
OF VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,
with balanced Spring Rollers for hanging same; also, a large stock of
Croquet, 4, 6 and 8-Ball Sets
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ROOM PAPERS & BORDERS
OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. 12

THE report of the standing of the pupils of S. S. No. 13, Cavan, for the month of May is as follows:—Fourth class—Emma Brock. Third class, sr.—Sara Robinson, Walter Brock, Tilley Sanderson. Third class, jr.—James Browne, T. Morley, Laura Brock, Alf. Lancashire, W. J. Pritchard. Second class—Emma Robinson, Eddie Winslow, Albert Roddy. Part II.—Willie Browne, Eddie Stewart, Maggie Chambers, Maggie Roddy, Sidney Hamilton. Part I Willie Lambie, Ruth Jones, Elith Morley, Walter Baker, Herbert Browne, Minnie Butler, Joseph Bradley, John Fern, Edith Baker. F. Ellis Armstrong, teacher.

STRAYED,
ON May 3rd, from the premises of the undersigned, near R. amount, 4 sheep, 3 Lambs, 2 Ewe Lambs and 1 Ram Lamb. The sheep and lambs are white. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.
ROBT. MORRISON,
Rossmount, P. O.

THE above reward will be given by the
PORT HOPE CORPORATION
To any party who will give such information that will lead to the
APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION
of the person or persons who SET FIRE to the premises occupied by the Port Hope News, on Thursday morning, the 25th instant.
P. R. RANDALL, Mayor.
Port Hope, May 31, 1882. 22-1f

CONSERVATIVE
MEETINGS
of the Electors favorable to the Return of
Col. Williams
THE
CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE,
will be held as follows:

Bethany, Thursday, June 8th.
Millbrook, Friday Ev'g, June 9.
Tuesday, June 13th, Nomination
Canton, Wednesday Ev'g, June 14
Elizabethville, Thursday Ev'ng, June 15th.
Mount Pleasant, Friday Ev'ng, June 16th.

NOTICE.
THE late fire in my Store having caused me considerable loss, I beg to ask ALL THOSE PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME to kindly call and SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS as soon as they possibly can. By so doing they will confer a favor.
22-1f **W. O. STEVENSON**

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Having no policy of national scope, the leaders of the Opposition are endeavoring, as has already been shown, to set Province against Province. By means of the Boundary question, they hope to set Ontario in antagonism to Quebec, and to raise in the large Providence of the Dominion the old cry of "French domination" which they used with effect in other days. The Boundary question is too vast and complicated to be treated at length here but in a political aspect, it is briefly this:—The Mackenzie Government appointed three arbitrators to define the legal boundaries of the old Province of Upper Canada to the west and north. But it was specially provided by Mr. Mackenzie that this award, to become binding, should be implemented by the sanction of the Dominion Parliament. The Globe of February 14th last, in discussing the question, said:—

"Had there been any ground whatever for suspecting that the award was in the slightest degree too favorable to Ontario, the Dominion Government might have been justified in delaying or refusing to be bound by it. Mr. Mackenzie, with his usual caution, reserved the right to do so for cause."

Now, upon their own showing, the arbitrators did not attempt to determine the legal boundary. They met, and after a three or four days' argument by counsel, fixed a conventional line, or in other words decided the question, not according to strict legal interpretation, but as a matter of convenience, as they thought, between the disputants. An award does not become a finality if it can be shown by either party to the arbitration that it is not in accordance with the law or the facts; and in this case the arbitrators themselves admit that neither fact nor law prevailed. But that aside, this award cannot under any circumstances be considered as final, seeing that Mr. Mackenzie had reserved to himself the right to repudiate it for cause, and that its ratification by the Dominion Parliament was an essential and vital condition of the original submission of the question. Mr. Mowat, acting for Ontario, had also taken care to be in a position to reject the award. An Act of the Ontario Legislature, 38 Vic. chapter 6, respecting the boundary, reads as follows:—

"And whereas, subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario, it has been agreed by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario that the questions which have been annexed concerning the said boundary should be determined by a reference to arbitration."

"Then it was specially provided, and this is worthy of notice:—

"This Act shall not take effect until the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall issue his proclamation in that behalf."

