Britton Brothers. GTANDARD GOODS.

BRITTON BROTHERS. WATCHWARERS.

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We guarantee all work to be properly and thoroughly done

and to give satisfaction. We are both practical workmen, having learned the trade under first-class men in Toronto, We do all work entrusted to us ourselves and understand that our success in this department depends on it being well done. Watches that stop or go irregularly carefully adjusted.

WATCHES.

It is to our own interest as well as our customers that we sell only such goods as are sure to give satisfaction, as by so doing we hope to keep every customer we have and to gain others. Our watch trade is conducted on this principle and we are determined that no one who buys from us shall have cause for dissatisfaction.

To this end we keep our eyes open to all that is going on in the improvement and progress in the manufacture of watches, and we strive to keep abreast of the times buying standard goods only and those kinds specially suited to the wants of our customers. You can always find here the best goods in the market.

We received last week, and again this week, fresh lots of Floir and Waltham Watches in two to eight ounce sterling silver cases key and stem winding, and open and hunting-case WATERPROOF CASES for any one engaged in dusty work, a dust proof case is invaluable as it preserves the works from injury from grit and dust, prevents the oil drying up quickly and saves the expense generally to the owner.

These watches are Water Proof and may be seen running in a glass jar of water in our store as a proof that they

BRITTON BROS.

Lind av. Jan. 30th, 1889.

New Advertisements.

FRWARD NOTE LOST. The pro porty of the late ADAM JONES, who died at the Central House, on Tursday, February 8th, 1883. One note for \$100, given by Fredselek Veals, also certificate of deposit bank book or receipts for money in one of the lind-say banks. The above securifies have been missed from a value owned by the deceased Jones. All persons are hereby warned against accordations the above note or attempting to angestiating the above rote or attempting to make use of the certificates of deposit in bank. A mitable reward will be given for either of the above or for information as to their where about FIFTERICK VEADS, Franklin P.O. Landaux Feb. 3th, 1883, 22, 1pd.

REFORM COMMETTER ROOMS.

OVER HOWARD'S HARDWARK STORE. HAMILTON'S BLOCK

Hentranes between Knighley's and Hay's l Open every evening during the campaign. Mondr of the Liberal Candidate and of the Mount Covernment are cordially in

JAN DEAGON

M. A. DIONSON, Chateman Con Com. Indany, 16th 4, 1989, 39.4



GOUTH VICTORIA.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Mr. D. J. MCINTYRE

Monday, Feb. 12th,

TOWN HALL, OAKWOOD

TOWN HALL, LINDSAY Tuesday, Feb. 13th.

Commencing at 8 p. m.

Fubile meetings will also be held at Robery asen, Cambray, Downeyville, Woodville, Intie Helmin, and other places on dates hereafter to be announced in advortisements and by posters. The meetings will be addressed by HON, a WOOD Mr McINTYHE and others Mr debaten and the trionds are invited outlend.

J. Melichnan, GOD HAVE THE OUSEN.

The Canadian Bost.

CHARLES D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR "WELL DONE!"

"Hene, serve bone of fidelis." - Matt. xxv, 21.

Not what you say.
Or wish, or hope.
While through the darkness
Here you grope:
But what you do
And what you are
In heart and thought
And character
This only makes you great;
And this.
If clothed in Jesus's righteousness,
Will open Heaven's gate.

Seil all, and buy
'This precious gen.
And wear it as
A diadem.
A heart that's clean.
A mind that's pure
Will prompt to deeds
Which shall endure. Which shall chaute.
So God will own you as his son.
And say
To you, when ends life's little day:
"Well done!" my child, "Well done!"

[James H. Hondley in N.Y. Independent THE LICENSE QUESTION. Hon. Mr. Fraser's Speech in THE HOUSE.

An Able Vindication of the System SPICY PASSAGES AT ARMS WITH MR. MERE DITH- THE OPPOSITION LEADER MET ON EVERY POINT AND DEFEATED.

In the Ontario legislature on the 24th Jan. last. Mr. Meredith moved in amer.d' ment to the motion to go into committee of appoly, the following: "That this house, while recognising the necessity of maintaining the other provisions of the existing liquor license laws, and strictly enforcing hem is of opinion that it is not in the public interest or calculated to promote the cause of temperance to continue the mode of appointing boards of license commissioners and license inspectors now in torce. and is further of opinion that these boards should, in order to remove them as far as possible from the influences of political partizanship, be appointed in countles by the county councils, and incities and towns separated from countles by the councils thereof; and that the power of appointing one or more license inspectors in each license district should be vested in these boards; and that the house regrets that legislation providing for this change in the law, and for handing over to the municipalities the whole of the license fees except sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the icense branch of the provincial secretary's department, has not been proposed for its consideration by the advisers of his honour

he lieut-governor."

