Special Advertisements.

VALENTINES from two cents to two dollars.

VALENTINES Richly Perfumed by Rimmel. The attention of the public generally is called to a very large assortment of first-class Valentines. Such elegant emblems of love, affection and regard could not possibly be surpassed. At this Establishment the Prices are low, and they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their tender affection, to examine the extensive and rich STOCK at

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Office in Adams' new block, three doors east of the Mechanics' Bank, Lindsay.

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All kinds of Canadian Machines; and the celebrated

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Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer,

LITTLE BRITAIN.

A large stock of plain and fancy Furniture on hand at moderate prices. A call solicited. Undertaking attended to. 7-0 ly

REFORMERS ATTENTION!

A meeting of the Reformers of Lindsay will be held in the hall over the store of Mr. Thomas, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17th,

at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of forming an association for the town in connection with the South Ontario Reform Association. A full attendance of all reform electors is requested.

CHAS. D. BARE, Secretary. JOHN McKENNAN, President.

CONCERTINAS,

WORK BOXES.

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ALBUMS,

WRITING DESKS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELERY,

DRESSING

CASES, CHINA VASES,

CUPS, &c.,

A beautiful assortment of goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THOS. BEALL,

LINDSAY.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

Mr. Wood's Speech on the School Bill.

We are sure our readers will read with great interest the sensible and eloquent speech of Mr. S. C. Wood on the second reading of the School Amendment Bill, a report of which taken specially for THE POST will be found elsewhere.

Lindsay Branch Reform Association.

We direct attention to the advertisement calling a meeting a week from next Tuesday, at 8 p.m., and trust there will be a large attendance. It is important that there should be an energetic and effective organization, and all Reformers should do their best even though there is no prospect of an election for more than a year to come.

The Victoria Railway.

Mr. Laudler's scheme for the construction of the Victoria Railway and the colonization of the section between this County and the Ottawa River was discussed Wednesday afternoon in the Legislature on Mr. McCall's motion for correspondence. Though the question was not directly before the House it was supported in able speeches by Mr. Boulton, Mr. Lauder and Mr. S. C. Wood. The Premier stated that owing to the magnitude of the question and the importance of the interests involved it would not be possible for the Government to do more in the exciting pressure of public business than to give the scheme their careful consideration. The matter has only been brought up a short time and the Government will scarcely be able to deal with it this session.

The License Question.

We are pleased, and we believe the greater part of the community will be pleased, to observe that the Town of Lindsay has at last a License Inspector who is determined to discharge his duties honestly and without fear or favour; and it is no less gratifying to have a majority of the Council determined to stand by him. Our reports of the Council proceedings will show that the Inspector refused to grant certificates to certain parties, and, that an effort to override his report was defeated. The question can hardly be considered closed yet; we hope the Council will not swerve from the position taken, and will uphold an official in whose ability and courage they can have confidence. Mr. Douglas deserves praise and encouragement for his determination to discharge his duty conscientiously; and we are confident he will receive the hearty support of the majority of the community. Especially should he receive the thanks and sympathy of parents for refusing a license to the vendor of "three-cent cocktails." The person who added to his wealth by taking the coppers of boys for liquor deserves the contempt and condemnation of all who do not wish to see the younger generation growing up drunkards. We trust the Council will be exceedingly careful in granting billiard licenses. The provisions against allowing youngsters to indulge in this amusement should be very stringent, and the law should be rigidly enforced; because much harm has resulted from this source already. A great many boys have been allowed to gather in Jewett's billiard saloon, and keep late hours, drink, smoke, swear, and acquire vicious habits; and the Council should consider those circumstances when the licenses come to be granted. The Inspector will no doubt deal fearlessly with this phase of the matter, and if we can help to shut up a den of iniquity we shall only be too happy to do so. No doubt an effort will be made to bring outside pressure to bear upon the Council; but we trust they will have sufficient moral stamina to do their duty in the premises; and it is a very important part of their duty to promote the moral as well as the material welfare of the town.

Verulam Branch Reform Association.

A well attended meeting of Reformers of Verulam was held at Orr's Hotel, Bobcaygeon, last Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of forming a branch Reform Association for the township. The chair was taken by Mr. Jas. Junkin, and the nature of such associations and the method of conducting them was briefly explained by Mr. John McLennan, of Lindsay. The matter was discussed, and all present heartily agreed as to the advisability of organizing. A roll was signed with a good number of members; after which the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. B. Read; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Jas. Junkin and P.N. Murdoch; Secretary, Irvine Junkin; Treasurer, S. McClelland; Executive Committee-men, D. Sherriff, Geo. Simpson, A. Logan, T. Staples, A. McKillen, C.E. Ties and J. Junkin, jr. An earnest determination was manifested to establish and maintain a strong and effective organization. Several years ago there were only five Reformers in Verulam,—and three were in one family—now the township is about equally divided. Such progress in the past will, we are convinced, be followed by even greater progress in the future.