Neither party to the arbitration was satisfied with the conventional boundary struck by the arbitrators. Quebec, although not directly participating in the case, might with cogent force have argued that Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior, who was to all intents and purposes the fourth arbitrator, was not a fit and proper person to take charge of the case for the Dominion Government, seeing that he had held a brief for the Ontario Government which carried with it a big fee. The Dominion Government held that a question of such vast importance to the future of the Dominion as the adjustment of this boundary should not have been determined, as this case was, by the flip of a copper, but by the rigid interpretation of the law, and by a bench of judges of the highest standing, not by one judge and two laymen. Ontario held that she had been treated unfairly. In 1879, just after the award was made, the Ontario Legislature passed an Act (42 Victoria Chapter 2) entitled "An Act respecting the Northwestern Boundaries of Ontario." It begins:—

"And whereas, it was agreed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario that the true boundaries should be determined by reference to arbitration."

"Then it was specially provided, and this is worthy of notice:—

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"This Act shall not take effect until the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall issue his proclamation in that behalf."

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 225. Rows include: Admitting American Indian Corn duty free, Farm produce generally, duty free, That the tariff has beneficially affected prices of corn and coarse...

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

The Comet.

The big comet about which astronomers have been talking a good deal lately, reached its nearest point to the earth Monday—about 88,000,000 miles and is now whirling away at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day toward the sun, which it will approach within 5,000,000 miles on June 10—a pretty close rub, but not so close as the comet of 1880. Then it will travel off into space once more. It can be seen now with the naked eye in the northern sky, between midnight and daybreak, but though an uncommonly large comet, with a tail half a million miles long, it is no brighter than a star of the seventh magnitude. When it gets closest to the sun it will be much brighter, but by that time it will be in the Southern Hemisphere, and the South Americans will get the benefit of the sight. But we may have another comet this way before the summer is over—that of 1812, which is about due, and which astronomers first thought this one to be. The orbit of this one is so different, however, that astronomers are now agreed that it is not the comet of 1812. What it is nobody knows; it seems to be a stranger upon a first recorded visit.

A trial of "Kaiser" Machine Oil will convince you that it is the best oil in the market. Sold by J. W. Lucas, 100 Front Street, Port Hope, Ont.

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without delay, a course of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained. Holloway's Pills. The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disorders lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing these complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

Political Notes.

In his speech from the throne, on the 17th inst, the Governor general said:—"I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured if not destroyed by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1879. In order, therefore, to give the people without further delay an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day."

"I am a free-trader," says Mr. Blake, and winking slyly at his political friends, he turns to the manufacturers and remarks, "also a protectionist." It is said of Talleyrand that on the death of Charles X., with a view to securing the political support of both loyalists and radicals, he drove through Paris day after day in an open carriage, carrying with him a large piece of crape. When he rode through the loyalist section of the city, he wore the crape around his hat, and assumed the appearance of a man who on the death of the King, had suffered a great personal loss. When he reached the radical quarter, he quietly removed the emblem of mourning, and was at once a strong friend of the radical cause. The leader of the Opposition is also trying to run with the protectionists and hunt with the free-traders. But the thing is too shallow.—Mail.

J. Fullon, M.D., Professor Trinity Medical College, Toronto, says: "Wheeler's Phosphates and Gallia is a combination of great reliability and efficacy. It has been very highly recommended by the medical profession, both at home and abroad, wherever it has been tried. We have used it in many cases of indigestion, nervous prostration, chlorosis and anæmia, and we have no hesitation in giving it our unqualified recommendation. We have, therefore, great pleasure in calling the attention of the profession to a preparation so worthy of confidence, and so reliable in the treatment of convalescing patients, and all diseases attended with debility of the nervous and muscular system."

KIDNEY WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inflammation, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malarial fever, or any other disease, Kidney Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In all cases of malarial fever, it is the only remedy that should be used through a course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 51.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. SUMMER SAILINGS. Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY.

Table of steamship sailings: Parisian, Polynesian, Persian, Sarinian, Nova Scotia, etc. with dates and destinations.

RATES OF FARE FROM PORT HOPE. Cabin \$8.50 and \$9.50. Intermediate \$7.75. Steerage \$6.00. At lowest rates. For tickets and every information, apply to STANLEY PATERSON, Agent, Port Hope.