HON. Mr. I'HASER ON rising was received with loud cheers. He expressed his regrets that the provincial secretary, to whose delonged, had been suddenly called away on account of the illness of a member of his family. He (Mr. Preser) was glad to hear from the hon, gentlemen who had just spoken that in one respect at least he did not intend to fellow his leader at Ottawathat there were matters connected with public affairs with regard to which he proposed to dispute his leader, Judging, however, by that hon, gentleman's change of attitude on other public questions at the dictation of Sir John Macdonald, it would be unsafe to say how long he would be prebear) thoon a much more important question than the present- a question involving over one-half of the province, a question with which the house had been dealing aguaton after session, and which had been pending for many years, that hon, gentle-man, after putting himself on record as clearly and unmistakably as it was possible for man to do, turned to the right-about at the beck and die ation of his leader, Sir John Macdonald, and said no as loudly as the had formerly said yes. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Ded anybody believe that if Sir John Macdonald spoke to him again, as he undoubtedly had spoken to him before, and told him he must retinee his steps on this question, as he had on that of the bonndary, he would refuse to do his bidding? When Sir John Macdonald during the last campaign proposed to take from this legisature a power which it had been exercis ing without interruption or dispute for fif-teen years did the hon, member for London may a word for this province? Not a word; he was stlent as the grave. (Hear, hear,) Was there anything said against the kingagainst the autocrat who, from Ottawa, ruled him and all his followers by his sovereign word. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Yet forsooth this hon, gentleman must needs come here to teach the liberal party what the rights of the people were; to teach

ly power on that occasion? Not a word this principle to the party who had battlet for long years for representative govern-ment against the leader of the hon, memmer for London, who fought for the principle that the people of Canada could be best governed by the kingly prerogative, or the governer general in council. He would like to sak the hon, gentleman who so londly and with so much feeling proclaim. ed that the liberal party were serving the power which belonged to the people, who it was who first took from the municipal councils the power as to the issue of these licenses. Were not the city councils as much the representatives of the people as the town-hip and county councils, and yet this gentleman's own party, with Sir John Macdonald at their head, were the first to confer upon their own appointees the licensconfer upon theirown appointers the licensing power during the existence of the parliament of Old Canada! (Hear, hear and cheers.) Sir John has given this power to the police commissioners and how was that body composed! Two of the members were government officials, and did anybody ever know of Sir John Maddonaid, in the whole course of his political assess accounts.

course of his political cureer, appointing a reformer to office? Mr. Meneurit Hear, hear,
Mr. France Never, except on very rare
occasions, and then only to the highest
positions on the bench. But did he ever appoint a reformer a police magistrate Never. (Heur, hear.) Yet the hon, memher for landon ventured to charge the re-form party with proclaiming the Jackson-ian deciring that to the victors belonged ien doctrine that to the victors belonged the spoils he who belonged to the party which had fed and fattened on the long continued and unconcasted application of that very doctrine, (Hear, hear.) Sir John Macdonald never had appointed reformers to office, with the rave exceptions he had named, and henever would if he remained it office ten thousand years. (Hear, hear.) Why this was one of the characteristics of that mateaumas which called forth the londest plaudits of his followers; they were never tired of praising him because of his univarying adhesion to the glorious principle that all the offices about go to his followers. The hon, gestleman laughted, and he (Mr. Fraser) had no doubt that if by

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH ing Letter from a young Foucle

W MYTENTED TRIP-REALITIES OF THE QU' APPELLE COUNTRY-A PARK-LIKE DIS-THIOT-CORN GROWING WELL-PROS-PEROUS SETTLERS-THE CLIMATE.

