

THE PORT HOPE TIMES.

AND COUNTY OF DURHAM BRITISH CANADIAN.

J. B. TRAYES, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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CONNOR: A PATHETIC IRISH TALE.

TO THE MEMORY OF PATRICK CONNOR: THIS SIMPLE STONE WAS ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW WORKMEN.

These words you may read any day upon a white slab in a cemetery now many miles from New York; but you might read them a hundred times without guessing at the little tragedy they indicate, without knowing the humble romance which ended with the placing of that stone above the dust of one poor humble man.

In his shabby froze jacket and mud-laden brogans, he was scarcely an attractive object as he walked into Mr. Bawne's great tin and hardware shop one day and presented himself at the counter with—

"I've been tould yer advertised for hands, yer honor."

"Fully supplied, my man," said Mr. Bawne, not lifting his eyes from his account book.

"I'd work faithfully, sir, and take low wages, until I could do better, and I'd learn—I would that."

It was an Irish brogue, and Mr. Bawne always declared that he would never employ an incompetent hand.

Yet the tone attracted him. He turned briskly, and with his pen behind his ear, addressed the man, who was only one of fifty who had answered his advertisement for four workmen that morning.

"What makes you expect to learn faster than other folks—are you any smarter?"

"I'll not say that," said the man, "but I'd be wishing to; and that would make it easier."

"Are you used to the work?"

"I've done a bit of it."

"Much?"

"No, your honor, I'll tell you; Tim O'Toole hadn't the likes of this place, but I know a bit about tins."

"Your too old for an apprentice, and you'd be in the way, I calculate," said Mr. Bawne, looking at the brawny arms and bright eyes that promised strength and intelligence. "Besides, I know your countrymen—lazy, good for nothing fellows, who never do their best. No, I've been taken in by Irish hands before, and I won't have another."

"The Virgin will have to be after bringing them over to me in her two arms, thin," said the man, despairingly, "for I've tramped all the day for the last fortnight, and niver a job can I get, and that's the last penny I have, your honor, and it's but a half one."

As he spoke he spread his palm open, with an English halfpenny in it.

"Bring whom over?" asked Mr. Bawne, arrested by the odd speech, as he turned upon his heel and turned back again.

"Jist Nora and Jamey."

"Who are they?"

"The wan's me wife, the other's me child," said the man. "O, mashter, jist try me! How'll I bring them over to me, if no one will give me a job! I want to be airning, and the whole big city seems to be against it, and me with arms like him!" He bared his arms to the shoulder as he spoke, and Mr. Bawne looked at them and then at his face.

"I'll hire you for a week," he said; "and now, as it's noon, go down to the kitchen and tell the girl to get you some dinner—a hungry man can't work."

With an Irish blessing, the new hand obeyed, while Mr. Bawne, untying his apron, went upstairs to his own meal. Suspicious as he was of his new hand's integrity and ability, he was agreeably disappointed. Connor worked hard and actually learned fast. At the end of the week he was engaged permanently, and soon was the best workman in the shop.

He was a great talker, but not fond of drink or wasting money. As his wages grew, he hoarded every penny, and wore the same shabby clothes in which he made his first appearance.

"Beer costs money," he said one day, "and every cent I spend puts off the bringing Nora and Jamey over; and as for clothes, them I have must do me. Better no coat to my back than no wife and boy by my fireside; and anyhow, it's slow work saving."

It was slow work, but he kept at it all the same. Other men, thoughtless and full of fun, tried to make him drink; made a jest of his saving habits, coaxed him to accompany them to places of amusement, or to share in their Sunday frolics.

All in vain. Connor liked beer, liked fun, liked companionship; but he would not deny that long-looked for bringing of Nora over, and was not "mame enough" to accept favors of others. He kept his way, a martyr to his one great wish, living on little, working at night on any extra job that he could make a few shillings by, running errands in his noontide hours of rest, and talking to anyone who would listen to him of his one great hope, and of Nora and little Jamey.

before he put it under his pillow and fell asleep.

When he awakened in the morning, he found his treasure gone; some villain, more contemptible than most bad men, had robbed him.

At first Connor could not even believe it lost. He searched every corner of the room, shook his quilt and blankets, and begged those about him to "quit joking and give it back."

But at last he realized the truth.

"Is any man that bad that he's thaved from me?" he asked in a breathless way "Boys, is any man that bad?" and some one answered: "No doubt of it, Connor; it's a shole."

Then Connor put his head down on his hands and lifted up his voice and wept. It was one of those sights which men never forget. It seemed more than he could bear to have Nora and his child "put," as he expressed it, "months away from him again."

But when he went to work that day it seemed to all that saw him that he had picked up a new determination. His face seemed to say, "I'll have Nora with me yet."

At noon he scratched out a letter, blotted and very strangely scrawled, telling Nora what had happened; and those who observed him noticed that he had no meat with his dinner. Indeed, from that morning he lived on bread, potatoes, and cold water, and worked as few men ever worked before. It grew to be the talk of the shop, and now that sympathy was excited, every one wanted to help Connor. Jobs were thrown in his way, kind words and friendly wishes helped him mightily; but no power could make him share the food or drink of any other workman. It seemed a sort of charity to him.

Still he was helped along. A present from Mr. Bawne at pay day set Nora, as he said, "a week nearer," and this and that and the other added to the little hoard. It grew faster than the first, and Connor's burden was not so heavy. At last, before he hoped it, he was once more able to say, "I'm going to bring them over," and to show his handkerchief in which, as before, he tied up his earnings; this time, however, only to his friends. Cautious among strangers, he hid his treasure, and kept his vest buttoned over it night and day until the tickets were bought and sent. Then every man, woman, and child, capable of hearing or understanding, knew that Nora and her baby were coming.

There was John Jones, who had more of the brute in his composition than usually falls to the lot of a man, would spend ten minutes of the noon-hour in reading the Irish news to Connor. There was Tom Barker, the meanest man among the number, who had never been known to give anything to anyone before, absolutely bartered an old jacket for a pair of vases, which a peddler brought in his basket to the shop, and presented them to Connor for his Nora's mantel-piece. And here was idle Dick, the apprentice, who actually worked two hours on Connor's work when illness kept the Irishman at home one day. Connor felt this kindness, and returned it whenever it was in his power, and the days flew by and brought at last a letter from his wife.

"She would start as he desired, and she was well and so was the boy, and might the Lord bring them safely to each other's arms, and bless them who had been so kind to him." That was the substance of the epistle which Connor proudly assured his fellow-workmen Nora wrote herself. She had lived at service as a girl, with a certain good old lady, who had given her the item of an education, which Connor told upon his fingers.

"The radin', that's one, the writin', that's three, and, moreover, she knows all that a woman can." Then he looked up with tears in his eyes, and asked, "Do you wonder the time seems long between me an' her, boys?"

So it was. Nora at the dawn of day, —Nora at noon,—Nora at night,—until the news came that the Stormy Petrel had come to port, and Connor, breathless and pale with excitement, flung up his cap in the air and shouted.

It happened on a holiday afternoon and half a dozen men were ready to go with Connor to the steamer and give his wife a greeting. Her little home was ready; Mr. Bawne's own servant had put it in order, and Connor took one peep at it before he started.

"She hadn't the like of that in the old country," he said, "but she'll know how to keep them tidy."

Then he led the way towards the dock where the steamer lay, and at a pace that made it hard for the rest to follow him. The spot was reached at last; a crowd of vehicles blockaded the street; a troop of emigrants came thronging up; fine cabin passengers were stepping into cabs, and drivers, porters, and all manner of employes were yelling and shouting in the usual manner. Nora would wait on board for her husband; he knew that.

The little group made their way into the vessel at last, and there, amid those who sat watching for coming friends, Connor searched for the two so dear to him; patiently at first—eagerly but patient—but by and by growing anxious and excited.

"She would never go alone," he said, "she'd be lost entirely; I bade her wait, but I don't see her, boys; I think she's not in it."

"Why don't you see the captain?" asked one, and Connor jumped at the suggestion. In a few minutes he stood before a portly, rubeous man, who nodded to him kindly.

"I am looking for my wife, yer honor," said Connor, "and I can't find her."

"Perhaps she's gone ashore," said the captain.

"I bade her wait," said Connor.

"Women do not always do as they are bid, you know," said the captain.

"Nora would," said Connor; "but maybe she was left behind. Maybe she didn't come. I somehow think she didn't."

At the name of Nora the captain started. In a moment he asked, "What is your name?"

"Pat Connor," said the man.

"Where is she?" asked Connor.

"The captain made no answer.

"My man," he said, "we all have our trials; God sends them. Yes—Nora started with us."

Connor said nothing. He was looking at the captain now, white to his lips.

"It has been a sickly season," said the captain; "we have had illness on board—the cholera. You know that."

"I didn't, I can't read; they kept it from me," said Connor.

"We didn't want to frighten him," said one in a half whisper.

"You know long we lay at Quarantine?"

"The ship that I came in did that," said Connor. "Did ye say that Nora went ashore? Ought I to be looking for her, captain?"

"Many died—many children," went on the Captain. "When we were half way here your boy was taken sick."

"Jamey?" gasped Connor.

"His mother watched him night and day," said the captain, "and we did all we could, but at last he died; only one of many. There were five buried that day. But it broke my heart to see the mother looking out upon the water. 'It's the father I think of,' said she, 'he's longing to see poor Jamey.'"

Connor groaned.

"Keep up if you can, my man," said the captain. "I wish any one else had to tell it rather than I. That night Nora was taken ill also, very suddenly; she grew worse fast. In the morning she called me to her. 'Tell Connor I died thinking of him,' she said, 'and tell him to meet me.' And, my man, God help you, she never said anything more—in an hour she was gone."

Connor had risen. He stood up trying to steady himself, looking at the captain with his eyes dry as two stones. Then he turned to his friends.

"I've got my death, boys," he said, and then dropped to the deck like a log.

They raised him and bore him away. In an hour he was at home on the little bed which had been made ready for Nora, weary with her long voyage. There at last he opened his eyes. Old Mr. Bawne bent over him; he had been summoned by the news, and the room was full of Connor's fellow-workmen.

"Better, Connor?" asked the old man.

"A dale," said Connor, "it's all now; I'll be with her soon. And look ye, mashter, I've learnt one thing—God is good. He wouldn't let me bring Nora over to me, but He's takin' me over to her and Jamey, over the river; don't you see it, and her standin' on the other side to welcome me?"

And with these words Connor stretched out his arms. Perhaps he did see Nora—Heaven only knows—and so died.

WEST TORONTO.
Another Conservative Triumph.

Beaty Returned—Majority 241.

When the poll closed the deputy returning officers carried their returns to the Registry office, where Mr. Charles Lindsay, returning officer, made them up:

St. George's	298	9	342	4
St. Andrew's	585	4	577	15
St. Stephen's	221	3	272	4
St. Patrick's	793	6	665	22
	2078	10	1836	45

At the close of the poll a procession was formed by the victorious supporters of Mr. Beaty, who proceeded in carriages to the Rossin house, from the balcony of which, on King street, the Mayor returned thanks to his friends for the support which they had that day given him. It had been stated that the workingman had lost faith in the National Policy, but the vote that day told a different story. (Cheers.) The vote proved that the electors of West Toronto desired to give the National Policy a fair trial, and he felt satisfied that it would be found to give the most entire satisfaction. As Mayor of this great city he was much gratified to observe the very orderly way in which the contest had been conducted; and it showed that the Liberal-Conservative majority of West Toronto desired to allow their fellow citizens equal rights with themselves in casting their votes for the men of their choice. He trusted that when he went to Parliament his course would meet with the approval of his constituents, and that if he again asked for their suffrages at the end of three years he should get the same cordial support he had that day received from their hands. (Cheers.) He then stated that other gentlemen would address the meeting until the arrival of the band.

Liberal speeches followed and the meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, Sir J. A. Macdonald and the member-elect.

THE SHERWOOD ENQUIRY.

The following is a portion of the evidence of Dr. Bogart and Mr. Charles Pearson, at the adjourned inquest in Whitley on Tuesday the 24th, on the death of Captain Sherwood.

Dr. Bogart recalled.—Demoon came up to my place for a portion of the powder I received from Dr. Shaw; I gave him some; I had some conversation with him with regard to the powder; I took it down from the shelf and showed it to him and asked him if it was his handwriting; he said it was; I asked him if he put up the package, and he said he did; I then opened the package and said it was sulphate of morphia; I then tested some in water to show him that it was morphia; he said, "I may have made a mistake," or something of that kind; no more conversation of any notice took place; I don't think I had any subsequent conversation at Mr. Whitfield's; subsequently I had conversation with him; his admission to me was that he might have made a mistake, and I advised him what to do; I have put up poisons at the desk myself; I have put up morphia, and don't know that I ever put it back; I don't know that I took it out myself; I think the boys took it out for me; I noticed bottles being out from the shelves; ordinarily Mr. Whitfield has in place for everything, and everything that bottles are not put in their places; I frequently leave mine out; I can't say positively whether I have seen the quinine and morphia bottles together; I have seen the quinine bottle on the desk; I have seen bottles down when no one was dispensing, and had not put them back again; I swear there was something in the bottles at the time, but don't know what; I was requested by Dr. Shaw to take the powder away after Dr. Gunn had examined it; my course is not an unusual one; the powder I delivered to Dr. Carson is a portion of the same powder I received from Dr. Shaw; that is the same powder that Dr. Shaw says four grains was given to Mr. Sherwood; there is a portion in the possession of the Coroner; I can't tell about what time it was when I got to Dr. Shaw's; it was half-past eight when I got home from Pickering; I then unharnessed and walked down to Dr. Shaw's with my wife; it was on the Sunday morning some time after 3; Dr. Gunn was there about 5; Dr. Shaw called me about 3; I can't say exactly what time it was when I got there; I was present when the despatch was sent; Whitfield was there and heard it read; the paper now produced is the same and the original. I read as follows:

"Capt. Sherwood died this morning at 7 a.m., from an over-dose of morphia sent by a drug clerk (in the absence of proprietor) by mistake instead of quinine."

This was read by Mr. Jeffrey before Mr. Whitfield and he did not object to it; when I got there about 3. I found Sherwood almost lifeless; the remedies I adopted prolonged his life materially; if they had not been used he would not have lived half an hour; Mr. Yeoman Gibson suggested the interturbation in the despatch; I have heard of chills; I should be inclined to think that the action of congestive chills would be different from that of morphia in chills; the man's skin would be cold and would suffer pain especially in stomach. When I arrived Sherwood was very hot and remained so. I do not know that the chills would have any effect in retarding the action of morphia; the anxiety of mind would have; supper would also retard the action; I am speaking from my own experience that with taking a hearty supper and other circumstances a man would be able to speak; I cannot give the reason why it should not act on him more quickly than on anyone else; sometimes men cannot sleep and morphia would excite them then; Dr. Shaw said he had given him about a drop and a half of acornite; the reason I correct the time when I first went is that when I got home from Pickering, it was 8.30; the reason is that Mrs. Bogart told me so; there is not a possibility of my being mistaken as to the cause of death.

Charles Pearson, sworn.—I knew the late Captain Sherwood for two or three years; I had conversation with him on the Saturday evening before his death; I had made arrangements with him to meet him in Rochester on the afternoon of Monday; he spoke of his future plans; he spoke of leaving the boat he was now commanding, and would make an exchange with the captain of one of the



Coal is selling here now at \$6.25 for hard and \$6.50 for soft.

Mr. Wm. King, of Port Hope, has been appointed agent for the purchase of barley for Mr. Cluxton at Omeame.

Mr. W. R. Climie, Sec.-Treasurer of the Canadian Press Association, and Mrs. Climie, gave us a call Thursday on their way east.

Mr. J. R. Stratton, editor and proprietor of the Peterboro' Examiner, passed through on Wednesday on his return from his bridal trip.

A box car jumped the track at the Midland wharf Wednesday. A train was shunting when the car got off the rails. Some damage was done to the track.

Capt. Robins has returned from an excursion up north, and his friends will be pleased to learn that he is able to report himself "sound in mind, limb and eyesight."

The music at the O. Y. B. picnic in Penryn Park on the civic holiday was furnished by the Rackett quintette club, and contributed in a high degree to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Norseman did not make her usual trip Thursday, owing to the extreme roughness of the lake. When she left Charlotte there were several lake steamers tied up, the captains being afraid to venture out in such a state of weather.

Mr. Turner, sailmaker, has all he can do. He has been engaged in repairing a foresail for the schr. Caroline Marsh, and making a new foresail for the schr. Mary Everett, and a new fore gaff topsail for the schr. Eliza Quintan.

Mr. Jason Wilson, an elderly man, was a few days ago bitten in the hand by a cat, the injuries being so severe as to cause considerable suffering. He is able, however, to get about, but will have a detestation of cats for the rest of his natural life.

Some fifty-six lumberers, mostly French Canadians, arrived in town Wednesday evening, on their way to the woods near Kinmount. They have been engaged by Messrs. Ulyot & Sadler, and are under the direction of George Wissler, Michael Burke, and D. La Virtue. They left for the north this morning.

The Phenological Journal for Sept., is to hand, and presents an exceedingly varied and interesting table of contents. This is in every way a first-class monthly magazine, and a great deal of valuable information can be obtained from it in the course of a year, \$2 per annum. Send subscriptions to S. R. Wells & Co., 753 Broadway, New York.

Mr. David Carlisle left for Wauabushene yesterday morning for the purpose of laying out the new station, which the Midland Railway Company intend erecting at that point. It is to be of the same style as the one in Peterborough, only on a much smaller scale. The pressed bricks for the front are to be procured here and the others in Port Hope.—Peterboro' Review, Aug. 24th.

A gentleman who has lived in Port Hope for fifty years had a novel experience on Monday. For the first time in his life he had a trip on Rice Lake. Strangest thing of all is that he is one of our oldest lake captains. A lady—it would be improper to give names—who has lived here forty years, made her first steamboat trip on the excursion by which the gallant captain first navigated the waters of Rice Lake.

Wm. Fraser, Esq., has just received for safe-keeping the several valuable prizes won by his son John Fraser, at the Bakers' athletic sports which took place a short time back at Toronto. The prizes consist of a silver champion cup for taking the most prizes—a silver mounted tankard won in the hurdle race—cricket bat for throwing the ball—silver mounted biscuit box—and a gold mounted and hand painted china tobacco jar, match box and tray.

A "fellow of the baser sort" created a stir in the harbor-master's office Wednesday. He had brought over two baskets of peaches by the steamer, on which wharfage and duty were, as usual, demanded. The demand brought all his vulgarities into vigorous play. The harbor-master was a liar and the Customs officer a thief, and Port Hope was a robbers' den. Finally, the thing was adjusted by Mr. Cochrane's giving him a formal receipt for the wharfage dues, which amounted to six cents.

On Tuesday Mr. Kerr's dwelling on Ontario street was badly damaged by fire. A member of the family had lit the stove, turned the damper down and gone across the road. On turning, he found the building in flames and the alarm being given the East Chemical company were speedily on the spot. They battled bravely with the flames, and doubtless prevented the complete destruction of the premises. Despite their endeavors, however, the north-east part of the house together with the back kitchen was destroyed.

Messrs. Belford & Co., Publishers, Toronto, have sent us No. 8, of the "Belford Library,"—"Roughing It," by Mark Twain. The form of the work is excellent, the type large, and as the price is very low—25 cents per copy—there should be a large number of them sold. Messrs. Belford & Co. have always confined themselves to the issuing of the better class of publications, and the Canadian people owe them a great deal for their enterprise. We hope they will meet with the success their efforts merit in their present endeavor to supply the people with good reading at a small cost.

Harpers' Magazine for September, is a specially good number of this always excellent serial. It contains the following:—The American Graces, Eugene L. Didier, Fish and Men in the Maine Islands, (I.) W. H. Bishop; The Family of George III., K. M. Rowland; By-paths in the Mountains, (II.) Rebecca Harding Davis; The Seven Sleepers' Paradise beside the Loire, Moncure D. Conway; Amid the Grasses, a Poem, William M. Briggs; Squatter-life in New York, William H. Reiding; Motherhood, a Poem, Mrs. J. P. Morgan; White Wings, a Yachting Romance, William Back; Amanda, Rosa Terry Cooke, Washington Square, Henry James, Jr.; The Bed-horse Square, A Midsummer Night's Adventure, Anna Bowman Blake; Indian and Negro, Anna C. Brackett, —together with the "Editor's Easy Chair," "Literary Record," "Historical Record," and the "Editor's Drawer," which is always full of good things.

The following are the contents of the September number of the Popular Science Monthly.—The Science of Comparative Jurisprudence, by William M. Ivins; State Education: A Help or Hindrance, by the Hon. Auberon Herbert; How Animals Digest, by Herman L. Fairchild; The Solar System and its Neighbors, by C. B. Warring, Ph.D.; Legal Prosecutions of Animals, by William Jones, F.S.A.; Psychogenesis in the Human Infant, by Professor W. Preyer; Climbing Plants, by Francis Darwin, F.L.S.; Esthetic Feeling in Birds, by Professor Grant Allen; Electricity and Agriculture, by Dr. Paget Higgs; Zoological Education, by Professor W. S. Barnard; The English Precursors of Newton; Night Schools in New York and Paris, by Alice H. Rhine; Sketch of Joseph Leidy, M.D. (with portrait); etc.

The September Popular Science Monthly well sustains its character as a magazine of valuable reading. It is the only periodical we have which reports progress in the higher and broader applications of science that concern everybody.

The East Primary school-house is being repaired.

Great inconvenience is felt in Port Hope for the want of rain, many cisterns being dry.

Great ravages have occurred in the plum crop on account of the devastation caused by insects.

It is time our young folks were hunting up their class books, for the holidays are very nearly over.

There are fully fifty men at work on the new elevator and somewhere near a score on the completion of the round house.

The grain buyers at Oswego, Chicago and other American ports, have combined to reduce the price of grain when not properly cleaned and marketed in good shape.

There is at the present time 3,500,000 feet of lumber on the wharves awaiting shipment. It would be to the interest of vessels on the other side to hurry over as there is plenty more coming in.

Daily papers are springing up in all directions. The latest recruit to our ranks is the Collingwood Messenger, which is now coming out per diem. It is a small sheet, but as lively as a kitten, and very neatly printed.

Four drams of timber from Toronto put in here in consequence of the gale. They were being towed by the tug Robt. and the A. Wright had to go and assist. The latter came up with the tow near Port Britain and brought the whole in safely.

A new and very popular Summer Resort which has come strongly into prominence this season is the "Grand Falls Hotel," at Grand Falls, N. B., which has every prospect of doing a large business in the future. Mr. Wm. H. Herbert is the proprietor, from whom terms, &c., may be ascertained.

Return of traffic of the Midland Railway for the week ending Aug. 21st, 1880.—Passengers and mails, \$2,231.74; freight, \$5,715.96; total for week, \$7,947.70. Corresponding week of 1879, passengers and mails, \$1,859.14; freight, \$4,071.50; total for week, \$5,930.64. Showing an increase of \$2,017.28. Aggregate from 1st Jan., 1880, \$192,170.28; increase over 1879, \$53,136.26. Miles open, 142.

