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## The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1899.

Circulation.....4,350.

### MR. BARRON'S SPEECH.

We print on other pages the official  
report of Mr. Barron's speech on Mr.  
O'Brien's amendment for the disallow-  
ance of the Jesuit Estates Bill. Mr.  
Barron's speech was referred to by Mr.  
Dalton McCarthy as a remarkably able  
and eloquent legal argument in support  
of the view that the bill should be dis-  
allowed; and all who read it will agree  
with that opinion. Mr. Barron's con-  
stituents will peruse it with unflinching  
interest. The course he has taken has  
received the cordial approval of the  
North Riding reform convention. The  
debate was marked by a high standard of  
ability and scholarship, and in it Mr.  
Barron took a very creditable position.  
Whether agreeing or disagreeing with  
his views on this or any other question  
the north riding has good reason to be  
proud of its representative.

### VICTORIA RAILWAY EXTEN- SION.

There seems good reason to expect that  
the Grand Trunk company will at an early  
date undertake the extension of the Vic-  
toria railway division to the Mattawa.  
We have so often enlarged upon the ad-  
vantages of this project, upon its material  
benefits to Lindsay and to the country to  
be intersected, as well as upon the likeli-  
hood of the proposed railway securing a  
large and remunerative traffic, that it  
has all become an old, old story to our  
readers. Hon. S. C. Wood, Col. Deacon,  
THE POST and some others were the early  
and steadfast advocates of this project,  
and they endured a measure of unpopu-  
larity and some unmerited obloquy when it  
was not pushed through as speedily as  
was at first hoped for. It was only the  
other day that THE POST was attacked in  
this connection by our chartered local  
slanderer. However, that is of no ac-  
count. We can share with Geo. Laidlaw,  
Col. Deacon and others a considerable  
amount of gratification at the excellent  
prospect of the early construction of the  
extension. We trust Mr. Hickson will  
go on with it. There is a very liberal  
government bonus awaiting the construc-  
tion of the road, and it would be the part  
of wisdom to push on the work at once or  
other concerns may step in and claim as-  
sistance. The construction of the exten-  
sion will be of great benefit to Lindsay;  
and it was meet and proper for our board  
of trade to stir up the Toronto board of  
trade to the importance of the project  
from a provincial point of view. Much  
credit is due Col. Deacon for keeping this  
matter before the railway authorities and  
the public. We hope he may have the  
pleasure of riding through to the Mattawa  
in a palace car ere he is many years older.

### THE JESUIT BILL DEBATE.

Deeply stirred as Protestant Ontario  
has been by the Jesuit bill discussion it is  
profoundly disappointed by the division  
in the house of commons. Only eight  
tories and five liberals voted for Col.  
O'Brien's amendment calling for disallow-  
ance. A much larger vote was expected  
beyond doubt, and many thought there  
would be a majority against the govern-  
ment. Why was the vote so small?  
The course for the liberals was straight,  
simple and clear. They adhered to the  
principle of provincial rights for which  
they had been contending for twenty  
years. For them it was not a question  
whether the act was good or bad; but  
whether it was within the competency of  
the Quebec legislature. In standing firmly  
by this principle the liberal party have  
strengthened the foundations of the  
federal system and have impressed deeply  
upon the public mind an important lesson  
in political self-government. The impor-  
tance of this adherence to a cardinal  
principle is not now appreciated in the  
sensational alarm over an endangered  
Protestantism that seems to prevail  
almost everywhere in this province, but  
it will be appreciated ere two months  
have elapsed by the wiser and cooler  
heads when they have carefully consid-  
ered all the circumstances of the case and  
all the principles involved. It was for no  
trifling question, no little-piece-of-pork  
issue, that the venerable Alexander Mac-  
kenzie risked his life by leaving his bed  
at two o'clock in the morning to stand up  
and vote for a principle which lies at the  
very basis of our confederation. It is  
impossible in the limited space at our  
command to go into a full review of the  
question. We must direct the attention  
of the elector desirous of taking in all  
the issues involved to the speeches de-  
livered in the house. These have, as a  
rule, been admirably reported in the  
Toronto dailies. The speech of Hon.  
David Mills is a very clear and able expo-  
sition of the principal reasons which in-  
fluenced the reform members to vote for  
provincial rights and against disallowance.  
We expect to be able to place this speech  
or the greater part of it before our readers  
next week.