[Special correspondence of The Post.]
BRANDON, Jan. 12, 1889. Manitobs and the North-west at the present time hold a very prominent position before the public, both on secount of the reputed desirability of this country as a place for settlement and its railway troubles with the Dominion government. In view of these facts, and because I have been repeatedly requested by Victoria county friends to write some account of what I have seen of this country since my arrival here last August. I venture to trouble you and the readers of THE POST with this letter. Shortly after my arrival here my brother and I determined to take a trip through a part of the country. Starting from Brandon our course lay westward slong the line of the C.P.R. as far as Swift Current Creek. From here we went northeast down the South Saskatchewan, nearly as far as the Elbow. Turning our faces then to the east we went through the country along the north side of the Qu'Appelle river, crossed it at Fort Qu'Appelle, and after spending some time in exploring the country between the river and the C.P. R. we again crossed the river at Strathallan about three miles above Fort Ellice, and went about sixty or seventy miles into the country north-west. While up here the first heavy snowstorm caught us in the last

THE QU'APPELLE COUNTRY.

through which we passed.

attempt some description of the country

We were very much pleased with what ve saw of the country on both sides of the Qu'Appelle river and considered it to be more suitable for general farming than any we passed through. The soil generally is a rich black loam, easily worked and free from stones. The water is good, and wood, particulary on the north side of the river, is fairly plentiful. The gently rolling prairie, dotted with small lakes and groves of trees, gives the country, to use a second-hand expression, a very beautiful park-like appearance, and to add to the enjoyment of the scene, in the eyes of a sportsman prairie chickens and wild duck are numer ories, while the fishing in the Qu'Appelle river is said to be the best in the country. The beauty of the Qu'Appelle country has often been dilated upon by tourists and newspaper correspondents, but no description can do justice to the reality. Driving along the trail in the bottom of the valley - the foliage of the trees which partially clothe the high, steep banks on either side touched with the rich and varying tints of utumn-one sees a picture of romantic beauty not soon to be forgotten and seidom This district along both sides of the Qu'Appelle will no doubt in the future become noted as one of the finest for agricultural purposes in the whole country; while along the banks of the river

THE PALATIAL RESIDENCES OF RETIRED FARMERS

who have become wealthy from the profits of prairie farming. Around Regina (that now celebrated town, but which, when we saw it, was but a small collection of tents with not a single wooden building in it) and between the Pile o' Bones and pared to occupy his present position. (Hear, the Moose jaw rivers the country is of a different character to what I have been describing. The soil is heavy clay, difficult to break and difficult to work, but nevertheless good strong land. The nearly level unvarying appearance of the country, almost unbroken by slough or shrub, rendera this district a line one for the introduction of steam cultivation, where thousands of acres might be broken in a single block without having a foot of waste land. Between the two rivers I have just mentioned water is scarce in places and generally slightly alkaline, while wood also is so scarce that in some places as far as the eye can see in any direction no traces of it are visible. As the Moose-jaw river is approached the land becomes lighter and more undulating. After crossing the river and leaving behind us its beautiful scenery the country gradually becomes hilly, sandy and barren, so that at ten miles

SEYOND THE MOOSE-JAW the only vegetation is rose bushes and a few other stunted shrubs, for here even grass refused to grow. This is in the Cacma Hills. As we go on the soil improves some, but still, with rare exceptions, it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes, though some of it might make reasonably fair cattle pasture but would not do for sheep on account of the porcupine grass. The general character of the country all the way between the Mosse jaw river and Swift Current creek is hilly, sandy and Swift Current creek is hilly, sandy and stoney, with some improvement noticeable in the character of the soil as Swift Current creek is approached. Of wood there is none, and water in many places is very scarce and some of it so strongly alkaline as to be absolutely undrinkable by either man or beast. This tract of country is totally unfit for settlement and must always remain a desert—its alkaline lakes covered in the fall by countiess themsands of wild in the fall by countiese thousands of wild ducks. The country we passed through along the Saskatchewan was, as a rule, hilly with some patches of good and, but will probably remain unsettled for many years to come yet.

FINE CHOPS AND HOPEFUL SETTLERS. The crops generally throughout the country were very good last year, and in consequence every one seems content for the present, with a firm belief in a prosperous future for the country and themselves. I have not met with a single dissatisfied person. Some of the settlers, however, have considerable difficulties to contend with, the greatest of which is, perhaps, their distance from a market. I know fartheir distance from a market. I know far-mers who at the present time are drawing their wheat into Brandon market and sell-ing it at 60 cents per bushel. As it takes them four days to get here your readers can easily see that these farmers are not yet making large profite from their farme. But in the future, and it is to be hoped in the near future, when railroads traverse the country in every direction all this will be changed.