The Judicial District in the North.

We understand the necessary action for the formation of a judicial district in the northern part of Victoria and Peterboro will be taken this session, and a great convenience accorded to the inhabitants of that growing section. This will necessitate the appointment of two or three officials—the chief being a stipendiary magistrate. We learn that Mr S. S. Peck, of Minden has been recommended for the position by letter by Messrs. C.J. Blomfield, manager of the English Land Company; Alex. Niven, Agent of the Company, D. McFarlane, Reeve of Dysart; John R. Calvert, Reeve of Snowdon and Glamorgan; W. Hartle, Reeve of Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon; John Mills, Reeve of Galway and Cavendish. In view of Mr. Peck's fitness and the strong recommendations in his favour for the position we have no doubt he will receive the appointment. He will also undoubtedly be made Registrar for the district. We observe the Bobcaygeon *Independent* has been making every week spiteful attacks upon Mr. Peck, in connection with this matter, and in addition to many mendacious statements, has harped upon Mr. Peck's failure in business. Mr. Peck has perhaps done more for that section of the province, in his long and active career, than any other resident; and the testimony of the most influential inhabitants of the district will no doubt have more weight than the attacks of the ordinary vehicle of slander in the North.

Protection and Free Trade.

It appears that the threadbare subject of Protection vs. Free Trade is again to be forced upon the public, as Tory journals are assiduously endeavouring to make that an issue upon which they may ask the support of farmers and mechanics as well as capitalists. We do not mean to say that the recent convention of manufacturers in Toronto for the purpose of securing more protection than they now enjoy originated in political motives; but it is undeniable that the *Mail* is encouraging the movement with sinster political designs. If the Tories are to become protectionists pure and simple, it would be well to have that fact clearly understood. They have professed unlimited friendship for the "working man," particularly about election times; and now they have taken the farmers under their wing; and propose according to the report of the manufacturer's committee to enrich them by amending the tariff as follows; Woolen, cotton, iron and machinery, room paper, railway cars, musical instruments, cabinet, coffin and burial cases; leather and leather manufactures, floor cloth, gilt moulding, linseed oil, jute and jute twine, rope, tow, flax, hemp, cotton twine, as used in shops; manilla rope, glass bottles, barytes, crude oil and its salts, dried paints, not otherwise provided for; copper works, brass foundings, scales and weighing machines, billiard tables, silver and plated ware, clothes wringers, 25 per cent. of duty on each of the above. Paper, 25 per cent. duty, excepting printing paper used for daily and weekly newspapers, which is to remain at the present duty of 15 per cent.; sewing machines, 20 per cent. duty if value clearly stated, but if not, 25 per cent.; carriage wheels, 30 per cent.; cigars, the duty to be increased 50 per cent.; window glass, 50 cents specific duty per box; steel manufactures, under Date's patent, a reduction of duty as stated in detail; sulphuric acid, one cent. per pound; earth oxides of iron paint, 20 per cent; ready-made clothing, 10 per cent. above the duty of raw material; hemlock bark, $1.50 per cord; all grades of refined petroleum oil lighter than benzine, free."

We notice Mr. Thos. White opportunely moving at the Dominion Board of Trade a more carefully worded and less definite resolution, that as "in view of the large obligations already assumed by the Dominion, and the fact that during the first half of the present fiscal year the expenditure has exceeded the revenue by a considerable sum, it is probable that some revision of the fiscal policy of the Government of the Dominion will become necessary during the approaching session of the Canadian Parliament: be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Board the practical protection of the manufacturing interests of the country should be embodied in such a revision of the tariff so far as the same can be carried out consistently with the commerce and revenue requirements of the country." The manufacturers were frank enough to say that they wanted the difference between our present ten and fifteen per cent tariff and their proposed twenty-five and thirty per cent for their own comfort, encouragement and profit; but Mr. White only wants "practical protection" so far as it is consistent with our "commerce and revenue requirements"—which may mean more or less. It is quite probable that there will be an increase of the tariff for revenue purposes to meet the heavy demands that will arise from the Pacific railway construction; but we are confident that the tariff will not be based on protection principles. The experience of our neighbours below the lines conclusively proves that farmers and other consumers are annually robbed for the benefit of the few monopolists who still cry for more protection; and much as we desire to see our manufactures flourish it would be an ill day for Canada when they attained influence sufficient—on the other side—to control Congress, and enrich themselves at the public expense.