The St. John's choir picnic Thursday was a success. The party were all in union, and harmony characterized the proceedings throughout. The tone all through was Christianly, and the diversions indulged in were consistent with the positions filled by those who indulged in them. The day was delightful in every respect, and the party returned much the better for their trip—which cannot be said of all picnic parties.

The 46th Regt. Band rehearsal at the drill shed Thursday night was, so far as the performance is concerned, a grand success, and one and all the members deserve great credit for the very able and efficient manner in which they rendered the several pieces of music. Well merited applause was frequently given besides several encores demanded. The Quintette Orchestra added variety to the entertainment, and Master Rackett's solo on the drum elicited a great deal of applause—in fact the whole programme was carried out in so satisfactory and an efficient manner as will ensure the next rehearsal a financial success.

In the Coal Districts.

In all the coal breakers of Pennsylvania small boys are employed to pick the slate and bad coal from the slides after the broken fragments have left the hopper; and often a single breaker will employ as many as fifty boys. They are little ragged urchins, black from morning till night with the soot of coal, but withal merry, mischievous, bright-eyed little fellows. The law prohibits the employment of any under ten years of age, but it is not uncommon for a miner to put his six-year-old boy into the chutes for the 30 cents a day he can earn. These little fellows have something of a protective organization of their own, and play the Molly Maguire on a small scale occasionally, just to show the power of the strike. Insignificant as their labors appear to be, they have it in their power to stop the work of the whole company from the loft of the breaker to the stables of the mules in the mines below. There is no use of mining the coal if it cannot be lifted to the breaker and sorted by the boys; and hence all work ceases when the lads prefer to play. Just now the coal companies are in trouble with their boys, for Coup's circus is making the tour of the coal region, and mining must stop while the boys go to the circus, and sometimes for a few days afterwards, until they have tired of hanging by their legs to trees, walking fence rails and otherwise indulging in imitations of the circus acrobats. When a circus approaches a mining town the mining company takes steps to corral the boys in the top of the breaker, but usually their quick wit and nimble legs are more than a match for the company.

A DETECTIVE'S RUSE.

A man was wanted by the police says the London Sporting and Dramatic News, and his skill in the arts of "making up" and dodging his would-be captors was so considerable that, for a long time, he escaped detection. At length a clever detective was put on his track, and first of all he began to enquire about his associates. One of the most intimate of them was, it appeared, a certain young woman, and about her he first of all found out everything. He had reasons to suspect that she was acquainted with the fugitive's hiding place. So the first thing to be done was to follow her one Sunday afternoon, when she was free from her employment. An innocent young detective, in the guise of a carpenter, was told on to watch, and endeavored to strike up an acquaintance, in which design he was not very successful, though he ascertained that Kingston was her destination that afternoon. To Kingston he went, and traced her to a house occupied by an old man, about whom the neighbors knew no more than that he was an old man. He was an elderly invalid, never went to the door, never went out, saw nobody; and how was he to be caught and examined? There was nothing known about him to justify the police in entering the house and the detective walked round the place, in company with the "carpenter," wondering what to do next. At the back of the house was a garden, in which was a kennel containing a big dog, or rather not containing him, for he was lying out in the sun at the end of his chain. No sign of life was visible in the house. "Jump over the fence and kick that dog; then hide behind the summer house," said the detective to the "carpenter." In a moment the young man was over the fence, and the dog was howling from the effects of a kick in the ribs. Neighboring dogs joined in the chorus, and at the window appeared an old gentleman. No one was about; the dog continued to howl, and incautiously the owner came down the garden to see what was the matter. Beneath the well-made grey wig the detective's keen eye recognized the object of his search, and in a moment the arrest was made.

Carrie Odell was accused of stealing a shawl in a store at Salem, Mass. She maintained her entire innocence, and explained that she was simply carrying the shawl to a window for examination. She was honorably discharged; but the mortification caused by the charge was so great that she drowned herself.

THE INQUEST ON THE BODY OF CAPTAIN SHERWOOD ADJOURNED.

A Post-Mortem Ordered. And Afterwards Countermanded.

Orders were received on Monday last from the Hon. Mr. Crooks, Acting Attorney-General, directing that a post-mortem examination should be held on the body of the late Capt. Sherwood. Mr. Farwell, County Attorney, and Mr. Coroner Carson took the necessary steps for this purpose, and Dr. Ogden, of Toronto, was understood, was appointed to make the examination. While proceeding on his way east on Tuesday the County Attorney received a telegram countermanding the first order—the reason assigned being that the body had been interred at Brockville instead of this neighborhood as had been supposed. The coroner and jury met on Tuesday night at the Town Hall, and the inquest was adjourned to this—Wednesday—evening.—Whitby Chronicle.

A QUEER YARN.

How a Saugerties Shop Clerk Was Bought By an Hetress.

A small social circle in Saugerties, New York, is now anxiously awaiting development in a romantic affair that has come to light within the past few days, in which a young dry goods clerk in Saugerties and a Columbia county girl play the leading parts. The names of the parties are suppressed, but the affair is of such a unusual character that it becomes a matter of public comment. On Friday last the young clerk was busily engaged in cleaning the interior of a front show window, when a fashionably-dressed and comely young woman entered the store and asked the proprietor, in a vivacious manner, what he would take for that article in the window, nodding significantly toward the young man. The proprietor laughingly replied that he would sell him for a dish of ice-cream. The young woman said: "Very well, I will take him," and departed, returning a little later in the day with a female friend, when she invited the proprietor out to a cream saloon to bind his bargain. The proprietor entered heartily into the spirit of the joke, as he looked upon it, and went with her. On his return to the shop the young woman accompanied him, and said, as she started to leave: "I am going home on Monday noon; so have that article ready for me, as I shall certainly call for it." The clerk thereupon demurred, and said that the bargain would not be binding unless he had a dish of cream as well, at which the young lady said: "Very well, you also shall have the cream," and left, returning in a few moments with a dish of cream in her hands. The young man devoured the cream and enjoyed a social chat with his purchaser, and becoming quite interested in her, made up his mind to stick. On Monday afternoon the young woman, true to her promise, drove up in a hack to the shop on Main street, and out stalked her purchase, clad in a new linen dress and store clothes, and with a hand-bag and sun umbrella in hand. The hack drove off, amid the laughter and best wishes of the fellow-clerks of the young man, and the congratulations of the proprietor to the young woman, who warranted the young man to wear well and hold his color, and that it would never fade. The party took the 6:39 train up the river, and on Monday evening the young merchant received a despatch from the young woman stating that she had arrived at home safely with her purchase. The girl is worth about \$25,000 in her own name, and is about twenty years old. The young man is fine-looking, has a neat little bank account of his own, and all say that the young woman might "go fur and fare worse."

A Great Convenience.

Montreal papers state that a few days ago Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, made application to the Secretary of the United States Treasury asking that the then existing regulations regarding the examination of baggage intended for points in the United States, from the city of Montreal, might be altered for the convenience and benefit of the travelling public. The plan of alteration suggested by Mr. Spicer was readily adopted, and now tourists and other travellers, when leaving Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway will find themselves relieved of an almost intolerable nuisance.

Mr. E. H. Twohey, United States Customs collector in Montreal, has received instructions from General Wells, Collector of U. S. Customs at Burlington, Vt., from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine at Bonaventure Depot all baggage intended for points in the United States via Island Pond. The travelling public will at once understand the great benefit which this change will confer upon them. Hitherto the baggage sent from Bonaventure Depot and intended for the "other side" has been examined at Island Pond, necessitating the awakening of passengers, who left Montreal by the evening train, at about five o'clock in the morning; but, by the new arrangement, the ceremony of inspection is gone through before the train leaves the station, and no further trouble is experienced until the traveller reaches his or her destination. To the popular Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Spicer, are the public indebted for the great boon conferred upon them by the abolition of the old system. Ever watchful of the interest and convenience of travellers by the Grand Trunk Railway, he had observed the nuisance unavoidably created by the United States Customs officials at Island Pond when overhauling the luggage of passengers, and, therefore, exerted himself to effect a change. This piece of work on the part of Mr. Spicer is all the more creditable to him because the travelling public alone will enjoy a benefit in which the Grand Trunk Company cannot share.

A Touch of Nature.

Dan Watson, who is known to the police throughout the country as an expert and bold burglar, is now in the penitentiary at Philadelphia. Being asked why his gang had not made an attempt on the Northumberland Bank, while operating in that neighborhood several years ago, he said: "Three times we went to do it, and each time we were frustrated, and by what do you think?—a terrible bulldog, the watchman's revolver, or the strength of the safe! Neither, but by a little child. You see, the watchman generally came down to the bank from his supper, leading his little child by the hand. We had it arranged to pounce upon him and gag and bind him, and then rob the place, but somehow, when I saw the innocent little one, I hadn't the heart to give the signal and hurt it, so he escaped. I'm a bad man, and I ain't afraid of the best man living, but I couldn't bear to see the little thing hurt."

Good News.—No more chills and ague in this section. Our druggist is selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of fever and ague, dumb chills, intermittent or bilious fevers. The proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sale is immense in ague districts. It purifies the blood, liver, and other secretory organs so effectually that the chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Two doses will stop the chills.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Early on Monday morning considerable excitement was caused by the rumour that a woman had been found dead at the lower end of Peterboro', and all kinds of reports were in circulation regarding the cause of the death. After considerable difficulty and conversations with the nearest neighbors we ascertained the following particulars:—The deceased was named Mrs. John Johnston, and had been separated from her husband for a number of years. She resided in a small house in the south end of the town, on Lake street, and lived all alone. She was in the habit of procuring a pail of water every morning from the well on the premises of Mr. Nazaro Laplante. The last three or four mornings the neighbors noticed that she did not come after the water as usual, but paid no particular attention to the fact, as they thought that perhaps she had gone away. This morning, however, she came as usual, bringing a small tin pail, and it was remarked that she appeared to be very weak and was walking with a cane. She went to the well, lifted the top off, and fastening her pail to the crooked stick, she drew up the water; just as she brought it to the top of the well, she took the pail off, and suddenly fell forward, almost falling into the well. Mrs. Laplante, jr., who was standing near by, surmising that something was wrong, immediately ran to her assistance, and catching her in her arms laid her down gently, at the same time asking her if anything was wrong. She did not reply, and in a moment afterwards breathed her last.—Review.

The Oleander Poisonous.

The oleander is a deadly poison, and may frequently prove a treacherous foundling if not carefully watched. It is one of our most beautiful window plants when covered over with its large rose-like blossoms, but in these blossoms the weapon of death resides. A case is recorded of a child having eaten a few flowers and being poisoned by the same. The Annals of the Peninsular War states that "a number of French soldiers who went out foraging near Madrid, returned laden with the fruits of their search. One of the number, with a view of securing some wood to make skewers for the meat, cut a quantity of oleander bows, and having stripped them of the bark, used the wood in the meat. The result was, that out of twelve who ate of the roast, seven died, and the rest were dangerously ill. The poisonous principle is so subtle that its exhalations alone are sufficient to cause serious accidents, and even death, to those who recline or sleep for any time under their influence. It exists equally in every part of the plant, but is considerably weakened by cultivation."

Macknochie.

In appearance Mr. Macknochie, the famous English Ritualist, is erect, slender and above the average height. He appears to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age, but has few grey hairs. His face is beardless, with the exception of a very diminutive pair of side whiskers, perhaps half an inch in length. His forehead is high. In manner he is ministerial, but he is not a handsome person, and in appearance and manner is decidedly English. He says he came to this country for rest and intends leaving for England on the 28th inst. He denies that he has ever waged war upon his opponents, or that the movement which he heads is designed to lead the English into the Roman Catholic Church. He says: "My side of the house claims that the Bible teaches that the worship of God should be entered into and accompanied with reverential dignity and impressive ceremony. We believe that certain ones are called of God to perform the sacraments and ordinances, and that it is wrong for others to perform them. As Christ is the High Priest in heaven, so is He on earth. The Church is in one sense His body, and as a body it has various members who perform their appropriate duties and functions."

China's Army.

The troops which compose what may be regarded as the regular army of China consist, it is estimated, of only 140,000 men. These receive monthly pay at the rate of from \$5 to \$8, and a daily ration of rice. They are lodged in barracks, and supplied with arms by the Government; but they have to provide their own clothing. The remainder of the men, who swell the nominal effective of the Chinese army to 700,000 infantry and 227,000 cavalry, can hardly be regarded as regular troops, since they have to maintain themselves by cultivating ground allotted them by the Government. Most of these men are married, and their sons at their birth are enrolled as future recruits for the army. The organization and conditions of service of the cavalry are similar to those of the Russian irregular horse, to whom they are admitted, even by Russian writers, to be in no way inferior. On the other hand, the artillery of the army is miserably inefficient. The number of guns is large, but they are of indifferent manufacture, have neither range nor accuracy, and are badly served. The number of fortifications in China is extraordinarily great. No fewer than 1,709 towns are fortified with walls and ditches, while thousands of fortified posts of greater or less strength are scattered over the country. Most of the latter, however, consist only of brick walls with ditches, and would not be capable of withstanding the fire of even light field pieces. The only fortifications in China which can compare with modern European works are those constructed for the defence of the Peiho or for the protection of other estuaries, and which are armed with ordnance purchased in Europe.

Tunnelling the Channel.

While tunnelling under rivers is going on apace in various parts of the world, a greater enterprise is contemplated beneath the English Channel. On both the English and the French shores shafts have been sunk for the purpose of testing the character of the soil and rock. The French shaft has temporarily suspended operations, from some difficulties not insurmountable; the English shaft, sunk ninety feet between Folkestone and Dover, has been inspected and found satisfactory thus far by M. Leon Say and the French engineers; and now some very deep headings will be driven. These experiments will be watched with interest by timorous and sea-sick travellers, whose desire to cross the channel is thwarted by fears of shipwreck or quails. The cost of the submarine tunnel will be prodigious, particularly if the drilling should prove difficult; but the railway travel through it will perhaps pay the interest thereon. The English and French railways which would profit by the enterprise furnish the funds for the experiments.

Remedy for Hard Times.—Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column. w14-ly

COAL.

THE undersigned would recommend his Customers and the public generally, who have not yet given their orders for their winter's COAL to do so without delay. Large and small quantities delivered to any part of the town at the Lowest Price. Orders left to Mr. E. Philip's Store, Walton Street, at the Foundry on Cavan Street, or through the mail, will receive prompt attention. d1-w44.

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PATENT VENTILATOR

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CHIMNEY TOP

A cure for smoke in rooms caused by Defective Chimneys, etc.

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as a ventilator for SOIL PIPES or Water Closets, also as a Chimney Top, as no current of air will produce other than an outward draft, it is both simple and ornamental, will not choke with snow or ice cannot get out of order.

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entrusted to us will be executed with the greatest care, on the shortest notice. Eave-troughing and Roofing, both in tin and galvanized iron, a specialty. d1-w

The Philosophy of Wearing a Good Hat.

From Homer's time to Tennyson's The Hat has been a theme Of poets, sages, satirists But Homer did not dream— How time with art and science Could so preserve and find For man such ease and comfort, With true elegance combined. The clumsy, hard, unhealthy thing Our grand-sires used to wear, Has given place to ease and grace Allied with texture rare; 'Tis vain, however well we dress, Or how the garments sit, If in the gossamer we mount There's neither style nor fit. A poet would not spoil his verse By "halting lines" which jars, The painter does not o'er his work A shadow throw which mars; The sculptor does not deck his art With what should not be there; Then why should any Hatter dare To spoil his patron's face? And yet how often do we see Outragious taste displayed When the selection's left to those Who study not the trade. Our reputation's known, 'tis true, And our ambition's summit is, To study and retain it.

CHARLES DOEBLER,

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All kinds of Silk, Felt and Fur Hats, Caps, &c., at the very Lowest Prices.

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Highest prices always paid for wheat at the mills. d28-w49-ly F. M. BEAMISH.

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J. W. STEVENSON,

Having had many years experience in the business, and being thoroughly acquainted with the value of Real Estate, etc., in Town and the United Counties, respectfully intimates to those proposing to sell their property, that he is recently returned to Port Hope, where he will give personal attention to all business entrusted to him.

CREDIT SALES OF FARM STOCK, A SPECIALTY, and satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt settlement in all cases. Parties can send their memoranda of items to me, naming the day they prefer for sale, and all the arrangements will be promptly attended to, the bills printed and forwarded to them without putting them to the trouble of coming to town.

Orders may be left at THE TRUST OFFICE, or at A. Stevenson's Fruit Store, Walton street, Port Hope, for the present. d28-w49

R. FOGARTY,

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Samples can be seen in Mr. Williamson's window from time to time, where orders can be left

The Times

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Port Hope, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1880.

MR. BLAKE'S LAST "DISTURBING" SPEECH.

One of the most objectionable features of Mr. Blake's recent speech in behalf of the Liberal candidate in West Toronto was its pronounced demagogism. Portions of it were fit to have come from the lips of Bradlaugh or Rochefort, and were altogether unworthy of a statesman, the leader of a large and influential political party. He would seem to have set himself deliberately to work to inflame the minds of the receivers of wages against their employers—to set capital against labor. Some of the most forcible passages of his speech—passages evidently carefully pondered over in advance and deliberately delivered, could have no other design than to make the working-man feel that his employer was his determined foe. The Hamilton Spectator takes him to task for thus fomenting discord where it is most important that harmony and the best of good feeling should prevail. In our contemporary's strictures we heartily concur. Such conduct would be injudicious on the part of a young and inexperienced politician struggling to work up notoriety; in the case of a leading public man it is reprehensible, it might even be characterized as atrocious. So far we agree with the Spectator. But we cannot accept our contemporary's assumption that there is a "natural antagonism between workingmen and their employers" or that "the opposition of interests between these two classes is always keen enough to do much harm." Our conviction is that in no relation to which people are brought is there less friction than between the employers of labor and those supplying it. Strikes are frequent but when the number of workers is considered, and also the number of days of quiet and contented work in any year, we think our view will be seen to be not optimistic. Canada has been specially free from these regrettable collisions between capital and labor. The rule is for things to move forward quietly—the worker being content with the remuneration he receives, the employer to make a just return for the service rendered him. Strikes on the one hand, and lock-outs, on the other are of rare occurrence, and when they do happen, the difficulty is soon adjusted. A feeling of mutual confidence prevails—confidence on the part of the employer that those in his service will regard his interests, confidence on the part of the employed that he will give them a fair share of the profits accruing from their toil. It was probably only by a slip of the pen that our contemporary—usually so guarded in its editorial utterances—spoke of the natural antagonism of the two sections of the producing portion of the community. There never was a time when such an antagonism existed as "natural." It has always been abnormal—the product of hard times, of oppression, of fiscal blundering, and of such doctrines as the Hon. E. Blake is now promulgating. In Canada the relations of the two interests have been exceptionally cordial, and we regret to see any attempt to disturb the mutual good feeling.

THE EXODUS.

Hosts of young Canadians are crossing to the other side; farmers—the bones and sinew of the country—are deserting their homesteads and taking up lands in Minnesota, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, etc.; the country is being fast depleted of its artisan population. All these are undoubtedly facts—in the mind of every ignorant Grit. In his excessive love of country, he believes, and rejoices in his faith, that it is fast going to complete ruin. Any assertion to that effect thrills him. He is happy when he hears that a factory has shut down, or a mill when informed that another, twice as large, is projected and has commenced running. It is pleasant to his patriotic soul to learn that a few car-loads of deluded people have gone to settle in the States; it is grievous to learn that hundreds of immigrants have arrived by a single steambot with the intention of making Canada their home. While doing his best to make a living, and in most cases succeeding in making a fair one, he hugs to his bosom the Globe's doctrine that Canada is not a country which, so long as Tories rule it, is a desirable land to live in. He eats the honey and curses the bees. Our typical Grit was delighted even to ecstasy when he was told that 77,079 Canadians left Port Sarina during the year ending with the close of June. The statistics were so precise. It was evident that the keen eyes of the recorder had not missed any one. The register was as correct as the predictions of Vennor. The counting was done so conscientiously that 79 could not be made 80—"the odd man was out." But the typical Grit is likely to feel some perturbation when he learns, on the authority of the American consul at the port in question that "American consuls have no means of ascertaining such statistics. A man may go from Windsor to Detroit to buy a basket of peaches, or he may go there to become a citizen, and American consuls have no means of knowing which. Their Government exacts no such information." Apropos of this the Essex Recorder says:—"If, however, our Grit neighbor desired as much to give stubborn facts as he does to give Reform fancies, why did he not go to the Customs collector at this point, as we have done, and learn that for the year ending 30th June, 1880, 694 Americans came from the States, through Windsor alone, for actual settlement in this country, and that 606 more arrived since the last mentioned date. Our contemporary would learn that it is the best opinion of the Customs collector that the number of immigrants is considerably in excess of that of the emigrants."

The press of the North-west does not share in the concern which the Grit press of Ontario benevolently affects, as to the reported Government arrangements for the construction of the Canada Pacific railway. One journal which treats of the matter very temperately and reasonably, suggests that there is not much use discussing a bargain until it is known

definitely whether it can be made or not. We have reason to believe that the bargain has been made, that a syndicate has been formed, that the capital is in readiness and that this great national work—with which Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues trifled—will be proceeded with without delay. We are thus enabled to refer to the subject in more positive terms than our far-away contemporary would feel justified in using. We are glad, nevertheless, to be able to quote the following as the opinion of that paper's supporters generally:—"Suppose it is made a condition by the capitalists that they must have the absolute control of the lands which are made over to them, to do with them whatever they please, would that be a valid reason for rejecting the proposals if they were satisfactory in other respects? In getting at the correct answer to that question we must take into consideration what it is reasonably probable the company would do with the lands if they came into their possession to do with them what they pleased without let or hindrance from the Government. They cannot take them away, and they cannot transfer them to a foreign jurisdiction, so we are quite safe on these points. The company can have no other motive for acquiring the lands than to make money out of them, and there is no other way in which they can make money out of them but by selling them to those who wish to settle upon them, and that is exactly what we desire to see done with them."

There is sound reason in this. The syndicate formed will not enter on the undertaking for fun but as a matter of business. The profits to accrue from their speculation must of necessity accrue from the land assigned to them by way of payment for their work. It is in the last degree likely that they should obstruct settlement, which is the only way they have of being fully re-compensed for their outlay.

A HUMAN FOOD department is announced as a specialty of the forthcoming world's fair. The show does no. come opportunely, at the heels of the forty days fasting experiment. When so many people who eat, die, while one who does not eat for a month and a half lives, food appears rather as a destroyer than a sustainer of life. The Tanner experiment knocks on the head all notions of the necessity of food. It does so theoretically at any rate, although we have not heard of any symptoms of a universal disease of food. Ham and eggs still retain their hold on the popular appetite as "things proper to" breakfast; nulligataway and turtle, "bowed round with sturgeon, venison, fringed round with tasty entrees, and with pastry, fruits and confectionery in close pursuit, with frequent libations, to fill up the intervals between the solid comestibles, are apparently in as high favor as ever; tea and coffee have lost nothing of their popularity—in fact, food is quite as much the rage now as ever it was, or as it could have been had Tanner succumbed. Still all this must no doubt be put down to the innate propensity of man to "believe a lie" and "do things which are not convenient," and we, therefore, venture to repeat, that after the Tanner experiment the show is ill-advised—that is, if it be intended as anything else than an exhibit of the folly into which human-kind has been betrayed by the possession of stomachic apparatus and the abnormal and unnatural desire for food. The wish to eat seems to have been of great antiquity in the human family. Eve, the mother of us all, had it, and Adam took a bite at the fatal pipkin. But Tanner has given another illustration that age does not make a false thing true, and it is our present impression that the managers of the world's fair have in view, in their exhibition, not the enticement of those who see it to the use of food, but the impressing upon their minds the folly of using it at all. There, one will see how many things a Tanner could do with out without, and some may, perchance, be stimulated to similar abstinence.