COAL, WOOD & OIL. J. BROWN & CO. Beg to announce that they have purchased the Coal business recently carried on by Mr. Thos. Hayden, MILL STREET, and will keep in stock and deliver coal in all parts of the town at the lowest possible prices. Leave your orders and they will be promptly attended.

AMERICAN COAL OIL AND WOOD. CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE. Port Hope, Nov. 14th, 1881. 46-26

Go to Deyell's Drug Store for your Drugs, Patent Medicines &c., Purest and Best.

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 furnish parties going to the North-west to get a good WATERPROOF 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, a variety of any style and color; Horse and Wagon Covers; also Sails, Yacht, Boat, and Canoe Sails. All kinds of Oils in Clothing; in fact, you can get anything from a Needle to an Anchor.

J. J. TURNER'S Sall, Tent, and Awning Factory, East Pier, Port Hope, Ont. Old Canvas and Rope bought at an old. 11-ly

CARD OF THANKS. Onond, Dec. 14th, 1881. THOS. LONG, District Agent Standard Fire Insurance Co., of Hamilton. DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge with thanks your 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. GANESBY & BRO.

Carriage and Blacksmith's Shop at BAILLIEBORO'. J. W. LUCAS

TAKES 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. 24-26 J. W. LUCAS.

PHOTOGRAPHY. CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned in announcing his retirement from business for the present, on account of ill health, desires to express his thanks to the citizens of Port Hope for the liberal patronage extended to him during his brief residence in Port Hope, and he would respectfully ask for his successor, Mr. S. J. THOMPSON, a continuance of the same favor extended to him. R. W. F. CRAIG. Port Hope, May 1st, 1882.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr. CRAIG'S interest in the PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in Port Hope, desires to intimate he will do his best to please all favoring him with their custom. The

INSTANTANEOUS SYSTEM

of Photography introduced by Mr. Craig is so much superior to the old system, that I feel sure I will be able to give satisfaction.

CARD AND CABINET PHOTOS. Executed in the best manner, and satisfaction in all work guaranteed. CHARGES MODERATE. S. J. THOMPSON. Remember the place.—At the Railway Crossing, Walton Street, Port Hope.

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. HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS.

CARD OF THANKS J. HOFFMAN, ON his REMOVAL into new and enlarged premises, avails himself of the opportunity of returning his most sincere and hearty thanks to his numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past 23 years, and he trusts, with better facilities, strict attention to business, and by keeping a large and well-selected stock of all classes of goods in his line, and by reasonable charges, to merit and receive a continuance of the same. As the confusion consequent to the removal of such a varied stock is now entirely over, and the goods placed properly in position, he would respectfully invite all to call and inspect his new premises. Remember the place—in the store lately occupied by J. LITTLE & CO., Walton Street, opposite the Queen's Hotel. J. HOFFMAN.

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.

IMPERIAL HARVESTER! The most perfect and complete Reaper in the world. Contains more practical patented IMPROVEMENTS than any other Harvester in the market. It is the only machine made with platform and raking apparatus tilting independently of truck. In simplicity and durability it exceeds all others. It can not get out of order, and is GUARANTEED to work in any kind of grain.

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MIDLAND Banking Co.'y

Paterson's Block, Walton Street, PORT HOPE.

In Operation Since 1862

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

Does a General Banking Loan and Exchange Business.

Loans made to Farmers at 3, 6, 9, and 12 Months.

Notes & Mortgages Purchased.

Interest Allowed on Deposits

At FOUR per cent. per annum on current account, and FIVE per cent on time deposits.

DRAFTS sold on any point in the United States or Canada.

Reference—Bank of Toronto.

JOHN PATERSON, Cashier, STANLEY PATERSON, President.

Money Loaned at SIX Per Cent. on Farm Property.

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 if you patronize the merchants represented in our columns.



TWELVE tramps struck town on Sunday. Three of them, jail birds just let loose, were arrested and put in the lock up.

THE Orangemen of Port Hope intend making Mr. D. Marshall a presentation, prior to his departure to Ireland.

THE Omemece Herald has entered the fifth year of its existence. Its native village is ably represented in its pages.

MR. R. A. MULHOLLAND, of Cobourg, has taken his father's interest in the firm of Mulholland & Brown, Port Hope, and is now residing in town.

THE pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church was occupied on Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Wickett, a Bible Christian minister from somewhere in Ohio, U. S.