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS BILL.

Speech of Mr. S. C. Wood, M.P.P.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CANADIAN POST.)

On the motion for the second reading of Hon. Mr. Mowat's bill to amend the Public and High Schools Act, on Wednesday last week,—

Mr. S.C. WOOD said: *Mr. Speaker*,—It appears very clear to me, after hearing the various opinions which have been announced on the floor of this House, and when we find it almost impossible to get any two hon. gentlemen to agree on a single clause of the bill, that there must have been a great difficulty in preparing such a measure as would be likely, when brought down, to commend itself to the majority of the House; and it will therefore be necessary for all to make concessions and give way on points which may seem to them of great importance. For my own part, seeing the spirit in which the question has been approached on both sides of the House, I shall take the opportunity of discussing all the clauses of the bill very freely, giving full expression to my views, not with the expectation that they will be adopted, but simply taking to myself the same privilege as other members have already done. A good deal of fault has been found with Inspectors, and it appears they have especially given cause for complaint in the eastern section of the country. We heard these complaints last session, and now they are repeated this session. My experience has been that Inspectors as a rule have endeavoured to make their position as popular as possible, that they have striven to act as fairly as was in their power to do, and that the office of Inspector in this Province as a whole has been a very great success. (Hear, hear) A good deal was said last year, and especially two years ago, against the compulsory clause for the erection of proper school buildings; and I heard the same views announced during this debate by hon. gentlemen from whom I would hardly expect it. In the large and commodious churches which are everywhere found throughout the country, and in fact in all our great public buildings we have an evidence of what "little by little" will do. It is true economy, when erecting a house of any description, to make it large, substantial, and well ventilated. There is nothing more detrimental to health than huddling a great number of human beings into a small space. This rule applies equally to public and private houses; but while we cannot compel people to erect good private residences, we at least have a right to control the erection of houses upon which our own money is being spent. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Stormont has adverted to new buildings that are small and badly ventilated, but a very small additional contribution would have erected a comfortable school-house. The false economy which prompts the building of a small school-house soon proves its own absurdity, for as a rule, when the necessities of the population require increased accommodation, instead of one good, substantial, healthy building, we have two or three very bad ones, which cost much more in the aggregate and give only half the satisfaction. Our law takes for granted, and I think justly, that every man is interested in the education of his neighbour's child, and if we all have a right to see that a child is well educated, we surely have an equal right to say that its physical constitution shall not be irreparably damaged in the school to which it is bound to go to receive that education. (Hear, hear.) It is important that a man should be well educated, but is not less important that he should be healthy; for of what use is education to a man, or what benefit can an educated man be to the country if bodily weakness and shattered health prevent him from exercising the results of his education. So long as education of the people is a national work, and so long as we continue to spend millions of money in maintaining free schools, we have a right to demand that our children shall not be huddled together in small school-houses, where the seeds of disease are sown, moral as well as physical in its character, and life-long or mayhap eternal in its effects. (Cheers.) I propose now to discuss the elective principle of this bill. I have not myself been a very strong advocate of that principle, but a very large portion of the people of this country have demanded it. I am of opinion that, the people having asked for this right, they should have it, and while I do not object to the principle, I do object the manner in which this bill proposes to apply it. Our County Councils appoint the County Inspectors, they pay the larger portion of their salaries, and between them and the Council of Public Instruction lie the appointment, payment, and direction of the whole body of County Inspectors in the Province. In this case, as in all others, the County Council is the representative of the people, yet we find this bill proposing to give the election of representative in the Council of Public Instruction, not to the people's Council, not to the men who pay the money, but to the servants of the people and their Council, the men to whom the money is paid. This I call class representation of the worst description. Our High School Trustees are certainly sometimes comparatively illiterate, but in the majority of cases they are highly-educated men who are deeply and sincerely interested in the success of the schools, who work hard without any remuneration, and who have to brave the public opinion against high salaries and taxation in order to get efficient teachers and good schools, yet this bill says they shall pass the franchise of the Board into the hands of the men who derive from them the interest for which representatives is thought to be necessary. Sir, we are told, and told truly, that there are 500,000 children attending school in this Province, and that it requires the enormous sum of two millions and a half of money to defray the annual expenses of the education they are receiving. Does this bill propose to give representation on the Education Board to the parents of these children or to the men who pay the taxes? No, sir, not it! On the other hand it proposes to give representation to the officials who receive the salaries accruing from the taxation. The Council of Public Instruction regulates the whole machinery connected with our teachers; it can raise their grade or lower it; it provides the programme; it gives advice to, protects, to a certain extent, controls the School Inspectors, who are so far simply inferior or superior officers of the Department. Yet this bill proposes to give to officers of the Department, men controlled, advised, and protected by that Department, men whose standard is lowered or raised according to the will of that Department, the power of electing the men who are to have this power in their hands. Perhaps the acts which have formerly been passed in this House have touched the point with regard to taxation for High School purposes, beyond which County Councils are not willing to go without grumbling. It is questionable whether they will go as far as this bill would have them go, whether they will not object to it, whether they will ever submit to it. We have a large surplus of money in this Province; we can afford to deal liberally with anything which deserves to be dealt with liberally; and there is no claim so strong upon the Government and this Parliament, no action which they could take that would be more popular than spending some of the money in that direction. The Government should fix the amount to be paid for High School purposes, and the County Councils should pay the half, but if there is to be any increase, let the Government give a larger grant, and the object of all parties would be brought about. I have not heard say hon. member in this House say a word against the proposed increase; the objection has been that the Counties should be called upon to pay for it. If the ordinary education of our neighbour's children at the Public School is important to us all, to a still greater extent is the education of our young men at the High Schools of common interest. While the majority of those receiving their education at the Common School remain in the County, or at all events adopt some pursuit which keeps them in the vicinity in which they were educated; the young man receiving his training at the High