

THE PORT HOPE TIMES,

AND COUNTY OF DURHAM BRITISH CANADIAN.

J. B. TRAVES, Editor and Proprietor.

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SEPTEMBER.
A dusky-browed spirit stood by the throne
Of the Summer-queen as she lay a-dying—
"My reign is over, my life high gone,"
Said the Summer-queen as she lay a-dying—
"I have loved the earth, and my heart it grieves
To part from the flowers, and the birds a-flying;
Deal gently with them when withered leaves
Upon my grave are lying."
And Autumn clasped the Queen in his arms,
"I will love the Earth for thy dear sake."
Then softly he kissed her life away,
And weeping to the Earth he spoke—
"O Earth! O Earth! beneath my sway
Thou shalt renew thy fading charms."
He waved his hand, and the glowing skies
Sent down to Earth each rainbow hue,
The forest awoke with gorgeous dyes,
All crimson-streaked and barred with gold.
The ash with ruddy drops a-blaze
Bathed in the red sun's rays.
Both Autumn, gazing o'er wood and wild,
"Thou art loved, O Earth! as thou wert of old."
"Mongst the heather and 'mongst the fern
Timid hare and partridge are hiding,
Gaily the sportsman shouts his man,
Off to the wood or the moorland striding,
Curly setter, and pointer sleek,
Eager for sport at his call upspringing,
Swiftly to their master's feet
Are woodcock and partridge bringing.
Little heedeth that master, he,
That the autumn price is reigning;
And yet he gives him a nod of praise,
As he revels in Autumn's glorious days,
Till the Autumn sun is waning.

HARBOR BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners was held in the Council Chamber on Monday afternoon last.

Present: Messrs. L. Ross, Chairman; the Mayor, C. Quinlan, P. Robertson, T. M. Benson, W. Garnett, Thos. Hayden, E. S. Vindin, and Col. Williams.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The Executive Committee reported, recommending the payment of the following accounts:—

A. Cochrane, quarter's salary.....\$325 00
Capt. James Hagerman..... 175 00
J. H. Hagerman..... 100 00
J. Billingsley..... 9 75
C. Moshier..... 75

Total.....\$610 50

Mr. Garnett thought there was to have been some new arrangement with regard to the salaries.

Mr. Quinlan said that at the last meeting he had given notice of motion with regard to the officials. He did not wish to do an injustice to anyone, and he would like to know how they were engaged.

Mr. Garnett asked who it was he wished that information from.

Mr. Quinlan said he supposed the Secretary would know best. As he understood it the Harbor Master was engaged at the pleasure of the Board, and the Deputy Harbor Master and Secretary by the year, at a stated salary.

The Secretary said he did not know that there was any difference in the engagements of the officials, but that they were all alike.

Mr. Quinlan said although the question had been before the Board, no definite action had been taken about reducing the salaries, and he did not think the officials could find any fault, when they had three months notice given, as his proposed resolution intended. He would not be a party to anything that was unfair or unjust.

Mr. Garnett said he understood that Capt. James' term did not expire until May or June next.

Mr. Benson said Mr. Cochrane's term began May 19th; Mr. Hagerman's June 5th; and Capt. James' May 1st.

Mr. Quinlan said he believed the Harbor Master was appointed at the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Benson said the original resolution so stated, but it was passed thirteen years ago, and since then he had been treated as a yearly servant.

REPORT ON LUMBER.

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. McMurry, Smith and others, with regard to parties being allowed to sell lumber at the harbor, without paying any rent, and thereby enabling them to compete successfully with those who had yards, and were paying rent and taxes, reported, recommending that as the Commissioners had some land to spare at the harbor, that it be laid off in blocks, and rented to lumber dealers, so that they could all have their yards at the harbor if they wished.

Mr. Garnett said there was a good deal of ground at the harbor which might be rented in this way. Several people had been using this without paying rent, tolls or anything, and it was not only unfair to the Commissioners, but to those people who had lumber yards in town, and who were living here and paying taxes.

Mr. Benson asked what available ground there was for this purpose.

Mr. Garnett said there was about 44 yds at the side of the middle track, and 200 yds at the west side of the harbor. Mr. Mac Gray had a lot of lumber standing on the harbor property for years, and he had never paid anything for it.

The Secretary said he believed Mr. Gray had sold not less than 50,000 feet of this lumber to the railway, and he did not think the Commissioners ever got anything for it.

The Chairman said he would instruct the Harbor Master to see that a resolution passed some time ago with regard to this lumber was carried out.

On motion of Mr. Quinlan, seconded by the Mayor, the report was adopted.

PULLING OUT THE CHESTNUTS.

Mr. Quinlan said he was now prepared to bring forward the resolution he gave notice of at the last meeting of the Board. That was to discharge all the officials in the employment of the Board at the end of three months.

Moved by Mr. Quinlan, seconded by the Mayor, and resolved—That the present agreement with the Harbor Master, Deputy Harbor Master, and Secretary of this Board shall terminate three months from date hereof, and after that all the officials of this Board shall be employed during their pleasure.

Mr. Quinlan said he had not much to say on this resolution. It was no secret that for the last two years there had been a feeling in town, and more than once publicly expressed that the Harbor had been costing more to the town than it should. The Harbor Board disregarded the expressed wishes of the ratepayers in not making a reduction when they were called upon to do so. He felt that the least he could do as one of those who had agitated this question was to endeavor to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers, therefore he submitted the resolution just read.

Mr. Garnett said he would like to know the object Mr. Quinlan had in view at the end of three months, for it seemed a very unreasonable and unjust thing to discharge people thus unceremoniously without any cause

whatever. The officials of the Harbor Board were sensitive, and had feelings as other men, and he would like to understand Mr. Quinlan's desire for submitting them to this disgrace when they had given no offence whatever, nor shown themselves in any way incompetent.

Mr. Quinlan said the meaning of this resolution was quite transparent. There was no secret about it. The object was to bring about a state of things that Mr. Garnett had himself endeavored to bring about some time ago,—to reduce the expenses of the Harbor.

Mr. Benson—Then why not make a motion to reduce the salaries at once.

The Mayor said as seconded of that resolution he had never approved of having officials of the Board or any other corporation engaged in any other way than at the pleasure of the Board. The Council officials were employed the same as the Harbor Board officials were now, but a By-law was passed discharging them all, and they were again engaged at the pleasure of the Council. The terms of the officials should all begin at one period, and they should be engaged at the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Garnett said the term of two of the officials began in May, and another in June; would any of them be willing to take their dismissal on the first of January?

Mr. Quinlan said he would be willing for one to test at law the rights of any who would not.

Mr. Garnett said if Mr. Quinlan's object was as stated he would move the resolution he moved some time ago to reduce the salaries, and he hoped Mr. Quinlan would support it.

Mr. Quinlan said that was an old question disposed of before he was a member of the Board, and should not be brought up again.

Mr. Garnett said he would make it a new one by bringing it up again, and if Mr. Quinlan was honest in his intentions, there would be no necessity for waiting for three months to do so.

Mr. Benson said he was pleased to hear Mr. Quinlan as mover of the resolution, and the Mayor as seconded of it, disclaiming any desire of doing an act of injustice, although it seemed strange that gentlemen so well known should have found it necessary to make such explanations. It was satisfactory to know that this resolution was not intended to be what it represented itself. In plain words it was a dismissal of these officials at the end of three months, and it was no use calling it by a softer name. Now, he would ask, was it desirable that the Board should act so with these officials.

Mr. Cochrane, he found, was appointed Harbor Master on the 19th of May, 1860—more than nineteen years ago; Mr. Hagerman, an official of the Board, more than eleven years ago, and Capt. James more than five years ago. What had these gentlemen done that they should expect such treatment at the hands of the Board, independent of the legal aspect of the case. He asked this question without reference to this legal right which these officials could claim, but only on the ground of fair play, and honest, fair treatment. It had been said by a learned and eminent juror that "Corporations had neither bodies to be kicked, nor souls to be damned. He hoped the day had not yet come when such language could be applied to corporations in this or any other country; he hoped it was the desire of corporations to treat those over whom they had control in the manner in which they would like to be treated themselves. Would any man sitting around that Board who had a servant who had faithfully and efficiently served him for nineteen years, tell him without giving him any reason whatever, that he would dispense with his services at the end of three months. If he wished to discharge that servant, would he not in common justice and fair play give him his reason for doing so. But there was a legal aspect of the case. It was not for him to say there was what were the legal rights of these people, but he would be recreant to his duties as a member of the Board if he did not warn them that taking the course of action suggested by the resolution might lead to serious litigation. Notwithstanding Mr. Quinlan's saying he was willing for the Board to stand an action, he, as a member of the Board, would feel bound to protest against entering into a litigation which, in his judgment, could not terminate otherwise than adverse to them. These gentlemen have legal rights, and their rights must be respected by the Board in dealing with them; and the gentlemen who brought forward this resolution should have got legal advice as to what the consequences might be before moving to dismiss the officials without any cause, and contrary to the legal rights they possess. However, they had both of them in their remarks, expressed a desire to deal fairly with the employees of the Board. The mover of the resolution had stated that notwithstanding its language the object was to accomplish what Mr. Garnett had endeavored to accomplish some time ago. Now, if that was the object for which the resolution was moved, he thought it would be found that the amendment he wished to introduce would meet with the views of these gentlemen, and they would withdraw their motion.