BIBLES WITH QUEER NAMES.

An interesting collection of Bibles was recently exhibited in London, which comprised copies of all the editions that, because of peculiar errors of the printers, or from some other reason, have been known by strange names. Among the Bibles on exhibition were the following:—THE GUTENBERG BIBLE.—The earliest book known, printed from movable metal types, is the Latin Bible issued by Gutenberg, at Mentz, A. D. 1450. THE BUG BIBLE.—Was so called from its rendering of Psalm xc.: 5: "Afraid of bugs by night." Our present version reads, "terror by night." A. D. 1551. THE BREECHEES BIBLE.—The Geneva version is that popularly known as the Breecches Bible, from its rendering of Genesis iii.: 7: (Making themselves breeches out of fig-leaves.) This translation of the Scriptures—the result of the labors of the English exiles at Geneva—was the English family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and till supplanted by the present authorized version of King James I. THE PLACE-MAKERS' BIBLE.—From a remarkable typographical error which occurs in Matthew v.: 9: "Blessed are the place-makers," instead of peace-makers. A. D. 1562. THE TREACLE BIBLE.—From its rendering of Jeremiah viii.: 22: "Is there no treacle [instead of balm] in Gilead?" A. D. 1568. THE ROSIN BIBLE.—From the same text, but translated "rosin" in the Douai version. A. D. 1609. THE HE AND SHE BIBLES.—From the respective renderings of Ruth iii.: 15—one reading that "she went into the city." The other has it that "he went." A. D. 1611. THE WICKED BIBLE.—From the fact that the negative has been left out of the seventh commandment, (Exodus, xx.: 14.) For which the printer was fined £300. A. D. 1631. THE THUMB BIBLE.—Being one inch square and half an inch thick, was published at Aberdeen. A. D. 1670. THE VINEGAR BIBLE.—So named from the headline of the 20th Chapter of Luke, which reads as "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "the vineyard." A. D. 1717. THE PRINTERS' BIBLE.—We are told by Cotton Mather that in a Bible printed prior to 1702, a blundering typographer made King David exclaim that "printers" (instead of princes) persecuted him without a cause." See Psalms cxix.: 161. THE MURDERERS' BIBLE.—So called from an error in the sixteenth verse of the Epistle of Jude, the word "murderers" being used instead of "murmurers." A. D. 1801. THE CANTON MEMORIAL BIBLE.—Wholly printed and bound in 12 hours, but only 100 copies struck off. A. D. 1877.

Thirteen thousand tons of iron ore have been shipped during the past seven months from the Hull, Que., mines to furnaces in Ohio.

CANADA'S DECLINING INDUSTRIES.

More Developments.

Exeter Council passed the By-law granting \$4,500 bonus from that place to Laidley & Wanless.

During the week ending Aug. 12, no less than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were transhipped at Kingston.

Fresh fish, caught in Lake Huron, have been shipped from Kincardine this season to the amount of 777 barrels.

A Galt shoe manufacturer thinks of removing his factory and its twenty-five employes to Walkerton, if that place will give him a bonus.

The gypsum beds and crushing mill about Cayuga, have been purchased by Gill, Allan & Co., of which firm Mr. David Brown, of Paris, is a partner.

The flax harvest is approaching completion, and numerous loads have already been hauled to the St. Thomas mills. The price paid this season is \$9 per ton.

Rampel's felt boot and slipper factory at Berlin is being enlarged; its extent is supplemented by the purchase of a building formerly used as a tobacco factory.

The factory of the Ontario Sugar Cane Company is making progress, and with 250 acres of cane to treat, it can test the success of making sugar and syrups from sorghum.

The value of goods imported at Montreal for the last fiscal year is \$37,103,869. Of this amount, \$30,311,490 were dutiable goods, on which \$5,232,783 duties were paid.

"Almost an acre of floor surface," says the Berlin News, in describing Shantz & Sons button factory in that town; 43,400 square feet, at any rate, which suffices to turn out abundance of buttons.

Grain received, mostly corn, at the Northern B. R. elevator, Collingwood, in July, amounted to 817,539 bushels which was 73 per cent. more than last year. This makes the total for the season 2,466,285 bushels.

Sturgeon are caught largely on the St. John River, N. B., and sent, packed in barrels instead of cases, to New York. Thirty cases were so shipped in one day last week, but the Americans who are operating will not continue.

Chatham, Miramichi, cleared 35 vessels of 17,501 tons during July. Taese took out 15,280,000 feet deals against 12,200,000 feet in the previous July. Four hundred and thirteen tons square timber were also sent out. Fish exports consisted of 51,666 lbs. salmon and 97,104 lbs. lobsters.

It is curious to observe, says the London Journal of the timber trade, how many different kinds of wood the Quebec cargoes are made up of. For instance, we notice that in one cargo recently landed there were enumerated no less than ten different kinds of wood, viz, oak, elm, red pine, yellow pine, ash, birch, walnut, cherry, fir and maple. It is the purpose of Messrs. James Linton & Co., and James Popham & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, to erect fine new premises on Victoria Square. It is intended that it shall be the largest boot and shoe factory in the Dominion, and operations will be immediately commenced, so as to ensure completion in time for occupation by first of May next.

The Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co., which was newly organized last summer, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and which was rebuilt upon the site occupied by the mill of the old company of the same name, has apparently met with a good measure of success thus far. The dividend is 5 per cent. upon the business of the first half year, and it is understood that the real earnings are considerably more than the dividend represents.

Mining and reducing iron ore is going on in New Brunswick. According to the St. John's News, immense buildings at the Charcoal Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, are being put up by the W. & C.C.I. Co., at a cost of \$25,000. The furnace will probably be started about the beginning of next year. Large quantities of ore will be taken from the mines in the meantime. One contract is taken for running the ore at the mines, and taking it to the works at \$1 a ton.

We were shown yesterday by Mr. Law, of Tilsonburg, the plans of the proposed beet root sugar factory to be erected in that town. The building will be 450 feet in length, two in height, the machinery for which will cost \$75,000. One hundred and fifty hands will be employed in the factory. The plans were obtained from Germany, where this branch of industry is largely carried on, and contain all the latest improvements. Contracts have already been entered into with the farmers in the surrounding country by which a large acreage will be placed at once under beet root culture, so as to have them ready for use when the factory is erected. We wish the people of Tilsonburg every success in the laudable enterprise.—Bradford Courier.

UNDER THE N. P.

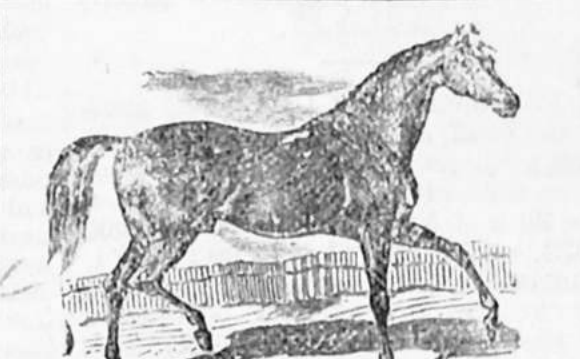
The antagonists of the new policy are by political necessity compelled to do violence to their own judgment as men of business. Facts may show that times are on the mend, and that the country is "picking up" wonderfully, but all the same must they continue to reiterate that under the N. P. the country is going to the dogs. In this respect each one of them feels himself to be "the slave of duty" to an extent that is matched only in comic opera. An extravagance of devotion to party duty caused the Globe some time ago to hazard the statement that the N. P. was ruining the trade of Montreal; a most unfortunate risk to take, as is now being proved. Another monthly meeting of the Montreal Harbor Board, held last week, has brought out a fresh array of figures, to contradict by hard facts our contemporary's assertions, made at random for political effect. Here are some of the figures, as given in the official report:—Capacity of ocean vessels enter. Tons. In the port in July, 1880..... 108,811 The same, in July, 1879..... 70,407

Increase, 54 per cent..... 38,404 Total tonnage for the season of 1880, up to last date of August..... 300,234 The same to same date in 1879..... 217,309 Increase, 38 per cent..... 82,925 Harbor revenue, July, 1880..... \$52,097 do do July, 1879..... 42,506 Increase..... \$9,588 Total harbor revenue, to last of August, 1880..... \$128,951 Stated by the President to be thirty per cent. over last year's receipts to same date.

The following figures show the number of ocean vessels arrived in port up to last of August, in the years named, and their total tonnage:—

Year	Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
1877	194	134,816
1878	242	188,101
1879	292	217,709
1880	324	300,234

In the face of these figures, what becomes of the reckless assertion that the N. P. is destroying our trade with England? The truth is that under the new policy our trade by sea is rapidly increasing, and that our maritime interests are gaining as they could not have gained without it. But perhaps it will be said that the development of the country's maritime interests is not the true National Policy.



J. S. CEASER. VETERINARY SURGEON, MRS. PERK'S BLOCK, Walton Street, Port Hope. Office hours from 9 to 12 a.m. Also, will be at Millbrook every Tuesday from 11 a.m., to 3 p.m.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, HEAD OF RICE LAKE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has leased the POPULAR HOTEL at Bowdley—head of Rice Lake, where pleasure parties will find the best accommodations. A number of FIRST-CLASS BOATS TO RENT AT LOW RATES. Fishing Parties will be well provided for. The Bar is well supplied with the best LIQUORS & CIGARS. A call solicited. The Dominion Telegraph Company office in the House. S. S. WANAMAKER.

NEW PLANING FACTORY JOHN TRICK

DEGS to announce to the public that he has opened a shop in BARRETT'S BLOCK, Cavan street, where, with NEW MACHINERY he is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him for PLANING, MATCHING, SAWING, &c., in the best manner and at LOW PRICES. All work warranted to give satisfaction. JOHN TRICK, 30-1y Barrett's Block, Cavan

MACHINERY. W. J. WALLACE

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

THE building and furniture being new, guests can depend upon being comfortably provided for. Tables supplied with everything in season. Choice Liquors and Cigars. Good stabling and a careful Hostler. 2-1f.

DIAMONDS WILL CUT, AND THE Improved Diamond of the Hanlan

Cross-Cut SAWS will cut faster and stay in order longer than any other saw in the world. They are manufactured only by R. H. SMITH & Co., St. Catharines, and sold by the Hardware Trade every where. Take no other. We also make the Lance Tooth, Lightning, Improved Champion, Eclipse, in short, all kinds and patterns, including the New Improved Champion. ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS.

LORD & DAVIDSON, Successors to Beatty & Sarvis, Queen St., opposite the British Hotel, Agents for the Celebrated MAXWELL REAPER.

Also representatives for first-class Mowers, Seeders, Drills, Horse Rakes, &c., &c. Repairs of all kinds made a specialty, and kept always on hand. Farmers who are about buying anything in Machinery, will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing. W. H. LOREN, Clark P. C. JOHN DAVIDSON, Elizabethville P. O.

Deyell's Book Store is the place to buy your Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, &c.

KNITTING SHOP Three doors east of Post Office. Manufacturer of SEAMLESS HOSIERY, and agent for Knitting Machines.

JOHN ELLIOT. CATARRH!

Catarrh of 25 years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Droppings in the throat, almost to Choking, Headache, Pains in Shoulders, Back, and Kidneys, and entire Breaking Down of the system cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. A cough of 25 years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Catarrh, with Droppings in the throat, causing feelings of Strangling, Dizziness, Pains in the side and weakness of Kidneys, immediately relieved. System seemingly made new by one bottle of Constitutional Remedy. A man cured of Catarrh of 40 years' standing by use of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. So bad it had impaired his eyesight. Made him almost deaf. Troubles with Droppings in the Throat Strangling, Buzzing in the Head and Fetid Breath cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with all its peculiar symptoms for ten years, fast verging on Consumption, cured by less than four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Bones of the nose eaten out, memory gone, mind impaired, cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Catarrh, with all its loathsome attendants, cured by four bottles of Constitutional Remedy. For sale by all druggists.

O MY! LOOK HERE!!

Why do you get wet through when you can buy a SUIT OF OILCLOTHS FOR \$2.20 AT J. J. TURNER'S Sail, Tent and Awning Factory, East Pier, Port Hope, Ont. Tents of all kinds to Rent by the day, week or month. Boats to let at all hours. Note the address, J. J. TURNER, d7w Sail, Tent, and Awning Maker, East Pier, Port Hope, Ont.

ROOM PAPERS. J. HOFFMAN

Begs to announce that his SPRING STOCK of Room papers, Window Blinds, Borderings, &c., HAS ARRIVED, And embraces the most choice, durable attractive Patterns. Call and inspect them before commencing your House-Cleaning, as Prices have been Reduced to the Lowest figure and Great Bargains are now being offered. The usual large stock of Berlin and Fancy Wools, Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Children's Carriages and Perambulators, Bird Cages, etc., on hand, Cheap for Cash. J. HOFFMAN, Walton Street, Port Hope. Agent for J. Gilray's patent Curtain Stretchers, and British American Dyeing Co. Also agent for E. Butterick's Reliable Patterns.

1880. SUMMER 1880. NOTICE.

HUGH ROSS

Begs to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that notwithstanding the reports circulated round town that he was to remove his stock of Dry Goods from Port Hope, that such is not the case, and that he will still be found at his New Store, HOWELL'S OLD STAND, to give good bargains to all who may favor him with a call. He also takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of a large and varied stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SUMMER TRADE, which he has purchased from the leading Houses in Montreal and Toronto, and which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH

The Stock being large and well assorted for the general wants of the public, he will mention a few of the lines which will be found second to none in town for Cheapness. 300 pieces prints to choose from, at all prices. The celebrated Lybster Mill Cottons or Shirting at old prices. Ducks, Denims, Cottonades, Union Tweeds, Wool Tweeds, Table Damasks, and Toweling. A large assortment cheap Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. A large stock of

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

in all the leading Fabric and Shades, which will be found very cheap. He would call special attention to his stock of BLACK CASHMERE AND LUSTRES

which every one says are the CHEAPEST IN TOWN. Cashmires from 25c up to \$1.50; Lustres from 10c up to 60c. Give me a call and examine the stock before purchasing. No trouble to show Goods. Butter and Eggs will be taken in exchange for Dry Goods. Remember the place, Howell's old Stand, Walton Street, Port Hope. HUGH ROSS.

SUMMER GOODS W. G. STEVENSON

takes pleasure in calling public attention to his very superior stock of CLOTHS & TWEEDS &c., which he is now prepared to make up to order for FALL SUITS, in the best and most fashionable styles, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. An inspection invited. Remember the place—Queen Street, Port Hope. March 11, 1879. W. G. STEVENSON.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE MIDLAND LOAN AND SAVINGS CO. HEAD OFFICE, PORT HOPE.

LENDS MONEY on improved farm property, re-payable either by instalments on the sinking fund system—the borrower re-paying both principal and interest by equal instalments as per following table:—

	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	6 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	8 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	20 Yrs.
Half-yearly.....	277 10	102 30	150 10	124 80	108 10	98 20	87 40	80 00	75 20	67 80	59 00	52 40
Yearly.....	554 00	301 50	305 30	253 80	215 80	196 40	177 80	163 40	152 40	136 20	120 40	105 80

ON EACH \$1000 ADVANCED.] THE PRINCIPAL CAN BE MADE PAYABLE AT THE END OF A FIXED TERM OF YEARS.] AT 8 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

This Company does not exact the usual fines or charges made by Building Societies. The necessary expenses, which are only the Valuator's and Solicitor's fees, are LOWER than those of any other Company. Mortgages can be paid in full at any time upon fair and equitable terms. This Company affords to borrowers in this locality superior facilities, both for effecting a loan and for its re-payment.]

SAVINGS' BANK. Interest allowed on deposits, payable half-yearly. STANLEY PATERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

1880. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1880.



EDWARD BUDGE, CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER,

\$500.00 REWARD!! Will be paid to anyone who can find a Clothing House in this section of the country that can duplicate the

LOW PRICES charged at

BUDGE'S CLOTHING HOUSE

for the same quality of goods, and the same

EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP and very Superior Linings and Trimmings.

A TREMENDOUS

CLEARING OUT SALE.

All the Surplus Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be sold off.

ALTERATIONS & IMPROVEMENTS

are to be made in the store, and a big batch of goods must be pushed off

Regardless of Cost.

Sale to continue this month and the month of July.

LOOK OUT FOR BARAINS.

Hats, Caps, and Summer Underclothing all to be Cleared Out.

Everybody respectfully invited to inspect the New Goods at Budge's Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Warehouse—the largest tailoring establishment in Ontario—established nearly 30 years, and will keep the best as the Popular Clothing Warehouse and Merchant Tailoring Establishment. Reliable Goods. First Class Tailors. Reasonable Prices. Best Workmanship. Nobby Cuts. Good Suits at a few hours' notice at Budge's.

EDWARD BUDGE, THE CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER,

Merchant Tailor, Manufacturer of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Tricorsets, Dressing, Tweeds, Waist-coatings, Hats, Caps, and every description of Tailors' Goods and Gent's Furnishings.

Walton Street, Port Hope.

New Advertisements.

LAMBERT'S HOTEL,

ONTARIO street, Port Hope, having been purchased by the undersigned, he is confident he will be able to retain the high reputation it has always enjoyed. The rooms are all well furnished—the table is supplied with the best liquors and cigars—the table is excellent—while the stabling is the best in the United Counties. JAMES BRADLEY, d100w36-1y

IMPOUNDED.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD STEER, with white hind legs and white spots on forehead and shoulder and a bit in the left ear.

The owner can have him on paying costs by applying to JOHN CARSON, Lot 5, Con. 6, Clarke.

Cheap Excursion to New York

FROM PORT HOPE.

FARE ONLY \$10 50 ROUND TRIP.

TICKETS GOOD UP TO THE 15TH SEPT.

Boat will leave Yonge Street wharf, TORONTO, on the 3rd Sept, at 8 a. m., calling at Port Hope about 2 p. m. same day, and arriving in Oswego the same evening.

Train leaves Oswego for New York at 6.50 a. m., arriving in New York same evening.

W. A. GEDDES, Ticket Agent, Mowat's Wharf.

For further particulars apply to W. VASEVERY, Excursion Agent, Toronto, Ont. d100w32-1d

VOTERS' LIST 1880.

Municipality of the Township of Hope, County of Durham, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the Third and Fourth Sections of the "Voters List Act," the copies required by the said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and said List was first posted up at my office at Port Hope on the 23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1880, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omission or other errors are found therein to take immediate proceeding to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at the Township Clerk's office this 23rd day of August, 1880.

E. E. DODDS, Clerk.

BARLEY WANTED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

50,000 BUSHELS

of Barley, delivered at

PORT NEWCASTLE.

Highest Market Price paid IN CASH. Office: In Mr. D. Rose's store. MAY & ADAMS, Newcastle, August 12th, 1880. w33-44

MONEY.

We are at ALL TIMES prepared to NEGOTIATE LOANS and buy Mortgages on IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on most favorable terms, both for long and short periods, and payable by instalment if required. Loans made for Trust Estates and private parties only NOT FOR ANY COMPANY. LANDS FOR SALE.—Lists furnished and maps to be seen on application. SMART & SMITH, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Walton St., Port Hope OFFICES—Quinlan's Block.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spence St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Readers of THE TIMES will confer a favor on the Publisher, as well as on the Advertiser, by giving the preference, when making purchases, to those who advertise in its columns.

The Times

AND COUNTY OF DURHAM BRITISH CANADIAN.

CIRCULATION 1,925.

Port Hope, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1880.

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Every one is either directly or indirectly interested in the subject of insurance, and the following statistics of the insurance business of the Dominion will be anything but "dry" to numbers of intelligent readers. There are at the present time 63 companies under the inspection of the department, and seven whose affairs are in liquidation or which are withdrawing from business. The former are classified as follows: Life Insurance, 36; Fire, 27; Inland Marine, 6; Ocean Marine, 6; Accident, 5; Guarantee, 3; Plate Glass, 1; Steam Boiler, 2. The deposit which these companies have made with the Government is \$6,497,092. No new companies were licensed during the year. Ten of the twenty-seven fire companies doing business in Canada last year were Canadian, thirteen were British and four were American. The Royal Canadian has discontinued doing business in the United States. The year's business has not been, on the whole, satisfactory. The volume of transactions has increased, but premiums have been lowered and there has been an unusual amount of loss, though there has been no great fire, such as that which occurred in St. John. The Fire Companies received during the year in premiums \$3,277,488, and paid out, for losses, \$2,145,198, the net amount now insured with them being \$407,357,985. Canadian companies show a decrease of \$12,606,089; British, an increase of \$5,562,616; and American, an increase of \$4,501,756. The falling off in the first class is accounted for by the Stadacona's cessation from business and the transfer of the Ottawa's risks to the Agricultural of Watertown, amounting to \$22,000,000. The losses of the year have been at the rate of \$5.42 for every \$1,000 insured, as compared with \$4.02 in the preceding year. Dividends have been paid by only five companies during the year, the Western heading the list with 15 per cent. Life insurance business has been done by twenty-eight companies,—7 Canadian, 11 British and 5 American. In addition there were 7 British and 6 American companies not undertaking new insurances but carrying on business connected with their old policies. The total amount insured is \$86,273,703, showing an actual decrease \$608,111. The average rates of premiums per \$100 of risk are—Canadian, \$2.87; British, \$2.82; American, \$3.22—general average, \$3.01. The average rate of claims per \$100 of risk, is—Canadian, \$0.69; British, \$1.60; American, \$1.18—general average, \$1.10.

HOW SIR R. CARTWRIGHT MANAGED IT.

In 1874 Sir Richard Cartwright managed the tariff, on coming into power. In his next Budget Speech (page 5) he said: "In the succeeding period, from the 11th to the 20th of April, as against \$336,000 in 1873, we received \$1,171,000 in 1874, amounting to a difference of \$835,000 in these two periods of ten days. As I have said, the House will remember that this was to a certain extent borrowed from the revenue of 1875." In 1876 he returned to the subject and said: "I may further observe that, as explained in the budget speech of 1875, a considerable proportion of the receipts for 1873-4 properly belonged to the years 1875-6." And again he said: "It may be as well, at the same time to observe that the receipts for customs, although in excess of the estimates, do not fully represent the sum properly due for the year 1874-75, but that is also caused by the operation of the tariff of 1874." These propositions are backed up by an elaborate memorandum "A" in 1875, detailing the figures of the estimates and receipts, and showing that instead of a "passing allusion," Sir Richard made a dead set on the point; dwelt upon it in two speeches; kept it in mind for two years; and procured the materials for an elaborate memorandum on the subject. There cannot be any doubt on the matter. The extra duties, \$1,300,006 were collected in February and March, 1879, instead of after the 30th of June, 1879. These duties, therefore, while nominally counted in with the revenue of 1878-9, in reality belonged to the revenue of 1879-80, which is now under consideration. Therefore, Sir Leonard Tilley, in 1879 and 1880, has just as much right to make use of them as had Mr. Cartwright in 1874 and 1875. But those of the people, if there are any, who do not choose to recognize either the present or the late Government as authority on the matter, can afford to wait till the end of the present fiscal year, before expressing belief in or distrust of the present Government's ability to make the receipts and expenditures meet.—Moncton Times.