School is to all intents and purposes public property. He may be educated at the High School of Lindsay; and in all probability he comes to Toronto to acquire and practice some business or profession. Toronto and Lindsay are therefore equally interested in his education, which ought, much more than that of the Public School pupil, to be the special care of the provincial Government, and the special object of its liberality. (Hear, hear.) And now a word as to the book depository. For the protection of the public—for the protection of parents as well as of children—it was necessary to have some safe-guard against the introduction of improper books into the public libraries, and the proper safe-guard was the Council of Public Instruction. We had not at the time the depository was instituted the same facilities for disseminating books at low rates that we have at present. We had not the same amount of capital invested in books and stationery that we have now. It has lately been demanded on the part of men engaged in the book trade that the present restriction as to the purchase of books is unfair and ought to be removed on the ground that if they are able to supply books of the same character and quality at a less price than the depository, they ought to be allowed to do so. The proposition of the Premier meets the case in a very unobjectionable way. It ensures us all the necessary protection against the introduction of improper books into our public school libraries, and at the same time gives the public all the liberty demanded by the book trade. The Council of Public Instruction name the books and fix their prices, selling them at a figure which will merely cover their original cost and the subsequent contingent expenses. We have therefore this protection that the price fixed by the Council of Public Instruction shall not be exceeded. If the trade can provide them cheaper, they and the public should have advantage of that. I think we should do away with this book depository altogether, but I see this great advantage by retaining it that we have the Council of Public Instruction prescribing the books to be used and fixing their maximum price. I quite agree with the hon. member for Stormont so far as the propriety of the establishment of a portfolio for the Chief of the Education Department is concerned. A great deal that has been said on the floor of this House may be attributed to the fact that we have not a Minister of Education. I do not sympathize with much that has been said regarding the Council of Public Instruction. I should be very loth to attack any member of that Council, because they are not on the floor of the House. It is too frequently the case, sir, that absent men are spoken of in strong terms—in terms that would not be applied to them—that would not be allowed to be applied to them if they were here. (Hear, hear.) If we had a Minister of Education, with a seat on the floor of the Legislature, where we could call upon him to give explanations, many of the difficulties which now arise in connection with that Department would be obviated. As it is now, hon. gentlemen make their complaints upon the floor of this House—make even the most reasonable inquiries and objections, to which they receive no answer; papers are moved for, and all we get in return is frequently only a letter or circular from the Head of the Education Department. (Hear, hear.) Much as I respect that gentleman and the Council of Public Instruction, yet it is due to this House that he—the paid officer of the Crown and the Government—should be amenable to this House in the same way as other heads of Departments, furnishing us with any information we may require, and answerable to us for his administration of our affairs. (Hear, hear.) For nearly 30 years the Chief Superintendent of Education has done a great deal of good service for his country, and has been attacked many times when he should not have been attacked. While I condemn in the strongest terms, and while I would not for a moment excuse or tolerate the interference of any official of the Government in elections; and while I condemned him when he interfered to keep one party in office and keep another out; still I must say he ought to be allowed the privilege of defending himself when he is attacked. If those attacks are made on the floor of this House, or if charges are made through the public press that certain wrongs have been committed; then, if those attacks are unprovoked and the charges unfounded, especially if they are of a character that reflect upon his honour or integrity, or simply a neglect of his public duty, surely he has a right to reply. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by the hon. member for North Norfolk that the feeling of the people of this country against the Council of Public Instruction amounts to hate. But, sir, I have lived in this country country for forty years, I have myself been engaged in the profession of teaching, yet this is the first time I have heard it hinted that a feeling even akin to hate existed in the minds of any body of the people with regard to the Council of Public Instruction. (Cheers.) For my own part I respect that body highly, but while I will not stand by quietly and see them wronged or falsely condemned, neither am I prepared to shut my ears to the demands of the people regarding them. The country demands a reconstruction of the Council, and in acceding to that demand, it should not be said that the government is acting hostilely towards that body. On the contrary, the government is simply acting in the interests of the people. (Hear, hear.) Now with regard to the new schools in our back country, you need not attempt to lay down any general rule, because in nine cases out of ten such rules cannot possibly apply. You can apply all the general rules you like to the counties of the west, and to many of the counties in the east, but when you go back to new settlements, your general rules must stop. It will require the greatest liberality on the part of the government to do what is just in these cases. Of these back townships which have formed themselves into school sections probably very few are able to employ teachers. It is true there is a grant every year for these districts, but it is entirely used in paying teachers; while perhaps one of the great wants of these schools,—maps and charts—is entirely unprovided for. Some liberal provision should be made, which would enable the government to make grants for maps and charts for these schools, and the recommendation of the bill before the House is that the same restrictions as to grade should not be exacted with regard to the teachers appointed in those new localities, but that it should be to a certain extent discretionary on the part of the inspector to recommend that a teacher not of the requisite grade should be allowed to conduct the schools. I have always been an advocate of a higher grade, but that does not apply to the new portions of the country. My experience, and I suppose the experience of most honourable members is that every year brings up something in the Education Act which requires amendment. Let us suppose that the House amends it very very largely now, as no doubt they will, we shall in the course of three years find quite a few of the clauses that again require amendment. In my own county the matter has received some consideration, and two or three amendments have been suggested which have the effect of making the Act work harmoniously. These amendments have been prepared and are now here, and I shall take the opportunity of bringing them up in committee. They will not interfere with the general principle of the bill, and will no doubt be favourably received. While I condemn the elective principle as proposed by this bill, if the majority of the House are in favour of it and think it worthy of a fair trial, I am willing to give it that trial; but I do hope that the government and hon. members in this House will be induced to take my view—that it is simply neither more nor less than class representation—representation, too, of a class whose interests may sometimes clash with those of the people who pay them. Either let us have the County Councils electing their representatives to the Education Board, or else let the government choose these representatives themselves, and bring down the names for the approval of this House. (Cheers).