Moved by Mr. Benson, seconded by Col. Williams.—That in view of the fact that Mr. Cochrane has been in the employment of this Board for the last nineteen years, that Mr. Hagerman has been in its employment for the last eleven years, and that Mr. James has been in its employment for the last five years, and that they have respectively discharged their duties to the satisfaction of this Board, it is due to these officials as a matter of ordinary courtesy that the relations which have existed between them and this Board should not be suddenly and peremptorily put an end to without conference with them upon the subject. That to the end that all economy may be exercised consistent with efficiency, the Executive Committee therefore be requested to confer with these officials with a view to making such changes in the tenure of their offices, and amounts of their salaries, to take effect from the end of the current year of their respective engagements, as may be thought desirable by this Board, and that the Committee report to this Board without concluding any arrangements.

Mr. Benson said he did not think there would be any trouble, but that the officials would agree to any change the Board asked. What he desired was that these men who have been such faithful and valued servants should not be summarily dismissed at three months notice, but that a conference should take place with a view of arriving at an arrangement in a friendly way, which would be preferable to the summary course proposed to take.

Mr. Quinlan said that Mr. Benson with his usual ability had managed to make a strong case. For his part, however, he disclaimed the intention of acting in an arbitrary manner towards the officials. The question of a reduction was the great

point aimed at. His mode was when he was in business, when he had more officials than he required, to dismiss those whom he considered had the least claims upon him. As far as Mr. Cochrane was concerned if he had been in the employ of the Board for nineteen years he had been well paid for his services, and had a good situation, and the Secretary's salary has been one that no private individual would be fool enough to give for the amount of services rendered.

Mr. Benson said with regard to the remarks of Mr. Quinlan as to a reduction not having been made when called for by the ratepayers, he would say, if Mr. Quinlan had consulted the minutes of the Board he would have found that in August Mr. Garnett moved and Mr. Hayden seconded a resolution asking for a reduction, and that motion was lost on the following vote: Yes—Messrs. Hayden, Garnett, Williams and Benson. Nays—Messrs. Vindin, Robertson, Randall and Ross. So it was the fault of those gentlemen who were supporting Mr. Quinlan's resolution that a question of a reduction of expenses was lost.

The Mayor said it was misleading for Mr. Benson to quote that resolution without quoting the one he (the Mayor) introduced at the same meeting.

Mr. Benson said he supposed His Worship did not wish to misrepresent him, but unfortunately he did so. His Worship, if he looks at the minutes here, will see that he did not move any resolution on this subject at the meeting referred to.

Col. Williams said Mr. Quinlan should, in his resolution, or by his remarks, foreshadow the course he intended to pursue in the future, after all these officials have been discharged, and it was a right of theirs that Mr. Quinlan should feel himself bound to respect. Why should he ask them to vote blindly for the dismissal of all the officers of the corporation at the end of a stated period, without giving them any inkling of what was to follow.

Mr. Quinlan said Col. Williams asked him to foreshadow the course he intended to pursue, just as though it was he who controlled the Board. He could only tell him that whatever he did would be in the interests of the town, irrespective of party or anything else. That was as far as he could foreshadow his course.

Mr. Benson said surely it was not all going to be chaos after the object of the resolution had been carried out. If Mr. Quinlan had some scheme which would be beneficial he should take the Board into his confidence, but it was asking too much of them as intelligent men to place themselves in a condition of chaos to please him.

Mr. Garnett said if Mr. Quinlan was bound to have his motion put and not accept the amendment proposed, he would move an amendment to the amendment, which he did not think he could help but support, if he was honest in the views he had advanced. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Hayden:

That in consequence of the great strain on the finances of the town, and the prospect of increased municipal taxation, the scarcity of labor and existing distress, it is incumbent upon this Board to exercise economy where practicable, throughout the Harbor works and management, having due regard to efficiency. Resolved.—That after the first of January the salaries of the officials shall be as follows: The Harbor Masters salary shall be \$1000 per annum, less providing at his own cost all assistance necessary to perform the duties hitherto performed by him as Harbor Master. The Deputy Harbor Master's salary shall be \$550; and the Secretary's salary shall be \$300 per annum, and their respective engagements shall continue during the pleasure of this Board.

YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Williams, Garnett, and Hayden—4.
NAYS.—Messrs. Randall, Quinlan, Robertson and Vindin—4.

The Secretary reported the vote a tie.

The Chairman voted nay and declared the amendment to the amendment lost.

Mr. Benson's amendment was then put.

YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Williams, Garnett, and Hayden—4.
NAYS.—Messrs. Randall, Quinlan, Robertson, and Vindin—4.

The Secretary declared this vote a tie, too.

The Chairman voted nay and declared the amendment lost.

Mr. Quinlan's motion was then put.

YEAS.—Messrs. Quinlan, the Mayor, Robertson, and Vindin—4.
NAYS.—Messrs. Benson, Williams, Garnett, and Hayden—4.

The Secretary announced this vote a tie also.

The Chairman voted yes and declared the motion carried; and thus at the end of three months three officials who have done no wrong, who have not been directed in their duties, but who have shown themselves worthy, painstaking, and efficient officers of the Harbor, are to be summarily and ignominiously dismissed, without any cause being assigned for such action.

The Board adjourned.

NEWCASTLE.

"A quiet Autumn eve. The sun was shining Long desponding shadows on the purple hill; And, as the vesper-bells were ringing, Of the faint sheep-bell, all was hushed and still."

The name of September—seventh month—has become inappropriate since we altered our Calendar, and made the year to begin in January instead of in March; and this has also rendered the names of October, November, and December equally unsuitable. September is usually a pleasant month, at any rate in the earlier part of it; but after the autumnal equinox, which takes place on the 23rd, the weather is frequently wet and stormy for a few days. This is one of the busiest months for the sportsman, being the height of the shooting season, and the fields, which so lately echoed back only the songs and shouts of the harvesters, now resound with the frequent crack of the fowling-piece, and the call of the hunter to his dogs. Ducks and woodcock now abound, and will soon fall before that all-destroyer—man. The Saxons called September "Farley Month," because they then reaped their harvest of barley.

Exercise, by sustaining and promoting the processes of continual absorption and renovation, invigorates life and strengthens all our organs, fitting them for the various offices which nature requires. The same remarks are equally applicable to the moral and intellectual powers. By means of exercise, diseases are frequently prevented, and even removed; and it has been justly remarked that if only some of the advantages resulting from it could be obtained by any one medicine, nothing would be held in greater esteem. Doctors tell us that an immense number and variety of the most distressing maladies have their origin in a sedentary mode of life, and that to prevent them, or to cure some of them, one of the most effect-

ual means is exercise; for exercise strengthens all the functions of the body, exhilarates the spirits, and imparts tone and vigour to the whole system. Our opinion as to the great benefits to be derived from exercise is fully endorsed by some of the people of Newcastle, and notably by Messrs. A. H. Walbridge, Strouwer Venner, and W. N. Alfin. These four gentlemen have lately been on a fishing and hunting excursion to the picturesque district of Muskoka. They left Toronto on the morning of the 19th ult., proceeded by rail to Gravenhurst, thence by the steamer up the Muskoka River to Bracebridge. They describe the scenery as being a very pleasant one, and the scenery, while passing the various islands, as splendid. Bracebridge is a very pretty place, charmingly situated about two miles up the Muskoka River; the view of the surrounding country from the Hotel, which is at an elevation of 150 feet from the landing wharf, being grand in the extreme. From Bracebridge the tourists went by conveyance to Wood Lake Depot, (which is a small place where the lumbermen of that district obtain their supplies), thence by canoe across Wood Lake, when they had a portage of a mile, thence through Bird Lake, with a half mile's portage, to Big Wind Lake, (about 25 miles east of Bracebridge), on an island of which Lake they camped. The excursionists tell us that they had very good sport, catching partridge, snipe, and brook trout, some of the latter weighing as much as 3 lbs., and none being less weight than 2 lbs., and on the homeward journey, they came across a large number of pigeons. The settlers in that region say that in the latter part of September they can get deer and partridges in large quantities, and some few pheasants. The travellers broke up camp last Thursday—having previously christened their lieu de chesse "Venner's Island," which they did in true camp style—and started off en route for Newcastle, which "city" they reached on Saturday evening, looking hale and hearty, and having thoroughly enjoyed their few days' trip.