I believe that many Outario people judge this country too barehly." They picture it to themselves as a land of perpetual cold in winter and freety nights in summer, destroying regetation, thus making it possi-ble to grow only the most hardy cereals and fruit growing as impossibility. But and in the Qu'Appelle river valley I saw corn, inq

which some people think cannot be grown here, perfectly ripened. The Qu'Appelle district, however, is said to be remarkably free from summer frosts. Along the line of the C.P.R. through this district I have occasionally noticed staiks of corn growing to a height of over six feet. This corn had been dropped on the sod by the railway teamsters when feeding their horses and thus grew without any cultivation whatever. Surely no better proof than this could be had of the fertility of the soil. As to fruit growing I have no doubt but that disbelievers in the capabilities of this wonderful country will be surprised at wonderful country will be surprised at what we will be able to show them in that line a few years from now. In the case of small fruits there is no difficulty whatever. In order to grow apples, however, I think all that is necessary is to grow the trees from the seed of some hardy variety and plant the orchards in a sheltered situation.

JOTTINGS FROM WINNIPEG. PERSONAL ITEMS ABOUT OLD FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES.

[Correspondence of The Post.] A GOOD SALE. -Mr. Duncan Jackson, or of Woodville and Lindsay, but late of Morris, Man., sold his farm to an English sentleman for \$15,000 cash and has moved into Winnipeg to give his family all the advantages for education to be found in

A MASONIC FRIEND. -Dr. R. F. McTavish, Mr. Duncan Jackson's brother-in-law and brother of Mr. E.McTavish, Lindsay, has a large and lucative practice in Morris. His masonic friends in Lindsay and elsewhere will be glad to hearthathe officiates as W.M. efficiently and with its traditional dignity winnipeg Literary Club.—A meeting

of the Winnipeg literary club was held on Saturday eveninig. Business as usual was conducted in parliamentary form, and shortly after the speaker had taken the chair, Mr. H. Baxter, who had been called to form a new government gave the names days of October, which compelled us to gravitate towards civilization. Having to form a new government, gave the names now indicated the course of our trip I will of the ministers, and announced his plat-form, which included civil service reform, a Dominion license act, imperial federation, a Dominion license act, imperial federation, manhood suffrage, and the simplification of conveyancing practice. Mr. Turnbull made a spirited attack on the government, and concluded by moving a vote of want of confidence, which was seconded by Mr. Lougheed, in a humorous speech. The motion, however, was lost, and the government emerged from the conflict ungesthed. ment emerged from the conflict unscathed. The debate on Mr. Turnbull's resolution to discontinue the indemnity to members of parliament was then resumed. Mr. Baxter moved an amendment which was practically a negative of the resolution. This was seconded by Mr. Delahaye and carried. The house then went into committee of he whole to consider certain changes in the constitution. Some discussion took place, after which the committee rose, and the house adjourned. This house is a minor House of Commons of Canada and follows its rules and practice. It has among its members the leading lawyers and men of iterary taste in the city. Mr. Wilson, barrister, an elderly gentleman and late of Toronto, is speaker. The cabinet is com-posed as follows: Mr. Hector Baxter, premier and minister of interior; Mr. Maurice W. Britton, secretary of state; Mr. McIntyre, minister of customs. McIntyre, minister of customs. We are all Ontario men, Mr. Britton is an Uxbridge boy, educated at the high school and is an editor on the Free Press here, a genial, gentlemanly and worthy fellow. Mr. Armstrong is a distinguished scholar and educationist from Ontario, being an M. A. and D. C. Lei, he is known in Lindsay and well known in Petersborough. known in Peterborough. Mr. Hutton is from Woodstock and Mr. McIntvre from Perth. - [We trust our correspondent will favour us with further personal items of this kind regarding people from this section now in the North-west.—En. Post.] A SURPRISE AND PRESENTATION.—Mr. Hector Baxter, the principal of the Euclidst. school, was presented with a very handsome album on Thursday last by five of the girls of standard four, on behalf of all the scholars. At the time of the presentation he was busy with the closing exercises of the school, and his surprise at the occurrence may easily be imagined. A very neat sprech was made by one of the girls, thanking him for his kindness during the past, regretting that he was about to leave them, and assuring him of their best wishes for his future welfare. Mr. Baxter replied as best he could—which is saying a good deal —and afer a cordial "farewell" the scholars

dispersed to their homes. - [Free Press. THE LENTEN SEASON.

REQUIATIONS FOR THE HOLY TIME OF LENT IN THE DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. His lordship, Bishop Jamot, has promulgated the following instructions for the guidance of his people during the holy season of Lent:

1. The general rule of the church is that abstinence from flesh meat be kept every day in Lent: but by dispensation from the Holy See flesh is allowed:

(a) At every meal on Sunday. (b) Once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the excep-tion of the second Saturday (Ember week) and of Holy Saturday.

N.B.—The privilege of using flesh meat on the Thursday after Ash Wednesday, on Saturdays, on Palm Sunday, and the three days in Holy Week, is granted only for ten years, to be computed from the 4th day of March, 1874.