It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th March.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held Monday evening. Present, His Worship the Mayor, the Reeve, Couns. Deacon, Crandell, Fee, Sanderson, Cahill, Winters, Jeffrey, Orde, McBurney and Matthews. The minutes of former meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The CLERK read a petition from a number of farmers of the county in favour of granting a tavern license to Mr. Peters, of the "Forest House." A similar petition was read from a number of residents of the town, principally of the East Ward.

An application from J. C. Rodden for the vacant assessorship.

From Hyslop & Ronald, Chatham, respecting the purchase of a steam fire engine.

THE HOSE.

Coun. SANDERSON stated the Fire and Water Committee had ordered a thousand feet from W. L. Kinmond & Co., and if they did not hear from them at once they would in the interest of the town give the order to some other person. He understood Mr. Bertram had some information regarding hose; and moved that that gentlemen be heard.

Mr. BERTRAM said he could furnish hose of the same quality as Mr. Kinmond at 32 cents but he could not deliver it in less than a month, and he thought a better quality would be a better investment. He read a letter from Mr. W. O. Buchanan from whom he was to get his hose; of the same quality as that forwarded to Mr. Morison and highly approved of. This house had furnished three thousand feet to the city of Montreal and large quantities to other towns throughout the country and had never had any returned. Mr. Buchanan was the only agent in Canada for that quality of hose; and was the only one who could furnish it immediately.

Coun. DEACON moved, seconded by the REEVE, that the matter of the purchase of good reliable hose be left to the hands of the Committee on Fire and Water, to act in the interests of the town at once.—Carried.

FINANCE REPORT.

Coun. DEACON presented a report of the Finance Committee, recommending payment of the following accounts:—

Michael Londrigon, for certain work done to the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Chisholm	$ 2 00
Joseph Cooper, certain printing	5 00
Thos. Fee, for plank	139 48
" " "	16 04

The report was adopted.

THE MARKET BY-LAW.

Coun. DEACON pointed out some verbal amendments in the market by-law necessitated by an accidental omission of the clause to exempt wheat and barley from toll, and introduced a by-law to make the necessary changes.