At the

The Tawny Mustache.

Sam saw him first on the corner of Main and Chippewa Streets. This is how it happened. It was in a heavy snow storm; she was in the cutter with Delia Howe, and was driving. They were dashing around the corner; he crossing the street. The wind was blowing the snow into her face in a blinding fashion so she never saw him until her horse was stopped by a strong hand on the bridle. It was done so suddenly, it almost threw Delia and herself from the seat. She had come very near running over him. Of course it was her place to beg pardon; but, instead, she flashed an indignant glance at him, for having presumed to lay hand on her horse, and saw a heavily built gentleman, whose great coat and fur cap were completely white with snow. He still had his hand on the bridle, as if waiting for her to speak; as she did not do so, he coolly twisted his tawny mustache with the hand not employed, and said "Your apology is accepted!" then walked on.

She saw on the spot. She looked like a white cloud in her zephyr wraps. He had just been assisting the horse, who had come without an escort, to the carriage. He had on the identical great coat and fur cap; even Delia Howe might have known him then. So surprised was she at meeting him, that she failed to notice the single step from the vestibule; her escort had gone ahead, so she must have fallen the entire flight, if he had not caught her; yet she would rather have fallen than have been thus saved. So annoyed was she, that even her innate courtesy forsook her. She had actually been in his arms, and her ungloved hand, thrown wildly out to catch herself, had absolutely touched his tawny mustache.

He waited an instant; then as she did not thank him, said, in the same cool way he had that other day in the snow, "You are perfectly welcome," and went into the house. On the way home she had not a word to say. They had but a block to drive. All that block she was drawing on her gloves, as if thinking thus to cover up the memory of the touch of that long silky mustache. But she must have failed miserably, for when she had reached home and gained her own room, the first thing she did was to pull the glove off, which she had but just got on, and look at the hand it had covered. A singularly childish act for the brilliant, sarcastic Hagar Southey, but any one who knows any woman well knows that woman is a contradiction.

After that, all winter long, she seldom went out of an evening without meeting him. He was very wealthy, and had been travelling abroad ever since he and Joe left college; he had no home ties, so had very willingly allowed Joe Hadley to persuade him to winter in Buffalo. Such being the facts of the case, much that one pretty girl had found it remarkably easy to smile upon him.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! RANGES, COAL AND WOOD COOKING STOVES, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES, THE LARGEST VARIETY IN TOWN AT GREAT REDUCTION IN FORMER PRICES. R. DUNN & CO., WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE. OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. NEW SPRING 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 SPRING SEITS, 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. IF YOU WANT to GET a FASHIONABLE HAT GO TO CHAS. DOEBLER Where you will find all the latest styles in ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN STIFF AND SOFT, FELT, FUR AND WOOL HATS AT LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Music Hall Block, Walton Street, Port Hope. Highest price in cash paid for raw furs. CHAS. DOEBLER. HARDWARE The subscribers take this opportunity of returning sincere thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and to assure them and the public generally that by strict attention to business and to the wants of customers in keeping at all times a well-selected stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, to merit a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed. MULHOLLAND & BROWN. REVOLUTION IN THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE PHILP BROS. Now offer one of the most complete stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES ever shown in Port Hope. The stock is now fully assorted. Fine goods a specialty. French Kid Boots for Ladies and children at prices never before heard of in Port Hope. Come and EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. We pay cash for our goods, and give our customers the benefit of the discount. We buy from first-class Houses only. We warrant our goods to give satisfaction, or money refunded. LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES Genuine French Kid Button Boots, including half sizes \$3 00 Men's Balmorals and Gaiters, hand-sewed, formerly sold at \$6, now 4 25 Men's Long Boots, good 1 85 Men's First-class Kip 3 00 Men's Fine Buckle Shoes 2 00 A splendid & complete assortment of Women's Slippers and Children's Fancy Goods. REMEMBER Our Goods are all new and fresh. We buy and sell for Cash. We have only one price. We won't be undersold. Gaudrie Bros.' old stand. PHILP BROS. GET READY FOR HOLIDAY SEASON DO YOU NEED A STYLISH HAT OR BONNET L'ELEAN CAN SUPPLY YOU—ALSO WITH DRESS GOODS IN NEW SHADES AND KID GLOVES TO MATCH. GRAND VALUE IN MANTLE SILKS, and beautiful Fringes for Trimming. IN BRIEF. Do you require a fit out in any line? Prints, Steamlooms, Cottons, Flannels, Shirts, Tweeds, Linens, Hosiery, Parasols, or Fancy Goods. THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW GOODS ARE CHEAP. 1873. ESTABLISHED 1873. R. B. WILLIAMSON DEALER IN THE BEST AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PIANOS AND DOMNION AND MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS THE WONDERFUL MUSICAL CABINET, which enable a party (without the least KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC) to play the most difficult piece. Sole Agency for the NEW IMPROVED RAYMOND and SILENT RUNNING WHITE SEWING MACHINES. Constantly in Stock the American, Singer, Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Royal, Osborne, Wilson, Wanser, &c. A very large variety of second hand Machines cheap. REPAIRING, RENTING and EXCHANGING anything in the Music or Sewing Machine line, supplied on the very best terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents wanted. R. B. WILLIAMSON, Port Hope and Cobourg.



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Table with columns for ship names and dates: Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage at lowest rates. RAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM QUEBEC: Crossian, May 10th; Sardinian, 17th; Caspian, 24th; Peruvian, 31st; Polynesian, June 7th; Sarmatian, 14th; Crossian, 21st; Sardinian, 28th.



THOSE TEAS ARE NOTED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH. ALSO PLEASANT AND REFRESHING QUALITIES. AGENTS: J. Mitchell, Grocer, Walton Street; Geo. Hooker, Confectioner, Walton Street.



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Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

\$1500 TO \$6000 a year, or \$6 to \$20 a day in your own locality; no risk, women do as well as men; many make more than the amount stated above; no one can fail to make money fast.

COAL! COAL! SPECIAL NOTICE. AS there has been many complaints about the weight of coal, all parties purchasing from me can have their coal weighed on the market scales. THOS. HAYDEN. P. S.—Market Clerk's tickets to go with each load. 31-17 Port Hope, July 28, 1879.

...wondering eyes said, "Hagar Southey"—not another word, and was gone. She led the child into the house—her eyes brilliant, her cheeks vivid, her lips trembling. In that moment she knew that she had met her master, and that she loved him.

THE AMATEUR POACHER.

One dark night, as I was walking on a lonely road, I kicked against something, and but just saved myself from a fall. It was an intoxicated man lying at full length. As a rule, it is best to let such people alone; but it occurred to me that the mail-coach was due, with two horses harnessed tandem fashion, and travelling at full speed the mail would probably go over him. So I seized the fellow by the collar and dragged him out of the way. Then he sat up, and asked in a very threatening tone who I was. I mentioned my name; he grunted, and fell back on the turf, where I left him. The incident passed out of my mind, when one afternoon a laborer called, asking for me in a mysterious manner, and refusing to communicate his business to any one else. When admitted, he produced a couple of cock pheasants from under his coat, the tail-feathers much crumpled, but otherwise in fine condition. These he placed on the table, remarking: "I ain't forgot as you drewed I out of the raud thuck night." I made him understand that such presents were too embarrassing; but he seemed anxious to do "summat," so I asked him to find me a few ferns and rare plants. This he did from time to time; and thus a species of acquaintanceship grew up and I learned all about him. He was always called "Ob," (i. e. Obadiah), and was the most determined poacher of a neighboring district—a notorious fighting man—hardened against shame—an Ishmaelite openly contemning authority and yet not insensible to kindness. I give his history in his own language—softening only the pronunciation, that would otherwise be unintelligible:

"I lives with my granny in Thorney-lane; it be outside the village. I ain't got no other relations 'cept my mother, as is married to the smith. My father ain't knowed; I was a love-child, you see—folk said I were like Farmer B., as died a bit ago. I learned to set up a wire when I went to plough when I were a boy, but never took to it regular till I went a-navigating (navying) and seed what a spree it were. There ain't no such chaps for poaching as they navigators in all England; I means where there be a railway a-making. I've knowed forty of 'em go out together on a Sunday, and every man had a dog, and some two; and good dogs too—lots of 'em as you wouldn't buy for ten quid. They used to spread out like, and sweep the fields as clean as the crown of your hat. Keepers weren't no good at all, and besides they never knowed which place was going to make for. One of the chaps gave I a puppy, and he grewed into the finest greyhound as you'd find in a day's walk. The first time I was took before the bench I had to go to gaol, because the contractor had broke and the works was stopped, so that my mates hadn't no money to pay the fine. The dog was took away home to granny by my butty, (comrade), but one of the gentlemen as seed it in the court sent his groom over and got it off the old woman for five pound. She thought if I hadn't the hound I should give up, and she come and paid me out of gaol. It was a wonder as I didn't break her neck; only her was a good woman, you see, to I. But I wouldn't have parted with that hound for a quart-full of sovereigns. Many's a time I've seed his name—they changed his name, of course—in the papers for winning coursing matches. But we let that gent as bought him have it warm; we harried his pheasants and killed the most of 'em. After that I came home, and took to it regular. It ain't no use unless you do it regular. If a man goes out into the fields now and then chance-like he don't get much, and is most sure to be caught—very likely in the place of somebody else the keepers were waiting for and as didn't come. I goes to work every day the same as the rest, only I take piece-work, which I can come to when I fancy, and stay as late in the evening as suits me with a good excuse. As I knows navigating, I do a main bit of draining and water-furrowing, and I gets good wages all the year round, and never wants for a job. You see; I knows more than the fellows as have never been at nothing but plough. The reason I gets on so well poaching is because I'm always at work out in the fields. I watches everything as goes on, and marks the hares' tracks and the rabbit-burrows, and the double mounds and little mounds as the pheasants wander off to in the autumn. I keeps a 'nation good look out after the keeper and his men, and sees their dodges—which way they walks, and how they comes back sudden and unexpected on purpose. There's mostly one about with his eye on me—when they sees me working on a farm they puts a man special to look after me. I never does nothing close 'round where I'm at work, so he waits about a main bit for nothing. You see by going out piece-work I visits every farm in the parish. The other men they work for one farmer, for two or three or maybe twenty years; but I goes very nigh all round the place—a fortnight here and a week there, and then a month somewhere else. So I knows every hare in the parish, and all his runs and all the double mounds and coves, and the little covers in the corners of the fields. When I be at work on one place I sets my wires about half a mile away on a farm as I ain't been working on for a month, and where the keeper don't keep no special look out now I be gone. As I goes all round, I knows the ways of all the farmers, and them as bides out late at night at their friends' and they as goes to bed early, and so I

knows what paths to follow and what fields I can walk about in and never meet nobody. The dodge is to be always in the fields, and to know almost everybody. Then you may do just as you be a mind. All of 'em know I be a-poaching; but that don't make no difference for work; I can use my tools, and do it as well as any man in the country, and they be glad to get me on for 'em. They farmers as have got their shooting be sharper than the keepers, and you can't do much there; but they as haven't got the don't take no notice. They sees my wires in the grass, and just looks the other way. If they sees I with a gun I puts un in the ditch till they be gone by, and they don't look among the nettles. Some of them as has got land by the wood would like I to be there all day and night. You see, they clover and corn feed the hares and pheasants; and then some day when they goes into the market and passes a poultry-shop there be four or five score pheasants a-hanging up with their long tails a-sweeping in the faces of them as fed 'em. The same with the hares and the rabbits; and so they'd just as soon as I had 'em—and a dalled deal sooner—out of spite. Lord bless you! if I was to walk through their courtyards at night with a sack over my shoulders full of you know what, and met one of 'em he'd tell his dog to stop that yowling, and go in doors rather than see me. As for the rabbits, they hates they worse than poison. They knocks a hare over now and then themselves on the quiet—bless you! I could tell tales on a main few, but I beant such a fellow as that. But you see I don't run no risk except from the keeper himself, the men as helps un, and two or three lickspittles as be always messing round after a ferreting job or some wook-cutting, and the Christmas charities. It be enough to make a man sick to see they. This yer parish be a very big un, and be preserved very high, and I can do three times as much in he as in the next one, as ain't much preserved. So I sticks to this un. Of course they tried to drive I out of un, and wanted the cottage; but granny had all receipts for the quit-rent, and my lard and all the lawyers couldn't shove us out, and there we means to bide. You have seed that row of oaks as grow in the hedge behind our house. One of 'em leaned over the root, and one of the limbs was like to fall; but they wouldn't cut him, just to spite us, and the rain dripping spoilt the thatch. So I have just had another chimney built at that end for an oven, and kept up the smoke till all the tree that side died. I've had more than one pheasant through them oaks, as draws 'em: I had one in a gin as I put in the ditch by my garden. They started a tale as t'was I as stole the lambs a year or two ago, and they had me up for it; but they couldn't prove nothing agen me. Then they had me for unhooking the gates and drowning 'em in the water, but when they was going to try the case they two young farmers as you know of come and said as they did it when they was tight, and so I got off. They said as t'was I that put the poison for the hounds when three of 'em took it and died while the hunt was on. It were the dalledest lie; I wouldn't hurt a dog not for nothing. The keeper hisself put that poison, I knows, 'cause he couldn't bear the pack coming to upset the pheasants. Yes, they been down upon me a main bit, but I means to bide. All the farmers knows I never touched no lamb, nor even pulled a turmot, and they never couldn't get no witnesses. After a bit I caught the keeper hisself and the policeman at it; and there be another as knows it, and who do you think that be? It be the man in town as got the licence to sell game as has most of my hares: the keeper sold he a lot as the money never got to my lard's pocket and the steward never knowed. Look at that now! So now he shuts his eye and axes me to drink, and gives me the ferreting job in Longlands Mound; but, Lord bless 'e, I beant so soft as he thinks for. They used to try and get me to fight the keeper when they did catch me with a wire, but I knowed hitting is transporting, and just put my hands in my pockets and let 'em do as they liked. They knows I beant afraid of 'em in the road; I've threshed more than one of 'em but I ain't going to jump into that trap. I've been before the bench heaps of times, and paid the fine for trespass. Last time the chairman said to I, 'So you be here again, Ob, we hear a good deal about you.' I says, 'Yes, my lard; I be here agen, but people never don't hear nothing about you.' That shuts the old duffer up. Nobody never heard nothing of he, except at rent-and. However, they all knows me now—my lard and the steward, and the keeper and the bailies, and the farmers; and they don't take half the notice of I as they used to. The keeper he don't dare now the policeman as I telled you, and the rest be got used to me and my ways. And I does very well one week with t'other. One week I don't take nothing, and the next I have a good haul, chiefly hares and rabbits; 'cause of course I never goes into the wood, nor the plantations. It wants eight or ten with craps masks on for that job. I sets up about four wires, sometimes only two; if you have so many it is a job to look after 'em. I stops the hare's others runs so that she is sure to come along mine where I've got the turn-pike up, the trick is to rub your hand along the runs as you want to stop or spin on 'em, or sommat like that; for a hare won't pass nothing of that sort. So pussy goes back and comes by the run as I've chose; if she comes quick she don't holler; if she comes slow she squeals a bit sometimes before the wire hangs her.

Very often I beant fur off and stops the squealing. That's why I can't use a gin—it makes 'em holler so. I ferrets a goodish few rabbits on bright nights in winter. As for the pheasants, I gets them mostly about acorn-time; they comes out of the plantations then. I keeps clear of the plantations, because, beside the men a-watching, they have got dogs chained up and alarm-guns as goes up if you steps on the spring; and some have got a string stretched along as you be pretty sure to kick against, and then, bang! and all the dogs sets up a yowling. Of course it's only powder, but it brings the keepers along. But when the acorns and the berries be ripe, the pheasants come out along the hedges after 'em, and gets up at the haws and such like. They wanders for miles, and as they don't care to go all the way back to roost they bides in the little cove as I told you of. They comes to the same coves every year, which is curious, as most of them as will come this year will be shot before next. If I can't get 'em the first night, I just throws a handful or two of peas about the place, and they'll be sure to stay, and likely enough bring two or three more. I mostly shoots 'em with just a little puff of powder as you wouldn't hear across one field, especially if it's a windy night. I had a air-gun as was took from me, but he weren't much go; I likes a gun as throws the shot wide, but I never shoots any but roosters, unless I can catch 'em standing still. All as I can tell you is as the dodge is this—you watch everybody, and be always in the fields, and always work one parish till you knows every hare in un, and always work by yourself and don't have no mates.—Fall Mail Gazette.

GREEK FUNERALS.

In Greece it is the custom to dress up the dead in his best clothes, and put on a new pair of shoes; the hands and feet are tied; the body must lie facing the east, two long wax tapers standing up alight at the head and feet, and a small picture of the Holy Virgin placed on the chest. All relations must call at the house, and remain in there and taste no food of any kind until the body be buried. A cup full of wine is brought into the room, and they wash the face and hands of the corpse with wine, and deposit the empty cup inside the waist-coat of the dead. As soon as the body is removed, a stone is placed upon the floor where the body was lying, and a small cup full of wine, the stone and the cup remaining on the floor for three days and three nights, with a wax taper burning the whole time. When the body is lowered into the grave, the priest empties a large bottle of wine. When a distinguished person dies there is always a funeral oration recited at his tomb.