The course for the Tories on the  
other hand, was very perplexing. By  
all the principles Sir John Macdonald  
had laid down in the Manitoba acts and  
the streams bill he was bound to disallow.  
He and his party had argued for the  
widest latitude in the exercise of the veto  
power. Every public platform in Ontario  
stands up as a witness in support of these  
extravagant contentions. Manitoba was  
forced to the verge of rebellion by the  
unwarrantable interference of the Do-  
minion authority, and rebellion probably  
would have resulted if the imperial  
authorities had not given the Ottawa  
"statesman" a very significant hint. The  
unwholesome effect of Sir John Mac-  
donald's arbitrary and whimsical exercise  
of the veto power is to be seen in the  
present state of public feeling in Ontario.  
But his policy towards Quebec has had a  
much more demoralizing effect upon the  
people of that province. That policy has  
developed a set of politicians who have  
learned from experience that any demand  
formulated from "Room No. 8" would be  
"allowed." If the frequenters of that  
famous apartment had experienced the  
wholesome advantages of "disallowance" of  
their schemes of local and personal ag-  
grandizement at the public expense, it  
would have been an invaluable lesson.  
It might have imperilled Sir John's  
tenure of office, but it would have been an  
enormous addition to the sum of political  
training of the Quebec people, an experi-  
ence that would have been doubly ben-  
eficial in the present emergency. Sir John  
Macdonald on this occasion decided to  
take the reform ground on the veto ques-  
tion. The Minister of Justice was not  
called upon during the debate to explain  
his change of base. He made a speech of  
marked ability; but he was not forced to  
defend his former record. That record  
and this speech go to the people for  
final judgment. The Ottawa Free  
Press asked these pertinent questions  
which fully expose the weakness of the  
ministerial position:—"Sir John Thomp-  
son, minister of justice, stand up. You  
say that the Quebec legislature had a  
constitutional right to pass the Jesuit  
bill, and that therefore you cannot ad-  
vise the governor-general to disallow it."  
You say that the provincial legislatures  
are supreme within their own domain.  
That being so, why did you induce the  
governor-general to disallow the Man-  
itoba railway bills? These measures,  
you have admitted, were perfectly con-  
stitutional. How do you reconcile your  
refusal to disallow the Jesuit bill with  
your conduct in vetoing the Manitoba  
acts, and the action of your colleagues  
in reference to the streams bill? You  
have nothing to say in justification of  
your inconsistent and indefensible  
course. Is it possible that the govern-  
ment's policy upon such a critical ques-  
tion as provincial rights is to be guided  
purely by considerations of party expedi-  
ency? Your miserable tergiversations,  
your disallowance of provincial acts  
which were perfectly constitutional,  
which have been the cause of the whole agi-  
tation against the Jesuit bill, and your  
appeal for public sympathy and public  
confidence must, under such circum-  
stances, be dismissed—with costs."

There are objectionable features in the  
Jesuit Estates bill, but the most objec-  
tionable appears to be the reference of  
the money vote to the Pope for division.

This reference to the Pope is the ground  
upon which the Law Times and Law  
Journal pronounced the bill unconstitutional.  
Against that conclusion Mr.  
Mills quoted an opinion given by Lord  
Chancellor Selborne in the famous Gul-  
bord case. This opinion will have  
with most people more weight than  
the opinion of the irresponsible legal  
writers named. Then it is argued  
that no foreign party (the Pope)  
is introduced. The foreign party is the  
claimant, or the principal of the local  
claimants. We quote from a condensed  
report of Mr. Mills as follows: "The  
foreign party is a claimant to the prop-  
erty, and he is such, and not in any  
violation of the Queen's supremacy—  
"sovereign capacity—not in any way in  
violation of the Queen's supremacy—  
"is asked to ratify the settlement. I  
take it that the government may deal  
with a foreigner having claims against  
it. To say that Roman Catholics may  
not make the Pope an arbitrator to de-  
cide questions of differences or to decide  
on rights of property which they say  
rightly belong to them, or how they  
shall be distributed, is to place them on  
a footing of inferiority to those who are  
members of other churches."

