

R. S. Porter.
Beautiful Patterns in WALL PAPER
ust received at
PORTERS' BOOKSTORE.
Lindsay, Mon. 8th. 1888 - 37.

Britton Brothers.
BRITTON BROTHERS,
OPTICIANS,
LINDSAY.

All Lenses required for the correction of defective vision ground and adjusted to order. Optical prescriptions filled.
Lindsay, Jan. 11, 1888 - 79-15.

F. C. Taylor
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE CANADA LIFE,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS OVER - \$3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER - \$1,000,000.
Those joining this old and reliable Company now will receive 3 years profit in 1900.

FIRE.
ROYAL, LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE
These are English Companies and are noted for their liberality and promptness in paying losses.

ACCIDENT.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America. Applications received on all classes of Risks at Lowest Rates.

PLATE GLASS.
The Hand-in-Hand Insurance at Lowest Rates. For every information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,
Agent, Lindsay.
Lindsay, March 1st, 1888 - 35.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1888.

Circulation.....4,350
ANOTHER INIGMINOUS BACK-DOWN.

Sir John Macdonald has been forced into another back-down, more ignominious than that into which he has been driven by the people of Manitoba.

The premier has always claimed no little credit for having put in the statutes a standing order to the United States to place on our free list any articles that they might place on their free list—as a step towards reciprocity. The Americans did place a number of articles on the free list, but no notice of their action was taken by the Dominion government. Just before the Easter recess Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Peter Mitchell and others called the premier's attention to the matter and were told by Sir John that the statute was permissive, not compulsory, and that it would be injurious to the interests of Canada to take the step contemplated by the statute. The minister of justice was especially vigorous in condemning the idea, and the ministerial supporters heartily applauded the disposition. They were called annexationists. The idea was ridiculed as a "fad." The tory organs echoed these sentiments with characteristic vigor. Poor deluded organs! They were never so badly sold! The Montreal Gazette even went so far as to ask in a magnificent burst of frenzy: "Has the 'spirit of manhood deserted the Canadian people? Are we such cravens," enquired the Gazette, "so lost to every instinct of national honor and self-dependence that we must lick the dust before the United States and tamely submit to every indignity they may put upon us, every threat they may venture to fulminate? In every roaring demagogue in a public position in the neighboring republic to interpret the laws of Canada to the detriment of this country, and is our parliament cringing and fawningly to acquiesce? Recall the circumstances. The Congress of the United States to suit its own purpose, in the interest of its own people, placed certain articles on the free list, which happen, quite by the accident of chance, to be included in the articles embraced in the standing order of reciprocity on our statute book. Congress did this without the slightest regard to the action or overtone of the parliament of Canada; and wholly from regard for American welfare, and because the Canadian government have not submitted to the dictation of Washington and allowed congress to shape and determine the regulation of the Canadian tariff, a few hot-headed and anglophobic 'tariff agents' in the United States threaten to erect a 'tariff against any and all importations from Canada into that country.' This is a terrible indictment from a tory organ; and on the day after it was printed a tory cabinet minister, to wit Sir Charles Tupper, stood up in the house and announced that the Dominion government were going to do exactly what the Gazette had denounced; and what the premier and the minister of justice had declared to be wrongful and ruinous to Canada. It was bad enough to have to back-down to the Manitobans, but to have to 'lick the dust' before the United States, to have to submit to 'every indignity' any 'roaring demagogue' in the neighboring republic may put upon us, to have the shape and regulation of our tariff 'dictated from Washington,'—all this must have been gall and wormwood to the ministers—except Sir Charles Tupper—and to the ministerial supporters. Sir Charles Tupper seems to have enjoyed the situation; and probably he did not mourn very deeply over the premier's bitter humiliation.

It became Sir Charles Tupper's duty to announce that in consequence of the receipt of a copy of a despatch from Sir Mackenzie Bowden to Lord Salisbury calling attention to the free list matter the government had reversed their policy in the question. In the course of the debate Sir Charles read the following telegram:—
OTTAWA, April 2.—Sir Lionel Sackville West, Washington: Immediately on receipt of copy of your despatches to Lord Salisbury including memorandum from the Department of State of the United States calling attention to the admission of certain articles free of duty by the United States, an order-in-council was passed admitting all the articles mentioned, when imported into Canada, free of duty. Proclamation will issue in next Gazette. The Canadian government await further legislation by congress in the same direction. CHAS. TUPPER.
The government displayed good sense in retreating from an untenable position. The policy announced by the premier before Easter, if adhered to, would have provoked vexatious if not disastrous retaliatory legislation at Washington and the country would have suffered great injury in many ways. But it is quite clear that obstinate adherence to that policy would not have been allowed by the imperial government without precipitating a ministerial crisis. If the Dominion government had been honest in its desire to obtain even limited reciprocity it would have taken action long ago, and would have improved the good feeling that should obtain between two friendly neighboring nations. But a querulous old man chose needlessly to embitter our relations with the States; as he needlessly forced Manitoba to the verge of rebellion. Happily the danger in each case has been averted; but no thanks to Sir John Macdonald.