THE RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.

Every summer a large number of valuable lives are lost by drowning. Each season every newspaper almost publishes directions for the resuscitation of persons apparently dead from this cause. We are satisfied that if people would pay proper heed to these oft repeated hints, based on professional knowledge and proved by experience to be valuable, many a life could be prolonged. The treatment is so simple that half an hour's study should suffice to impress almost the most obtuse mind with its leading features, and the application of the knowledge, while requiring nerve and self-possession calls for no special skill. Medical assistance should be summoned, but there is no need to wait till it arrives. The first thing is to restore natural breathing. To do this the mouth and nostrils should be thoroughly cleansed; the patient's tongue should be drawn and kept forward; all tight clothing should be removed from the neck and chest. The patient should be placed on a flat surface, slightly inclined from the feet upwards, and the head and shoulders be supported by a cushion, or something serving as such, placed beneath the shoulder-blade. Grasping the arms above the elbows, the operator should draw the former gently and steadily upwards until they meet above the head—this will fill the lungs. By then pressing them against the sides, gently but firmly, for about two seconds, respiration will be induced; moderate pressure on the breast bone will help in this. These movements need to be repeated fifteen times per minute, until natural breathing commences, when it is necessary promptly to go to work to promote circulation and warmth. If a warm bath is procurable, the body should be placed in it up to the neck, and the imitation of the movement of breathing continued. Five or six minutes in the bath is sufficient. The nostrils should be excited with snuff or smelling salts, the face and chest rubbed briskly, and hot and cold water dashed alternately on them. After natural breathing has returned, the patient should be wrapped in dry blankets and the limbs rubbed vigorously. Warmth should be obtained by the application of hot flannels, bladders of hot water, hot bricks, etc., applied to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs and the soles of the feet. After life has been restored, some warm drink—water, wine, brandy and water, or coffee—should be given. The distressed breathing may be relieved by the application of large mustard poultices to the chest and between the shoulders.

BACK TO SCHOOL.

We beg to extend our sympathy to a large and important class of the community—the children whose holiday season is waning and on the point of expiry. A small proportion of them—the good young people whose biographies are enshrined in tract form particularly—no doubt hail the close of the vacation with great delight. It has been a break in their career of juvenile usefulness. The brook side, hazel rod, bent pin and wriggling maggot have given them no satisfaction; they have derived no pleasure from the perfume of the new cut hay,—no delight from hedgerow, flower patch, or Nature's tender of her abundant beneficence to man. It has been to them simply so much waste time. There has been a gap in their life, an interruption in their pursuit of knowledge. We bespeak, of course, ironically, for we believe there are very few young people of this stamp and the few there are are predestined to a life of meanness and of failure in all that makes life a desirable possession. The youngsters generally have healthier and more rational views. To them a holiday is a time eagerly anticipated, thoroughly utilized, and regretted as it draws to a close. They do not look on living as a being doomed to toil and care and suffering. They are not worried with ambitious desire, or solicitous about the morrow. For them "sufficient unto the day is the joy thereof." This is the case with the majority of our young folks, we believe. They have faith in holidays, and are sorry when they draw to an end. The goody-goody children may not feel the same, but goody-goodyness is an abnormal and generally unamiable condition of childhood.

To parents the approaching close of the long vacation may be a matter of satisfaction. They have doubtless had a large amount of pleasure in having their little ones about them, but the pleasure has been modified by considerable worry. The good housewife has had her work doubled and re-doubled in putting the disarranged furniture in order, finding lost hats and caps, and seeing to the repair of the unwonted wear and tear of her youngsters' habiliments. Besides, parents however fully they may enter into their children's enjoyment of life, can never be unmindful of the reality and earnestness of life, of which the American bard discourses. They can never forget that their children have before them a future—of which but little will be holiday—and that for this they require training and discipline. We believe that most fathers and mothers however much they may have enjoyed the having their little ones about them will be rather pleased than otherwise to hear again the ding-dong of the school-bell.

CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS NOW WISH THEY HAD TAKEN THE SAME GROUND.

How foolish the following seems in the light of Saturday's event:— "Victory for the Tory party will be accepted as an expression of continued confidence in the National Policy after a year and a half of trial, with its restrictions on trade, its harassing of business men, its injustice to artisans, and its favoritism to monopolies. It will be an indication to the Government that the high duties on the poor man's clothes and sugar and coal are good and acceptable things, and ought to be maintained unabated. It will be an approval of jobbery in letting public contracts, of recklessly pushing forward the Pacific Railway into the mountain fastnesses of British Columbia, of land regulations that are closing our North-west heritage to the settler and disposing of it in immense blocks to the speculator, and of a public expenditure that is growing yearly by millions and defying even the National Policy tariff to provide for its requirements.

"Victory for the Liberal party will be an impeachment of the Government's policy on all these subjects. It will mean approval of a revenue as opposed to a protectionist tariff, adjustment of the incidence of taxation in the interest of the poor man, abolition of the coal duties, speedy construction of the Pacific Railway through territory fit and available for settlement, postponement of the difficult sections until the financial circumstances of the country are improved, a land policy in the North-west in the interest of the actual settler, and prudent economy in the public expenditure.

"Mr. Beatty claims the support of the electors on the ground of the former policy, and Mr. Ryan on the ground of the latter. Each is firmly pledged to maintain and defend the principles of his party as thus formulated. The electors must choose between them. As professional men, merchants, workmen, and manufacturers they are invited to say which platform they will support. Their own interests are at stake, as well as those of the city and of the Dominion, and it behoves them to choose wisely and well.

"The Globe supports Mr. Ryan because it believes the policy he advocates is a sound and a just one. It supports him because he is a man of integrity and marked ability, a representative business man who knows his constituency, and who, if elected, will faithfully represent its interests on the floor of Parliament. It supports him because his election will be a verdict of condemnation passed upon a ruinous tariff, and will give heart and hope and animation to the country."

COL. WILLIAMS' WELCOME.

The reception accorded to Col. Williams on his return last night from England, where he had been representing the interests of Canada at the national rifle gathering at Wimbledon, must have been exceedingly gratifying to him. Among those who assembled to greet the gallant colonel on his return, were many of his most pronounced political opponents, and these were not the least cordial in their expressions of pleasure at seeing him again. Persons of all creeds, political and religious, persons of all grades and positions in life, participated with like delight in welcoming him. The demonstration itself was a pleasing spectacle; the demeanour of the large crowd in the drill shed was all that could be desired—orderly, hearty, and at every chance appeal to their sentiment of loyalty to the empire, enthusiastic. The greeting could not have been more cordial had the commandment of the team been able to announce that the Canadians had carried off the most valuable or even all the prizes offered for competition. He had to announce a partial failure in securing these trophies, but he made it clear to all that this was not a matter over which the country need grieve. He was able to bear testimony to the good behaviour of the men under his command, and the favourable impression their conduct had produced. From what he said last night, we are satisfied that the Canadian team will be more than ever welcome as a section of the great annual gathering. We are pleased to have confirmed by Col. Williams himself the reports which we have met with in the English press of the heartiness with which our men have everywhere been received, and of the compliment done them by special attentions to their chief. The facilities thus afforded the Colonel have been used to the utmost in the interest of Canada. It was a happy and patriotic thought to take over with him a large quantity of maps and emigration pamphlets for distribution; we have great faith in that sort of immigration agency. It was another happy thought to amend the toast "The Reserve Forces of England" to "The Auxiliary Forces" when called upon to respond to the former. The active militia of Canada and the loyal sentiment of Canadians have been happy in being represented at so important a national gathering as "Wimbledon Camp" by one who has as a Canadian so manfully acquitted himself and who could be so well received in England as Col. Williams has been.

MR. BLAKE IS INTRODUCING PROVIDENCE INTO THE DISCUSSION OF POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

An element that would be ludicrous if it did not so nearly approach the blasphemous. In addressing the electors of South Westworth he is reported, in his own organ to have said:— "They had heard something of Providence smiling upon them. If they believed their cause to be the cause of righteousness, of Christianity, of truth, they might then reverently say that they hoped Providence would smile upon them, but he wanted them to remember that Providence helped those who helped themselves."

Providence smiling on the Grits! Believing their cause that of right, Christianity and truth! Was ever, under such circumstances as our country is now in, such impudent assumptions made by any one styled a statesman! It implies that the cause which the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition is fighting is that of wrong, heathenism and falsehood, and that all on that side are wrong-doers, heathens, liars. It implies that Providence may be relied on to rectify

THE BLUNDER OF A GENERAL ELECTION TO TURN OUT PEOPLE OF THIS SORT AND BRING IN MEN OF THE STAMP OF MACKENZIE, CAUCHON, CARTERWRIGHT, ETC.

Providence is a new element in political diatribes. We all recognize—even the pagan Tories—the controlling influence of Heaven on the fate of nations, but we strongly object to the supposition gaining ground that Providence has any special interest in Gritism, as the conservator of "right, Christianity and truth." We believe there is a respectable modicum of each of the three on the opposing side. The revelations respecting those steel rails, that Neebing hotel, and fifty other things that are marked features of the late administration, make it impossible for us to believe that the party is or can be, as Mr. Blake would imply, the special objects of the divine regard. We do not care to pursue the subject further. The recent election in West Toronto is sufficient, on Mr. Blake's own hypothesis, to prove that Gritism is not "the cause of right, Christianity and truth."

COUNTRY NOTES.

Port Perry taxes, \$1.78 on the \$1.00

A new school is being put up at Bracedale.

An oatmeal mill is one of Bowmanville's wants.

A prospectus has issued for a soap factory in Orono.

Oshawa is worrying along with only two constables.

A Campbellford man has a potato vine 7 ft. 7in. long.

Nathaniel Thorne, Seagrave, died on Monday, 23rd Aug.

A Port Cockburn correspondent reports crops abundant.

Harvesting round Woodville will be completed this week.

Port Sydney is attracting a large number of summer visitors.

From \$1.10 to \$1.20 is being paid for wheat at Beaverton.

Rev. R. H. Harris, B.A., is spending his vacations at Orillia.

McKenzie Bros. are building a grain warehouse at Kirkfield.

Lumbering operations will be on a large scale about Kinmount.

Ross & Co., Gravenhurst, are purchasing some hundred feet of hose.

The frost killed all the corn, buckwheat and oats round Snowdon.

Business very brisk at Dunsford; tradesmen have all they can do.

East Simcoe fall show at Orillia, 30th September and 1st October.

Bowmanville wants a reading room in connection with its Institute.

Mr. W. Reynolds, Bobcaygeon, caught a maskinonge weighing 27 1/2 lbs.

The new Presbyterian church at Mount Pleasant is nearly completed.

The harvest in Sonya is the largest out for many years in that section.

P. Begley lost a thumb while working in McFadden's factory, Peterboro'.

A Snowdon man has done a big business shipping blackberries to England.

Rev. Father McEate, Oshawa, has returned from his trip to Philadelphia.

Ducks are not plentiful in districts in which they are most years abundant.

One of the cribs of the new bridge at Bowmanville gave way a few days ago.

The shores of Pigeon Lake are lit up with the fires of innumerable camping parties.

A son of Judge Boswell was accidentally shot at Ottawa while out snipe shooting.

A Balsam lake lassie named Taylor drives the reaper, pulls peas with the horse-rake, etc.

Mr. Argue, Mariposa, had 800 bushels of barley and oats threshed for him within ten hours.

An effort is being made to get up an orchestra in Bowmanville—ten or twelve strong.

The Midland Argosy is reproaching the public with apathy as regards fire protection.

No rain for a week; pastures brown and withered.—Bobcaygeon Independent, August 27th.

Victoria Marchedon, Lafontaine, has died in consequence of the dislocation of a knee cap.

The corporation of Orillia pays \$900 as its quota towards the maintenance of the High School.

E. B. LeRoy, Coboonk, has been spliced to Miss Cook, daughter of a former pastor there.

A. Bell lost part of his hand while working in Smith & Fell's shingle mill, Fenelon Falls.

Married at Beaverton, Miss Mary J., daughter of Rev. D. Watson, M.A., to A. Grant, M.D.

Three young men were lost in a fog on Balsam lake; they got through all right but hungry enough.

J. Macoonchie, Markham, cut five times round a field of oats with his team and reaper without a driver.

Bracedale received its first direct importation from England a few days ago; it consisted of a quantity of steel.

An outbuilding near the residence of Mr. J. Mullen, G.T.R., Bowmanville, was burned the other day; loss \$150.

W. Farr, Port Perry, in trying to separate a father and son who were quarrelling, had his lower lip bitten off.

Whitby has got through with the digging of the main shaft of the town-well. It is thirty feet six inches deep.

The Woodville Advocate urges the T. & N. R. Co. to build a grain storehouse there instead of at Lorneville.

There was a temporary stoppage of the machinery in the Bowmanville organ factory owing to the shaft being untrue.

A Cawker has cut corn this season 92 days after planting—a splendid crop, the ears from twelve to fifteen inches long.

Kinmount has no constable, lawyer, doctor or town clerk—all the officials and professional people are away enjoying themselves.

A servant girl in Bowmanville, who was under notice to leave, carried off all she could put her hands on. The articles were recovered.

A large and beautiful black bear is ranging at large in the neighborhood of Victoria Road. The sports are waiting till the fur gets to its best.

A man named Baudé, in the employ of a baker at St. Denis in France, has just been sentenced to death for a diabolical offence.

His master having refused to give him the usual Christmas box, on account of his pilfering practices. Baudé resolved on vengeance, and forthwith proceeded to obtain, at different times and under false pretences, a quantity of arsenic. When he had procured enough, he put it in the kneading trough one night as the bread was being made. The next day about a hundred persons, customers of the baker, were taken ill. Fortunately the poison was only fatal in one case, and that happened to be the pet child of an elderly lady. The doctors, however, said that there was enough arsenic to poison 300 people.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

An Expert's Opinions.

The Ontario Agricultural Commission is an admitted sham, but it has incidentally elicited some valuable opinions from Mr. Hall, one of the most extensive dealers in cattle:—

Mr. Hall stated that he had had the largest number of Canadian cattle to sell of any man in England; large numbers of American cattle also passed through his hands; the highest class of cattle that came into the English market were the Aberdeen or Polled Angus breed, and next, the fat Galloway, the latter were not very paying, however; next in rank he would put the English Shorthorn, and of this breed the Bates blood stood higher than the Booth, though his impression was that for the butcher the Booth was the more useful animal, because they are short and carry more flesh; next to them he put the American and next to them Irish, and good Canadian cattle ranked about the same; the American cattle ranked higher than the Canadian, because, in the first place, the breed was stronger; he thought the American breeders kept their cattle a year longer than Canadians did; then the American cattle have big chins, and when they are killed they are thicker through the belly and are generally much the better. When he said that Canadian cattle ranked second to the American he meant taking them altogether; he considered that a well-made Canadian animal, stall-fed, was decidedly equal to any that came from the United States, and the best American corn-fed animals he looked upon as being equal to anything killed in England, except the Polled Angus or the Galloway; many of them are good grades, improved by the use of Shorthorn bulls; the appearance of the coat would at once tell him a stall-fed from a pasture-fed animal; in consequence of the regulations requiring the slaughtering of American cattle at the ports of debarkation there was from a penny to three-halfpence less realized on them per pound than on the best Canadian animals, being permitted, as the latter are, to pass through the country alive; he had no objection to beasts that are fed entirely on swill, he had recently seen some surprisingly fine cattle that had been thus nourished; in Canadian cattle he would give the first preference to the purely stall-fed and the second to the distillery-fed; if our breeders would give their cattle six pounds of oil cake per day it would improve them, and also prevent shrinkage in the ocean voyage; he found that there were a great many common beasts among the Canadian cattle—no breed in them; he would recommend Canadians to send to England none but good cattle; they would hold together all the better; with regard to weight, he thought there was no bullock that sold better than one of 800 pounds, dressed weight; when a cargo of mixed cattle reached him he always sorted them, putting the biggest and the best together; he never sold them as a cargo; sending animals in a mixed cargo did not have a deterring effect on the whole lot; in London and Glasgow heifers were not liked; in Liverpool there was no objection to them; on the contrary they were in demand there by buyers from Nottingham, Manchester, Derby, and the Potteries; he did not think heifers suffered so much as bullocks from the sea voyage; they did not get rubbed so much on their rumps as oxen frequently did; he considered the prospects of the Canadian trade in cattle sent to England were good; that trade was going to increase every year in large measure, because the Americans are so heavily handicapped, by reason of the regulation for the prevention of the importation by them; he thought that if Canadians and Americans were placed on the same footing with regard to that matter we should suffer to the extent of three pounds per head of our cattle; we had nothing to apprehend on that point, however, because the Americans could not show a clean bill of health; the veterinary surgeons in the United States admit that their animals have pleuropneumonia among them, and as long as that was the case no Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, was likely to remove the restriction. This being his view, he had recently refused to join a deputation to Earl Spencer asking for that concession; if he believed Canadian breeders to see that their cattle were kept free from pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases, his experience of our cattle, however small, was that they were generally healthy; he thought they had wonderful constitutions; distillery feeders could not stand the same fatigue as those fed out of doors, and therefore it was desirable that cattle intended for export should receive exercise; if Canadians were to improve their breeds and to make use of more artificial food, we could have quite as good cattle, on the whole, as the Americans, and command just as good a price, even though the restriction on the trade of the latter should be removed; American cattle land in England in better condition than Canadian, owing, in the first place, to the boats in which they are conveyed being of a superior class, and, secondly, to the fact that on shipboard they receive the same food as they would at home, viz. Indian corn with regard to the first point, he observed that of late Canadian lines were rapidly supplying the desired facilities, and some of the ships they have already supplied are fully equal to any sailing from America; the best time of the year for us to be in port prices was in the spring, say May and June, and the reason for this was that by that time the stall fed cattle of Ireland and England are getting exhausted, and the grass fed cattle are not yet ready; the importations of dead meat had not been very successful; he had been offered two commissions for the sale of it, but he would not accept them, because he did not want to have anything to do with any consignment on which he thought the consignor might lose; in regard to the American meats slaughtered at the ports of debarkation in England, this was gradually becoming less of a disadvantage than it originally was in consequence of the facilities which the railway companies were providing for its speedy conveyance and the meat itself was becoming increasingly popular in the country.

Chicago Head.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great western metropolis of America; being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric City. Its master having refused to give him the usual Christmas box, on account of his pilfering practices. Baudé resolved on vengeance, and forthwith proceeded to obtain, at different times and under false pretences, a quantity of arsenic. When he had procured enough, he put it in the kneading trough one night as the bread was being made. The next day about a hundred persons, customers of the baker, were taken ill. Fortunately the poison was only fatal in one case, and that happened to be the pet child of an elderly lady. The doctors, however, said that there was enough arsenic to poison 300 people.

The Greatest Remedy Known.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of ones whose sufferings, now loudly proclaim their cause for this wonderful Discovery which they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by R. Deyell, at fifty cents per bottle.

The Greatest Remedy Known.

THE ORANGE PICNIC.

A Gala Day at Orillia. (By our Reporter.) The Orange picnic left Port Hope at 7 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday morning, and the cars were well filled with the Port Hope contingent. Along the road, relays were received, but by far the largest crowd left by the first regular train in the morning, leaving half an hour before the excursion train at 6:45. The excursion arrived at Orillia at about half-past twelve, with no interruption, everything being well managed by those in charge. The Northern railway largely increased the number of visitors with a train starting from Toronto and calling at all stations on the road. The number of visitors may roughly be estimated at 6,000, making the small town of Orillia a centre of attraction for the time being. The bands played the round of the town, which represented a gay appearance. THE PROMINENT MEMBERS of the Order present, were: F. M. Merriek, Esq., Grand Master B.N.A., M.P.P.; David Marshall, Grand Master for Ontario East; James Evans, District Master, Port Hope; A. Van Ingen, Grand Secretary, Ontario East; Anthony Gilroy, District Master of Port Hope; W. M. Graham, District Master of Port Hope; Robert Vance, Past District Master; Cavan; John McCaughin, District Master of Cobourg; Thos. Plunkett, District Master of Orillia; John Henderson, Grand Director of Ceremonies; — Bennett, Grand Master of Ontario West; the Mayor of Port Hope, P. R. Randall, Esq.; — Wright, Mayor of Orillia; Melville Miller, Esq., Reeve of the Township of Orillia; — Bowley, Esq.; L. Campbell, Esq.; W. J. Parkhill, M. P. P., Simcoe, Past-Deputy Grand Master for Ontario West; Arthur McQuade, M.P. chosen for the occasion were at the rear of the Asylum grounds, where stands were erected for the speakers and all accommodation was provided for the visitors. THE BANDS present were, the Peterboro' Fire Brigade Band, a Band from Toronto, Craighurst Orange Band, the Waverly Orange Band. THE SPEECHES. Mr. James Evans, on taking the chair, expressed his sense of the honor of occupying that position. A year ago the Port Hope brethren had a grand excursion and picnic in the town of Midland, and at that time a resolution was passed naming Orillia as the next place for a like pleasurable gathering. In accordance with that resolution they were present, under circumstances so fortunate. He, as having been born, bred and brought up in the county of Simcoe, had warm local attachments, and was glad that in his official capacity he met with such a hearty reception from his brother Orangemen in the good old county. He regretted that, subsequent to a telegram having been sent to Port Hope that Quinn's Grove had been selected and prepared, a change had been made which had caused considerable trouble to the visitors. He had great pleasure in calling on Bro. Bennett, Grand Master of Ontario West. Bro. Bennett said it afforded him great pleasure to extend the right hand of fellowship. Through the great number of excursions lately, the number from Toronto was not so large as it might have been, but the grand object was to have a meeting of brethren of the great brotherhood—that great bond which was for the purpose of emancipating, not only their own members, but those outside of the Order. It had extended outside of their land to the United States, from that island in which it commenced. It was with a great feeling of joy he (the speaker) had left his home this day to meet his brethren from the East. He believed that the time would come when the Orange body would declare how far, and how further, the Roman Catholic body would go. He would at the next session give notice of a motion which would tend towards that great principle of equal rights. A man should stand up for his Protestant rights first and his political rights afterwards. He hoped that they would mark those who voted on those principles. He felt proud to stand there as the representative of Ontario West. He hoped that they would remember at their next election that upon them would depend the passing of the Orange bill. Bro. D. Marshall, as Grand Master of Ontario East, congratulated the visiting brethren on their presence at the fraternal gathering. Mr. H. M. Merriek, M.P.P., said—A politician was thick-skinned. Long before he sought the suffrages of his friends he addressed the people of his Order on the first of July. With regard to the institution itself, he regretted to say that many made statements entirely without foundation. No one who was a Protestant could object to the Orange constitution. It was maligned, but its true object was the promulgation of the Protestant religion. He was surprised at the *Dynastider*, which spoke about the Orange Order in a most disparaging manner. It was a benevolent institution, and he knew of a particular County Lodge which gave \$4,000 a year towards the poor. He claimed that \$100,000 were given to the poor by the Orangemen of Ontario. No Orangeman had any objection to receive from his brethren. The Province of Ontario contributes \$70,000 annually to hospitals and charities; of those who received benefits from that fund in 1879, about 3,900 were Roman Catholics, and 4,500 Protestants. The population of Ontario is about 1,200,000 Protestants and 200,000 Roman Catholics; and while the Roman Catholics received over thirty thousand dollars out of the fund, the Protestants received only about forty thousand dollars. He thought the Catholics should be the last to say anything on that subject. Other speakers had referred to the Orange Bills. It was the intention of the speaker to bring the bill forward again, but he, must say that at present he did not expect that bill to be passed. He, however, thought that each Orangeman at the next election should endeavor to return members pledged to pass that bill. He advised work and canvassing; then all would be well and the matter would be settled. He had heard men speak against its respectability, but he would like every one to see the fine crowd of people present. He thought, however, it was his duty to say that the individual members of the Order were themselves answerable for the credit of the Order, and they should always remember that, and the duty they owed to their country, Queen, and God. Bro. Parkhill, M. P. P., was pleased to see such a large assembly there that day. That was a large Orange county, and he hoped next year the members of each division would meet in a joint assembly. After the Grand Master's remarks, he considered it would be presumptuous for him to speak at all. He felt pleased to have the honor of speaking to them, especially to those he had not had the honor of speaking to before. Let there be no division between them, but let them hand their principles down to their children. He advised them to return to their homes quietly and bring no disorder on the Order, and concluded by thanking them for their kindness in listening to him. Bro. Plunkett said that at a future meeting he hoped that their arrangements would be more complete. He thanked those present for their attendance. Bro. Bennett moved that an Orange demonstration should be held at this time of the year 1881 in Orillia. Bro. D. Marshall seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Cheers for the Queen and M. W. Bro. Merriek brought to a conclusion the happy meeting.