On their return from the cemetery, all the intimate friends and relatives return to the house and have a regular feast, consisting of all kinds of dainties except flesh, with plenty of wine and raki. Three days afterwards, a quantity of cakes are blessed by the priest in the church, and distributed to all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Exactly three years after burial, the priest and relatives proceed to the grave, and disinter the dead; if the body be found perfectly decomposed, they collect the bones and transfer them to a monastery or a church, for which they pay a fee of fifty piastres; should, unfortunately, the body be found in good preservation, through their sins or those of the deceased, they replace the remains in the grave, and have prayers read in the church for the remission of their sins, and the decay of the body of their relative. Bishops are buried in a sitting posture in an easy chair, and a wax taper burning; if, at the end of three years, on opening the tomb, the taper be found still burning, it is considered an infallible proof that the holy father had become a saint. When a Turk is buried, the priest, or hozzo, puts in the grave a key and a copper coin; the key is for the purpose of opening the door of Paradise, and the coin for giving baghish to the porter. The Christians in Turkey believe that three days after a Turk has been buried he becomes a dog and walks out of his tomb; while they maintain that when a poor Jew is lowered into the grave, the earth throws up the corpse seven times, unwilling to receive in her bowels the body of such a wicked unbeliever; but that after the seventh time the body is deposited again, and a large stone is placed on the top of the tomb. This is believed by the uneducated portion of the Greeks.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALV.—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.

WONDERFUL CURE OF DYPHTHERIA.—Three of my children had diphtheria, the worst form. Skin dry lips parched, could not swallow. With a feather I applied Giles' Linctum Iodide Ammonia to the tonsils, rubbed over their throats and chests. Great relief of pain came from the throat, the skin became moist, fever left them, and under the Almighty care I attributed their cure to Dr. Giles' Linctum. Jane Kelly, Cor. Tomlinson Ave. and Blacker St., Jersey City, Heights, New Jersey. Sold by all drug stores. Send for pamphlet. Dr. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial bottles 25 cents.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August, republished by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. We note the principle articles: "Notes from Cyprus" describes its resources, needs, capabilities, and importance to England politically. "Stock-jobbing and the Stock Exchange" gives the origin and history and manner of doing business at the London Stock Exchange. "St. Neot's in Cornwall" brings before us a venerable church, remarkable for its curious stained windows, representing various subjects, such as the Creation, and the lives of Noah, St. George, and St. Neot. Other articles are "India and the Silver Question," and "Contemporary Literature—Readers," besides a new serial, "Godfrey's White Queen," and a continuation of "Beata." The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: "The London Quarterly," Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

STRONG'S GAS ECONOMIZER ENRICHED AND GOVERNOR COMBINED.

The undersigned desires to inform the Consumers of Gas, in Port Hope, that he has perfected and patented his "Gas Economizer, Enricher and Governor Combined," and is prepared to make and place them in the premises of parties desirous of reducing their present large expenditure for lighting purposes. This invention is perfect, and from danger, requires but very little attention, while it is an immense saving in the quantity of gas consumed, and is sure to give satisfaction to every one giving it a trial.

Attention is called to the following testimonials from parties who have the Economizer in use, and on whose premises the particular advantages claimed for it can be seen and easily understood.

Parties desirous of curtailing their Gas bills will confer a favor by communicating with GEORGE T. STRONG, Port Hope.

TESTIMONIALS. Office of THE PORT HOPE TIMES, } PORT HOPE, Nov. 30, 1878. }

G. T. Strong, Esq. DEAR SIR,—We have been using your Coal Gas Economizer in the TIMES office for some time past, and find it fully answers the purpose for which it was intended. The following is the result of three tests made by my foreman, one with ordinary Coal Gas, and the other two with the Economizer:— First, with ten burners, one hundred feet of ordinary coal gas was consumed in 2 hours and 45 minutes.

The Economizer was then put on, 18 burners lighted, and in five hours and thirty minutes it was found that less than a hundred feet had been consumed.

The third test was made on the 26th inst.; with 21 burners lighted, it took three hours and 30 minutes to consume 50 feet of gas, as near as could be calculated. Previously our pipes were so small that we could not keep more than eight or ten burners going at a time.

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Economizer to the public, believing it to be a very great saving to every consumer. I am, yours truly, J. B. TRAYES.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 31, 1879.

To George T. Strong, Esq. SIR,—Having used your Gas Economizer for the months of November and December, I find that my gas bill for the two months is less than for the month of October alone, notwithstanding the nights are much longer for the last two months than for the month of October; and the light is as good now, if not better, than when we first put on the machine. I am perfectly satisfied that it is a saving in my gas account of about two-thirds.

A. A. ADAMS, Queen's Hotel. PORT HOPE, Nov. 28, 1878.

Geo. T. Strong, Esq. DEAR SIR,—Having had your Coal Gas Economizer, Enricher and Governor Combined in use for the past month in our store, with a saving to us of two-thirds the quantity consumed, we can with confidence recommend it as a great saving in coal gas. We remain, yours truly, J. LITTLE & CO. PORT HOPE, Nov. 30, 1878.

Mr. G. T. Strong. W. STEPHENSON, Gas Fitter, &c., John St.

Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. Table with columns for Westward, STATIONS, and Eastward, listing times for various routes including Port Huron, Bay City, and Grand Rapids.

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 Tkt Ag't. For rates and other information write J. E. QUICK City Ticket Agent, Port Huron.

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The capital of the Company is divided into two-thirds Preference Stock and one-third Ordinary, in shares of \$20 each. The preference stockholders have first claim on the capital, to the amount paid up on their shares, and on the profits, to the extent of 8 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent. (making a total of nine per cent.) whenever the earnings set aside for distribution in any year amount to or exceed ten per cent. on the paid-up capital, after which the ordinary stockholders are entitled to the residue.

INMAN LINE UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY. City of Berlin, 6400 Tons. City of Montreal, 4600 Tons. City of Richmond, 4600 Tons. City of New York, 4600 Tons.

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Any Book not in stock will be procured on Shortest Notice. Subscriptions received for Canada School Journal, \$1.00 per year. Books sent by mail on receipt of price.

FOR SALE AT DEYELL'S BOOK STORE. D. R. DINGWALL JEWELLER, & C. Having removed from Riordan's Block to the store formerly occupied by J. A. Montgomery, he has purchased a large and valuable assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE AND All Kinds of Jewellery, TOGETHER WITH A VERY SUPERIOR CLASS OF SPECTACLES. REPAIRING Neatly and carefully executed. Remember the Stand, July 15th, 1879. GOLDSMITH'S HALL, PORT HOPE.

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To buy more land for yourself or for your sons? To build a house or a barn? To fence, clear, underdrain, or otherwise improve your land? To pay off a Mortgage or other debts? To consolidate existing debts? Or for any other purpose?

If you do, the reduced terms of the CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, which has made more loans to Farmers during the last twenty-three years than any other, affords superior facilities both for effecting the Loan and for its repayment.

THE SINKING FUND SYSTEM

Is generally admitted to be the easiest, surest, and cheapest plan, ever yet devised for providing for the payment of liabilities. It is adopted by governments, by municipalities, and by the most prosperous and progressive land-owners, both in Europe and America.

The CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY lends money on Real Estate, situate in the Province of Ontario, on the above system, and affords the following facilities and advantages to borrowers:—

- 1st.—You can obtain any sum you require, at any time, for any term you choose, not exceeding 30 years, and at a moderate rate of interest. 2nd.—The full amount of the Loan is advanced, no deduction being made for commission, payments in advance, or, if desired, for solicitor's fees and other expenses. 3rd.—You can receive your money from the Company, and pay it back through the Agencies of the Company's Bankers, free of charge. 4th.—You can repay the Loan by yearly or half-yearly instalments, as best suits your convenience, and pay the first instalment at any time within eighteen months. 5th.—You can pay back any sum you please in advance of the regular instalments, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for every clear month. 6th.—You can pay off your Mortgage in full, if you desire, without notice, upon fair and equitable terms, and as the Company has a fixed location, the place for payment is always known. 7th.—Having to pay off your Mortgage by small instalments, at a low rate of interest, and in your own time, you avoid all risk of losing your property, or of having to borrow again to pay off the Loan. By taking the longest term, your annual payment for principal and interest will be little more than what you would have to pay for interest alone. 8th.—The necessary expenses are fixed, and lower than those usually charged. They may be included in the Mortgage, and paid back with the instalments, when there will be no solicitor's or other fees retained out of the Loan. 9th.—You secure the strictest privacy as to your affairs, in your own neighborhood, and are not subject to the mercy or caprice of any individual; and as the Company cannot own real estate, it can have no possible interest in oppressing you if unprepared to meet your engagements. 10th.—You are dealing with a wealthy corporation of long standing, which has already made 18,000 Mortgage Loans, amounting to about fourteen millions of dollars, and in no instance has it taken undue advantage of one of its customers. Last year alone it effected more than 3000 Loans.