Coun. CRANDELL was proud to be able to state that the market fees had not been sold: and thus the prayers and petitions of Mr. Melville and hundreds of others had been answered. He (Coun. Crandell) was proud to be the father of that movement and he was confident that at the end of the year the people would say, well done good and faithful servant.

The by-law was passed through the usual stages and adopted.

MARKET FEES.

Coun. SANDERSON moved, seconded by Coun. FEE, that the Clerk again offer the market fees for sale by giving the usual notice.—Carried.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Coun. DEACON referred to the public discussion occasioned by the action of the Council respecting tavern licenses, and after urging the necessity of careful and strict inspection of taverns—which had not been hitherto done—introduced a by-law, seconded by Coun. SANDERSON, to impose security on each tavern-keeper payable to the town on conviction of any breach of the by-laws of the town.

On the question of the amount of security,—

Coun. FEE moved that the amount be five cents. (Laughter and applause.)

Some discussion took place and Coun. DEACON moved, seconded by Coun. ORDE, that the security be $50.—Lost.

LICENSE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Coun. DEACON said he had voted nay when Mr. Hiland's name for a saloon license was under consideration, under the erroneous impression that Mr. Hiland had been fined during the year. He moved, seconded by Coun. SANDERSON, that the report of the License Inspector be reconsidered; and that motion having been carried, moved, seconded by Coun. SANDERSON, that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to grant Mr Hiland a saloon license for the present year. The Council divided as follows:—Yeas: the Reeve, Couns. Crandell, Deacon, Cahill, Sanderson, Orde, Matthews and Fee. Nays: Couns. Winters, Jeffrey and McBurney.

ASSESSOR.

Coun. SANDERSON introduced a by-law to appoint an assessor in place of Mr. Spier, resigned.

The following names were moved:—Messrs. Geo. Smart, J. C. Rodden, Geo. Sanderson, B. F. Jewett. Mr. George Smart was appointed; and the salary was fixed at $100.

AN EXPLANATION.

Coun. DEACON explained that the item of $7.50 in the last finance report for the funeral expenses of the late Joseph Foley had been paid to the Mayor by the friends of the deceased, and by the Mayor handed to the Treasurer. The only way the amount could be got from that official was by passing it in the manner stated. The explanation would put the matter properly before the public.

MR. PETER'S CASE.

Coun. DEACON moved that the report of the License Inspector be referred back to that official for further consideration. He made this motion in deference to the petitions from the County and East Ward, and from the conclusion he had arrived at that a tavern was needed at the place, and that Mr. Peter's case deserved consideration.

The REEVE thought it was not just to the Inspector to refer the matter to him after he had reported. A petition could be got up for almost anything.

Coun. CRANDELL as a representative of the people, whose advocate he always was, favoured the motion of Coun. Deacon in a vigorous speech.

Coun. MATTHEWS moved, seconded by Coun. MCBURNEY, that this Council do not take into consideration the advisability of granting any more tavern licenses until recommended to do so by the License Inspector.

The REEVE thought the Inspector had a perfect right to report upon any application for licenses until the required number was filled.

The amendment was lost; and the main motion carried.

ARREARS OF RENT.

Coun. DEACON moved, seconded by Coun. FEE, that the Clerk be instructed to call upon parties in arrear for rent to this town, to pay up at once and report to the next meeting of Council.—Carried.

BILLIARDS.

Coun. SANDERSON moved, seconded by Coun. FEE, that the Inspector be instructed to grant certificates to parties wishing to procure billiard licenses, if in his opinion they are worthy of getting the same.—Carried.

MEAT SEIZED FOR RENT.

Mr. DOUGLAS, the Chief Constable, reported that he had seized a quantity of meat for rent due by one of the butchers and had offered the same for sale, but not getting a fair offer had bought it in on the understanding with the Mayor and Reeve that it could be given to the poor.

Coun. CRANDELL moved, seconded by Coun. FEE, that the acting Market Clerk be instructed to distribute the meat detained for rent among the poor and indigent as directed by the members of the Charity Committee.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Any one who desires to speak of the Siamese Twins favorably will call them Xiphopagus of the class of Tessio-anacatadidymus, or, for short, Omphalopagus Xiphodidymus, and return thanks to the Philadelphia doctors.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

A PASSENGER CAR ON FIRE—EIGHT PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, March 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the Great Western Railway on Saturday night last, resulting in the death of seven or eight passengers, and the serious wounding of ten or twelve others.