NEWCASTLE.

We promised last week that we would endeavor to give, in this issue of THE TIMES, an account of the "goings on" of the excursionists who went from Newcastle on a trip to Rice Lake; through the courtesy of one of the gentlemen who was present we are able to do this. The quartette left this village on Monday, the 16th ult., and arrived in time for dinner at Bewdley, where they secured boats from Mr. S. S. Wannamaker, the genial landlord of the Lake View House, and had a most pleasant sail up the lake to Cow Island, at which place they pitched their tent, while things to brace up the inner man were being prepared. After a hearty meal, the "pipe of peace," and a few yarns at the camp fire, all hands turned in for the purpose of enjoying "great nature's second course," (as Shakespeare has it), but it soon became evident that sleep was quite out of the question until some sharp fighting was done; the combat was actively engaged in at once, but the voyagers came out second best, and, thinking discretion the better part of valor, beat a graceful retreat to enjoy a few songs, and a war dance by moon-light. In the morning, after breakfast, some tried to obtain a little sleep, and with better success, while others went fishing, but experienced rather poor luck. The next day they visited Harwood, and en route raised a "longe" which sailed away from their spoon; this fish being "the largest" in the lake, it is no wonder that it got away. The mosquitoes being so bad the tourists were advised to move their tent to the south shore, which advice, remembering how they had previously suffered from these *pestiferous affluents*, they willingly took, and camped on Sheep Island, opposite Gore's Landing, where they caught a "longe" and some bass—likewise some green corn and plain soda! On Thursday they captured several bass, and in the evening entertained some ladies and gentlemen to tea, which, though served in true camp style, was pronounced to be better got up than at many hotels. About midnight our heroes were agreeably surprised by a visit from Messrs. G. A. Jacobs, jr., of Newcastle, and D. Burke Simpson, of Bowmanville, who had been all over the lake to find them, which they eventually did, and an appetite at the same time. These gentlemen brought with them a roast of beef which had to be gone through with immediately. On Friday, part of the company took a sail in a yacht, while the rest went visiting in the country. After a good night's rest, all were stirring early on Saturday morning to strike tent, and pack up for home, where they arrived about 12 o'clock at night, one and all both looking and feeling much better for their few days "outing." The Council of this village has passed a resolution to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for the granting of a \$6,000 bonus to the Woollen Factory Company for the purpose of assisting to rebuild the mills destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. In all probability the by-law will be carried, and, if such be the case, the building will be commenced without delay. The first reading of the proposed by-law took place on Friday last. The return quoit match between twelve players of Newcastle and Clarke, and twelve members of the Bowmanville Quoit Club will take place here on Friday next (to-morrow). The Orango brass band was in the village on Saturday evening, and played several pieces in a very creditable manner. The High School re-opened yesterday, (Wednesday) with Mr. McBride as headmaster, vice Mr. J. R. Wightman, resigned. Messrs. Robson and Strowger are in the grain market, buying barley and rye, and paying cash for every load as it is delivered. Mr. John Glendenning, the proprietor of the Royal here, has, with his usual good sense, lately made another improvement to his already well-appointed hotel, in the shape of a handsome and substantial verandah, which extends nearly 30 feet on the side fronting King street. Underneath are fixed seats, which will, in summer, afford considerable comfort to his guests for a post-prandial *siesta*, and, in winter, the verandah will shelter them from the snow and rain while entering or leaving the hotel, or looking after their baggage. The job was done by Messrs. John Pool & Son, and reflects great credit on their workmanship. Several of the gardens hereabouts have recently suffered to no small extent from the nocturnal depredations of juvenile marauders, who, apparently despising the *burn and mow*, appropriated to themselves considerable quantities of the apples, plums, etc., therein. They, probably, do not consider these misappropriations to be *stealing*, but the magistrates will, doubtless, hold a contrary opinion. Boys, look out some of you are already "spotted," and remember that "A child's among ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent' it!" LIFFORD. HARVESTING. The farmers of this section are nearly through harvesting. It is supposed the yield will not be as large as was expected. FIRE. On Thursday night last a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, a short distance from here, which in a short time was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$200. BURN. A very large bear was seen prowling round here. FOR THE OLD COUNTRY. Mr. Brown, blacksmith, of the 14th con., intends leaving shortly for the old country. We wish him a pleasant voyage. NEWTONVILLE NUGGETS. LAW AND LAWYERS. On Thursday last, as stated previously, the Court was opened once more in the law-abiding village. On account of the number of cases on the docket, it was deemed advisable to hold said Court in the Orange Hall, as the audience was expected to be so large that the former place would not be suitable. The Court opened at 3 o'clock, but, Mr. Editor, as I am sure you do not want personalities drawn into the columns of your paper, and as I do not think it would be proper so to do, you will be kind enough to permit me to make a few general remarks regarding said Court and suits. First, we had two limbs of the law from Bowmanville, you can therefore see your men did not take our advice and they do not know what they have lost thereby.—They belched forth in eloquent manner the technicalities of the law to the Bench, although we think one of them rather over-did it, in his own bull-dog manner, and the very foolish and simple questions he would put to the different witnesses to try and puzzle them were enough to make a bull-dog laugh. With regard to the decisions rendered, in the different cases, we, in our humble opinion, think, according to the evidence rendered, that some of them the verdicts, if according to law, were not in accordance with justice or common sense. STREET PREACHING. We have had a gentleman from London, England, preaching on the steps opposite to the Court House for five nights, but notwithstanding the good advice rendered by him, we understand there are some more to come off yet. BROKEN LEG. While Mr. R. Foley was driving north, going down Mr. Penwarden's hill, his horse

stumbled, and broke his leg in two places. He therefore had to come back to the village, to procure another beast. In the meantime he left orders for his own to be taken away, shot and buried. CANADA THISTLES. Although we directed the attention of farmers and pathmasters some time ago to the state of the roads and fence corners with regard to Canada thistles, we do not think it has proved of any use, as we are sorry to say, they are as blooming as ever. We think if a party were to go round this section, as one has done in the west, haul them all up—pathmasters and farmers—and fine them, he would only be doing his duty, and would make good pay, besides being a blessing to them. THE CLERGY. We notice that our resident ministers are home again, looking refreshed after their outing. A BAD SPOT. We notice a very bad place in the sidewalk opposite Mr. H. Dord's. It should be attended to at once as well as that place we mentioned last week. THE RENOVATING MEN are through here every day, and we understand are now sorry they did not place one of their machines here, as it would save them so much driving. RETURN QUOT MATCH. We believe the return match will take place in Newcastle of this week between Clarke, vs. Darlington, Cartwright and Oshawa. If you remember, at the last match Clarke got a bad beating, but we understand this time they are going to be assisted by three from Newtonville, so we have no doubt in our mind the score will be turned. A London magistrate sent a man to prison for three months for cutting off a cat's tail. Mrs. Swan of Lafayette, Ind., a devout Roman Catholic, killed herself because her son married a Protestant. Two jokers capized their boat purposely, at St. Paul, and enjoyed the heroic efforts of a picnic party to rescue them. A murder trial at Lebanon, Ohio, was held in a public hall instead of the court house, in order to accommodate the spectators. The Rev. H. C. Peck, of Hanover, Mich., has been suspended from the ministry because he horsewhipped his daughter's suitor. "Come home drunk, will you?" said Ben Lucas to his intoxicated father at Welles, O. "I'll give you a lesson," and killed him with one blow. The men that went with tar and feathers to Henry Clark's house, at Colebrook, Con., lacked the courage to face his pistol, and fled at his first fire. Jean Lurie, who was convicted of perjury at the trial of the Tichborne claimant, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, has completed his term. An editor and a lawyer fired at each other across a street at Marshfield, Mo., until their revolvers were emptied, and neither was hit, though two spectators were wounded. Mrs. Hutchinson threatened, at Sligo, Ohio, to do something that would "make Oscar feel right bad." Oscar was her husband, and they had quarrelled. That night she eloped with a negro neighbor. The concussion of the first shot in a Leadville bar-room fight extinguished the lights; but that did not stop the hostilities, and all the chambers of four revolvers were emptied in the darkness. Two of the combatants were dead when the lamps were relighted. A man stood on the bank of a river at Laredo, Texas, and coolly fired with a rifle at the human heads which now and then appeared above the water. He was a good shot, and three of the swimmers were killed. He was a sheriff; the others fugitive convicts. Two men entered the Bold Arms Hotel, Southampton, England, carrying a 32-pounder Armstrong shell, which they said they had found on the shore. One of the men foolishly applied a match to the shell, which had not been emptied of its charge. The explosion severely injured one man and damaged the premises. A workman in Glasgow, whose wife is a confirmed and violent drunkard, has hit upon a novel device for pacifying her and protecting himself and his family. In the morning he passes a chain around her ankles as she lies in bed, and secures the chain with a padlock. He then goes forth to his daily work. On returning in the evening, he releases his captive and allows her to remain at liberty until morning, when he chains her up again. The neighbors have seen fit to interfere and to have him arrested, but as his wife has acknowledged his persistent kindness to her in the face of her own glaring misconduct, the magistrate has dismissed him after admonishing him. TO LET THAT house beautifully situated on Bloomsbury Avenue, at present occupied by J. N. Rutledge, furnished or unfurnished; possession given 1st October. Apply to T. R. HAGERMAN, Or to Mrs. J. F. HONOR. w36-4f 4102-6f

A Freak of Electricity. S. C. Dunham, a lawyer of Hartford, accompanied by the Rev. E. J. Lamb and a veteran guide ascended Long's Peak, Col. Just as the summit was reached a violent snow and ice storm enveloped the peak, and the cloud bearing the storm soon proved to be heavily charged with electricity. The presence of the fluid was discovered at the rude monument erected by Col. Long and his party when they explored the peak in 1860. Under the ice of this pile of stones the party attempted to take shelter. They at once detected a low singing sound something like the buzzing of an imprisoned insect. This rapidly gathered in volume until it more resembled a fusillade of torpedoes. The party forsook this place and moved to the open rock field. Mr. Dunham, thinking he had discovered through the storm an available shelter, pointed it out with his hand, which member began an exhibition similar to that seen at the rocks. The fluid increased in activity, and Mr. Lamb and Mr. Dunham received shocks which seemed to scorch their ears and foreheads and singe their hair. They described the sensation as similar to that which would be produced by suddenly drawing a heated wire tightly about the head, just below the rim of the hat, accompanied by pricking of the head, shoulders, giddiness, nausea, and a display of blue, flickering flame. Mr. Hubbell could distinctly see a blue light playing about his head. During this display, thunder, unaccompanied by visible lightning, was rumbling about summit. Treatment of Heifers. The American Dairyman urges on its readers they cannot afford to forget for a single moment that upon the result of the fall products, both of milk and butter, and the condition of the stock, the question of future profits largely depends. This is especially the case with respect to heifers in their first milking season. Particular care should be given to them at this time, as their future value largely depends on their first year's yield. It is a well known physiological fact among breeders, that a longer flow of milk can be produced by generous feeding and continued milking the first year. It seems to fix that particular type on young cattle, and the question of profit and loss may be the result of milking the herd ten or eight months; and as this question of holding out largely depends upon food and training, we should, if we may use the term, educate the heifer to that end, which may be done by generous feeding and long milking. It would be better to milk them twelve or even fifteen months, if this habit can be fixed. There are many well known instances, where only one cow is kept, when a heifer has been milked for even eighteen months, and kept growing all the time by a liberal diet; and they have often proved the very best of milkers. A large milk can be a good feeder, and a heifer that during the first year of milking is well fed, not only develops the flesh and fat secretions, but also the milking propensity. The fall of the year is the trying season for dairy stock, and great care should be taken that no mistake is made. A liberal supply of the food adapted to milk production, as well as fattening, should be provided, as well as good shelter. A decreased flow of milk at any period cannot be over-payed, and the loss, caused by whatever means, cannot be regained. Will our farmers see to it that the young animals are well provided for, and not forget that the first year is the time to fix upon them the milk-producing qualities? COMMERCIAL. Montreal Markets. Weekly circular from Arthur G. Parkins & Co., General Commission and Shipping Agents, No. 7, St. Peter St., Montreal. GRAIN. Wheat, Canada spring, bush. \$0 00 to 0 00 Corn per 60 lbs. 0 24 to 0 53 Peas per 60 lbs. 0 85 to 0 87 Barley per 48 lbs. 0 60 to 0 65 Oats per 32 lbs. 0 20 to 0 24 Rye per 60 lbs. 0 70 to 0 71 FLOUR, MEAL, &c. Superior Extra. \$5 25 to 5 30 Extra Superfine. 5 30 to 5 25 Rye. 5 10 to 5 15 Spring Extra. 5 45 to 5 50 Superfine. 5 10 to 5 15 Strong Bakers. 6 00 to 6 15 Fine. 4 40 to 4 50 Middlings. 4 00 to 4 20 Pollards. 3 60 to 3 80 U. C. Bacs, delivered. 2 70 to 2 75 Oats, 100 lbs. 4 50 to 4 00 Corn Meal Canadian per 100 lbs 1 30 to 1 40 PROVISIONS. Pork, Mess per bbl. \$17 50 to 18 00 Pork, Mess, Thin. 17 00 to 17 25 Hams, City Cured per lb. 00 11 to 00 12 Hams, Western per lb. 00 13 to 00 14 Hams, Connecticut. 00 10 to 00 10 Bacon per lb. 00 09 to 00 10 Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs. 00 00 to 00 00 Lard, Mess per bbl. 16 50 to 16 50 Tallow, Rendered per 100 lbs. 4 00 to 6 50 Lard, City (in tubs) per lb. 00 09 to 00 10 Lard, City (in pails) per lb. 00 10 to 00 11 DAIRY PRODUCTS—BUTTER. Creamery Fancy, fresh. \$0 25 to 0 26 Creamery, Fine. 0 24 to 0 25 Townships' Dairy, fresh per lb. 0 21 to 0 22 Townships' Dairy, Good to Fair per lb. 0 19 to 0 21 MORRISBURGH CHOICE LINES. Good to Fair per lb. 0 19 to 0 20 BROOKVILLE CHOICE LINES. Good to Fair per lb. 0 18 to 0 19 Western Dairy Choice Lines. Good to Fair per lb. 0 16 to 0 17 Best Butter per lb. 0 15 to 0 16 CHEESE. Best Made Factory per lb. \$0 12 to 0 12 1/2 Best Made Factory Good to Fair per lb. 0 10 to 0 11 EGGS. New Laid strictly fresh. \$0 12 to 0 13 Store Packed, fresh. 0 10 to 0 10 MISCELLANEOUS. Ashes, Pots. \$4 55 to 4 60 Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. 0 45 to 0 50 Port Hope Market. TIMES OFFICE, August 30, 1880. WHEAT. Fall Wheat. \$1 10 to 0 00 Spring. 1 15 to 0 00 File. 0 00 to 0 00 GRAIN. Barley. 0 60 to 0 60 Oats. 0 30 to 0 00 Rye. 0 58 to 0 00 Small Peas, per bush. 0 60 to 0 00 Peas, Black Eyes, per bush. 0 55 to 0 00 Cloverseed. 3 50 to 4 00 FLOUR—RETAIL PRICES. Extra, per 100 lbs. 3 00 to 3 50 Spring. 3 00 to 3 25 Fall. 3 00 to 3 25 MEAT MARKET. Ham per lb. 0 07 to 0 10 Bacon per lb. 0 08 to 0 10 Hams per lb. 0 12 to 0 14 Vest per lb. 0 04 to 0 05 Mutton, per lb. 0 07 to 0 09 Beef, per lb nominal. 0 00 to 0 00 Pork. 0 00 to 0 00 DAIRY, VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKET. Butter, roll. 0 16 to 0 18 Butter, tub. 0 13 to 0 15 Eggs, per doz. 0 12 to 0 14 Lard. 0 12 to 0 12 Cheese. 0 11 to 0 12 Hay, per ton. 0 00 to 0 00 Potatoes, per bush. 0 25 to 0 30 Potatoes, new, per bush. 1 00 to 0 00 Apples, per bag. 0 00 to 0 00 Carrots. 0 00 to 0 00 Parsnips. 0 00 to 0 40 Turnips. 0 15 to 0 20 Beans. 0 35 to 0 00 Cabbages, per head. 0 04 to 0 05 POULTRY MARKET. Turkeys. 0 00 to 0 00 Geese. 0 00 to 0 00 Ducks. 0 20 to 0 25 Chickens. 0 20 to 0 25 HIDES, &c. Hides, per 100 lbs. 0 00 to 0 12 Sheep Skins. 1 50 to 2 00 Tallow. 0 35 to 0 40 Wool. Fleece Wool per b. 0 27 to 0 00

JERSEY SUITINGS. THE LION. Has just received the NEW ESTEMAIN CLOTH in Navy, Brown, Myrtle and Black for the fashionable Jersey costumes— LOVELY GOODS ONLY 35c. PER YD. Also another lot of those STYLISH OPERA SHAWLS, in all the light shades, at 90c. and \$1.00 each. N. HOCKINZ. LADIES GET YOUR Millinery and Mantles MADE AT E. SHEPHERD'S. Every article for Style, Material, fit, and price, guaranteed to suit. DRESSMAKING done in the latest fashions. All under the management of MISS L. McDONNELL. Our Millinery is taking immensely. A call solicited. E. SHEPHERD. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! As I am making arrangements for an interest in a large manufacturing concern, have decided to sell the following property:— Lot on Augusta Street, 1/2 acre, with nice Brick Residence, occupied by myself. Lot on corner of Pine and Augusta Street, 82 feet by 110, with Rough Cast Terrace. Lot on Bruton Street, with two small Rough Cast Buildings. Lot on Sherborne Street, 1/2 acre, with nice Frame Building. Lot on Sherborne Street, 1/2 acre, with small Building. Three Lots on Cumberland Street, 1/2 acre each. Two Lots on Mars Street, 1/2 acre each. Five Lots in Penetangishene, 1/2 acre each. One Lot in Collingwood, 1/2 acre. The above property is beautifully situated, commanding some of the finest views in town, and in healthy localities, will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, with only a small amount required down. AT HIS FURNITURE WAREHOUSE prices are marked lower than ever, as all must be disposed of this summer. H. C. RUSSELL. LELEAN COMMENCES HIS ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE OF SUMMER STOCK THIS WEEK. GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH We have just received some CHOICE NEW GOODS. Prices Low. Liverpool Markets. (By Cable to Mr G. B. Sater, September 2, 2:30 p.m.) Flour 9 6 to 11 6 Spring 7 6 to 9 0 Rye 3 0 to 3 6 Club 9 4 to 10 0 Corn 5 0 to 6 0 Barley 5 0 to 6 0 Oats 6 0 to 7 1 Peas 0 0 to 7 1 Beef, hind quarters 25 6 to 30 0 Beef, fore quarters 25 6 to 30 0 Pork, Mess per bbl. 17 00 to 17 25 Hams, City Cured per lb. 00 11 to 00 12 Hams, Western per lb. 00 13 to 00 14 Bacon per lb. 00 09 to 00 10 Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs. 00 00 to 00 00 Lard, Mess per bbl. 16 50 to 16 50 Tallow, Rendered per 100 lbs. 4 00 to 6 50 Lard, City (in tubs) per lb. 00 09 to 00 10 Lard, City (in pails) per lb. 00 10 to 00 11 DAIRY PRODUCTS—BUTTER. Creamery Fancy, fresh. \$0 25 to 0 26 Creamery, Fine. 0 24 to 0 25 Townships' Dairy, fresh per lb. 0 21 to 0 22 Townships' Dairy, Good to Fair per lb. 0 19 to 0 21 MORRISBURGH CHOICE LINES. Good to Fair per lb. 0 19 to 0 20 BROOKVILLE CHOICE LINES. Good to Fair per lb. 0 18 to 0 19 Western Dairy Choice Lines. Good to Fair per lb. 0 16 to 0 17 Best Butter per lb. 0 15 to 0 16 CHEESE. Best Made Factory per lb. \$0 12 to 0 12 1/2 Best Made Factory Good to Fair per lb. 0 10 to 0 11 EGGS. New Laid strictly fresh. \$0 12 to 0 13 Store Packed, fresh. 0 10 to 0 10 MISCELLANEOUS. Ashes, Pots. \$4 55 to 4 60 Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. 0 45 to 0 50 R. S. F. MONTGOMERY, Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Merchant; Railway and Steamboat Tickets to all points—and Real Estate Agency, Walton St., Port Hope. Valuable Hotel Property for Sale THE undersigned offers for sale that valuable hotel property known as the "Canton Hotel," WITHIN 5 MILES OF PORT HOPE. The building is of brick, in good order, and the house is doing a good business. Good stabling and driving sheds. Seven acres of land go with the premises. Full particulars can be had on application to N. J. IRVINE, on the premises, or Canton P. O. Millbrook, Bethany, and Clarke Special Notices. W. M. VANCE, Millbrook, dealer in Choice Family Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, School Books, Stationery, &c. The highest market price paid for Farm Produce. Also, agent for this Port Hope Times. R. RANDY & KELLY, Grain dealers, Bethany, pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of grain at all seasons of the year. ROBERT FAIR, Centerville, South Monaghan, R. General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc., etc. Teas a specialty. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for goods. W. M. CRAIG, Auctioneer, Bethany, Farmers' Sales attended to promptly and returns made with dispatch. Letters answered by return mail. FOR SALE. 50 ACRES, Lot 11, Concession 5, HOPE. There are on the premises a new stone house, frame wood-shed, with soft and hard water in the house; there is also a good frame barn, with stable and driving-shed, and good cow-house. The farm is within 5 miles of Port Hope, it is well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to 23-131. ROBERT BEGGS, on the premises. FARM TO RENT. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 26, Broken Front, Township of Hamilton. THERE is a good frame house with outbuildings. Frame barn and stabling. Hard and soft water on the premises. 100 acres cleared. For terms and further particulars, apply to T. M. Treubay, Esq., Port Hope; Messrs. Smith & Jacques, Barrieter, Cobourg, of 10 H. D. ROWE, on the premises. LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLASGOW ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. FROM QUEBEC EVERY SATURDAY CALLING AT LONDONDERRY & LIVERPOOL. RATES. Cabin from Quebec, \$70 to \$80, according to position of state-room; Children under 12, half fare; Children under one, free; Servants in cabin, \$50. The last train connecting with the Ocean Steamer at Quebec, leaves Port Hope EVERY FRIDAY, at 9:50 a.m. For further information, apply to STANLEY PATERSON, Agent, Port Hope.