Flesh and fish are not allowed at the same

2. Every day in Lent, with the exception of Sundays, is a day of fast. Every person 23 years of age complete is bound to fast. But those who are sickly probliged to hard work; women in pregnancy or nursing in-fants, and those who would injure their fants, and those who would injure their health by fasting, are not obliged to fast.

General custom permits a small collation, about the fourth of a meal at night, and also a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bread in the morning. At the evening collation eggs, butter and cheese are allowed, but the rules of quantity prescribed for the fast must be complied with.

The use of lard is nermitted in dressing The use of lard is permitted in dressing

Reery one should enter into the spirit of this Holy Season, and endeavor to satisfy the justice of God by prayer and sorrow for the justice of God by pray sin, by almegiving and mortification, by assisting more regularly at Holy Mass on week days, or at the evening devotions in the church when possible; by performing the stations of the cross; by reciting the rosary; and especially by meditating piously on the sufferings and death of our blessed Saviour.

The time within which the Easter Com-

munion may be received commences on Ash Wednesday and terminates on Trinity rough, 25th January, 1883, Feast revolution of Sr. Paul, Apostic. †JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT,

Bishon of Peterbe

—A was samed Luke Ryan, aged 42, was found dead at two o'c.ors Monday morning in a house where he was boarding in Believille. He had been on a prolonged spree, and to this his death was attributed. An income was not considered necessary.

THE MANNA IN THE WILDER-

Exodus xvi., 15.—And when the children of srael saw it, they said one to another, It is

The history of the ancient Israelites teems with interest. Given at first by divine inspiration, and strikingly preserved ever since in the providence of God whilst so many other writings have disappeared in the stream of time; assured as we are that "all these things happened to them for examples, and they are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world are come;" and that "whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope"; that inspired ancient history has surely very peculiar claims on our at-tentive consideration.

Looking around them on the wild wastes, Looking around them on the wild wastes, no valley near them "covered with corn," the people felt (Ps.lxxviii.,9), "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" and we propose now to consider the peculiar provision furnished to the people—the manna from heaven. A few weeks after the commencement of their journey from Egypt, and when the provision with which they set you was yearly or perhaps wholly gone. out was nearly, or perhaps wholly, gone, the Lord said unto Moses (Ex. xiii., 4), "Behold I will rain bread from heaven for you;" "and behold upon the face of the ground there lay a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. And when the children of Israel saw it they said, Manna?"

Manna?"
As the Hebrew word manna means
"What is this?" the passage fully translated would be thus: "And when the children
of Israel saw it they said one to another,
What is this? for they wist not what it
was." Subsequently (Ex. xvi., 31) they called
the name thereof Manna.

In considering the constitute "What is

In considering the question "What is this?" which, with feelings of surprise they addressed to one another, several things may be appropriately said in reply.
"Manna!" "What is this?"

I. It is proof of the existence of a being of intelligence and controlling power over the elements: over nature and nature's laws. It is so in two ways. Consider first -when the manna fell. Six days regular ly out of seven—from month to month, from year to year! (Ex. xvi., 26. "Six days ye shall gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be Will chance—will the theory of a "fortu-

Itous concourse of atoms"—will "the laws of nature"—account for this? Consider further, that if any of the manna that fell on the first, or second, or third, or fourth, or fifth day was kept over the night it proved to be unfit for use; but manna gathered on the sixth day and kept over the night was "good for food" on the seventh day, the Sabbath! (Ex. xvi., 20,22, 24). How account for this? Was it not proof that the manna was sent by a living being of intelligence, and of controlling

power over material things?

11. The manna was a manifestation of the regard of the God of Israel to the temporal necessities of his people.

David could say (Ps. xxxvii.), "I have

ties of his people is clearly set forth by our Saviour, who said, "Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not In view of all this how prompt and how

grateful—connected with the thought of this life and the life to come-should be our compliance with the call (Matt. v., 33) "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

III. "Manna?" "What is this?"

It is an expression of the mind of God in regard to the Sabbath. In the wilderness the Israelites, however unwise and disobedient in spirit any of them might be in regard to the Sahi they could not obtain manna on that day (Ex. xvi., 27). "There went out some of the people on the seventh day for to gath er, and they found none."