DR. MIGHT returned from Manitoba on Saturday evening, healthy and hearty. He is high in his praises of the North-West. Mr. Sidney Hall returned the same evening.

THE horse thief, Guest alias Russell, who was recently arrested at Harwood by Chief Constable Marshall, for stealing a horse and buggy at Belleville some time ago, has been sentenced to three years in the Kingston Penitentiary. He is a hardened offender and has gazed at the penitentiary walls from the interior for several years before.

WE are informed that a cow standing on the M. R. track near Beamish's mill was struck by a passing train, and carried to Robinson's crossing, a distance of about half a mile. She was not killed, however, and walked to her home in Englishtown, after her involuntary ride on the cars.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.—Parts 7 and 8 of this beautiful work have been delivered by Mr. E. E. Dodds, and we are sure the subscribers to the publication will be greatly pleased with them. They are both devoted to scenes in Ottawa and that vicinity. The engravings are all splendidly executed, while the letter-press and printing is fully equal to anything we have ever seen.

RETURNS of traffic of the Midland Railway of Canada for the week ending May 28th, 1882, were as follows:—Passengers and mails, \$6,379.21; freight, \$14,444.52; total, \$21,823.73, as compared with \$15,695.55 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$4,138.18; and the aggregate traffic to date is \$353,925.15, being an increase of \$194,760.14 over 1881.

A MODERN METHUSALEM.—There resides on a farm one mile east of Avon, in Elgin, says the St. Thomas Times, a venerable gentleman named George Norris, who is the oldest man in this district, having passed his 103rd birthday. He is still hale and hearty, and thinks seriously of emigrating to the North-west the ensuing summer to take up land. At 76 years of age Mr. Norris was in his prime, and celebrated his 100th birthday by cutting half a cord of wood and husking corn the balance of the day. His age can be verified by old settlers, as he drove the first stage between St. Thomas and Aylmer. Mr. Norris comes of a long-lived family. His grandfather lived to be 106, and dropped dead in the furrow while ploughing a field on his farm; his grandmother was 109 at the time of her death, and walked four miles to make a visit two weeks before her demise; his own father lived to be 108 and his mother 100. Mr. Norris has also a brother living in Port Huron at the present time who is 107, and is quite a smart old man yet, able to enjoy a ride on the cars.

THE Belleville Mechanics' Institute made \$16 out of Oscar Wilde's lecture.

THERE was a run off on Wednesday morning near Beamish's mill. No damage was done.

A FISHING party, consisting of Messrs. Thos. Neelands, N. Hockin, S. Williams, and Dr. Might, left on Monday morning for Stoney Lake.

WHERE Oh where is Mr. Blake's speech on the Boundary Award? Echo answers where—(He never made one.)

REV. W. QUANCE, of the B. C. Conference, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning; Rev. E. Roberts in the evening.

THE usual meeting of the Harbor Board was held on Monday afternoon. No business of importance was transacted.

THE Bible Christian Conference is in session in town this week. About one hundred ministers are present.

MR. JAMES CASWELL, of Clark, left on a trip to the Old Country a few days ago. We trust he may enjoy a pleasant voyage.

A collision occurred on the Midland yesterday about noon about one-quarter of a mile west of Sturgeon Bay. Full particulars are not an hand yet, but we are glad to say no lives were lost, and very little damage done. The engines sustained some injuries. They are expected in Port Hope this evening for repair.

MR. JAMES STONE, of Protestant Hill, who some time ago, while working at his trade, as a sailmaker in Toronto, pricked his finger with the needle he was using, resulting in a very sore hand, and finally necessitating the removal of the finger, had the operation skillfully performed by Dr. Clevesha a few days ago. Under Dr. C.'s care Mr. Stone is now doing well.

MANY of our townspeople will regret to see recorded the death of Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. Simon Marshall, jr., which occurred on Sunday morning last. The deceased had been ailing for a long time, and at the time of her death was but twenty-nine years old. The funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas Leonard, father of the deceased, on Monday afternoon, was largely attended. The friends of the deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

OUR readers learned with profound regret of the death in Toronto last week of Mr. Duncan D. Rierdan, son of John Rierdan, Esq., of this town. The deceased was well-known throughout the county, and was held in the highest esteem by all. Had he lived, beyond question he would have proved himself one of the leading lawyers of the Dominion. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of all our people in their great bereavement.