We take the following from the Em-  
pire's report of Sir John Thompson's  
speech on this point:—"My hon. friend from Victoria thought it de-  
legated from her authority, inasmuch as it  
placed a portion of the public money at the  
disposal of a foreigner. I submit that the  
disposal of a sum of money for the extingui-  
shment of a claim on the public property of  
Quebec, and then call upon these who are  
to abide by the decision of their own arbitrator.  
When the \$400,000 shall have been paid over  
from the province of Quebec her majesty has  
not the slightest right or control with regard  
to the distribution of it. In the ordinary course  
it would be paid to one of the claimants of  
the property, but as there happens to be two it is  
held subject to the order of the person who is to  
settle the claims between them, but her ma-  
jesty or her majesty's government had not a  
right to dispose of a single dollar of the money.  
Clearly their rights ended when they could say  
"We have received the deeds of this property."  
To contend that there is any royal, provincial or  
legislative right to control the division of the  
money, would be saying that the crown, after  
the grant of public money had been passed  
under the great seal, would have the right to  
use and control it for all time to come. Now we  
are told, and I would be content if so much had  
not been said upon this subject as to mislead  
the judgment of hundreds of persons in this  
country, whose judgment ought not to be ques-  
tioned as well worth having—I would be con-  
tent to rest the case there, and to say this is a  
question in respect of which no right of her  
majesty, either as temporal power or spiritual  
power, as in the least degree involved. And  
when we are taken so far afield upon the ques-  
tion as to go back into the legislation of 300 years  
ago, when we are asked to apply to this ques-  
tion the supremacy act, which has not the  
slightest bearing upon the question, even if it  
existed, and should be enforced in the province  
of Quebec, I feel bound to follow the argu-  
ment to some extent for the purpose of showing  
how unreasonable the demand is."

Assuming that there had been no  
moral claim and no estates in existence,  
but that Mr. Mercier, as a matter of pub-  
lic policy, had placed a sum of \$400,000  
at the disposal of the Pope for division  
as he saw fit, the act would have open be-  
yond peradventure to all the objections  
expressed against it, and must have been  
disallowed as a delegation of the powers  
of the crown. But that has not been  
done. A long and vexed question has  
been settled by a compromise. A dis-  
puted title has been quieted. It may not  
be in our opinion a wise or a proper  
settlement; it may have many objection-  
able features; but our highest authorities  
so far have pronounced it constitutional  
and within the competency of the Quebec  
legislature.

Various motives have been attributed  
as the leading causes of those conclu-  
sions. The reformers are charged with  
fearing the Catholic vote because they  
adhere to the position they have always  
held. The conservative leaders have  
changed their attitude for fear of the  
Catholic vote, it is alleged. The con-  
servative leaders will have to give sat-  
isfactory explanations of their change of  
base to their Orange supporters.

If the people have no confidence in  
this decision the question can be taken  
to the supreme court and to the privy  
council, if need be, at very little ex-  
pense and without much loss of time.  
If the federal principle is to prevail and  
our system of government responsible to  
parliament is to be worked out it would  
be better if the Dominion authority  
were not possessed of the dangerous  
veto power. We have seen that power  
exercised in an arbitrary and improper  
manner to promote private interests; we  
have seen it abandoned by the same  
party when a vital principle is at stake  
and the whole country is in a fever and  
ferment. The veto power should go, and  
with it the Dominion subsidy to the  
provinces. Then the provinces would be  
free of Dominion interference in any  
shape or form; and if the local legisla-  
tures passed unconstitutional measures  
the supreme court could be the arbiter  
and not the Dominion premier.

We leave the question for the present  
with this quotation from Mr. Mill's  
speech, which eloquently expresses our  
confidence that Protestantism, which  
many think in great danger, can hold  
its own: "I am not afraid that, with a  
fair field and with fair play, Protestant-  
ism will suffer in this country from the  
encroachments of the Roman Catholic  
church. I have no doubt, indeed, that  
"Protestantism will hold its own, and  
that it will succeed, just in proportion  
as it is pursued in the spirit of toleration  
and fair play. That the more clearly  
the line is drawn between church and  
state in this country the better, I be-  
lieve. But I am unable to assist in  
drawing that line in any province except  
that to which I belong. I have a right to  
exercise my privileges as an elector, but  
I have no right from my place in this  
house to undertake to do for the people  
of another province what I can only do  
legitimately for my own province as an  
elector of that province. The more  
clearly we have pressed upon our  
minds the fact that each province must