So were the people dealt with at that period of a stage of the comparative childhood of immortal human nature; but now -humanity being far onward from the childhood of its existence—is really honored of God, neople being called upon to quit themselves like men, and be rational and strong. Temporal gain may, in a sense, be obtained by disobedient desecration of the Lord's day, but how untruthful and unwise such non-compliance with a divine appointment, an appointment trac able not more distinctly to Divine rightful authority than to Divine wisdom setting forth benevolent arrangement with a view at once to the befriending of body and soul -to the promotion of the temporal and spiritual good of mankind.

If gain be obtained by desecration of the Lord's day there can be no blessing in it, but that is only a small part of the evil, in-asmuch as disregard of the will of the Lord as to his day must fearfully tend to prove a dark and effective barrier between the blessing of God and the industry of the six other days of the week.

IV. It is a type of Christ. He who is at once the life and the nourshment of believing souls distinctly recognized that "bread from heaven" as a type of himself, saying (John, xvi.), "Your fathers did eat manna in the wildernes and are dead. I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of

this bread he shall live forever."
In conclusion:—1. Whilst the children of Israel had manna from heaven, "without money and without price," it was not enough to look at it, and talk about it, and believe that it was "good for food." The believe that it was "good for food." The people needed, accepting the manna, to gather it, and actually partake thereof. So it is in regard to Christ, "the living bread that came down from heaven." It is not enough to believe truth respecting the Savior. We need to gather in upon our spirit the truth as it is in Jesus—to receive him, that he may dwell in our hearts by faith, as John was led by the spirit to teach, when he said (John i., 12), "As many as received him, to them gave he nower to beceived him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God."

The precious import of the remarkable words of Jesus, "My flesh is meat indeed, words of Jesus, "My fiesh is meat indeed," "He that eateth me, even he shall live by me," was largely realized in the "spiritual understanding" and Christian experience of Paul when, growing "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ," he could say, "We are all partakers of the one-bread," "I live, are all partakers of the one-bread," "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life that I now live in the flesh I live by faith of the Son of God who loved me, and gave himself for me."

2. Before the children of Israel had "bread from heaven" they were delivered from bondage.

No manna fell amid the flesh-pots of Egypt. But after they had done as the Lord commanded (Ex. xii.) respecting the blood of the pascal lamb, after the deliverance of the Lord had been obtained and the inverse towards the promised land and the inverse towards the promised land had

ance of the Lovd had been obtained and the journey towards the promised land had begun, then God "rained down manna upon them to est," and, when souls comply with Divine directions respecting "Christ our Passover," who "was sacrificed for up," they became "delivered from the bondage of curruption into the glorious liberty of the childrens leaning on Him whom their souls love, they arow in grace and become

LOCAL MATTERS.

LINDSAY BOARD OF EDUCA-TION. FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD-STAND.

ING COMMITTEES-A BREEZE ABOUT CARETAKERS - INSPECTOR'S REPORT-REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEEN

The first meeting of the newly constituted board of education was held in the police court room, at the town hall, on Wednesday evening last. At the hour for commencing business Messrs Brown, Heap, Grace, McNeillie, Bradburn, Irwin and Deacon were present. The number was presently increased by the arrival of Mr. Barron and before business had advanced very far Mr.P. G. Pilkie, the newlyelected member for the east ward, took his

On motion of Mr. BARRON Mr. W. Grace was nominated as chairman of the board for the year. The members all assented to the nomination and Mr. Grace took the chair, pleasantly remarking that he had returned thanks for the honor due him so often that he might be excused from repeating the expression. As a further item of routine business Mr. Robert Spier was re-appointed secretary-treasurer to the poard, an application from Mr. Spier for an ncrease of salary being left over for the consideration of the finance commit-

The minutes of the previous meeting held during December were read and approved. Upon the suggestion of a memper the standing committees for the year were elected: Finance.-Messrs. Heap, McNeillie and Bradburn. Managing committee.-Messrs. Brown, Wray and Pilkie. Visiting committee. - Messrs. Deacon. Mc-Neillie, Barron, Detirassi, Irwin and Walters.

The appointment of caretakers was made on a motion of Col. Deacon, at the same rate of remuneration as paid last vear. Several of the members wished the question of caretakers considered. Mr. Barron made a strong appeal to the board to instruct the caretaker of the high school -and pay him if necessary-to look after the school grounds and keep them in proper order. He referred to what the cricketers intended to do to beautify their part of the grounds. By working together the play-grounds could be put and kept in a creditable state. A trifling expense would not be felt.