TAKING IT COOLLY.

Some of many instances of extraordinary coolness in the midst of danger and otherwise that have been recorded are here offered to our readers, together with some amusing sayings and doings.

The Indian prides himself upon taking good or ill in the quietest of ways, and from a tale told in Mr. Marshall's "Canadian Dominion," his civilized half-brother would seem to be equally unemotional.

When evening came, a few whites, curious to see how the matter would end, accompanied the Metis to the Sioux encampment.

It is not given to every-one, to play the philosopher, and accept fortune's buffets and favors with equal placidity.

Here is a hint for our friend the clown in the pantomime. At the burning of a provision store, the crowd helped themselves freely.

Equally ready to relinquish his loot when there was no help for it was a Chicago negro, caught by a poultry fancier in the act of carrying off some of his live stock.

Thoroughly oblivious of court manners was the red-cloaked old Kentucky dame who found her way into the tent occupied by Queen Charlotte, at a volunteer review held shortly after her coming to England.

There is no cooler man than your simple fellow. While General Thomas was inspecting the fortress at Chattanooga with General Garfield, they heard some one shout:

"Hello, Mister! You! I want to speak to you!" General Thomas, turning, found he was the "mister" so politely hailed by an East Tennessee soldier.

"Well, my man," said he, "what do you want with me?" "I want to get a furlough, mister, that's what I want," was the reply.

"Why do you want a furlough, my man?" enquired the General.

"How long is it since you saw her?" "Ever since I enlisted; nigh on to three months."

to take a man at his own valuation. It that be true, there is a church dignitary in embryo somewhere in the young deacon, whose examination the bishop felt it requisite to send for the clergyman recommending him for ordination.

"Oh, I tossed it off one evening," was the reply. "Indeed!" said Mr. Beecher. "Well, it took me much longer than that to think out the frame-work of that sermon."

"Are you Henry Ward Beecher?" asked the sermons-dealer. "I am," said that gentleman. "Well, then," said the other, not in the least disconcerted, "all I have to say is, that I ain't ashamed to preach one of your sermons anywhere."

We do not know if Coleman invented the phrase, "As cool as a cucumber," but he makes Irishman in "The Hair-at-Law" say: "These two must be a rich man that won't lend and a borrower; for one is trotting about in great distress and t'other stands as cool as a cucumber."

"A thousand thanks!" cried his tormenter, deftly seizing the coin; "that will do very well for the present," and then changed the conversation. But as he turned to leave he enquired: "By-the-by, when will you pay me that half guinea?"

"Pay you? What do you mean?" exclaimed Dodington. "Mean? Why, I intended to borrow a guinea of you. I have only got half; but I'm not in a hurry for t'other. Name your own time, only pray keep it!" saying which, he disappeared round the corner.

"John Phoenix," the American humorist, being one night at a theatre, fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbor he said: "Would you be kind enough to touch that gentleman with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done; but when the individual thus assaulted turned round, Phoenix saw he was not the man he took him for, and became absorbed in the play, leaving his friend to settle matters with the gentleman in front, which, as he had no excuse handy, was not done without considerable trouble.

"Jack Holmes," a man-about town, living no one knew how, was once under cross-examination by a certain sergeant-at-law, who knew his man too well. "Now, sir," said the learned gentleman, "tell the jury how you live!"

"Well," said Holmes, "a chop or a steak, and on Sunday perhaps a little bit of fish; I'm a plain-living man."

"You know what I mean, sir," thundered the questioner. "What do you do for a living?"

"The same as you, serjeant," said the witness, tapping his head suggestively, "and when that fails I do"—going through the pantomime of writing across his hand—"a little bit of stuff—the same as you again."

"My lud, I shall not ask this obtuse witness any more questions," said the angry counsel.

"Brother," said Baron Martin, "I think you had better not."

Norway. In its general aspect Norway presents the most unpromising conformation of surface for farming operations that can well be conceived.

Too Many Points for Him. "Boss," said an old darkey whitewasher to Marshal Hogan yesterday; "dare's a nigger up my way wad needs takin' care uv."

"What has he done?" said the officer. "Oh, well, you sees, last summer he borrowed my ax for to split some kindlin' truck, an' he never fetch it back, an' when I went ter get it he said, 'I reckon I got dis ax, an' possum-hum an nine pints of de law; derefore dis ax am mine till I take it back; and de darn fool nigger wouldn't gin it to me."

"I didn't say nuffin or give him any back talk, but de odder day Hanner, my ole woman, went to his house an' borrowed his buck-saw, an' when he came fur it I tole him jus like he answered me, and stood on my dignity."

"I had nine pints of de law, didn't I?" "Yes."

Sweden. The remembrance which the traveller has of Sweden is to a considerable extent of a morose character. As I sit by the fire and recall the days I wandered through that northern land, there rise before me, in a vague way, apparently endless miles of white rocky ground, and forests of dark pine trees, varied only by great sheets of water—a fourth part of Sweden, he it observed, is under water.

It is the most sombre portion of Scandinavia, wanting the grand mountain ranges of Norway and the open green fields of Denmark. But there are two things which stand out in recollection as bright and cheerful. The happy, lively peasantry, and beautiful Stockholm. The people are vivacious and pleasure-loving like the French. If they wore blue blouses and cut their hair short as a scrubbing brush, and drank red wine, they might pass for children of fair Provence.

As it is, their locks are long, their dress rough home-spun, and their drink is of the strongest. But they are a joyous, kindly, courteous folk, fond of social gatherings, a dance around a May-pole, a marriage, or a market. They are hospitable to the stranger withal, and when he crosses the threshold of farm or cottage he is a stranger no longer; a people full of hilarity and good humor whom it is pleasant to remember.

But it is worth while going all the way to that far off corner of Europe just to see Stockholm, as one looks at it for the first time from the Baltic; worth all the tossing on the terrible North sea, and the days bent up on shipboard in poky cabins, or on land in musty, fusty hotels. When the little asthmatic steamer that has carried you from Gottenburg through long canals and across broad lakes, and by narrow tortuous channels among wooded islands, turns a point, Stockholm comes suddenly into view—a bright, chaste, beautiful city, "kissed," to quote a rapturous guide book, "on the one cheek by the ripples of the lake, on the other saluted by the billows of the sea," the lake being the Malar Lake, and the sea the Baltic. Indeed, I don't know that any capital of Europe is more picturesque than this of Sweden; not the grey metropolis of the North, nor Constantinople on the Golden Horn, nor Bern with her girdle of snow clad mountains. Stockholm rises from the water embosomed in woods of pine and ash and birch, with a background of grey hills. She sits on her seven islands like a queen.

Dr. J. C. Lees, in Good Works.

A Model Electioneering Bill. During the time of a contested election in Meath, some fifty years ago, Sir Mark Somerville sent orders to the proprietor of the hotel in Trim to board and lodge all that should vote for him, for which he received the following bill which he got framed, and it still hangs in Somerville House, County Meath. The copy from which this is taken was found among the papers of the late Very Rev. Archbishop O'Connell, Vicar General of the Diocese of Meath:

April 16th, 1826. MY BILL. £ s d To baiting sixteen freeholders above stairs for Sir Mark, at 3s. 3d. a head, is to me..... 2 12 0 To baiting sixteen more below stairs, and two priests after supper, is to me..... 2 15 9 To eighteen horses and five mules about my yard all night, at 13s. every one of them, and for a man which was lost by them on the head of watching them all night, is to me..... 5 5 0 To six beds in one room, and four in another, at two guineas every bed, and not more than four in any bed at any time, cheap enough..... 22 15 0 For breakfast on tay in the morning, for every one of them, and as many more as they brought in, as near as I can guess, is to me..... 4 12 0 To raw whiskey and punch, without talking of pipes and tobacco, as well as for breaking a pot above stairs, and other glasses and delph for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but for the three days and a half of the elections as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, it is in all or thereabouts as near as I can guess, and to me to be particular, is to me at least..... 79 15 9 For shaving and cropping off the heads of forth-nine freeholders for Sir Mark, at 13d for every head of them, by my brother, who has a vote, is to me..... 1 13 1 For a woman and nurse for poor Tom Kernan, in the middle of the night, when he was not expected, is to me ten hogs, I don't talk of the piper for keeping him sober as long as he was sober, is to me..... £110 10 7 Signed in the place of Jemmy Cars wife, his Mark X Bryan and Geraphy's Mark X You may say £111, so your honour Sir Mark send me this Eleven hundred by Bryan himself, who and I prays for your success always in Trim, so no more at present.

Regarding Valises. "Did you ever travel with a valise?" asked a man of a party of acquaintances the other evening. Every man in the party had travelled with a valise, and regarded the speaker with interest. "A small valise," continued the speaker, "can give a man more trouble than a stone-bruise. It is just large enough to keep one corner of his mind turned down, just like the dog-car of a school boy's spelling-book. The thought of losing it is as perplexing as losing a nickel. The majority of men are more perplexed over losing a nickel than over a five-dollar bill. Isn't that true?" and the speaker turned to the Gazette man. "You have lost a nickel, haven't you?" "Just about."

"You have, no doubt, noted the difference between losing a nickel and a five-dollar bill."

Though the Gazette man had never suffered such a financial loss, he was willing to admit the force of the gentleman's argument.

"Well, I was speaking about valises. Several days ago I took a trip from Little Rock. I had a small valise. In the hurry of getting ready for the journey I only put one shirt, a collar and a revolver in the thing. As usual, I saw a dozen men with valises like mine. At night the crowd of valises must have got mixed up, for a man took my valise and left one exactly like it. I chucked as I thought of the man's coming surprise, and rather longed for a chance to open the leather receptacle that had been left for me. I didn't dare open it on the train, fearing that some one would notice my surprise. When the train stopped for supper I went round to the back of the house and opened up."

"What did it contain?" "Nothing but a long bowie knife and a tin cup. Any man who swaps valises will get cheated. Next day another change was made. The contents of the valise that fell to me were a baby apron, a bottle of salts and a shoemaker's hammer. If the world will listen to a suggestion, the man with a valise will stop travelling."—Little Rock Gazette.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. CANADIAN. Toronto, Aug. 27.—There was a very heavy police court docket this morning. Terrence McKenna, charged on remand with forging the name of Owen Brady to a Savings Bank order, was remanded for a week, as Brady is ill in Buffalo. John Kikwick, arrested last night, was found guilty of forging a cheque on George M. Hawke, and was sent for trial. Robert McCloskey was charged with having entered the residence of Charles Kerrohs, on the corner of Duke and Ontario streets, on the morning of the 8th inst., and stolen therefrom \$63, ten watches, a ring, a chain, a pair of pants and a pair of shoes. Complainant identified the prisoner and the case was remanded till Monday at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

Nine hundred excursionists arrived by the City of Toronto this morning from West Virginia and Maryland, Ohio. The majority of them will return this afternoon while the rest will remain till to-morrow morning.

Ottawa, August 27.—Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice, will return to town to-morrow. Sir Alex. Campbell returned to the city this morning.

J. M. Duffey, the runner, denies the statement that he was robbed of his prizes in Montreal.

The executive committee of the Dominion Rifle Association met last night and arranged details in connection with the approaching prize meeting. Every province in the Dominion will be represented, and it is expected that a team will be sent from the Regulars at Halifax.

Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, of Edinburgh, will deliver a lecture this evening in St. Andrew's church, on the Mission Convention of North America.

St. George's Union came to a close yesterday afternoon. The result of the debate of the class of emigrants who should come to Canada and the United States was the preparation of a memorial to be sent to the authorities in England, warning idle and dissipated persons to avoid coming to America, as they would be in as bad if not a worse position. In the evening a grand banquet took place at the Russell House, and was a great success. The delegates leave for home to-day. They are delighted with their trip to Ottawa. Next year's convention meets at Washington, D. C.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The C. P. R. track is to be extended to the Q.M.O. & O. depot, and the president meets the managers to-day to decide on a location.

The committee on city limits extension, yesterday decided to report in favor of annexing the town of Hochelaga to the city. Other municipalities are willing to annex on conditions which the city will not concede.

The estimated value of the Institut Canadien library alone is \$10,000, which coupled with stationery and pictures and the present worth of the building, would make about \$38,000, and all this can be obtained by the corporation for a public library for \$17,000—the debt on the building.

The St. Johns, P. Q., News, one of the most influential papers of this Province outside of Montreal, writing an editorial about the rumored retirement of Mr. McKenzie Bowell, says:—"If Mr. Bowell retires, of course some one must succeed him in the Ministry, and we know of no member more qualified to be his successor and no one is more deserving of recognition at the hands of his friends than Mr. Thomas White. The intimate acquaintance of the member for Cardwell with the political affairs of the country, his thorough knowledge of our public men, and especially his sound views on trade and finance, eminently qualify him for a seat in the Cabinet. Not one wants to see Mr. Bowell slip out but if he does we are sure the whole country would rejoice to see Mr. White step in. This suggestion is favorably considered here. It has long been a surprise to the party here that so able a man as Mr. White is not already been taken into the Cabinet."

Quebec, August 27.—A heavy frost is reported from Levis, Dorchester and Beauce. Gen. Luard will inspect "A" Battery on Monday.

By next month the work on the St. Louis and Kent Gates will be completed.

It was reported in town last evening that while two boys in the parish of St. Raymond, county of Port Neuf, were playing with a loaded gun—its contents were discharged, and lodged in the body of the younger, a child of twelve years, killing him instantly.

It is reported that Mr. Oliver Rochette, of St. Roch, is negotiating with Mr. P. V. Valin, ship-builder, to buy his ship-yard for the purpose of erecting there a vast shoe factory. Mr. Dassylou dit Portage is also reported to be on the eve of erecting a new shoe factory.

Lord Lorne will leave for Ottawa about the end of next week to be present at the opening of the Dominion Rifle Association tournament.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inward at the Quebec Custom House from the opening of navigation to yesterday is 512; the clearances to the same date, including steamers and outports, are 456, leaving 56 vessels in port; the small outports. Since the opening of navigation 151 vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom House for the local trade of the Province. 1350 market steamers and schooners have arrived in port since the opening of navigation.

AMERICAN. New York, Aug. 27.—A young lady registered on the S.S. Arizona under the assumed name of Kate B. Caulfield, and who jumped overboard and was drowned in the Irish channel, proves to be Miss Adelle Clark, daughter of a wealthy New York merchant. She had been suffering from religious mania, and on Aug. 3rd sailed for Europe without the family's knowledge.

Thomas Stringham sues Mrs. A. T. Stewart for \$50,000 for personal injuries received several months ago by the falling of an elevator while working in her grain storehouse at Garden City.

The World's Narragansett pier correspondent says that information he has received warrants the assertion that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sprague are to be completely separated by divorce.

Abram Von Blair, while sleeping with a friend at Patterson on Wednesday, rose in a somnambulistic state and went to the roof, whence he fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries.

Steps are to be taken towards gathering the Freemasons of North America at the dedication of the obelisk in the Central Park.

MUNDY'S PHOTO STUDIO, PORT HOPE. Oleographic Portraits in Oil, as Natural as Life and as large. Tablettes—the beautiful. Panells or Shape. Cabinets and Silvin Portraits. Cabinetes and Cartes in Cameo. Carte de Visites—Plain. Mamma, don't forget my lightning process for taking babies' pictures. STUDIO COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

J. LITTLE & CO. are now showing a very select and cheap stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE. notwithstanding the material advance on all classes of DRY GOODS, especially COOL TONS, we shall sell our goods for the present at old prices, as we were fortunate enough to have a large stock on hand previous to the advance taking place. Specialties in Dress Fringes, Trimming Silks, Embroideries, Frillings, Parasols, &c. WE HAVE A KID GLOVE AT 50 CENTS, well worth your attention. Our Millinery and Mantle Department under the management of Miss McPherson, will be found very complete. A CALL SOLICITED. J. LITTLE & Co. d-1 w. Walton Street, Port Hope.

MIDLAND LOAN AND SAVINGS COY. MONEY LOANED at reasonable rates of interest and on easy terms of re-payment upon security of improved Farm Property. SAVINGS' BANK. Deposits received in sums of \$10 and upwards, upon which interest is allowed for fixed periods, and for current deposits. As the whole of the ASSETS of the Company, amounting to over \$400,000, are invested in MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE, NO SAFER GUARANTEE TO DEPOSITORS can be offered. STANLEY PATERSON, Port Hope, Jan. 20, 1879. d14-w4. Sec'y & Treas. \$100 REWARD. We offer the above reward to any person who will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict the parties who are selling, or offering to sell, other Oils under our Trade Mark, "Castorine." We are sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Genuine Oil, and every barrel is branded "Castorine." TORONTO OIL COMPANY.

BUY THE GENUINE ARTICLE AT EVANS' Also Mitts, Lace Leather, Rivets, Belting, etc., at Low Figures. ARCADE. CLARK & VANEVRY ARE NOW OFFERING PART OF A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK! Purchased at about 50c. on the dollar. Also a choice stock of Groceries, Crockery, Chinaware, &c. FROM W. S. HENDERSON'S STOCK at 61 cents on the dollar. STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! JOSEPH BRUNDRETT, Stephenson's old stand, John Street, Port Hope, has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves. The GURNEY A RANGE and the GURNEY WOOD COOK surpasses all others in the market. JOB WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in the very best style. Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. Eave-Troughing, Roofing, &c. Canadian and American Coal Oil always on hand. Remember Stephenson's old stand, next door to Music Hall, John street, Port Hope. JOSEPH BRUNDRETT.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. 150 ACRES, Lot 26, in Concessions 4 and 5, Hope. This land is a good grain and dairy farm, and has a good rough-cast house with frame barn, stabling and outbuildings; it has a living stream running through it, and the house is supplied with hard and soft water. 140 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—the balance timber. For full particulars, apply to J. T. HENWOOD, Division Court Office, Port Hope. June 15, 1880. w25-134

Motto Frames 20cts. up at Deyell's Book Store. JOHN WARMINGTON, MANUFACTURER OF GINGER ALE, SODA WATER, &c. PLAIN SODA A SPECIALTY. No better article to be had in Canada. The trade supplied on favorable terms. Manufacturers' Alley Street, Port Hope.

APOTHECARIES HILL In retiring from active business, HENRY WADE J. R. MITCHELL PORT HOPE, General Insurance, Land, & Railway Ticket Agent. MONEY TO LOAN on good landed security, either on sinking fund systems, or by straight loans, on very favorable terms. Fire, Life & Accident Insurances effected in the following reliable companies: North British and Mercantile..... Old Country Co. Scottish Commercial..... " " Scottish Imperial..... " " London Commercial..... " " Citizens of Montreal..... Canadian Co. National of Montreal..... " " Dominion of Hamilton..... " " and Agricultural, of Watertown. Railway and Ocean Steamers tickets to all parts of Canada, United States, and the old country—very cheap.

MR. T. G. WATSON formerly in the employ of Messrs. Shapley and Jeffrey, Toronto, who will conduct the business under the name and style of MITCHELL & WATSON. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. Remember the place, Brent's old stand, Walton Street, Port Hope. May 13, 1880. 21-7 cheap.

SCIENCE SHEAVES.

Specially Compiled for "The Times" by an Eminent Savant.

A rose-tree of Hanover is said to be more than a thousand years old.

From the results of a recent calculation, Herr Ritter concludes that the height of the earth's atmosphere must be about two hundred miles.

Sixty per cent of the cases of insanity occurring in France, are, according to a physician of that country, caused by the use of absinthine.

Although the theory of the contagiousness of consumption has not been widely accepted, experiments have shown that the disease may be produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous matter.

Curious are the means of self-defence with which animals and insects are provided. A butterfly, when apprehending danger, never lights on a green tree or shrub, but flies into a clump of dead leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on a twig as to look exactly like a shrivelled leaf, and defies discovery by its foe.

The transformation of alcoholic liquors into vinegar has long been a matter of dissent. Pasteur holds that the formation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular bacterium, the *Mycoderma aceti*, while Liebig saw in it merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as conclusive proof of the correctness of Pasteur's view.

Most young people—and perhaps many "children of a larger growth"—have often wondered what it is that enables a fly to walk on the ceiling. An examination of the insect's mechanism quickly reveals the secret. Each of the fly's six legs terminates in two or three fleshy pads, which act as "suckers." The sustaining effect of these suckers is increased by a sticky fluid exuded by the minute hairs covering them.

Many of the sleepers used on German railways are impregnated with certain preservative substances, chloride of zinc having proved the most suitable. Experience with sleepers of various kinds of wood has shown that the durability of oak is increased, by impregnation, from 13.6 years to 19.5; pine, from 7.3 to 15.7; fir, from 5.1 to 9; beech, from 3 to 16.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech is remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as the untreated.

In Europe and Hindostan, according to Dr. James Law, variola is so common in pigeons and poultry as to constitute a variable plague. Thus, Guersent records that out of a dovecote of one thousand scarce one hundred could be found that did not bear marks of the disease, while Tylter says the poultry yards in India were habitually depopulated by the plague. Hebstern and others claim that this is the true small-pox, derived from the human being and conveyable back to man. That this affection has not been recognized among us may, perhaps, be due to the fact that men and pigeons do not live so much in common here as in Italy and India.

The influence and value of gymnastic exercises is well illustrated by some observations by M. Marey. With an instrument called the pneumograph he has obtained a record of the respiration of certain young soldiers at the military school of Vincennes. This shows him that, after some four or five months of gymnastic training, the average number of respirations is reduced from twenty to twelve a minute, and their amplitude is more than quadrupled. It may be inferred, therefore, that the young soldiers breathe twice as much air as before their course of exercise. Beginners in the course show a considerable quickening of respiration by a run of a third of a mile; but such a run produces no change in the breathing of the men who have been in training for a few months.