THE Guide does not seem to like the comments of our Perrytown correspondent last week, regarding the motives of Mr. E. A. Powers for leaving the Conservative Party. Perhaps the Guide or Mr. Powers will deny the truth of the charges. There is a very general impression abroad that a money consideration induced Mr. Powers to join the Reform ranks again, and if there is no truth in the rumor, we will take a great deal of pleasure in contradicting it through our columns. This is about as fair as we can offer.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The teachers of Durham met in the High School buildings, Port Hope, on Friday and Saturday last. Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P., who was expected to be present and take up several subjects, and also to lecture on Friday evening, was, on account of the political contest, unable to be with them. Owing to the press on our columns through the approach of the elections, we are unable to report the proceedings at any length this issue. We might say, however, that Mr. Goggin was elected President, and Mr. Purslow Vice-President, for the ensuing year. The next meeting takes place in Bowmanville.

WE had not heard of this before, but if true, we join with our confrere, of the Peterboro' Examiner, in the following congratulations:—

WE are greatly pleased to note that Mr. Charles R. Stewart, of the Cobourg Independent, has been appointed Crown Land Agent, residence at Halliburton. It is a new agency consisting of the Free Grant Townships of Bangor, Wicklow, and McClue. We congratulate our old friend on the fact of the recognition of his merits thus substantially, and the Ontario Government is to be commended for the graceful compliment to the press implied in the appointment. No other rural newspaper has been so freely and generally quoted as our lively contem., the Independent, which we are happy to say will be conducted as usual by the son, Mr. C. E. Stewart, with, we hope, Mr. Smith a frequent contributor.

A DENTAL CURIOSITY.—An English lady living in Kingston has had a rather curious experience, which is worth relating. About seven months ago she was attacked with a severe pain in her head and the upper part of her face, which she attributed to neuralgia, although she had never been troubled with that disease before, and the pain continued to trouble her without intermission until about a month ago, when it suddenly ceased. A couple of days afterward she was rather surprised to find that she had cut two teeth, immediately behind the incisors, which are growing larger every day. The lady is the mother of fourteen children and grandmother of nine.

Betting on the Election. This is about how the betting on the election in East Durham stands:— No one wants to bet on Col. Williams not being elected. 100 to 10 on his having 50 of a majority. 75 to 25 on his having 100 of a majority. 50 to 20 on 150 of a majority. 10 to 5 on 200 of a majority. 40 to 30 on 250. Even on 300. The odds beginning to turn on over 300 of a majority. Some are willing to bet on Col. Williams having 400. We never bet.

FIRST OF JULY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the First of July Committee, was held last night, and a programme partly decided upon. Athletic sports, games and horse racing are put down for the occasion.

THE Sailors and Longshoremen had a "tag of war" on the centre dock, Monday afternoon. The Longshoremen won.

It is said, and on good authority, that certain of our prominent citizens were on the scene, and primed a number of the "boys" for the meeting at night. These at said meeting were prima facie evidence of the truth of the rumor. One or two of them remarked:—"We'll vote for Lewis Ross (hic) you bet. We b'lieve (hic) in free beer for the crowd."

FLAGRANT MISREPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. Ross's speaker on Monday night quoted the following as an extract from Sir John's speech on the Boundary award: "not one acre of that land, one stick of timber, one ounce of gold, lead or mineral belonged to Ontario."

Now this makes all the difference in the world, still this same preparator publishes in his paper, after being corrected by his audience, the same garbled statement.

The correct version is as follows: "Even if all the territory he asks for were awarded, there is not one stick of timber, one acre of land, or one lump of lead, iron or gold, that does not belong to the Dominion, or to people who purchased from the Dominion Government."

A LARGE and most enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative Committees for the Township of Hope, was held in the Liberal Conservative Rooms, on Saturday last. Out of a total number of 105, over 90 members of the different Committees were in attendance—a very large proportion, considering the unfavorable state of the weather. Upon calling the meeting to order, it was found that the Committee Rooms were too small to accommodate the large number present, and the meeting repaired to the Room occupied for the purposes of the Rising-Generation. Stirring addresses on the public questions of the day were delivered by Col. Williams, D. Chisholm and T. M. Benson, Q. C., and the different Committees then settled down to the practical work of the campaign, in which they were occupied until a late hour in the afternoon. Never before has there been such unanimity and determination on the part of the loyal electors of Hope, and the enthusiasm manifested at this meeting predicts a better result than ever in that Township in favor of good government and the triumph of the Conservative cause.