Mr. McNEILLIE said the caretaker of the high school buildings should be instructed to consider himself at the direction of the head master. He understood that in several instances there had been a been young and now am old, yet I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread;" and the regard of our Father in heaven to the temporal necessineuters of the high and public schools. In this connection he would give notice of motion with the above object in view and have the matter arranged at the next meet-

These remarks brought Mr. Irwin to his feet who took the ground and so expressed himself that what was wanted was that the schools should be kept warm and clean. That was about as far as the duties of the janitor should go. Increased attention to many matters by the janitor would call for increased expense. Referring to the cricket club matter he thought that nothing sh ulo be done that would place the board in a subordinate position to the cricket club. Mr. BARRON said, in reply to Mr. Irwin, that the club were going to beautify the grounds and all he asked was that the poard would pay the caretaker possibly an increased allowance to keep the grounds

in proper order. In any event the board ha newlected the school grounds in the past The grass had over grown, and it often remained wet and unhealthy during the day. Coming back to the question of authority he maintained that he caretaker should be under the control of the head master. Mr. IRWIN asked for a statement of the ideal perfection in which Mr. Barron supposed the grounds should be kept. Certainly they should be kept in fine order, but he was opposed to the public money being spent to make a ground for cricketers. Mr. Grace said he thought that Mr. Irwin was taking a wrong view of the public money being the said he thought that Mr. Irwin was

taking a wrong view of the matter and that Mr. Irwin's remark, if made public were calculated to give a wrong impression. Mr. Irwin replied that he was responsible for what he said and if the caretaker's in creased salary was given on the under-standing that he was to give more attention to the grounds on which cricket was to be played he would strongly protest against it. He objected to any outlay of town money to accommodate or benefit the cricket club. Mr. Grace reassured Mr. Irwin that not one cent of public money should be spent in the manner objected to. Mr. McNeillie said that the grounds on the west side of the school buildings were trained. west side of the school buildings were wet and out of order, and might be much benefitted by some little care. The managing committee were instructed to give an eye to the grounds hereafter. Mr. Barron, who had taken some umbrage at the remarks made by Mr. Irwin, contended that there was no rivalry between the cricket club and the board. If the grounds were fixed up the boys would have the use of it. The game would have a fine effect on the boys. It was entirely for the school boys that the thing would be done and he knew that the fathers of the town would willingly the cost. The boys would have the right to the ground and at any time they wanted it could put he senior cricket club off. Mr. Irwin defined his position as not being antagonistic to the game, but he wished it thoroughly understood that the board did not want to see their caretakers censured because they did not keep things in order to suit the cricket club.

A number of accounts for expenses curred last year were referred to the finance committee, and the usual monthly reports of attendance at the schools were read, with a communication from Mr. W. J. Hallet calling the attention of the board to the absence of several pupils of the public schools from the regular examination. ns. A number of minor matters con-ted with school routine were also re-

From Mr. Knight, school inspector, report was received and read on the work being done in the high and public schools. The report gave information in detail as to the discipline, teaching results and other matters of interest. The crowding of the pupils in several rooms was referred to, and the suggestion made that an examina-tion and competition in writing be instituted amongst the pupils at the end of each month. The report was received and favourably commented on by members of the board.

A report as to the over-crowding of the schools, also submitted by Mr. Knight, was read. In effect the report pointed out that another teacher should be employed and that action be taken to provide the additional room and accommodation. This retional room and accommodation. This re-port was referred to the managing com-mittee who were instructed to procure the

to be left to the committee and the in

spector.
A letter was read from McVitie, Kennedy & Holland, architects, Barrie, who had furnished the plans for the proposed collegiate institute. Mr. Grace explained that the architects were to be paid \$50 for the plans and Mr. Kennedy's travelling expenses in coming to Lindsay once. The chairman was authorized to arrange the matter, but further action was stayed at the suggestion of Mr. Irwin, who pointed out that the question of increased school accommodation would have to be faced, almost at once, and that the same plans might be made

Communications were read from Mr. J. Head, asking that he be paid the same salary as paid to his predecessor, \$600 per year; from Miss Holtorf, Miss McSweyn and Miss L. K. Anderson, asking for a small increase in their salaries. The request made by Mr. Head was granted and the matter of increase of salary to the lady teachers left over for consideration by the finance committee. Mr. McNellie, chairman of the special committee appointed to fill the vacancies some time ago existing in the high and public school staffs, read the report, which showed that Ar. G. A. Smith had been appointed science matter at a salary of \$700 per year; and Miss Buck, teacher in the junior division of the east ward, at a salary of \$200 per year. The board then adjourned.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

THE "KNOW-NOTHING" SLAN-DER ON MR. McINTYRE.