The new policy is open to the grave objection that it has been dictated from Washington and Downing-street. The despatches, it is true, had not reached Lord Salisbury, but Sir Charles Tupper quickly saw what was coming, and no doubt Lord Lansdowne made his influence felt in this case as in settling the Manitoba difficulty. The sovereign or the sovereign's representative finds in cases of this kind a proper occasion for an exercise of influence. It is unfortunate that such exercise of influence should be necessary; but, on the other hand, it is fortunate for Canada that there is a cool-headed and sagacious representative of the sovereign to make his influence felt. This is a phase of the situation to which but little attention has been paid. The Mail did dwell upon the "dictation of Downing-street," basing its opinions on what proved to be an error in telegraphic transmission which made it appear that the despatches referred to by Sir Charles Tupper were from Lord Salisbury and not to him. The error is not of much importance. The Dominion government have escaped imperial censure by a quick about face. They knew what would come at once from Lord Salisbury. They knew he would have no nonsense and would permit no trifling with international obligations. It was not a case of dealing with Mr. Norquay or Mr. Greenway.

THE RECIPROCITY DIVISION.

The great debate on reciprocity was brought to a close about four o'clock Saturday morning; and the divisions took place about day-break. The resolutions of Hon. Mr. Jones and Sir Richard Cartwright were negatived by a majority of 37, the vote being 67 to 124. Mr. Barron voted for reciprocity and Mr. Hudspeth voted against it. There were a number of pairs.

The rejection of reciprocity was to be expected as a matter of course in the present house when the government took so decided a stand against it. It is now for the country to decide the question, and to the country it is relegated on appeal. There can be little doubt as to what will be the verdict of the great majority of the people. They will decide, we are confident, in favor of reciprocity, for the widest measure of reciprocity that can be obtained. The people know from experience the innumerable benefits of reciprocity; and they know reciprocity will not sap or undermine attachment to the mother country. On the contrary it is the strongest antidote that can be administered to any annexation feeling. It cured the tory leaders of annexation when first tried.

THE EGG COMBINE.

We print elsewhere from the Mail an important contribution to the literature of the great egg combine that is now believed to be at work in Ontario. The Mail's article is to us an unexpected revelation as to the Toronto agency in the scheme. The Empire has been from day to day in its produce reports commenting on the combine, and giving prices which proved that the combine was trying to work out the described plan of operations, that is, to sell low in Toronto in order (1) to crowd off the small local competing buyer or country shopkeeper; and (2) to establish a low Toronto price which could be quoted in the country and help materially to keep down the price paid to the farmer for his eggs. The combine if carried out as suspected would affect every farm household in this province. It would reduce materially the "pin money" or extras made by the farmer's wives and daughters from the eggs, generally considered their perquisites.

Any farmer can figure up the enormous sums the members of the combine would make out of it. Two or three cents a dozen would amount to how much?

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

The interest taken by the farmers in the discussion of leading questions of the day is very gratifying. We print another batch of letters on our third and seventh pages. Mr. Geo. Johnson of Mariposa discusses Mr. Glendinning's letter; and Mr. John Campbell, Jr., of North Mariposa, administers a "sociological" to "Mrs. Partington" Beal. We have a note from Mr. Glendinning stating that he had mailed a letter in reply to Mr. Minthorne but it must have miscarried as it did not reach us until yesterday at noon, too late for this issue. It will be printed next week with pleasure. Letters of this class should be handed in as early as possible.

We print a timely letter from Mr. Ledyard of Toronto about the development of our iron mines. It is as clear as noon-day that nothing in the world will lead to the full or even partial development of our magnificent iron mines but free access to the markets of the continent. It is equally plain that such development would be an enormous advantage to this province, an immense benefit to this district, a grand thing for Lindsay and Victoria county. But those who advocate this policy are branded as "disloyal" by a headless set, with some of whom Mr. Ledyard most effectively deals.

WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE.