Loans may be obtained for any term up to 30 years, repayable according to the following table:—

Table showing instalments required to repay a Loan of \$1000 in the following periods: 2 Yrs., 3 Yrs., 4 Yrs., 5 Yrs., 6 Yrs., 7 Yrs., 8 Yrs., 9 Yrs., 10 Yrs., 12 Yrs., 15 Yrs., 20 Yrs.

These instalments, payable at the end of each year or half-year, pay off the entire debt, Principal and Interest. Compare these rates with those of similar Companies, and borrowers will find that a large saving will be effected by borrowing from this Company, and also observe that a payment of little more than TEN AND ONE HALF PER CENT yearly, in a twenty year loan, extinguishes both principal and interest; or, in other words, for a loan of \$1,000 for twenty years, the yearly payments would be \$105.70, both for principal and interest; for \$2,000, \$211.40 a year, and for larger amounts the payments would be increased in the same proportion.

The whole business, including the signing of the Mortgage, can be done at the borrower's house at the time the valuation is made, the advantage of which will be obvious to parties residing at a distance from Port Hope.

All further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned, either by letter or in person, at his office, Stevenson's New Buildings, Queen Street, Port Hope.

GEORGE M. FURBY, Agent and Valuator at Port Hope.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

J. HOFFMAN desires to direct the attention of Housekeepers to his large and well-selected STOCK of ROOM PAPERS Decorations, Borders, Window Blinds, &c.

This is one of the BEST STOCKS ever offered the public of Port Hope, and as it was bought before the recent rise, it will be sold at the LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND PERAMBULATORS

in great variety at Bottom PRICES. The usual assortment of FANCY GOODS AND BERLIN WOOLS. THE BEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOES AND CIGARS, MEERSCHAUM AND BRIBER PIPES, &c.

J. HOFFMAN, Agent for E. Ruttenberg's Reliable Patterns and Fashion Publications; also agent for Gilray Patent Stretcher for Lace Curtains, Shawls, Blankets, and Quilting Frames.

A call respectfully solicited.

AFTER 1st October the London City Gas Co. will charge but \$1 per 1000 feet for gas.

If mosquitoes trouble you at night, pour a spoonful of carbolic acid on a towel and hang it by the head of your bed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We regret it very much but we will be compelled to bring suit against many of our subscribers and others indebted to this office, if bills are not paid promptly.

A WESTERN paper tells the story of a man who went regularly to bed one night and dreamed he was sitting on a rock fishing, and when he woke up there he was actually sitting on the rock, and had caught two fish.

EAT onions. We once knew a poor unfortunate who was the prey of every one. Poor people borrowed money of him, rich people run over him, book agents clung to him, insurance agents followed him from morning to night.

The Globe contains the following London special:—

“Sir Charles Tupper has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at 97s. 6d. per ton, delivered at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.”

Say at \$20 per ton at Montreal, these rails will come at reasonable rates. A comparison now would be odious, yet instructive.

Mr. Mackenzie, 45,000 tons at \$54.....\$2,430,000
Sir Charles Tupper, 45,000 tons at \$20..... 900,000

In favor of Sir Charles...\$1,530,000
Rough on Mackenzie, isn't it?

THERE is an autumnal aspect in the sunbeam now-a-days that betokens the near approach of cool nights and warm "noontides." In a word, the summer is practically ended.

The Toronto Telegram very sarcastically says:—"The Grit journals seem to be losing all interest in Sir John Macdonald. This wicked individual actually had the audacity to accept an invitation from the Queen to dine with her the other day.

Now is the time for the energetic business man to put his best advertising foot foremost. The fall season trade is about to open, and buyers will soon be plentiful.

THE experiment has been made of sowing oats and wheat together with a view to obtain a winter covering for the wheat.

A GLASS HEN.—Among the curiosities to be shown at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is a glass hen. It is already in position engaged in the colossal undertaking of hatching 6,000 eggs.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn from the following from last week's Cobourg World that our old friend is flourishing:—"During a recent flying visit to Niagara Falls, we had the pleasure of meeting our old townsman, Mr. D. McAllister, formerly editor and proprietor of the Sentinel.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as Stomach Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry, hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY has no equal, and has established for itself a world wide reputation.

ROYAL HOTEL WHITEY.—Mr. George Mackie, formerly of the Queen's Hotel here, has assumed the proprietorship of the Royal Hotel at Whitey, and we are confident he will make a great improvement in that house.

At "Chestnut Lawn" on the 1st of September, the wife of Mr. HENRY WATSON, of a son,

ARLOW is a hard thing to bear, generally but there are certain persons in the world who strike you agreeably.

BAND EXCURSION.—The excursion to Rochester by the Band on Monday last was quite a success, about one hundred and fifty taking advantage of the cheap trip.

CAVALRY IN CAMP.—On Monday last Capt. C. H. A. Williams's troop of Cavalry went to headquarters, Cobourg, to perform their annual drill.

THE Good Templars of Mount Pleasant intend having a dramatic entertainment in their hall to-morrow (Friday) evening. The Bethany String Band under Prof. Windlow will take an important part in the musical part of the programme.

REHEARSAL.—The Band of the 46th Regiment repeated their Rehearsal in the Drill Shed on Friday evening last. The attendance was very fair.

ELOPEMENT.—The following is from the Omeme Herald of last week:—"The course of true love does not always run smoothly, seems to have been the experience of a youthful couple from Port Hope, who arrived in this village, one day last week.

THE Toronto Telegram very sarcastically says:—"The Grit journals seem to be losing all interest in Sir John Macdonald. This wicked individual actually had the audacity to accept an invitation from the Queen to dine with her the other day.

FRUITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.—One day last week the Schooner Ariel arrived here with a load of coal from Nova Scotia, about 300 tons. The coal was purchased by Capt. Wright.

THE CHEAPEST.—J. Williams is selling Children's Perambulators and Carriages, fifteen per cent. cheaper than any one else in town.

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price only \$1.

CHEAP READING.—Williamson's Circulating Library now contains upwards of 1,100 volumes. Terms 25cts. per month.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Gilmore has secured the services of Miss B. Reidy, the gifted young Canadian cantatrice, for a grand evening concert in the Music Hall here on or about Sept. 19th, instant.

At "Chestnut Lawn" on the 1st of September, the wife of Mr. HENRY WATSON, of a son,

ORANGE EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—Do not forget the Orange Excursion and Picnic, to be given by the Orangemen of this District, from Port Hope and all the intermediate stations along the line to Midland City, on Thursday next, Sept. 11th.

FOR HIS HOLIDAYS.—Mr. Henry Read, Secretary of the Midland Railway, left on Friday evening last for the purpose of spending his holidays in the territory of Uncle Sam.

PERSONAL.—We had a call on Friday afternoon last from Mr. James Gale, who has purchased the Job office of the Bowmanville Observer.

HORS DE COMBAT.—While the Cavalry were on the Market square, getting ready for their march to Cobourg, a mare belonging to Mr. Jno. Rosevear, M. P. P., and ridden by cavalryman T. Hills, began to rear and plunge, during the course of which performance it fell backward, and received such injuries that she died in a few minutes.

HOW UNGRATEFUL PORT HOPE IS!—The man who pulls the chestnuts out of the fire for others who have more regard for their fingers than he has, always takes occasion, as everyone doubtless has noticed, to recount, upon every opportunity, the wonderful things he has done in the past for the town.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Pullman's London Humpty Dumpty Combination will give performances on the vacant lot corner of Mill Street and the Cobourg Road on Friday, 12th Sept., afternoon and evening.

GARDEN PARTY.—The Garden Party held at the residence of Jas. Calcutt, Esq., Protestant Hill, on Tuesday evening last, was well attended. The grounds were very prettily lit up with Chinese lanterns.

OF COURSE IT IS.—Mr. Quinlan said at the last meeting of the Harbor Board that his resolution to dismiss all the officials at the end of three months "was quite transparent.

COLLISION ON THE LAKE.—Early last Friday morning as the steamer Corinthian was passing Long Point on her way up the lake she collided with the schooner, Benedict.

THE LITHOGRAM is the name of an invention by means of which 50 copies of any writing may be made in a few minutes.

At "Chestnut Lawn" on the 1st of September, the wife of Mr. HENRY WATSON, of a son,

bull story is told about "one of the Express men" having "heard a party on the boat tell three parties, who were passengers by her, and who wanted to take the cars for Toronto, to not get off at Cobourg, but go to Port Hope, as the G.T.R. Station was three miles from the harbor."