A late writer has furnished this simple and lucid definition of space: "Space is a real, objective, immaterial, extended, continuous, infinite, immutable, eternal, and absolute whole of capacity to receive extended substance, existing in trine extension of infinite length, infinite breadth, and infinite depth, which is ideally divisible in each dimension into finite wholes of locality, all of possible forms and sizes, possessing the relations of similarity, difference, ratio, direction, distance, contiguity, and contact; and comprising units of trine extension, surfaces, lines, and points, each of which is infinitely divisible; trine extension into surfaces, surfaces into lines, lines into points, and points into infinitesimal fractions of position, which compose the infinite of space, in a number which is formed by the involution of relatively infinite number to the seventh power."

On cutting open a beet, two series of concentric rings are observed, the one white and opaque, the other clear, transparent and colored. In the former the sugar is chiefly aggregated, and in the latter the albumen. An experimenter, M. Baudrimont, has endeavored to promote the growth of one or the other set of rings by the application of suitable manures. The roots were grown on four plots of land: one of these was treated with water, the rest in order with solutions of bicarbonate of ammonia, bicarbonate of potash, and a mixture of these. It was observed that the roots which had been watered with bicarbonate of potash solution were very large and hard, and consisted chiefly of the sugar-bearing rings; those which had received bicarbonate of ammonia were much softer, hollow in the centre, and had more strongly developed albuminous rings; those treated with a mixture of both salts were not so hard, and showed clear albuminous rings; while those which had received water alone were the strongest, and showed both kinds of rings clearly.

There is a child clairvoyant in Baltimore who, it is claimed, besides other remarkable powers, has had one of the North Pole. The following is her statement, as reported in the *Baltimore American*, July 30th: "I am a little girl, not quite eleven years of age. I have a spirit guide, an Indian named Wamp, who lives at the corner of Saratoga and Charles streets, Baltimore. I went with my guide down toward the centre of the earth. I looked upon the hot, molten and seething mass forming the earth's centre. Thence I went with Wamp through the earth, and came to its surface at the North Pole. In going thence to the Pole I saw five men, with six dogs, running after a white bear. And some distance ahead of them I saw two other men, with three dogs, running after a small bear. The five men had spears and knives and the two men spears. The people were of a stature and round face. All of them wore bearskins, except one, who wore a coat, including the hands, feet and the face. The dogs seemed to be of the size of a little larger than the English bulldog. Their hair was grey. The large bear was bleeding from a wound upon his side. Wamp asked me to go up and put my finger on the bear's back and I did. It felt a little hot, somewhat like our temples. Wamp said, 'In order to kill the white bear it is the surest spot to hit.' I immediately afterward one of the three a spear, hit the bear on that side and killed it.

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mensio district of ice, where the ocean was frozen to half its depth. Occasionally I heard under my feet loud reports from the cracking ice. After a time the ice disappeared, and water for about ten miles took its place. I then reached the Pole and found it to be an island of a hilly form, having a gradual rise from the water's edge to about the middle of it. To me it seemed to be about five or six miles through the centre, but Wampa told me that it is a hundred miles around it.

On some parts of it appear only bare rocks; on other parts it has an abundant vegetation. About half of it, the east side, is covered with fruit trees. In some parts they grow in dense thickets, in some they grow not so close together, and have grass and thickly interspersed among them. The fruit consists of oranges, lemons, bananas, coconuts and other tropical fruits, many of which I have never seen or heard of. This part of the Pole is inhabited by beetles, white and black ants, grasshoppers, and many other kinds of insects, all unusually large; also by many different species of the monkey tribe.

On the west side of the island the vegetation is not so dense. It has many of the tropical fruits, but the trees are mostly smaller, and a large part of it is covered with grass and shrubs. On this side are also found some fruits which are natives of the temperate zone. Among them are the gooseberry, blackberry, grape, currant, raspberry, and mandrake. Here I found insects as varied and plentiful as on the east side. But it differs from the east side in having no monkeys, and in having vast numbers of birds of every size and plumage. Among them are the ostrich, swan, goose, duck, quail, robin, and hummingbird.

On both sides are many small streams. The water of these is pure and clear as crystal. The temperature of both sides is warm. It does not vary. Here the crust of the earth is much thinner than at the equator, and the temperature is caused not so much by the sun as by the heat coming out of the earth.

In the region around the pole and beyond the water immediately about it, the cold is so intense that human beings could not endure it. Therefore, no man has ever reached the Pole. Neither, unless there be a change in the temperature of the earth, can he ever reach it.

BOSS FOR FIVE MINUTES.

Soon after the dinner hour yesterday a specimen tramp appeared at the door of a house on John R. street, and before he could be ordered off the steps, began: "Sir, I am a tramp."

"Yes, I see you are."

"But I am not here to ask for either food, money, or clothing. I have just had a bite, my clothes are good enough, and if I had money I should get drunk and be sent up."

"Well, what do you want?"

"There are four tramps down the street and I know they'll call here. It is now five years since I began travelling around. I suppose I have been called a loafer and a thief and a dead-beat ten thousand times, and I have been shot at, clubbed, broom-sticked, and scalded, times without record. Now I want a change."

"How?"

"Well, all I ask is that you will let me represent your house when those tramps come up."

This was agreed to. He sat down on the steps, removed his hat, lighted the stub of a cigar and was reading a circular when the four fellows slouched up and entered the yard.

"What in Arkansas do you fellows want in my yard?" exclaimed the tramp, as he rose up.

"Suthin' to eat," was the humble reply.

"Something to eat? Why, you miserable, thick-skinned cadavres, go and earn it, then! Do you suppose I have nothing to do but keep a free hotel for loafers?"

"Can't get work," mumbled the biggest of the lot.

"Oh! you can't? Been looking all around, I suppose? Everybody got all the help he wants, eh? Want to be cashiers and confidential advisers, don't you?"

"Nobody gives us a show," growled the third man.

"That's it! That's your cue! Nobody will take you in with your old rags and dirt and sore heels and weep over you, and ask you to be good, and put you in the parlor bedroom and feed you on chicken broth. How awful it is that you can't be put on ice and laid away where you won't melt!"

"Will you give us something?" impudently demanded the fourth.

"Will I? You are just right! I will! I'll give you five seconds to get outside the gate, and I'll tell you in addition that if I ever see you in this neighborhood again I'll tie you into hard knots and hire a sore-eyed dog to bite you to death! Git up and git! Move on—hurry—out with you."

They shuffled out as fast as they could, and when they had turned the corner the tramp put on his hat, put out his inch of cigar for another smoke, and said to the gentleman:

"You have done me a great favor and I am grateful; I already feel better for the change, and I solemnly believe that if I could only have got an excuse to throw 'em over the fence I should have been ready to reform and start out as a lecturer. Good-by. I shall never forget your kindness!"

The Actors at a Camp meeting. Two actors from Detroit are negotiating with a person in a white necktie.

"Who's the manager?" says the leading man.

WHIMSICALITIES.

The empty gun never kicks. Sound investment—A telephone. Bound to look well—A braided coat. No hangman ever stretched a neck of land.

The shades of night go about dewing good. The man who lost his balance was out of his weight. Hints on camping out—Let somebody else do it.

A young man may be doing duty on the tented field and do nothing but drive a circus wagon.

The New Orleans *Picayune* alludes to the bicycle as the whirligig of time. Fortunately for the whirligig, it brings in its revenge.

The man who was asked what he was doing for the Lord, and replied, "Nothing to speak of," may have been as good a worker as his questioner.

The bathing suit worn by the boys along the river front fits well and is very simple and inexpensive. It consists of a wad of cotton in each ear.

Never fee a waiter who tries to make you think that it is hard for him to get you the dish you order, but that through his great influence you shall have it.

School boy's definition of herbage: "H, e, r, b, age covered with grass." Goes to the front and the teacher covers him with a rule that works both ways.

A man goes from home with glowing visions of the blue Italian sky and lovely landscape, so far above anything he ever saw. He comes back thinking very much of it—a lie.

"Hey, John," said a young stripling to a Scotch shepherd, thinking to make fun of him, "you should take a wife."

"What," retorted the follower of Pan, "w'd her husband say?"

"Somebody's coming when the dew drops fall," she was softly humming when the old man remarked: "An' you bet your sweet life, Maria, that he'll think a thunderstorm's let loose when he gets here."

One of our religious contemporaries remarks: "The editor of this paper writes his editorials on his back." We write ours on paper. It comes handier for us, and is much more convenient for the printers.

A poet sends us a poem beginning "I gaze at the moon in the sky." That's right, young man, that's were to gaze at it. Don't try to gaze at it under the bed or in the washwood chamber. Stick to the sky.

A lawyer wrote "rascal" on the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who is said to have not only taken his hat, but had also written his own name on it.

"Well, if I ever saw the like," remarked Mr. Whiskyskin, as he mopped the perspiration from his brow. "I don't see where all this water comes from that oozes through my pores. I haven't tasted the stuff for ten years."

Referring to the passage, "This is the cow with the crumpled horn," in the poem of the house that Jack built, a correspondent asks, "What is a crumpled horn?" We do not know exactly, but suspect it is some sort of a mixed drink.

A man told his friend that he had joined the army. "What regiment?" his friend asked. "Oh, I don't know that; I mean the army of the Lord." "Ah, what church?" "The Baptist." "Why," was the reply, "that's not the army; it's the navy."

Here's a conundrum for you: A man was sent to market with just \$100, and was told to buy with it just 100 animals. He found that cows were \$10 each, sheep, \$3, and pigs 50 cents. How did he obey his instructions? Ans.—He bought five cows, one sheep and ninety-four pigs.

A poor woman called on a gentleman: "You remember me," she said; "I am the wife of the blind man to whom you have been so kind." "What has happened?" "A great misfortune has overtaken us." "I am very sorry; what is it?" "My husband has recovered his sight."

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I did not go in to peep," was the Dutchman's placid answer.

Every other man you meet these mornings has a fish pole and all other angling accoutrements, and is hurriedly walking towards the good fishing places. The singular thing about it is that you never meet a man coming from the fishing ground. They always sneak home by some cross road. And yet the elastic fish story rolls easily from their tongues the next day.

An Irish clergyman's daughter, aged twelve, said to her father the other day that a certain consequential person was a "baste." Sharp parental reproof being promptly administered, Missy retorted that papa had used that very expression in last Sunday's service. "Certainly not," said the reverend papa, with much emphasis. "Oh, but you did," persisted pussy. "I heard you say: 'He that exalteth himself shall be a baste.'"

"Well, how do you like the looks of this varmin?" said a south-wester to a down-easter, who was gazing with round-eyed wonder, and evidently for the first time, at a huge alligator, with open jaws, on the muddy banks of the Mississippi. "Wall," replied the Yankee, "he ain't what yeow call a handsome critter, but he's got a great deal of openness when he smiles."

At the recent examination for teachers' certificates at the County Board of Placerville, California, one of the exercises was: "Define hyperbole, and give an example." To which one of the lady applicants responded as follows: "A hyperbole is an exaggeration of the truth, used to illustrate wit and humor. Example:—The train running between Shingle Spring and Latrobe goes with such speed that the kiss left on the hand of Mr. Watkins by his Placerville girl was not dry before it was shaken by his girl at Latrobe."

The Marquis of Anglesey. There are some men in England so exceedingly noble that when they transgress law there is hardly any legal way of reaching them. There is one thing, however, that even the highest of them fear, and that is the press. The noble Lord Henry Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, whose treatment of Annie Wetmore, the American lady, drove her to suicide, is feeling the results of being denounced by the press of London and Paris. Everything was all right as long as the affair did not become public; but the moment it was spread abroad in the papers all his friends who wished to be thought gentlemen out the noble lord's acquaintance. His former friends in France refused to attend his wedding, and now consider him as dead. The Harrier Coursing Society of France, who chose him for their President, have now expelled him. The Carlton Club of London have taken his name from their books. Queen Victoria has forbidden him to appear in court, and his fellow nobles pass him without recognition.

ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAVE.—Such was the Condition of Moses A. Walker, of Derry N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all druggists. w4-ly

THE UNIVERSAL SUSPENDER. It gives SIDE SUPPORT to the pants which POSITIVELY prevent all strain on the shoulders or buttocks when sitting or stooping. Warranted not to slip off the shoulders or pull off buttons. MANUFACTURED BY RAMAGE & CAMPBELL, TORONTO, ONT. For sale by T. N. PITTS, Per Hope

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Deyell, Port Hope. 44-8m.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, tested with wonderful success on himself and family, and on hundreds of others, he has discovered the true and reliable remedy, and by its use has cured many a fatal case, and a properly nourished frame. It is sold in bottles, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Deyell, Port Hope. 44-8m.

EPH'S LOGIC.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cods, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malarials are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—*Clark's Food*, London, N. Y. 40-1st St., New York City.

When your Liver is Torpid, And you feel heavy, Go to your druggist, For Sandford's New Pad." Take no other. See advertisement.

R. B. ROGERS, CIVIL and Mining Engineer, Assayer, Provincial Land Surveyor. Address, Peterboro', Ont. w4-26r

H. B. WELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Over R. Deyell's Grocery Store, Millbrook, N. B. Weller has also opened an office at Bathurst, where he will be on Monday of every week. w-12

ALBION HOTEL, NEWCASTLE, ONT. W. M. McCHESNEY, PROPRIETOR. The House has been newly furnished and refitted affording first-class accommodation. 1-y

Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Westward, Stations, Eastward, Pass, Exp. Times listed for various routes including Port Huron, Saginaw, and Detroit.

Accommodation trains leave Port Huron 10:00 a.m. 8:45 p.m. Through Coaches are run between Port Huron and East Saginaw and Bay City without change.

CHAS. B. BECK, HY. FUNNELL, W. E. DAVIS, Receiver. Supt. Gen'l Trk Ag't. For rates and other information write J. E. QUICK City Ticket Agent, Port Huron. 22

IN PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881. LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CONTAINING the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,500 cities, towns and villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West Territory, assisted by a Corps of Writers, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a TABLE or ROUTES, showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations and Rivers to every town, village, and hamlet in the Dominion of Canada. Edited by J. A. COLEMAN, assisted by a Corps of Writers. Subscribers' names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted. Price \$3—payable on Delivery. JOHN LOVELL & SON, Montreal, August, 1880. d86-2t Publishers.

Cheap Window Stands and Paper at Deyell's Book Store.

STOVES AND TINWARE. GAMBLE & FOSTER have now on hand a well selected stock of Stoves and Tinware. The Jewel A. A. Range and Milne's Wood Cooking Stoves are superior to any Stoves now in the market. Tinware of all kinds cheap for Cash.

COAL OIL STOVES of the latest improvement constantly on hand.

GRANITE IRON & ENAMELED WARE in great variety.

Eavertroughing and Roofing in Galvanized or Tin a specialty. Job Work of all kinds entrusted to us will be executed with care and in ten days after killing the place will be held in a few days, perfectly cured. "I use no knife or cutting plaster." The patient may return home same day of treatment. Those who cannot visit my Infirmary I will send notices, Estimates for building in town or country furnished on application. American and Canadian Coal Oil constantly on hand. A call solicited and every measure given to secure the place one door east of Walton st. Bridge and nearly opposite the Post Office. WM. GAMBLE w13-4t W. J. FOSTER.

CANCERS & TUMORS CURED. A LARGE Cancer killed in THREE MONTHS without a pain or prostration of patient. Cancer will fall out in ten days after killing the place will be held in a few days, perfectly cured. "I use no knife or cutting plaster." The patient may return home same day of treatment. Those who cannot visit my Infirmary I will send notices, Estimates for building in town or country furnished on application. American and Canadian Coal Oil constantly on hand. A call solicited and every measure given to secure the place one door east of Walton st. Bridge and nearly opposite the Post Office. WM. GAMBLE w13-4t W. J. FOSTER.

DR. CLARK'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. CURES FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL KINDS OF SKIN DISEASES. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System. It Promotes Digestion. It Neutralizes Acrid Poisons and Injurious Ingredients of the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration. It generates the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions. PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, \$1.00. PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, 50c. *READ THE VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CURED BY THE USE OF THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

BEST MEDICINE I EVER TOOK. Cartwright, Durham Co., Ont. [July 1, 1878. Dear Sir,—I beg to say that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and must say that it is the best medicine I ever took. W. S. LATTIMER.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir,—I have taken your Indian Blood Syrup for Liver Complaint, and found it one of the best medicines I ever tried. I could not sleep at night and it gave me great relief. JOHN BARKWELL.

CURES PALPITATION OF THE HEART. Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Palpitation of the Heart arising from Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and your Indian Blood Syrup, gave me more relief than any other medicine I took. Mrs. JOHN BARKWELL.

CURES DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD. Dear Sir,—I have received great benefit from your Indian Blood Syrup for the Dizziness of the Head. ROBERT CANKEY.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT. Cadmus, Durham Co., Ont. [July 13, 1878. Dear Sir,—My wife and I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and would not be without it. ROBERT FALLIS.

SUPERIOR TO ANY MEDICINE. Cadmus, Durham Co., Ont. [July 25, 1878. Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and pronounce it superior to any other medicine I ever used. A. E. BYERS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ont., Canada. Dear Sir,—Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BENJAMIN EDDY.

DR. CLARK'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. LABORATORY, 77 W. 3d St., New York City. LATE OF JERSEY CITY.



CURES FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL KINDS OF SKIN DISEASES.

It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System. It Promotes Digestion. It Neutralizes Acrid Poisons and Injurious Ingredients of the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

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FOR GENERAL DEBILITY. Fermoyn, Addington Co., Ont., Can. Dear Sir,—I was troubled with General Debility and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me. JAMES NOONAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoyn, Addington Co., Ont., Can. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured — of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZ R.

DYSPEPSIA CURED. Bedford, Addington Co., Ont. Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and various other Diseases, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me, after all other medicines failed. MARGRET TOPPINS.

DYSPEPSIA AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT. Westport Jan. 29, 1879. Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed, I sent to your Agent, William Dier, for a bottle of your Indian Blood Sy

Yearly advertiser are particularly requested to take notice of it. It is necessary to copy for "changes" of advertisements to be handed in not later than Monday morning, in order to ensure insertion that week.

Local News.—We shall be glad at all times, to receive items of Local News, accidents or incidents which may be interesting, either in the locality in which it occurs, or in the country generally.

Advertisements.—The circulation of THE TIMES is now 1,925, a much larger circulation than any other paper ever before had in the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and the publisher believes fully equal to the combined circulation of any two papers published in the Counties at the present time.

Our patrons will confer a favor by notifying us promptly of any irregularity or inaccuracy on the part of our carrier boys. However annoying such conduct may be to others, it is doubly so to us, and its commission will not be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES at our best rates.

This Paper has the Largest Circulation of any Paper Published in the United Counties. Its value as an Advertising Medium is therefore apparent.

The D.T.B.'s will not hold their assembly till Wednesday next. Peaches are very abundant this season, and cheap. Now is the time for the frugal housewife to buy up and boil down.

It has been suggested by several admirers of music that the 40th Regt. Band give another rehearsal in the drill shed, the last entertainment having met with such marked encouragement.

The market on Saturday was an unusually good one. Eggs sold at 10c to 11c; butter 17c to 18c, cabbage 5c per head; chickens 40c per pair; potatoes 30c per bushel, and apples 30c to 40c.

Last week, Mr. J. Haw, the popular cabman of Port Hope, and celebrated judge of horse-flesh, on behalf of Mr. Elworth, who requires a large number of powerful horses, paid out nine hundred and fifty dollars, for eleven horses, and, yesterday, he was in town again, and paid out over sixteen hundred dollars for nineteen horses, making over \$2,500 in cash.

Mr. M. J. McKivers, of Castleton, met with a somewhat serious accident at the Grand Trunk depot on Friday evening, as she was boarding the local train while it was in motion.

Mr. Leonard Tilley touched here on his way east, registering at the St. Lawrence Hall. He proceeded on Saturday to Picton, in the neighborhood of which there is a colony of New Brunswickers whom he purposes visiting.

The services of a diver, who was brought from Kingston Sunday, were necessary to repair a small leak near the keel of the *Norseman*. The break was about nine inches in length, and by the time operations began a considerable quantity of water had oozed in.

A man named Scribbins has been, for some time past, in the habit of preaching on Ontario street, near Walton, yelling and shouting like a good fellow occasionally.

High School.—Attention is directed to the re-opening of this school, advertised in another column. The Head Master begs to impress upon teachers and parents of intending pupils that the present is by far the best time to enter, because the year's work in all the forms will begin when school re-opens.

The street buyers are anxiously waiting for the farmers to bring in their barley. A long emigrant train en route to the Northwest, passed Port Hope on Monday.

Mr. W. Williamson is prepared to do picture framing in the best manner at very moderate rates. The entrance to the Midland depot offices has been enlarged to the extent of nearly a foot in width.

Mr. Hiram Soper is again seriously ill, so much so that his life is despaired of by his friends. Mr. W. Williamson is prepared to supply Chambers' Encyclopedia, latest English edition, for \$20.

The lumber blockade at the harbour is being broken by the simultaneous arrival of a large number of vessels. It is expected that the grain and lumber trade will give the schooners of this port all they can do this autumn.

Mr. W. F. King has favoured us with copies of the *Saskatchewan Herald*, a very ably conducted journal, in every respect. An additional sign has been hung out, intimating to our townspeople that an additional medical gentleman has arrived.

Some of our merchants are ordering largely from the wholesale houses of Toronto and Montreal, in expectation of a heavy fall trade. The yacht *Cole* was in port for two days having come over with a cargo of peaches. She is a natty little craft, and hails from Picton.

John street is likely to be the tontorial boulevard of Port Hope, as we understand it is not unlikely that another "professor" will shortly open up in that locality. The farming community were delighted at the rain of Sunday; it has been the salvation of the turnip crop, around this section of the country, as also benefit to the meadows.

We are happy to learn that Bartley Clancey, who was seriously injured a few days ago while working a threshing machine, is again able to be around, and that his recovery may be considered as assured.

Attention is directed to Mr. James Bradley's advertisement of Lambert's Hotel, in another column. The house is in excellent order, and as Mr. Bradley has had a great deal of experience in the business he will doubtless keep up the high reputation it has always enjoyed.

A gentleman who is noted for the want of a capillary covering was in high glee on Saturday, when offering large inducements to the lovers of peaches to lay in their winter stock of fruit; people were a little shy, however, for peaches at fifty cents a basket suggests lots of doctors' physic on the following day.

We understand that Mr. Cubitt, from the county of Norfolk, England, and Mr. Christie, from the south of Ireland, who are out here to inspect the country in the interest of the tenant farmers of the old country, are about to pay a visit to Col. Williams, and will likely visit the township of Cavan on Wednesday, and the country surrounding here on Thursday.