The Warbler last week indulged in another glaring bit of misrepresentation in a laborious effort to show that reciprocity would be injurious to the cattle trade. Our cotem. says:—

"The attention of the Mariposa farmers is respectfully directed to the market reports even in the Toronto annexation journals, the Globe and the Mail. For instance last Friday the following prices for some grades, live weight, per hundred, ruled:—

Cattle.....Toronto.....East Buffalo.....
\$2.50 to \$3.00.....\$2.40 to \$2.50

"Does that look as though Canadians should desire to seek the Yankee market? Not much."

The Warbler's misrepresentation, as farmers will see at a glance, consists in trying to pass off the Toronto and East Buffalo quotations as being for cattle of "the same grades." The facts are that the Toronto prices are for prime Easter cattle or cattle for export to the old country, always first-class animals. The East Buffalo figures on the other hand are for "stockers," or second, third and fourth class animals,—more even of the third and fourth class than of the second. Farmers know this very well and will not be misled or deceived by the Warbler's misrepresentation.

The Warbler endeavors to show that it would be ruinous to Canada to permit "an invasion of Yankee cattle-sellers." But other tory organs and speakers argue that Mr. Foster's resolution is for "limited reciprocity" in natural products; and ere two weeks have passed by the Warbler will have to take "a sharp curve" and maintain that the very thing it is now condemning as ruinous and disloyal is the quintessence of statesmanship and loyalty. "Some persons will say or do anything for the sake of party."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Chas. Tupper has introduced a bill to ratify the Washington treaty, and supported it in an able speech.

The Newfoundland house of assembly has rejected by 20 to 7 the proposal to send delegates to Ottawa relative to confederation.

The British war office has decided to purchase cavalry remounts in Canada, and Col. Goldie of Halifax is on his way to Ontario for that purpose.

Mr. Leblanc, the tory M.P.P. for Laval, has been unseated for bribery and corruption. He narrowly escaped corruption. Mr. Lewin needs blanc-washing.

The London Advertiser's poet suggests the following chorus for the ministerial supporters at Ottawa:—

We will not trade with Yankees
But, by Jingo, if we do,
We'll take back all we said last week
And swear it wasn't true.

The rumor that Hon. Thos. White of the Montreal Gazette is going to resign his seat in the government because the government "cringingly and fawningly acquiesced" in the free list "dictated from Washington" is not quite correct.

The beef-eaters should be called out! Here is a tory paper in London (old England) declaring that it is useless to direct judicious emigration to Canada because the emigrants will be of no use to the empire "when the States have absorbed the Dominion, as they are bound to do some day."

Mr. John Ransford of Clinton writes: "I have worked for and supported the conservative party for twenty years, but I begin to find they bear a striking resemblance to 'that bruised reed Egypt.' Can anyone wonder that I am weary and am working for commercial union? To us it means, so far as a manufacture is concerned, life or death."

The price to be paid to the C. P. R. for the abandonment of the monopoly clause in Manitoba and the North-west appears to be a Dominion guarantee of \$15,000,000 of land bonds. This guarantee will enable the C. P. R. to float a 3 per cent. instead of a 5 per cent. bond, at or near par instead of a considerable discount. The ministerial organs are declaring it is a splendid bargain; and the country must feel relieved that it is no worse.

The Irish Canadian says: "The government at Ottawa has been challenged to battle by Sir Richard Cartwright and the reform members on the question of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada; and the conservatives have nailed their colors to the mast against what appears to us the best interests of the farmers and the whole community—save and except the extortionate members of the combine." Now that the farmer has taken the bit between his teeth, we may look for many such victories as those in Prince Edward and Missisquoi. Partisans of the farmer may sound well enough; but the substantial well-being of himself and household should claim his support, irrespective of former political ties.

The Thorah conservative association the other day after an address from Mr. F. Madill, M.P., unanimously resolved that "unrestricted reciprocity would be of no benefit financially or otherwise, but injurious to the farmer and our manufacturing interests." Those who voted "yes" to this singular resolution must have short memories. They must forget how Sir John Macdonald himself painted in glowing terms the benefits of reciprocity, how the farmers would get so much more for their barley, their horses, their cattle, their wool and many other articles. Now it pleases Sir John to play another tune. Mr. Madill echoes it; and the conservative farmers of Thorah vote accordingly. It is a rare spectacle! They will get over that every many weeks have passed by, and when the time comes we have no doubt more than enough to show that reciprocity will place North Ontario in the ranks with Prince Edward, Missisquoi and L'Assomption. But perhaps they will be satisfied with lower prices.

MARRIED.

BOATE-FORD.—On March 31st, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Mr. James B. Boate to Miss Leslie Ford, all of Emily.