Now that the harvest of 1879 has been safely housed, it may be well to consider the probabilities of the market and future prices of our two principal cereals—wheat and barley.

THE chromo system of inducing people to subscribe has been superseded by a Silesian editor of a religious journal, who offers to each new subscriber a small portion of earth from the graves of the holy martyrs; also seed-grown from plants touched by Pope Pius IX.; and earth out of the Catacombs.

COLLISION ON THE LAKE.—Early last Friday morning as the steamer Corinthian was passing Long Point on her way up the lake she collided with the schooner, Benedict.

A man full to the muzzle with tangle-leg, got off the down express on Thursday evening. He was mad! It appears he went up to Port Hope on the 8 o'clock train, intending to go out on the Midland Railway, but owing to some mistake, caused by the fullness of his stomach, he came back by the 9 o'clock local, thinking he was on the Midland.

At "Chestnut Lawn" on the 1st of September, the wife of Mr. HENRY WATSON, of a son,

GRAND CALICO SHOW. THE LION HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Handsome New Prints, New Styles in Cardinal Prints, New Styles in Navy Prints, New Styles in Fast Prints, New Velveteens (Silk finish) at 45c, New Kid Gloves, Four Buttons, New Laces, New Ribbons, New French Wove Corsets, all sizes. FURTHER ACONIES COMING. EVERY LADY, with her SISTERS, and her COUSINS, and her AUNTS, should see these NOVELTIES. N. HOCKIN.

S. WILLIAMS & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS, &c., HAVE A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, COMPRISING THE LEADING STYLES OF WHITE, OXFORD and REGATTA SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, SCARFS, SOCKS, UNDERCLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, &c., And everything that a gentleman requires to complete a fashionable outfit.

Walton Street, Port Hope. S. WILLIAMS & CO. CORSETS! CORSETS! Just arrived a fine assortment of AMERICAN CORSETS and BUTTONS at SHEPHERD'S SEE OUR BLACK LUSTRES and 50c KID GLOVES. ALL SUMMER GOODS SELLING AT COST. BARGAINS FOR ALL. STYLISH MILLINERY always to be had at SHEPHERD'S.

1879. FALL. 1879. J. LITTLE & CO. ARE NOW SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF TEN CASES OF NEW FALL GOODS which, owing to the depressed state of trade, Have Been Bought Cheap AND WILL BE SOLD ACCORDINGLY J. LITTLE & Co. Walton Street.

PORT HOPE MARKET. COLLECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY. WHEAT: Fall Wheat \$1.00 @ 0.00, Spring 0.95 @ 0.00, Rye 0.95 @ 0.00. GRAIN: Barley 0.40 @ 0.00, Oats 0.30 @ 0.00, Rye 0.43 @ 0.00, Small Peas, per bush 0.40 @ 0.00, Lamb, Black Eyes, per bush 0.60 @ 0.00, Clover Seed 0.50 @ 0.00. FLOUR—RETAIL PRICES: Extra, per 100 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00, Spring 0.20 @ 0.25, Best, per qr nominal 4.00 @ 5.00. MEAT MARKET: Lamb, per qr 0.07 @ 0.08, Mutton, per lb 0.04 @ 0.07, Beef, per qr nominal 4.00 @ 5.00. DAIRY, BUTTER AND FRUIT MARKET: Butter, roll 0.10 @ 0.12, Butter, tub 0.08 @ 0.10, Eggs, per doz 0.11 @ 0.12, Lard 0.11 @ 0.00, Cheese 0.08 @ 0.10, Hay, per ton 5.00 @ 6.00, Straw, per load 2.00 @ 4.00, Potatoes, new 0.45 @ 0.60, Apples, per bush 0.60 @ 0.00. HIDES, &c.: Calf Skins, per lb 0.07 @ 0.10, Hides, per 100 lb 0.00 @ 5.00, Pelts 0.25 @ 0.00, Sheep Skins 0.00 @ 0.00, Lamb Skins 0.35 @ 0.00, Deer Skins 0.40 @ 0.00, Deacons 0.40 @ 0.00. WOOL: Wooled Wool, per lb 0.00 @ 0.00.

TORONTO MARKETS. About 500 bushels of wheat were received on the street market. Spring sold at from 92c to 95c; fall 88c to 91c; two loads of new barley were sold at 47c; about 300 bushels of new oats brought from 35c to 37c; four loads of new peas sold at from 55c to 58c; two loads of rye were disposed of at 50c; a small quantity of wool brought the old figure, 30c. The provision market was very quiet, and prices are unchanged. Eggs are perhaps a little stiffer. About 40 loads of hay were brought in, the prices obtained ranging from \$8 to \$11; straw \$5 50 to \$7. Wheat, fall, per bush 80 98 to 91 00, Wheat, spring, do 80 08 to 81 00, Barley, do 47 00 to 48 00, Oats, do 35 00 to 37 00, Peas, do 55 00 to 58 00, Rye, do 50 00 to 50 00.

TO LET. THE Offices just vacated by the Bank of Montreal. Apply to D. CHISHOLM, Port Hope, Aug. 1879. 34-45 Barrister. GRAND First-Class Excursion TO WINNIPEG, TO BEAT ON THE 9th of September. First-class Return Tickets from Port Hope, \$63.50, good for 90 days, by rail all the way. For tickets and further information apply to HENRY WADE, G.W.R. Ticket Agent, Port Hope. TO RENT The Carriage Shop at Garden Hill, (known as Adams' Corner) Formerly occupied by J. W. LUGAS. The best stand in the Township of Hope. A portion of land can go with the stand, if wanted. Apply to JAS. FAIR, Garden Hill, Aug. 4th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THERMOMETER.—Hero, of Alexandria, who lived about 130 B.C., is said to have been the inventor of an instrument for measuring the heat of the atmosphere, which continued in use until the close of the sixteenth century. It was then reduced to a more convenient form by Sanctorio, an Italian; and was afterwards considerably improved upon, especially by Fahrenheit, a Dutchman, who, in 1720, affixed the graduated scale, and added other details, which chiefly tended to render the thermometer the instrument of practical utility which it now is.

New York, March, 1876.—Giles & Co.—Gents: I have for more than one year prescribed your liniment with the very best results. I have found it to be an application in inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia) or in pleurisy, one of the very best. It penetrates the tissues or parts rapidly. In cases of irregularity of the heart's action depending on nervous irritation, it acts promptly. After being made acquainted with the combination of your liniment, and seeing its action in so large a number of cases, I do not hesitate to recommend it both to the public and the profession. Yours truly, Robert S. Newton, M. D., 137 W. 47th Street. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial bottles 25 cents.

QUERIES FOR THE CURIOUS.—May not ornamental writing be considered a very flourishing business? Are sheets of lightning ever washed? and if not, may we not suppose they are at present very black? When thunder claps, for whom is the applause intended? Can the sun's character be considered spotless? Can a man who loses his arm be considered absolutely harmless? When a belle is married, does she not receive a ring!

ECOSYMY IS WEALTH.—It's always economy to use the best. Arnica and Oil Liniment is acknowledged by all who have used it to have no equal for rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, bruises and sprains. Satisfaction always guaranteed. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

A pleasant story is told of a rather aged lady who has recently married a young man and fast man, quitting him at the station when he was going en voyage for some important private affair. After an embrace of the most loving character, she put her head into the carriage and said, "Dear Charles, remember that you are married." To which he replied "Dear Caroline, I will make a memorandum of it," and, at once, tied a knot in his handkerchief.

SCRIBNER FOR SEPTEMBER.—Considerable educational favor is imparted to the September Scribner by the three essays of the number,—1, Prof. Boyesen's interesting illustrated paper on The University of Rome; 2, Mr. W. C. Brownell's exposition of the unique methods of teaching in the Art Schools of Philadelphia; and 3, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury's discussion of the arguments for and against English Spelling Reform. To balance this element the number contains a large amount of light summer reading, including a number of excellent papers. This element is largely enforced by the fiction of the number, which contains much variety of style and incident. The poetic contributions are by H. H., Mary Kings de Vere, Jennie E. T. Dove (with a drawing by Blum), Charles de Kay, David L. Poundif, William C. Bonaparte Wise, Esq., Dr. Holland's topics are innumerable and handled in that gentleman's usual able style. The November number of Scribner will contain the first six chapters of a new serial story of Creole Life, by George W. Cable, author of Old Creole Days. A full announcement of the leading features of the magazine for 1879-80 will appear in the October issue.

A traveller confesses to having ridden forty miles with the sweet and interesting Mrs. Grimes, who, notwithstanding his fastidiousness, he would have kissed but for three reasons, which he thus gives:—"First, I am such a good husband I wouldn't even be guilty of the appearance of disloyalty to my sweet wife; secondly, I was afraid our fellow passengers would see me, and tell Grimes; third, I do not think Mrs. Grimes would let me."