A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE PROSPECTS IN THIS RIDING.

WE have it on good authority that the majority in Hope township will be less for the Reformers than at the last election.

Col. Williams is every day increasing in popularity in that township.

A number in Hope who never took any interest in election matters before, are coming out to vote for the N.P.

Some of these were noticeable in the Liberal-Conservative committee rooms on Saturday afternoon.

Decided Reformers have said they would vote for the N.P.

A prominent business man of Port Hope, and a staunch Grit, says he will vote for the Government this time. The National Policy has helped his business wonderfully, and he thinks any man who will vote against his own business interests is a fool.

No wonder that the Grit politicians, at the eleventh hour, are anxious to make us believe that the N. P. is a dead issue, and drag in miserable side-issues, harped up or the occasion.

The sailors are beginning to see matters in a new light concerning the Seamen's bill, and certain influence is not likely to affect them very much.

They are now getting good wages, paid promptly, and any misrepresentations regarding Col. Williams will hardly make them forget that they owe this to the N. P.

It is said to be a question of "sour grapes" with E. A. Powers. His prospects for parliamentary honors, never very high, are fallen considerably below freezing point. He will have touched zero before the campaign is over.

Another rumor hints that the ex-President of the Hope Conservative Association resigned his position for the more lucrative (?) one of editing the Guide. Ha, ha! Cruel fate!

A problem for local Grits and our twin contemporaries: Lewis Ross obtained for Port Hope while the Grits were in power, \$24,000; Cobourg during the same time received \$115,000. Col. Williams obtained for Port Hope \$24,000; during the same time Cobourg has received \$32,500. How much more has Lewis Ross done for Port Hope than Col. Williams? and give us the exact ratio of amounts received by Port Hope and Cobourg during the respective periods of representation. The first boy who holds up his hand gets a stick of candy.

The charges against Col. Williams are becoming so insignificantly small that the electors will be asked to bring microscopes to public meetings in order to get a true view of them.

Personal enmity will always exist to a certain extent. No candidate could be brought out who would not meet with some opposition, and be hated by some one; in fact, a man who has no enemies is not worth much at any rate. The object should be, as far as possible, to secure one who is the least objectionable on account of unpopularity, and Col. Williams is undoubtedly the most popular man in the East Riding of Durham.

The question is not Col. Williams alone; it is Sir John Macdonald v. Blake, Conservative Government and the N.P. Sink whatever personal feelings may exist, and vote for Col. Williams and good Government.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

The N. P. in Port Hope

To the Editor of THE TIMES. DEAR SIR.—As some of our political friends in this town are very sanguine over the proposed cotton mill to be erected at once in our midst, at the same time decrying the present protective tariff (our only hope in this enterprise,) I beg to inform them that unless the N. P. is fully sustained we will not be warranted in our venture, and will undoubtedly fail to get the full stock subscribed. Yours truly STOCKHOLDER

A False Charge.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—I have been recently informed that at a Reform meeting held at Bensfort, on the evening of the 23rd ult., I was charged with having detained certain papers for some days in connection with the meeting at this office, instead of forwarding them through to the office at Bensfort. I now beg leave to refute the accusation, and state that on investigation the papers in question were not detained either here or at Bensfort, but that the secretary of the Reform association had made a blunder in addressing to a wrong person, and not the party for whom they were intended. Yours very truly, ROBERT FAIR, P. M. South Monaghan, June 1st, 1882.

[We are sure all who know Mr. Fair, no matter what their politics may be, will not believe he would be guilty of the act he is accused of. He is too straightforward and honorable for that.—Ed.]