MITCHELL.—MARRIED.—On April 11th, at the residence of the bride's parents, township of Smith, by the Rev. Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Mitchell to Miss Carrie Marshall of Smith.

BATEMAN.—BUNTING.—On the 9th ult., in the Methodist church, West York, by the Rev. D. C. Bateson, Mr. James Bateson to Miss J. H. Bateson, all of Smith.

KEILLY-KELLY.—At 4 P. M. on Tuesday, April 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Kelly, Mr. John Kelly to Miss Mary Kelly of Toronto, formerly of Pictou, Ontario.

TULLY-MCDONALD.—On Tuesday, April 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Kelly, Mr. John Tully to Miss J. H. Tully, daughter of John McDonald, Esq., all of Verulam.

DIED.
SHAW-WOOD.—At Oakwood, on Saturday, 7th inst., Mrs. Frances Shaw-Wood, aged 72 years and one day.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A portable STEAM SAW MILL, at home power, steel roller, tested by 100 pounds, and will cut 12 inches of wood in 10 seconds. Apply to THOS. ADAM, Lindsay, April 7, 1888 - 32-2.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby warned against purchasing a note of hand made by Jacob Sackville in favor of Geo. Matheson for \$100 on said note has been lost and payment thereof stopped. GEORGE MATHESON, Cobourg, April 8, 1888 - 32-2.

HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE.—The property formerly occupied by Mr. HERRMAN, being lot 10, north of Wellington-st., town of Lindsay, half an acre of land, on which are two frame dwellings with porches and a hard road side water. For price and terms apply to L. MAGUIRE, Lindsay, March 22, 1888 - 32-4.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

COBOURG

ORNAMENTAL STONE WORKS
For the manufacture of all kinds of Ornamental Stones, Arches, Gothic, Elliptic, Circular, Segment and Ornamental Water Tables, Docks, Corners, Carriage Blocks, Crooks and Flower Vases. It is the time to forward your orders for Window Sills and Cornices.
JOHN BOND, Cobourg, Ont.
April 10, 1888 - 32-3.

NOTICE.

The Assessment Roll of Ops Township
Is now in my office and ratepayers are requested to call without delay and examine it so that they are properly assessed, and not leave it until the collector goes around.
J. O'LEARY, Clerk.
Ops, April 12, 1888 - 32-4.

SUMMER PASTURAGE.

RIVER TALBOT CATTLE RANGE
Will be ready to receive a limited number of cattle sometime during May. Farmers will best consult their own interest by sending their surplus stock where they are pure of an abundance of water, excellent shade, plenty of salt, and fences and last of all, luxuriant grasses. Cattle turned out in the range for three years in good condition. A receipt given for each separate lot. Accidents at risk of owners. Terms liberal. Apply to THOS. ADAM, Proprietor, Lindsay.

P. S.—A careful man in charge on the premises. April 12, 1888 - 32-4.

OPS COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the

TOWNSHIP OF OPS,

WILL MEET AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, LINDSAY, ON

Monday, May 28, 1888,

at 10 a.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and Revising Assessment Rolls for the current year. Appeals will be received at the Clerk's office until the 15th day of May, 1888, and not thereafter.
J. O'LEARY, Township Clerk.
Lindsay, April 10, 1888 - 32-4.

FENELON FARM AND CAMBRAY VILLAGE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

1. The W. lot of lot 1, con. 3, Fenelon, about 100 acres, all cleared, well watered; soil, clay loam, under good cultivation; frame dwelling and log house; frame barn, 36x50, on stone foundation, underground stables full size; log stable 32x22 on stone foundation; and other outbuildings; school near by; one mile from Cambray.
2. In the Village of Cambray, lot No. 6 and 7 west of Lindsay-st., hf. an acre; frame building thereon, 37x18 on stone foundation; cellar full size, well adapted for a store or shop; and living apartments, etc.; frame work shop, stable and driving sheds thereon.
3. And village lot No. 4, west of Lindsay-st., Cambray, qr. acre; frame house thereon 20x26 on stone foundation; cellar full size; will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to JOHN COOK or THOS. DANIEL, Cameron P.O., or to MARTIN & HOPKINS, Barristers, Lindsay, April 7, 1888 - 32-15.

IN THE GOODS OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Deceased.

All creditors of WILLIAM HAMILTON, late of the village of Cobourg, in the County of Victoria, who died on or about the 8th day of January, A. D. 1888, are hereby notified that they are required on or before

THE 15th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1888

to send by post pre-paid to Francis Kieran of the City of Toronto in the County of York, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their claims, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them; in default thereof the said administrator will proceed to administer the said estate without reference to such claims.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that they are required forthwith to pay the said indebtedness to the said Francis Kieran at his office, No. 60, Front-st., in the City of Toronto.