Neglect of our youth are but drafts on our old age, paid with a heavy rate of interest. If we would avoid this and look forward to a happy old age, free from any annoyances arising from a common cold neglected in our youth, which inevitably would result in some chronic disease of the throat or head, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or perhaps what might result in consumption, cure the children's coughs, colds, croup or whooping cough with N. H. DOWNS' EUCALYPTI. For sale by all druggists.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A very unfortunate occurrence took place from Toronto on the steamer Armenia on her way to Hamilton. It appears that Mrs. Armstrong, a resident of Toronto, was walking up and down the saloon with a child in her arms when a drunken man, whose name is unfortunately at present unknown, approached her smoking a cigar. The man staggered and, taking the cigar out of his mouth, accidentally shoved it into one of the eyes of the poor little infant, in all probability ruining the sight forever. The suffering of the poor little child was something terrible, as was also the anguish of the mother.

The London Quarterly Review for July has been republished. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:—"The English Monarchy." Under this title is reviewed the fourth volume of the Life of the Prince Consort, with the object of showing that English monarchs exercise a personal influence on the government of the country. "Dean Hook and Bishop Selwyn" are noticed in contrast. "Music and Musicians." Great praise is accorded to Grove's Dictionary of Music, of which only the first volume has yet appeared. "Count Cavour." The purpose of the reviewer is explained. "Herefordshire." A history and description of the country. "Polybius." It is the object of this article to present a picture drawn for the most part after Polybius, of the two great historical peoples, the Greeks and the Romans. "Glacial Epochs and Warm Polar Regions." This is an interesting and intelligible account of the phenomena of alternating periods of heat and cold in the Arctic regions during the tertiary, secondary, and even palaeozoic times. "Why is Scotland Radical?" "The Irish University." The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

ANECDOTE OF AN ELEPHANT.—An officer in the Bengal army had a favorite elephant, which was supplied daily in his presence with a certain allowance of food, but being compelled to absent himself on a journey, the keeper of the beast diminished the rations of food and the animal daily became thinner and weaker. When its master returned, the elephant exhibited the greatest signs of pleasure; the feeding-time came, and the keeper laid before it the former allowance of food, which it divided into two parts, consuming one immediately and leaving the

other untouched. The officer, knowing the sagacity of his favorite, saw immediately the fraud that had been committed, and made the man confess his crime.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.—Of all the functions of the human organism, those of the nervous system are perhaps the most important as regards the condition of health and disease. The several senses of touch, taste, sight, sound and smell are modified by nervous action and emotion of the will. Such must necessarily affect more or less the entire system, and bring about disease and suffering. One of the first signs of disease is debility or loss of nervous power. To tone up the system, strengthen the nerves, use BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS. Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.—Amongst the papers left by the great Meyerbeer were some which showed that he had a profound dread of premature interment. He directed, it is stated, that his body should be left for ten days undisturbed, with the face uncovered, and watched day and night. Bells were to be fastened to his feet. And at the end of the second day veins were to be opened in the arm and leg. The first impression is that such a fear is morbid. No doubt fewer precautions would suffice; but now and again cases occur which seem to warrant such a feeling, and to show that want of caution may lead to premature interment in cases unknown. An instance is mentioned by the Deutscher Post of Vienna. A few days since, in the establishment of the Brothers of Charity in that capital, the bell of the dead-room was heard to ring violently; and on one of the attendants proceeding to the place to ascertain the cause, he was surprised at seeing one of the supposed dead men pulling the bell-rope. He was removed immediately to another room, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

GRATITUDE AND DUTY.—The difference between gratitude and duty is very marked. Duty is a sense of obligation. It is a strong feeling of equity, or of our obligation to perform service. Gratitude is not so much a thing reckoned as a thing felt. It is not so much a thought as an inspiration. Duty may spring from command; gratitude never. Duty may spring from the consideration of a law; it may spring from consideration of sequence; it may spring from the weighing of results as painful or pleasurable; it, at least, may be fortified by these things, if it does not take its rise in them. Gratitude springs from sympathy—from a sense of another's graciousness and affection. It is the thawing out of our heart in the light of another's kindness. It is the springing up in us of forces which come from the looking out upon us of another heart's spring and summer.

St. NICHOLAS for September helps the boys and girls to begin the new year of schooling with a great variety of amusing stories, pictures, and interesting articles. It begins with a large frontispiece, drawn by Addie Ledyard, and, near the end, it gives young Louis Napoleon's life-history, with a portrait engraved from a photograph taken a little while before his death. There are eight short stories, all illustrated, and very interesting. "The Chateau D'Oiron" is the title of an illustrated article on the history of the rare and beautiful pottery called "Faience D'Oiron;" "On Wheels," with twelve quaint outline pictures, gives a concise account of wheeled carriages of all sorts and times; and "The Frolicsome Fly," queer and interesting history is told with the help of two illustrations. The installments of the two serials—Frank R. Stockton's "A Jolly Fellowship," and Susan Coolidge's "Eyebright"—are intensely interesting, and make one wonder just how the stories are to be wound up, as they may be, next month.

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.—A gentleman anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of the day, made an experiment, with the following result:—He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and transplanting one each hour until one o'clock in the morning. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted during the dark portions maintained their conditions fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for; and if a few more similar experiments produce the same result it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, gardeners, and fruit-growers to do such work at night.

A Paris correspondent thus describes an odd scene which he says took place lately at a theatre in the environs of Lyons:—A worthy blacksmith occupied the first seat in the pit, and seemed to be absorbed by the incidents of the drama until the leading juvenile made his appearance, whereupon the excellent spectator leaped on the stage and gave the "leading juvenile" a sound thrashing, which the latter bore with exemplary resignation. The police rushed forward and soon obtained the explanation of the strange proceeding. The blacksmith told them that he, the "leading juvenile," was his son, whom he believed to be at Paris pursuing his studies, and who drew regularly every month on him for his board, tuition fees, and book bill. He excused himself for his impetuosity, but confessed that he could not command himself. The blacksmith agreed to allow the proceedings to continue, and he resumed his seat; but when he shook his fist at the "leading juvenile," and called him rogue, knave, whenever he appeared, the laughter in the house destroyed all the effects of the drama. After the curtain fell he collared the "leading juvenile" and carried him home.

MAHOMEDAN FUNERALS.—The funerals among Mahomedans are conducted with little or no ceremony. The body, placed upon a bier, and covered with a common cloth if that of a poor person, with white cashmere cloth among the rich, and with green cashmere if belonging to the family of a cheriff, is thus borne to the cemetery, the followers repeating all the way, in a slow, measured tone, the words, "Allah! Allah! Allah!" There are no undertakers here for the arrangement of funeral processions, that duty being performed by the relatives and servants of the deceased. It is customary for any person meeting a funeral procession to diverge from his course and take hold of a corner of the bier, walking with it until another passer-by takes his place—the Mussulman usage exacting that each person must lend his services in this way for at least ten paces. I have many a time dismounted on thus meeting a funeral cortege to take my place in it according to this custom. —Wilson.

BOTANY.

The botanist can find a charm and a subject for meditation in the minutest of our tiny blows. An endless variety, and beauties innumerable, spring up on all sides around his path to gratify his fancy in this his favorite and delightful pursuit; for I know of no one other so engaging to the mind, nor so conductive in health and pure satisfaction. It is a sweet companion into the garden, the meadow-ground, and the woodland; for it leads us joyously to respond to the breezy call of morning; to wander forth into the fresh, cool air, laden with balmy sweetness from garden and bean-field, and pasture, and new-mown hay—bringing on the dewy wing lucious fragrance from the rich, red carnation, and the perfume that lurks with the rose-tree's brilliant bloom; from the blossoming thyme, the heath-flower's purple bell, and the white lily of the lovely vale. It leads us onward to the hill-tops, to catch views of the more distant country, from whence we look down into—

"Happy hamlets, crowned in apple bloom, And joy-muffled churches still with graves, And scattered towns, whence come at intervals Upon the wind a sweet, clear sound of bells."

And it leads us delightfully down winding lanes, where cowslip banks rise on either hand to the pellucid, murmuring stream, overhung with umbrageous trees, and the graceful willow; beneath which the kingfisher sits watching; and high up, amongst the topmost branches, the black-cap is thrilling its gushing notes—to seek the purple, loose strife, the aromatic meadow-sweet, and the exquisite bright pink star blossoms, in clustering umbels, of the flowering rush—and to admire the gleaming patches of the pure white lily, queen of the waters. Every alabaster cup and leaf of sombre green incrustated with and flashing prismatic brilliance from a fringe of quivering dew-drops—dew-drops that are "the gems of morning, but the tears of mournful eve."

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