"take care of itself, must sever the con-  
nection between church and state  
"for itself, the better it will be for all  
concerned. The early founders of the  
Christian religion were men of poor cir-  
cumstances and humble social position.  
"Their influence at the beginning was  
"with the humblest classes. But grad-  
ually they worked their way up in  
society until an emperor himself be-  
came a convert to the Christian system.  
"If they by their industry, zeal, self-de-  
nial, and devotion to what they believ-  
ed to be the cause of religious truth,  
overcame such obstacles, is there any  
reason to believe that Protestantism in  
this country, if its ministers are true to  
the profession of their faith, if they  
know nothing else but Christ and Him  
crucified, if they preach the Gospel in-  
stead of politics, will not be able to  
hold its ground? I am as ready as  
any member of the house to resist papal  
encroachment, but I do not pretend to  
judge for others. I judge for myself. I  
would rather a hundred-fold be the vic-  
tim of the wrongful judgment of others  
than be the instrument of wrong to any  
portion of my fellow-countrymen."

"A LITTLE PIECE OF PORK."  
Sir John Macdonald got off his custom-  
ary "chestnut" during the Jesuit bill de-  
bate. He was endeavoring to belittle  
the question and to show that the popular  
agitation was of no consequence. He  
accordingly told the ancient yarn about  
the Jew who on going into a restaurant  
was seduced into eating a piece of ham.  
On going out of the door there came a  
terrific clap of thunder. "Good heaven!"  
exclaimed Aaron, "what a tremendous row  
for such a little piece of pork."

We fancy in Ontario the people will  
not take kindly to the venerable prem-  
ier's "chestnut." The question at issue  
is one of momentous consequence, which  
ever view is taken of it; and flippancy  
will do as much harm as fervid ap-  
peals to prejudice. Mr. Hudspeth, for  
instance, might well have taken exception  
to the premier's remark, even if he felt  
bound to support him through the ordeal.  
But he chose, perhaps wisely, to remain  
silent and to leave himself open to the  
singular fate which in a former debate  
he endeavored to avoid, of being called a  
"dumb dog" by his local paper. The  
phrase is Mr. Hudspeth's own; and he  
seems to have expected it from the  
senior local Tory organ. Now, no doubt,  
it will be applied to him with redoubled  
energy. But Mr. Hudspeth can silence  
the organ by telling him, in the words of  
the premier, not to make such a fuss  
about "a little piece of pork."

### SCOTT ACT REPEAL.

A Very Quiet Day and Small Vote—The  
Act Probably Sustained.  
The campaign for the repeal of the Scott  
act has been a very quiet one. It was ex-  
pected that the act would be repealed up  
to the last week, when the general opinion  
seemed to go the other way. It is believed  
the close of the poll will show a small vote  
and a majority in favor of maintaining the  
act. The vote in Lindsay was as follows:

REPEAL	
For.....	800
Against.....	800
Lindsay majority for repeal.....	293
P. Nelson Falls, ".....	15
Opp.....	000
Mariposa, against repeal.....	000

Returns from the townships were not in  
at the hour of closing our forms for the  
press. The act was carried in the counties  
named by the following majorities:—  
Peterboro..... 408 Lincoln..... 570  
Victoria..... 405 Ontario..... 1331  
Kent..... 293 North & Durham..... 2197  
Frontenac..... 641 Wellington..... 1430  
Lennox and Add. 38 Brant..... 608  
Lanark..... 408 Glengarry..... 169  
Carleton..... 693 St. Thomas..... 11  
Colchester N. S. .... 124.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. J. H. Pope, minister of railways,  
died at Ottawa Tuesday after a long and  
painful illness. He was an invaluable  
colleague of Sir John Macdonald's, and his  
death will be a great loss to the aged pre-  
mier. He was in his 65th year.

The London Advertiser thinks Dalton  
McCarthy's contemptuous tone towards  
Rykert as one whom "we cannot take seri-  
ously" was intensely amusing. Perhaps  
it was; but poor Sands took Rykert seri-  
ously and did not find him intensely amus-  
ing. It was Rykert who took Sands  
seriously and found him funny.