Dated this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1888.

FRANCIS KIERAN,

Administrator of said Estate.

OPS SPRING SHOW.

The Spring Show for Ops Agricultural Society will be held in the

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

AT THE AGRICULTURAL PARK.

—ON—

Saturday, 28th April, 1888,

when the following Premiums will be awarded:

HORSES.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT.—1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$40; 3rd prize, \$30. Canadian Draught.—1st prize, \$40; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$20. GENERAL PURPOSE.—1st prize, \$70; 2nd prize, \$50; 3rd prize, \$30. Road and Carriage.—1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$40; 3rd prize, \$30. Percheron.—1st prize, Diploma; 2nd prize, Diploma.

BULLS.

THOROUGHBRED DURHAMS with Pedigree, two years and under, 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$50. Thoroughbred Durhams with Pedigree, over two years old, 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$50.

FOLDED ANGUS.—1st prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$10. Stock Raiser's Journal.

COMMITTEE TO ASSIST JUDGES.

Percheron, Carriage and General Purpose Horses.—Patrick Curtis, John Jackson, Canadian Draught.—George S. Smith, J. H. Coughlin, W. J. Moore. Bulls.—A. Robertson. Committee to look after the grounds.—James Farrell & Partners.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. All entries must be received by the Secretary before the day of show, and may be mailed to him or left at his store, William-st., Lindsay. Entries may be made till 12 o'clock noon of the day of show, on payment of \$1.00 extra.

2nd. The horses to which prizes shall be awarded must stand in Lindsay once a week during the season.

3rd. Horses not entered in their proper class shall be ruled out and not be entered, and will not be allowed on the grounds.

4th. The Bulls to which prizes shall be awarded must be on the grounds by one o'clock p.m. on the day of show, and will have to remain on the grounds till four o'clock.

7th. In no case will any of the preceding rules be departed from.

Admission to the Grounds, Ten Cents.

JAMES FARRELL, JAMES KEITH,
President. Secretary.
Lindsay, April 11th, 1888 - 32-2.

McCrinion Bros.
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.
At the earliest possible date we wish to remove to our old premises, corner Kent and William-sts., and until that time we will hold

A GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

and those desiring Dry Goods of any kind will profit by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. The goods must be sold as we have a large amount of money to realize on account of our recent loss by fire.

CALL AND SEE OUR FLANNELS, WINGEYS, CASHMERES, CLOVES, HOSIERY, Dress Goods, Clouds, Hoods, Etc., Etc., WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

Call and see our OVERCOATS, SUITS, etc., which we have marked so low that the poorest can come and buy. An Overcoat or Suit worth \$8 or \$10 for \$4 or \$5.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Under the management of Mr. Brown, a thoroughly competent city cutter, has proven a success, and for the rest of the season we will offer Suits worth \$15 for \$9. Worsteds Suits worth \$25 for \$19, and everything else proportionately low. Call and examine the goods.

McCRIMMON BROS.,
Lindsay, April 12, 1888 - 32.
MRS. KEENAN'S BLOCK, THE OLD FIRE HALL.

Graham & Lee.

We have something now in our window that we want every lady in the town and county to see before it is sold.

The Pattern is the NEWEST, The Design the HANDSOMEST, and the Quality the BEST ever offered in Lindsay.

GRAHAM & LEE.

E. E. W. McGaffey.

THE ENGLISH POET LAUREATE

IS CREDITED WITH HAVING SAID:

"In the Spring a young man's fancy tightly turns to thoughts of love."

WE WOULD SAY:

"In the Spring the female fancy surges with the thoughts of dress."

The query will come again to the head of the household, what shall I buy for myself and the girls for Spring.

COME TO MCGAFFEY,

He is full of suggestions, and also in conjunction with his ideas he has a splendid assortment of all classes of

DRESS GOODS, CHAMBRAYS, PRINTS, LAWS,

and numerous other textures which he can describe and suggest tones that are complementary and becoming and when deftly handled and suited to the age, complexion and form, will result in our Lindsay ladies becoming the most charmingly dressed of anything feminine this side of Paris.

A JOB LOT OF LADIES SPRING COATS.

SEE THEM! SEE THEM!

Our Black and Colored Jerseys are pronounced to be the most correct in style, elegant appearance and above all the most charming in fit. Our Tailor-made Jerseys are all after Ernest Redfern's Model.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY,

BRADBURN'S OLD STAND.
Lindsay, April 8th, 1888 - 31.