A Distinct Challenge for the Warder. [To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,- It appears that the opponents of the Mowat administration in this riding have, through their mouth piece and organ. the Victoria Warder, committed themselves to a policy of falsehood, slander and personal abuse of the reform candidate. In the last issue of that paper there appeared a letter signed "A Farmer," in which Mr. McIntyre is said to have canvassed two Scotchmen from Mariposa whilst in a sleigh driving towards the court-house in Lindsay, and whilst so doing he referred to his opponent, Mr. Fairbairn, as" that Know-nothing Fairbairn." The same letter states that Mr. McIntyre attended school in the town of Lindsay. Upon reading this letter I was quite sure of two things: 1st. That these statements were untrue. 2nd. That it was not written by "A Farmer," but was prepared by the untruthful editor of the Warder. I saw Mr. McIntyre, and he informs me that the story is a pure faorication : that he did not canvas any Scotchmen driving in a sleigh towards the court-house: that he did not jump on a sleigh driven by Scotchmen from Mariposa towards the court-house since he was nominated as a candidate; and that he did not then, or at any other time in his canvas, refer to Mr. Fairbairnas that Know-nothing Fairbairn or use respecting him any language to that effect. I know that Mr. Mclutyre never attended school in Lindsiy as a pupil for one day in his life. It would have been no disgrace to him to have done so, even as a poor scholar. Poverty is no disgrace, and if Mr. McIntyre in his youth was unable to reap the advantages of the education bestowed on the rich, all the more honor to his intelligence that he has placed bimself where he now is, even if he only had the

advantage of a "poor school." I know that there is not a more truthful or honorable man in the county than Mr. McIntyre, and that I, as well as others, can rely on his word. I am willing to test the matter in this way to show how utterly false and unreliable the Warder is, and is

likely to be under the present management. I have deposited in the hands of Mr. Alexander McDonnell, of Linesay, the sum of \$100, to be paid out to anyone of the farmers or Scotchmen referred to, or to anyone el-e who was present on the occasion referred to, who will deposit with Mr. Mc-Donnell, before three o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 15th day of this month. a statutory declaration stating positively to his own knowledge that any of the following statements or facts took

place:-1st. That Mr. McIntyre, on the occasion referred to in the letter in the Warder, asked any farmer from Mariposa or any other town-hip in the south riding of Vic toria, to vote for him.

2nd. That on that, or any other occasion, he referred to Mr. Fairbairu as "that Know nething Fairbairn. 3rd. That Mr. McIntyre ever attended

school in Lindsav one day in his life.
I have taken from Mr. McDonnell the following receipt :-"Received from John McLennan the of \$100 and a copy of the Victoria Warder of the 2nd day of February, containing a letter signed "A Farmer," with instructions to pay the said sum of \$100 to any of the farmers referred to in said letter, or to anyone else who was present on the occasion referred to, who will deposit with me, before three oclock, p.m. of Thursday, the 15th day of February, instant,

a statutory declaration stating positively as a fact, to his own knowledge, that either of the following statements or facts were made or took place:1st. That Mr. McIntyre, on the occasion referred to in said letter, asked any person from Mariposa or any other township in this riding

to vote for him.

2nd. That on that or any other occasion during the canvas he referred to Mr. Fairbairn as "that Know-nothing Fairbairn."

3rd. That Mr. McIntyre ever attended the public school in Lindsay as a pupil for one day.

And I have, and to hereby agree, to follow the abave instructions.

the above instructions.

Dated the 5th day of February, A.D. 1883.

ALEX, McDONNELL.

ALEX, test the trut I have taken this course to test the truth or falsity of this statement. If true I will put up with my loss and Mr. McIntyre will lose more than one friend. If false, and I know they will prove false, then I would ask all nonest men to frown down this policy of slander and personal abuse, and

show that private character and reputation are not to be assailed with impunity. And now as to the writer of that letter. It is an insult to the farming community to have a pack of lies strung together and to have them printed, and to put as their author "A Farmer." Surely this is not the stock-in trade of the yeomen of this riding. I have not met any of them who would not be ashamed to be detected in a lie, and then for the editor of the to make these men -honest men, as I know them - take the responsibility of his vile slanders - it is a little too much to ask of them. Let him father his own slanders and he will have a numerous progeny. But notice that this particular "Farme in Lindsay - a good place indeed for him to live not far from the Warder office, either. I will give the editor of the Warder ten dollars if he will produce to me, on or before three o'clock, p.m., on the 15th day of February, a statutory declaration made by any man who has the right to call himself

a farmer, and who will state in such declaration that he is the writer of that letter.

JOHN McLENNAN.