A fine sample of the Warder's dishonesty  
was given last week. Several sentences in  
Mr. Barron's speech on the Jesuit question  
are detached from the context in order to  
misrepresent him. Why not print the  
speech in full? Has the Warder any fault  
to find with Mr. Barron's vote? Why not  
take some extracts from Mr. Hudspeth's  
speech? Or was the south riding member  
what Mr. Hudspeth and the Warder call  
"a dumb dog?"

The Warder's insinuation that Mr. Hugh  
O'Leary is the writer of the letter signed  
"An Old Timer," published in THE POST of  
March 22nd, is baseless. The writer of  
that letter is a Protestant minister, who  
simply does not give his name because  
he does not desire to become a special  
object of the Warder's abuse in the paper  
and private slandering behind his back, as  
was the fate of another Methodist minister  
who happened to disagree with the editor.  
The Warder and we have since been at-  
tacked and annoyed in almost every pos-  
sible way. Mr. O'Leary has not written a  
line in THE POST regarding the Warder's  
infidelity. That is a matter Protestants  
should look after. We do not wonder that  
ministers do not like to deal with the  
question in the pulpit, and yet the spread  
of infidelity is a great and growing evil.  
But any minister who grappled with the  
local evil or expressed his honest views  
would be subjected to a trade of abuse.  
Our readers correspondents refer to the  
matter in connection with the admirable  
work done there. The suggestion comes  
to us that prayer should be offered for the  
conversion of the reckless assailant of  
Christianity. Another adopts Sir John  
Macdonald's notion and says they are  
"making a great fuss about a little piece of  
pork," evidently meaning the Warder man,  
and that he should leave to his fate—be  
killed and staked in the warm places to which  
the party generally goes who puts his  
reliance on Mahometanism as a means of  
reaching the happy hunting grounds. But  
this idea is not so kindly as the Readers  
suggestion.

# CHINA HALL AND SILVER BAZAAR.



VISIT  
OUR  
LOVELY  
SHOW  
ROOM  
AT ALL  
TIMES.



Lindsay, April 3rd, 1899.—43.

Our Stock is now complete in every department, and is  
equal to that of any establishment of the kind in Canada.  
The people of Lindsay and surrounding country are cordially  
invited to visit our lovely show room at all times and inspect  
the handsome goods. We will always have something new and  
attractive to show and no one will be asked to purchase.  
We wish you to feel welcome to visit the store and bring  
your friends to see it as often as you like, whether buying any-  
thing or not. We like to have visitors. We have opened out  
during the past week a very handsome line of Fancy Goods.

WEDDING PRESENTS OUR SPECIALTY.  
SILVERWARE IS A LEADING LINE.

We will positively undersell all other dealers.

MACFARLANE WILSON  
Direct Importer, China Hall and Silver Bazaar.  
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E. E. W. McGaffey.

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YOUR  
HATTER.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY has made the  
greatest purchase of Hats ever brought  
into the Town of Lindsay. He has bought  
all of the celebrated CHRISTIE'S samples  
sent out by that extensive Firm this sea-  
son, at less than 40c. on their sterling cost.  
These goods ranged in price from nine  
sold at less than any hatter in Lindsay  
could buy them for.

This stock includes the latest shapes,  
the largest range of colorings and the  
most select assortment one could wish for.  
Come and see them, even should you  
not require a hat they are worth inspec-  
tion.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY,  
BRADBURN'S OLD STAND NEXT JEWETT HOUSE.

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No matter how the Jesuit Estates Bill  
Is Ultimately to be Decided

we are going to knock the bottom out of everything ever  
heard of as regards Prices and Quality in  
DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC.  
We have one of the finest assorted stocks ever brought  
into town, and our Prices are equally fair.  
A Handsome Stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings in all the Shades.  
A Handsome Stock of Prints in all the Shades.  
A Handsome stock of Dress Muslins and Trimmings in all the Shades.

Large Assortment of Cottons, Cottonades, Gingham, etc.  
to hand, and will be sold Cheaper than ever before. Our motto is  
small profits and quick returns, and honest upright dealing.

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Come and see our handsome and New Stock of Pant-  
ings, Worsted, etc. We beat them all in prices and as regards a fit we can  
paralyze them all. See our \$10 all-wool Suits.  
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