The Sarnia Express left here at 6:20 p. m., with several petroleum and baggage cars, and one coach crowded with passengers. About midway between this city and Komoka station, an oil lamp in the closet fell from where it was suspended to the floor, and was broken. In a moment the oil ignited, and the whole interior of the closet was on fire. Panic at once seized the passengers and efforts were made to stifle the flames by the use of the cushions but it was found useless. The great speed at which the train was going, reckoned at over thirty miles an hour, fanned the fire to such a degree that no hope was left but in the immediate stoppage of the train; but there being no bell rope attached, no communication could be passed until Conductor Mitchell at much personal risk, ran forward and gave the warning. By this time the fire had gained full sway and the affrighted passengers were throwing themselves from the platform and out of the windows which they smashed for the purpose. In a few minutes the car was consumed, and those who could not escape were burned to a crisp.

The names of the dead are Mr. John McKellar, school teacher, Strathroy; Miss Purviss, of Petrolia; a young son of Mr. George Burnham, of Strathroy; an Indian woman and her child from Muncey town; Anne Dunn and Harriet Anne Scaruff, of Komoka. The seriously injured are Mr. and Mrs. Zavitz, an elderly couple of Lobo; Mr. C. Robinson, of Watford; Mrs. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, a machinist, of this city; Mr. John Breathwick, clerk in Mr. W. Y. Brunton's, of this city; Augustus Blessing, of Strathroy; Mrs. Freeman, Ingersoll. Dr. Smith, formerly of Toronto, but now of Komoka, met with slight cuts about the head, but not serious. Rev. Mr. Callamore, M. E. Church of this city, jumped and received slight injury. Mr. George Moncrieff, Mayor of Petrolia, received a wound in the leg. The Rev. Mr. Hooper, of the Woodstock Institute, jumped out and was slightly injured. Miss Spiers, who accompanied Mrs. Crawford, received slight injury.

The remains of the dead form a confused heap, deposited upon a platform of boards at Komoka station, having been gathered off the track. They can scarcely be identified. The injured were brought home to this city, and some left at Komoka. Mr. John Hay, merchant of Toronto, was shockingly burnt about the face, head, and upper part of the body. He remains at Daly's hotel, Komoka, where also is Dr. Smith and Daniel McKellar, the latter wounded in the head.

Excited crowds were at Komoka today, from all parts surrounding eager to learn the news.

A coroner's inquest was commenced by Dr. J. H. Flock, of this city, who, after summoning a respectable jury, adjourned until to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock.

Dr. Moore, the Great Western Railway Company's physician, did all in his power with able assistance, to help the sufferers.

[Among the victims by the above melancholy disaster, we regret to learn were a lady and gentleman formerly residents of Lindsay. Miss Purviss, niece of Rev. Mr. Muir, minister of St. Andrew's church, but subsequently removed to Galt. Mr. J. Breathwick, a native of England, was for some time engaged in a dry goods establishment in town and was much esteemed by his friends. For some years, however, he has resided at London, Ont.—ED.]

Communications.

PROHIBITION.

(*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.)

SIR,—In last week's *Warder* I noticed an article copied from an American source commenting on the Prohibition Law now in force in Maine, and headed "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" evidently meant to convey to its readers the idea that if Prohibition ever becomes the law here in Canada it will have little or no effect in mitigating the evils of intemperance. In its issue of the 9th inst. the *Mail* denounces the whole idea of Prohibition and stigmatizes its supporters as restless agitators and ignorant zealots. Such is the language used by the leading Conservative paper of the Dominion to the Christian ministers and truly Christian temperance people who are in favour of Prohibition. It was thought by temperance men of all shades of politics that nearly every paper laying claims to the good of the community would willingly further a cause so noble as the abolition of the liquor traffic. Temperance men of Canada, the Toronto *Mail* will do its utmost to obstruct you in the good work you are now at: but recollect the power is with yourselves. Fill your petitions and send them to your Legislature. They will not dare refuse you, your cause is the elevation of humanity and no cause more noble could you wish for. Then press onward; work steadily, faithfully and prayerfully until success crowns your efforts and the hideous vice of intemperance is driven from the land.

LINDSAY GOOD TEMPLAR.

New Advertisements.

LOCAL PAPER—The Best (THE POST) for $1 till the end of '74. Try it.

$1.00—Take the Best Local Paper (THE POST.) $1 for the remainder of the year.

W. McDONNELL, JR., Barrister etc. Office, second door west of the Ontario Bank, over Maclagan & Sanderson's drug store.-755-1y

IRVINE JUNKIN

General dealer in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

Joseph Street - - Bobcaygeon

VETERINARY.

W. A. KENNY,

Graduate Merchants' College of Surgeons, Philadelphia, Pa., would respectfully announce that he has taken up his residence in LINDSAY, at James Maguire's Saloon, at the Head of Lindsay Street Bridge, where he will be found at any hour to attend to his professional duties. Special attention paid to Spavins, Glanders and Founders, which diseases he treats on highly scientific principles.