Work on the elevator is going forward with rapidity. The company have a large staff employed and the masonry will very soon be completed; twenty-eight of the piers are ready for capping. Some trouble is caused by the inflow of water as excavation goes in, but this was to be expected. Portland cement is being used in laying the first four feet and water lime for the remainder.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the decease of one of our oldest and most respected business men, Mr. H. P. Toms. About nine years ago Mr. Toms came to Wingham and commenced the business of cabinet-making, &c., and carried it on up to the time of his decease. For the past two or three years he had been suffering from heart disease, which, combined with dropsy, we believe, the immediate cause of his death, which took place on Saturday morning, 21st inst. Whilst here he had endeared himself to all, and his loss will be deeply felt by the community at large. He was a kind and affectionate husband and parent, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his death. His remains were interred in the Wingham cemetery on Sunday, being escorted to the grave by the members of Wingham Lodge No. 286, A. F. & A. M., besides a large number of people from town and country. He was buried with the usual Masonic ceremony, being a charter member of the above Lodge.—We quote the above from the *Wingham Advance*. The deceased was a resident of this town and in the employ of Mr. J. Walker.

Under this heading the Cobourg *World* makes the following hits in its last issue:—"A few miles west of us there is a town called Port Hope. The inhabitants thereof often speak of our town as 'sleepy hollow,' which implies, of course, that they themselves are a very wide-awake, enterprising people. Upon looking over the ground, we have concluded that there are a few things in which they surpass us. The first thing to be mentioned is the watering cart. We never could display such a cart. Usually such machines have paint and springs and other luxuries about them, but the Port Hope Sprinkler is of an other stock. This sprinkling machine gets its supply at the lowest part of the town and draws it up hill. They have water works which extend around a few blocks built of brick. The wooden part of the town, in case of fire, is protected by garden sprinklers. Then, we cannot compete with that town in Monday morning excursions. It appears that quite a number of their skilled workmen find employment in the car shops and other places of industry in 'sleepy hollow.' In years gone by, these men settled in Port Hope, having heard that there was a fine water power there, and consequently a prospect for manufacturing. They have since learned that a water course is not always put to such a useless purpose, but is simply a means of beautifying the landscape. We would not be surprised, if these excursions cease. These men will probably some morning bring their families along with them, then they will no longer go out of the 'sleepy hollow.' What wonderful wealth there is in street pasturage. Our garden gates have never been properly tested by roaming critters. Even on their front street, where the pasture is a little bare, you can see any day something less than a score of these beautiful creatures. Here we use stable compost for enriching lawns and gardens; there they ornament the sidewalks with it and substitute it for shoe-blacking. The cream of the joke lies in the fact that nine out of ten of the people are down on the cow nuisance; but then these old women, what can you do with them and their claims? Of course they would not give themselves away by saying that a few old women ruled the town, but even in giving themselves away we cannot hope to compete with the smart town of Port Hope."

Joseph Melody, of Independence, Mo., was murdered by Lewis Hiltz, and Hiltz was acquitted on the ground of insanity; but he was recently struck dead by sunstroke, on the same day of the month, at the same hour of the day, and on the very spot where he committed the deed.

HOME AGAIN.

WELCOME TO COL. WILLIAMS, M. P.

An Enthusiastic Ovation.

HOW OUR MEN DID AT WIMBLEDON.

What they did Elsewhere for their Country's Credit.

On his return home Col. Williams was received with a demonstration of friendliness such as he had not anticipated, but which must, nevertheless, have been very grateful to his feelings. At Cobourg he was met on the arrival of the night express by a number of Port Hope people, from whom he first heard of the demonstration which had, on short notice, been arranged. When the train reached here the platform was crowded, and so were a host of torch-bearers prepared to light up as soon as the signal was given.

As the train slowed, the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and when the gallant colonel appeared on the platform of the carriage was loud and long continued cheering. Then ensued considerable hand-shaking, so much of it that the recipient of the overwhelming attentions must be in doubt whether he was the victim of politeness or palsy. Seldom was a hand shaken so much since the memorable occasion of Martin Chuzzlewit's departure for Eden. We cannot enumerate those who welcomed him on his return, but in addition to the officers of the battalion, most of whom were on the spot to do honour to their colonel, there were Major Guernsey and Lieut. Adams, of the Field Battery, and Lieut. Hagerman and Dr. Ceaser, of the 3rd Cavalry. After the preliminary courtesies, the throng formed in line and proceeded to the drill shed, the leading carriage being occupied by Col. Williams, the Mayor, Mr. ex-Mayor Craig and Dr. Might. Arriving there, the object of the gathering was explained by His Worship as follows:—

The Mayor said they all felt great pleasure in welcoming Col. Williams on his return from the mother-country, where he had been engaged in the discharge of very important duties. The Home Government from year to year invited expert marksmen to go over and test their skill with that of home country shots. Our men labored under great disadvantages, owing to the vast difference of climate. They were not accustomed to the fogs, mists and rain which were common in England, and most of their failures in competitions with old country marksmen might be attributed to this. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto, however, they had acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and he had no doubt that in future they would do the same. The present was an occasion in which they could all meet pleasantly, irrespective of their political views. They could look away from local matters to their interest in the fortunes of the mother land; he believed that should any exigency arise calling for their services the volunteers of Canada would promptly respond to any call that might be made. He concluded by introducing.

Col. Williams, M.P., who, on rising, was greeted with vociferous cheers. He said—Mr. Mayor and citizens: I can only feebly express my thanks for the welcome which I receive from you on my return, coming as it does so entirely unexpectedly, for I received no intimation that I was to be the recipient of any such compliment. I am indeed proud to be greeted in such a warm and hearty manner. On the other side of the ocean I and those who accompanied me received the utmost hospitality from all with whom we came in contact—(cheers)—English, Scotch and Irish, let me add, Welsh, (laughter and cheers.) We took part, as you are aware, in the competitions on Wimbledon Common. I would say here, that I had previously no adequate idea of the extent and importance of this annual gathering. As regards ourselves, I can say the feeling with which we went was certainly not the desire to fill our pockets with money or simply to carry off prizes; the sentiment of loyalty to the empire was the ruling principle with all of us. The team, as marksmen, succeeded fully as well as Canadian team had done formerly. I felt proud to command such a body of men. I was proud to be with them as representatives of this vast Dominion, from the Pacific to the Atlantic. I did not go there for a holiday, nor did I make it one. (Cheers.) I remained at my post, and found work enough to do on various occasions—at public dinners, etc., the reception was always cordial, and I had opportunities of again and again asserting Canada's position as a part of the British Empire. On one occasion—at a banquet in the Fishmonger's Hall—I had the honor of being called on to respond to the toast of "The Reserve Forces of England." In doing so I took occasion to remark that the honours I represented the position of the volunteers of Canada, who might be more fitly designated "Auxiliary Forces" of the Empire. I called the attention of those present to the fact that when a short time ago, it seemed likely that Great Britain would need their services ten thousand Canadians volunteered for service, as I have no doubt would be done again. (Loud cheers.) I am proud to say to you that our mission has succeeded in every way, even though we may not have fulfilled our ambition of carrying off a very large number of prizes. The Canadian camp, isolated from the rest, was a special point of attraction to visitors to the common, surrounded as it was with beautiful flowers, and occupied by good-looking men. (Cheers.) I do not particularly refer to myself (laughter). Mr. Childers on one occasion during our visit spoke in the highest terms of our Canadian Volunteers, going so far as to say that in no part of the empire could finer men be found. We endeavoured to discharge our duty, and did some service as emigration agents. I took over with me two trunk loads of maps and pamphlets relating to Canada; and these were distributed through the country, it is to be hoped with good effect. I will not occupy your time longer, than to thank the Mayor for his presence and his kind remarks. I see before me many whom I have known from childhood, and to whom I would express the pleasure it has given me to be received by them in so hearty a manner. My trip to "Merrie England" was a very delightful one, but I was always mindful of my indebtedness to those who had entrusted to me the representation of East Durham in the Parliament of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Craig, sen., was called for, and on coming forward was warmly received. He said he had had no expectation of being called on to take a prominent part in the present demonstration. He had intended to go to the depot to meet their friend Col. Williams, but did not anticipate the pleasure of being with him in the same carriage, and having an opportunity of expressing his personal regard for that gentleman. He was satisfied that on all occasions the Colonel would so represent them that they would have no need to be ashamed. When he received the appointment he had just discharged, he (the speaker) felt pleased, for he was satisfied he would reflect credit on his country. He shared the feeling of the large assemblage, and joined in its congratulation of Col. Williams on his safe return. (Cheers.)

Dr. Might thanked the audience, on behalf

of the 46th Batt., for the compliment that had been paid the Colonel, to whose efforts its efficiency was so largely due. The 46th could not be beaten—(laughter)—by any other body in the militia of Canada. He would say the same of the band, which he claimed was the best battalion band in the Dominion. (Cheers.) He concluded by urging the public to subscribe liberally to enable it to maintain this superiority.

The procession then reformed, after rounds of cheers had been given for the Queen, Col. Williams and the Mayor, and proceeded, accompanied by the band and the torch-bearers to the residence of the gallant colonel. When the procession arrived at Penryn, hearty cheers were given for the Colonel, who, standing up in the carriage, said: I cannot from my heart express what I feel for the kind reception I have met with from my fellow-citizens of Port Hope on my return home from England to this dear Canada of ours; and I can assure you that the feeling in England as regards Canada is, that she is a stronghold and a grand support to her Empire, and having only just arrived home, I do not know what there is in the house, but I am sure there must be some beer, as well as temperance drinks. The band must be thirsty after their march; perhaps the torch-bearers are also. I can only give you a hearty welcome to such as I have.

Crackers, cheese, bread and beer was liberally supplied; the band then played "God Save the Queen," and the crowd then dispersed.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual meeting of the Town Council was held last night. Present—the Mayor, in the chair, and Couns. Stevenson, Smart, Wallace, Walker, Robertson and King. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, on motion, confirmed. The Mayor read a communication from W. P. Peverett, asking to be relieved of the payment of tax on one tax.

Mr. Hewson made a similar application. The Finance Committee reported the following accounts, which were ordered to be paid:— Men's pay roll.....\$54 67 Mrs. Wright, board of indigent.... 7 50 John Smith, carting..... 3 20 C. F. Randall, rails, etc..... 17 00 Insurance on Drill Shed..... 22 75

Some discussion took place as to the issue of warrants for the collection of taxes, but no action was taken. The Council adjourned.

A STEAMER IN FLAMES.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—The people's line steamer *Marine City*, bound from Mackinaw to Detroit, with a large number of passengers and freight, was burned to the water's edge two miles off Alcona, Mich., about four p.m. last evening. The fire was first discovered in her hold. Before any assistance could be rendered it had gained such a headway that nothing could be done to save her. The crew then commenced to launch the life-boats. The tug *Vulcan*, which was in sight at the time, put to the rescue fast as possible, but before she could get there many had become panic-stricken and had jumped overboard. The boat of the life-saving station at Sturgeon Point, together with the boats of the *Marine City*, the *Vulcan*, the fishing tug *Granghly*, and a number of boats from shore succeeded in rescuing about 130 persons, as near as can be ascertained. Among the saved are F. J. Ryan and DeWitt Covell, of Toronto, Isaac Zogner, Montreal, and A. W. King, St. Catharines. The following persons are missing, as far as known: Richard Schultz, Frank Emmett, and Guy McElroy, of Toledo; D. Pomeroy, of Ohio; and a man named Carter, of Theford. Two bodies were found about midnight, but have not been identified. The number of persons lost is estimated at about 35. The books of the steamer were burned. The passengers give Captain Comer and the crew much credit for coolness and good management. The captain was the last one to leave the burning wreck. The ill-fated steamer was owned by Capt's. Warren and Gallagher of this city, who state she was worth \$30,000, and insured for \$15,000 in various companies. The wreck drifted ashore about half-way between Alpena and Sturgeon Point, broadside to the beach.

LATER.—James Griffin, of Toledo, is another victim of the *Marine City* disaster. Two others are also supposed to be lost, making eight in all, a minimum of loss which is highly creditable to the crew, every man of which stood at his post until driven over-board by the flames. Martin, of Theford, mentioned in the first report, should be Martin S. Watson, of Detroit, late of Theford. S. H. Davis, wholesale fish dealer of this city, was on board and being unable to swim floated out to sea and was picked up by the str. *Metropolis*, after being in the water two hours. He is now reported in a critical condition.

The Irish Police.

A friend of mine just returned from Ireland brings me a story which is a *propos* of possible disturbances in that ill-fated country. He was driving on a car in Dublin, and passed a party of some regiment in garrison. "Nice looking lot," he remarked to the car driver. "Ah, sure they're no good; nothing, leastwise, to the Fenian infantry," said the other. "Fenians! Have they any infantry?" "Deed, have they; and cavalry, and artillery, and all the 'ryas.' You never saw finer boys. Fifty thousand of them." "But," said my friend, "if there are so many of them, why do they come and take the country? The regulars in Ireland are not half that number." "Is it why?" He looked around to see if any one was near. "I'll tell you," he whispered, putting his hand to his mouth; "I'll tell you, only it's a great secret; they'd come—only they're afraid of the police!"—*London World*.

Shocking Accident to a Conjuror.

There was a shocking accident to a fire-eater in the market-place of Leighton Buzzard, England, a fortnight ago. A travelling negro was performing on a stand, licking red hot iron, bending heated pokers with his naked foot, burning tow in his mouth, and the like. At last he filled his mouth with benzoline, saying that he would burn it as he allowed it to escape. He had no sooner applied a lighted match to his lips than the whole mouthful of spirit took fire, and before it was consumed the man was burnt in a frightful manner, the blazing spirit running all over his face, neck and chest as he dashed from his stand and raced about like a madman among the assembled crowd, tearing his clothing from him and howling in most intense agony. A portion of the spirit was swallowed, and the inside of his mouth was also terribly burnt. He was taken into a chemist's shop and oils were administered and applied, but afterwards in agonizing frenzy he escaped in a state almost of nudity from a lodging-house and was captured by the police and taken to the workhouse infirmary.

HOPE COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment, the municipal council of the corporation of Hope met in the Clerk's office, Williams block, Port Hope at 11.30 a. m., on Wednesday the 25th day of August, 1880.

Present—Messrs Henry Elliott, Reeve, presiding; J. Tamblin, H. H. Walker, Alex. Beatty and Marshall Thompson. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and, on motion, confirmed. A petition was read from E. A. Powers and 11 other ratepayers asking the Council to increase the monthly allowance of Mrs. Moffatt, an indigent.

The above petition was ordered to be received. On motion of Coun. Walker, seconded by Coun. Thompson, the Council passed to the sixth order of business. James W. Hunt applied in form for pay for the loss of five sheep and two lambs killed and one worried by dogs on or above the 20th July, which he valued as follows—five sheep at \$35; two lambs at \$8, and one damaged to the extent of \$3.50; pelts worthless.

Talman Beebe testified to Mr. Hunt's loss. On motion an order was drawn for \$23.25. On motion the Council took a recess until 1.30 o'clock p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Moved by Coun. Thompson, seconded by Coun. Beatty.—That Coun. Tamblin be appointed a committee to let a job to repair hill and road on side line between lots 20 and 21, in the 1st concession. Carried. Coun. Walker reported that he had examined the road known as an extension of Peter street, and would recommend the transfer of the same to Mr. J. Helm, providing he pay all expenses in connection therewith.

Moved by Coun. Beatty, seconded by Coun. Thompson.—That the Clerk be directed to give the necessary legal notices in respect to the closing up and transfer of west portion of allowance for road known as an extension of Peter St., situated on lot No. 3, broken front, and adjoining the property of J. Helm. Carried.

The following indigent persons were granted aid:— Mrs. Brockschire.....\$ 3 00 Mrs. Duffy..... 1 00 Mrs. Moffatt..... 3 00 Mrs. Ann Ball (to date)..... 6 25 Mrs. Mark McElroy..... 2 00 Mrs. Sullivan..... 2 00 Rachel Lenderbecker..... 2 00 J. Bullied and wife..... 6 00 Wm. Brennan..... 1 00 Wm. Haskill (to date)..... 6 25 A. Rowan (to date)..... 5 00 J. Brooks..... 2 00

Total.....\$39 50 Robert Johnston made application, in form, for compensation for the loss of five lambs killed, and two sheep and one lamb worried by dogs on the 8th of August, valued respectively at \$15.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. Charles Penwarden, witness, testified to Mr. Johnston's loss and damage. Order drawn for \$9.00.

Coun. Walker introduced By-law No. 405, fixing a rate of three mills in the dollar on all the ratable property in the township; also By-law No. 406, reappointing Johnstone Beatty Collector of taxes for the current year at a salary of \$90.00, both of which were passed, signed and sealed. James Leslie called the attention of the Council to the unsafe condition of side line between lots 14 and 15 in the 5th con.

Moved by Coun. Beatty, seconded by Coun. Thompson.—That the Reeve be appointed a road commissioner to examine and, if necessary, let a job to repair side line between Lots 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. Carried. Moved by Coun. Thompson, seconded by Coun. Beatty.—That the communications containing the estimates from the Trustees of Public Schools, to raise by assessment in their respective school sections the several sums of money therein set forth, be received. Carried.

No. 1.....\$350 00 " 2..... 220 00 " 3..... 285 00 " 4..... 525 00 " 5..... " 6..... 205 00 " 7..... 325 00 " 8..... 340 00 " 9..... 370 00 " 10..... 300 00 " 11..... 275 00 " 12..... 320 00 " 13..... 380 00 " 14..... 280 00 " 15..... 300 00 " 16..... 210 00 " 17..... " 18..... 230 00

On motion of Coun. Thompson, seconded by Coun. Tamblin, the following bills were ordered to be paid: John Gordon, plank and cedar posts for bridge, Elizabethville.....\$ 13 00 J. Little & Co., blinds for office..... 2 10 Geo. Wilson & Sons, printing, etc..... 64 40 Printing advt. Court Revision..... 6 40 Wm. Jamison, cedar and damage to plough on roads..... 1 75 Thos. Hayden, four road scrapers..... 36 00 \$124 65

Wm. Campbell called the attention of the Board to the position of certain fences on allowance for road between lots 8 and 9, con. 7, reiterating his opinion that his fence was in its proper place, &c. No action. Road masters were ordered to return their warrants to the Clerk forthwith for examination. The Clerk called the attention of the Council to the necessity of procuring a safe for Township Clerk's office for the better protection of books, documents, &c.

Moved by Coun. Beatty, seconded by Coun. Thompson, that this Council do now adjourn, and that the next regular meeting be held in the Clerk's office, Williams' block, Port Hope, on Wednesday the 29th day of September, 1880. E. E. Dodds Clerk.

The Rev. Moses Harris was the Moody of a colored camp meeting at Sherwood, Ohio, and his pretty yellow wife was his Sankey. In the midst of one of his fervid exhortations a tall, gaunt black woman pressed her way through the crowd towards him. He staggered into the arms of the mulatto Mrs. Harris, and a moment later buried with her beyond the enclosure. The advancing woman shouted, "Stop dem v'niggers! Dar's my husband, fo' heaven. Yo', Moses, come back yer!" An hour later the fugitive couple emerged from a thicket at a station five miles west of the camp, to which point they had walked through the woods, and took a westward train.

To Gas Consumers of Port Hope.

Having every confidence in the saving effected by my Gas Economizer, I am prepared to place one of these machines on the premises of parties in Gas in Port Hope, giving them the option of buying, or I will accept as payment half the saving they make in gas bills—former corresponding Gas bills to be used to show amount of saving. I am quite confident that a trial will convince you who accept this offer of the value of my Economizer. GEO. T. STRONG.

STRONG'S GAS ECONOMIZER ENRICHER AND GOVERNOR COMBINED.

The undersigned desires to inform Consumers of Gas, that he has prepared a "Gas Economizer, Enricher and Governor Combined." This invention is perfect, from danger, has no cotton rollers, no revolving cylinders, or other parts. The Gas passes up through the Economizer, adding carbon to the light and giving a better light than a three times ordinary gas, showing that more than the number of burners can be used on the same fixtures. Warranted to be out of order, and to clean out fixtures with deposits of sulphur and other coal gas. Territorial rights for the application to

Box 220. GEORGE T. STRONG, Port Hope, Ont.

TESTIMONIAL.

Office of THE PORT HOPE TIMES, PORT HOPE, ONT., 30th Sept., 1879.

G. T. Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We have been using your Coal Gas Economizer in the Town Hall some time past, and find it fully adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. The following is the result of three months' use of your Economizer, one with ordinary gas and the other two with the Economizer. First, with ten burners, one hundred and fifty cubic feet of gas was consumed in 45 minutes. The Economizer was then put in use, and in five hours and ten minutes it was found that less than a hundred feet had been consumed.

The third test was made on the 20th of August, with 21 burners lighted, it took 50 minutes and 50 minutes to consume 500 cubic feet of gas, as near as could be calculated. Our pipes were so small that we could keep more than eight or ten burners going at a time. I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Economizer to the public, and to be a very great saving to every one who uses it. I am, yours truly, J. E. TAYLOR.

PORT HOPE, March 18th, 1880.

Mr. G. T. Strong.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your bill for your Economizer, I can say, that bill from the 1st of January to the 31st of April, 1878, was \$113.00, and from Jan. to 22nd March, 1879, it was \$100.00, including carbon oil, which was from the former corresponding gas bills. Yours Respectfully, J. W. GERRARD, Mayor.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

Geo. T. Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Having had your Economizer, Enricher & Governor in use for the last 11 months, and with a saving to us of two-thirds of the gas consumed, we can with confidence recommend it as a great saving to every one who uses it. We remain, yours truly, J. LITTLE.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

George Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure in certifying to the great saving effected by the use of your Gas Economizer, and comparing the actual cost of gas with what can safely say there is a saving of about sixty-five per cent, and also a saving of some six months, and a considerable change in the working of it. We remain, Yours, etc. MULHOLLAND.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Sept. 1st, 1880.

To George T. Strong, Esq.

SIR,—Having used your Gas Economizer since November, 1878, I find my gas bills that time very much decreased, and I may fairly say I have thus saved two-thirds of the original cost of my Hotel. The machine works as well as when first delivered by you. I am, Sir, Yours Truly, A. A. ADAMS.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Sept. 1st, 1880.

LAMBERT'S HOTEL, PORT HOPE, ONT., Sept. 1st, 1880.

To George T. Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your bill concerning the working of the Economizer, I have much pleasure in saying that I find it to work satisfactorily in use eight months, and I have made a saving of at least one-third the cost of light by its use, and a saving of cost of Carbon Oil. Yours truly, GEO. W. LITTLE.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

Geo. Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your Economizer. I have used it for the last six months, and I find that I obtain as good a light with one or one-half of the gas formerly used. Yours Truly, E. J. BAKER.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

Geo. Strong, Esq.

SIR,—We have been using your Economizer since April 22nd, and find it to work satisfactory. Our savings in the cost of Oil, is about 50 per cent. DEERIN.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1st, 1880.

Geo. Strong, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your bill for your Gas Economizer, I find it is cheaper than coal oil. I find that coal oil light cost me twenty cents a month per light, and my gas Economizer costs a light per month, about one cent, cheaper than coal oil. Coal oil was burnt the same number of hours, and when the same number of hours, and when since January, it works as well as coal oil. I first got it. Yours, etc. THOS. MOSELEY.