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—The statement which the Guide made on June the 6th was false, because I never wrote the letter to which the Guide refers to, and that the editor says false if he says I did, for Mr. Gamble will get the worst of it if he did kick me. Mr. Wilson runs the Daily Guide, a paper that is a nuisance to the town. And now gentlemen I want you to understand that my name ain't Cobby Archer. I have no more to say now at present. I thank you Mr. Editor, I remain, yours truly, WM. JAMES ARCHER, News Boy, Port Hope.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—I read in the Reform organ, the Guide,—Vote for Lewis Ross, the workingman's friend. I beg to ask the Guide when did Lewis Ross become the workingman's friend? Was it when he boasted as a Midland Railway Director that the Railway Board, himself included, intended to cut the running expenses of the road down \$30,000 a year, by cutting down the employees' wages and putting them on short time, and then paid in scrip worth only 80c. on the dollar? Or was it when he went to the harbor to induce the dock laborers to work for low wages after being idle the most of a long and severe winter, telling us fifteen cents per hour was great wages, and we ought to be satisfied with one dollar per day, and we only getting two or three days' work per week, and some weeks not even that much? Mr. Ross had better explain his conduct in these little matters before he is entitled to the workingman's vote. A WORKINGMAN. Port Hope, June 8, 1882.

PERRYTOWN.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. J. A. Hanna, late incumbent of Perrytown and Elizabethville, and now Rector of Streetsville, and at present on a visit to his wife's parents, Thomas Campbell, Esq., conducted the service at St. Paul's here last Sunday evening. Although the public was not generally aware that their old friend and pastor was to conduct the services, a large congregation assembled to again listen to his words of learning and advice. The rev. gentleman is looking hale and hearty, and I may say his lady also looks as if her western home agrees with her. His reverence will remain as a guest of his father-in-law until Saturday next, when he departs for his charge at Streetsville.

PERSONAL.—We regret to say that the incumbent's amiable lady, Mrs. Chaffie, is very ill, but all sincerely hope that her illness may be only temporary, and that this lady may soon again be able to take her position in the church as choir leader of St. Paul's. The Daily Guide of Saturday insinuates in reference to some undesirable facts published under the heading "Perrytown," and in the usual Grit fashion uses the word "lie" as a contradiction of facts in reference to the great power they have brought over from the Liberal Conservative Association of Hope. If the facts as published in your columns are not correct, let this man Powers, traitor and spy, contradict with the plain facts. Now, as regards this great man of power leaving the Liberal-Conservatives of Hope, it is more of a gain than a loss. As an evidence of this fact, there never was as large attendance at the meetings of the Hope Liberal-Conservative Association as since this man of power got down and out.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—On Wednesday last the Hope Conservative Association met at the Canton hotel. Although the rain came down in torrents, the hotel was well filled. The different subdivision committees were struck. Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., and T. M. Benson, Q.C., were present, and spoke ably. Your readers may have no fear of Hope; it will give the largest vote for Col. Williams and the N. P. that it has ever done.

GRIT MEETING.—The more Grit meetings that are held by the satellites from your town in the township, the less the enthusiasm, and every meeting becomes more dull. Commencing here on Tuesday last with an attendance of some 16 rattlepayers in all, and about the same number of small boys; then the following night at Elizabethville, where some half dozen in all formed the audience; these Grit meetings wound up on Friday evening at Moore's school house, at which there could not have been more than a baker's dozen of rattlepayers. Mr. Randall, a gentleman that parades himself as Mayor of Port Hope, asserted that the Pacific Railway Syndicate with the Government was a huge swindle, and that one of the contractors with the Government on the syndicate bargain was worth, all told, when joining the syndicate, \$7,000, and only the other day had been offered \$58,000,000 for his interest. Now, at this calculation, what would the entire syndicate be worth? Probably more money than the whole North American continent is worth. One farmer in the audience requested Mr. Randall to give the name, and he said in reply that he did not come from Port Hope into the country to answer questions.

PALACE CONCERT.—A very pleasant social was held at the residence of Mr. Geo. C. Ward, King street, last night. The attendance was select, and fairly large. The vocal efforts of Mr. J. W. Fraser were highly appreciated, he receiving well merited encores. Miss Williams who is an accomplished violinist, gave a pleasing exhibition of her powers in an instrumental duet with Mrs. Duckett as pianist. A reading by Mr. Simpson, with authentic surroundings, pleased the audience highly. The concert was in the aid of St. Mark's church.

THE GOLDEN LION. NUNS' VEILINGS, The Fashionable Dress Goods. ANOTHER SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED. BLACK NUNS' VEILINGS, at 25c, 35c, and 55c. CREAM NUNS' VEILINGS, at 25c and 45c. PALE BLUE NUNS' VEILINGS, NAVY BLUE NUNS' VEILINGS. Ladies will find our Shades, Qualities, and Prices, JUST RIGHT. N. HOCKIN.