Lindsay, March 3rd, 1874.—756-3pd

ALEXANDER SKINNER,

Painter, Glazier and Paper Hanger,

(Lately from Scotland,)

Respectfully intimates that he has commenced business as above in Lindsay, and hopes from his practical knowledge of House Painting in the "Old Country" to merit a share of public patronage.

RESIDENCE—Colbourne Street, first house west of Dr. Martin's.

Orders addressed to Box 39, P. O., Lindsay, will receive prompt attention.—756-1y

$50 Reward.

LOST

On FRIDAY MORNING, 27th Feb., on Kent, Market or Russell Sts.,

A POCKET BOOK

Containing a large sum of money and some valuable papers. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same at the Office

756- "THE CANADIAN POST."

RETURNED.

For the benefit of his many friends in the vicinity of his practice

W. REAR, M.D., of Oakwood,

begs to intimate that he has returned from New York and is again prepared to attend to his professional duties as Physician, Coroner, &c. Having purchased in New York a large stock of medicine, Surgical Instruments, Surgical Appliances, &c., such as are used by first-class and successful practitioners in modern practice, he claims, as usual, to be competent to the task of doing ample justice in relieving the various ills of suffering humanity. Wishing his old friends all the happiness under which it is possible for humanity to stagger, he subscribes himself,

Yours respectfully,

W. REAR, M. D.

Oakwood, Feb. 23, 1874.—755tf

UNDERTAKING.

The Subscriber is now prepared to attend to the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS

And having increased facilities, and fifteen years experience, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may have to call on him.

COFFINS AND SHROUDS

always on hand.

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE

when required.

Residence and Shop at the Telegraph Office, LITTLE BRITAIN.

755-1y JOHN SAILER.

New Advertisements.

CLUBS—One Copy of THE POST free for Ten New Subscribers and Ten Dollars for the end of the year. Try it.

FOUND.

Near the Conway House, on Monday, 2nd Inst., a

SHORT LOGGING CHAIN.

The owner can have the same by calling at the office of THE POST and paying for this advertisement

VINCENT BOWERMAN.

Lindsay, March 3rd, 1874.—756-1

MONEY TO LOAN.

$3,000 OF PRIVATE FUNDS

to loan at sums varying from $200 to $1,000 at 8 per cent per annum. Apply to

D J McINTYRE,

754-tf Barrister, Lindsay.

A STRAY STEER.

Came into the premises of the subscriber in November last, a small Red and White YEARLING STEER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Lot 14, 5th Con. Mariposa.

E. F. WHITESIDE.

Feb 25th, 1874.—756-3-pd

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or negotiate a Promissory Note for $108, payable 3 years from date, and bearing interest at 10 per cent., made by Patrick Crowley to me, as I have lost the same and and have stopped payment.

MRS. CATHERINE CLANSEY.

Lindsay, Feb. 23, 1874.—756-3pd

SNOWDON IRON MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

The stock books of this Company are now open for subscription. Applications for stock to be sent to the Secretary, J F Fields, (of Clark & Fields, Brokers) No 2 Wellington Chambers, Jordan St, Toronto. Prospectuses will be forwarded to parties writing for them.

J F FIELDIE, Secretary.

754-6

NOTICE.

TENDERS

Will be received up to the 16th OF MARCH, INST. for the

PRINTING

Of the Corporation of Omemee for the current year.

C. KNOWLSON, Clerk.

March 4th, 1874.—756-2

NOTICE.

TENDERS

Will be received for the erection of a

BRICK LOCK-UP HOUSE

In OMEMEE, up to the

16th DAY OF MARCH, INST.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's Office, Omemee. The lowest or any tender may not be received by the Council.

By order of the Council.

C. KNOWLSON, Clerk.

March 4th, 1874.—756-2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN BERTRAM and GEORGE HOPE BERTRAM, carrying on business as Hardware Merchants, under the name and style of BERTRAM, BROS., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN BERTRAM, GEO. H. BERTRAM.

The Business will be carried on as usual by the undersigned, to whom all Debts due the late firm will be paid, and by whom all the Liabilities of said firm will be discharged.

GEO. H. BERTRAM.

Lindsay, 2nd March, 1874.—756-3

JOB PRINTING.

THE CANADIAN POST

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Has been furnished with a large quantity of the Latest and Neatest Styles of Type, and ranks among the most complete country offices in the Province.

All orders promptly attended to for

WEDDING CARDS,	RAILROAD RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	MONEY RECEIPTS,
ORDER OF DANCES,	PAMPHLETS,
ENVELOPES,	CAT