GO TO FRASER & POWELL'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, TO BUY YOUR Boots & Shoes, Trunks & Valises, WHERE YOU WILL HAVE A STOCK ALL NEW, FRESH AND CLEAN, TO CHOOSE FROM. NO OLD SHOP WORN GOODS. We have made large additions to our stock the past week. Our purchases have all been made on the most advantageous terms from the Best Manufacturers in Canada for PROMPT CASH. Our large sales and the great success we have met with since opening is a sufficient proof that the citizens of Port Hope and vicinity appreciate our efforts to place within their reach one of the Best Assorted, Cheapest, and most Reliable Stocks of Boots and Shoes in Ontario. We invite inspection, resting our claims to your patronage on the superior class of goods we are showing, the excellent bargains we are giving, the large, well assorted, and extensive stock you will have to select from. FRASER & POWELL.

TRY W. BLAKELY, JOHN ST., PRINGLE'S OLD STAND, FOR CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER-WARE and JEWELRY of the Newest and Latest Designs, All at the LOWEST PRICES, Good as Represented, or Money Refunded. Repairing a Specialty. 16 1/2 W. BLAKELY.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! The Strike is Ended, and the Toronto Boot & Shoe Store Is receiving a Splendid Stock from Toronto Manufacturers, which are acknowledged superior to any other make, and will be sold at prices that will compete with any other firm, as they are determined not to be undersold. THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Will be found in the flats OVER THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, where can always be seen a splendid assortment from the Best American and Canadian makers, which for style, finish and durability he defies competition. (Bazar Patterns as now in type.) All the above will be found in RUSSELL'S BLOCK, Walton Street.

CHEAP HATS.—Clark & VanEvery are offering this week a new line of Hats in straw, soft and hard felt, at about half price. Don't fail to see them.

PROF. WILLIAMS is now moved into his new quarters, Queen's Hotel block, and has fairly got to work again. He claims to have the most complete tonsorial establishment in Port Hope. 15-11

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Lindsay Warder, has changed hands. Mr. Edward Flood has disposed of it to Newton Bros. who, it is hoped, will carry it on with the same degree of success as formerly.

GREAT bargains are still maintained at the Arcade. More new goods arriving. Clark & VanEvery are offering Spanish laces, parasols, and all descriptions of new dress goods, at very low prices. Go early to secure first choice.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS MAINTAIN THEIR FAME.—In the University lists published yesterday we notice that two "old boys" of our High School graduate this year.—Messrs. O'Meara and McKnight. The former of these gentlemen, despite the loss of considerable time through sickness, retains to the last a place in the list of first-class honors in classics which he has gallantly maintained all through his course.

In the list, too, of first year men among those who have gained first class honors in classics we find the name of Mr. W. C. Chisholm.

Besides the "old boys" who have thus added lustre to the long honor roll of Port Hope High School, Mr. F. C. Tisdell is entered as having passed successfully the second year and Mr. B. Nicholls the first.

Millbrook, and Bethany Special Notices.

KELLY & PRESTON, Grain dealers, Bethany pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of grain at all seasons of the year. HENRY ATKINS, Livery, Millbrook. First-Class Teams, with comfortable buggies, Carriages, Cutters and Sleighs, supplied at the shortest notice. Apply at the stables, 100 yards east of the Midland Railway Station. 41-17

PETERBORO' MARKETS.—Fall wheat, \$1.26 to \$1.27; Spring wheat, \$1.24 to \$1.25; Rye, 70c to 75c; Oats, 45c to 47c; Peas, 75c to 80c; Barley, 70c to 80c; Potatoes per bag, 90c to \$1.00; Hay per ton, \$8 to \$9; Wood, per cord, \$3 to \$3.50.

LINDSAY MARKETS.—Fall Wheat \$1.25 to \$1.26; Spring Wheat \$1.25 to \$1.25; Barley 60c to 65c; Peas 70c to 75c; Marrowfat Peas 65c to 70c; Rye 70c to 75c; Oats 45c to 50c; Potatoes 55c to 60c; Hay per ton \$7 to \$10; Wood 19c to 20c.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Spring, Fall, Barley, Oats, Peas, Clover Seed, Flour, Extra, per 100 lbs, etc.

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