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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

[illegible]

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APR 18, 1879.

EXAMINE DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL AND SEE IN ANSWER REMIT

NORTH VICTORIA.

The North Victoria Reform Convention was held in Smith's Hall, Fenelon Falls, yesterday afternoon. The attendance of delegates was large, with the exception of Eldon and Bexley, but most these townships came telegrams and letters stating that bad roads kept them away and that they would support the nominee of the convention. The chair was taken by Mr John A. Barron, President, who briefly explained the object of the convention. Mr Redding, Secretary, was present to that capacity. Hon S C Wood was called upon and made a short but stirring address. The names of several candidates, among them Messrs Niven, Fitzgerald, Dickson and Peck, were then discussed and an informal ballot was taken. This showed a decided majority for Mr Peck. Mr Niven had previously expressed a wish to have his name withdrawn. A motion by Mr Dickson, seconded by Mr. Garrett, pledging the convention to support the nominee of the convention was carried. A formal ballot on the names before the convention resulted in a very large majority for Mr Peck and his nomination was on motion of Mr Niven, seconded by Mr Dickson, made unanimous in a very hearty manner. Both these gentlemen expressed their belief that Mr Peck, with as thorough and hearty support from the southern part of the riding as he was sure to receive from the northern part, would carry North Victoria, and they pledged their active co-operation in securing his election. Similar speeches were made by Messrs Green and Lockhart. Neither Mr. Peck nor Mr Fitzgerald were present but the nomination is to be communicated to Mr Peck, and his reply expected in a week or ten days. The following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Mr. D. Kennedy, seconded by Mr Niven, that this convention, with much pride and satisfaction, endorses the political position of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and pledges itself to support the Liberal candidate at the ensuing Local election in this Riding, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure the election of Mr. Peck by a little majority can be anticipated.

CONFUSION THAT DOES NOT EXCITE.

With the exception of sugar there is no industry or interest that is so much "fostering" and disappointment in its development as the National Policy than that of iron. It will have had the N.P. unfolded what it does for iron is now known to every one. The production is now larger than ever, and consequently the price of all kinds of iron is considerably reduced to all the blacksmiths, waggon makers and other consumers of iron now know to their cost. But the National P. was to develope the iron smelting and smelting industries of the country to such an extent that iron could be as cheap as before, if not cheaper. A highly coloured account of the enlargement of the great Londonderry Steel Works in Nova Scotia, in the N. P. Blanks came next in order of course, and everything looked fair on the matter of fact. The sudden collapse of the company at Montreal followed by the other, followed a brief state of suspension, owing to the duty on pig iron, was a rude shock to all who had confidence in the enlargement" was on the imagination of N. P. men. Immediately in Ontario was a company formed for the new tariff, and actually fixed on the location of smelt works, and set out instituted. The Lake Ontario was to participate in the "fostering" and we observe that the *Hamilton Times*, which ought to be clear headed enough to see the weak points of the tariff even from the sincere Protectionist stand-point, is inclined to hold up its hands in admiration.

The facts are that smelting from Snowdon iron ore will if tried be carried on at a greater disadvantage under the new tariff than the N. P. advocates said it would be under the old tariff. Mr. Myles informs us that he would require 20,000 tons of coal for smelting at Port Hope; and the coal duty means just $14,000 a year in hard cash against that enterprise. Mr. Myles is confident that with free coal he could smelt iron for the Canadian market, but while the $2 per ton duty may keep out the American competitor it will not keep out the cheaper English iron. Snowdon smelting is consequently hampered and harassed by the burthens imposed under this misguided and deceptive policy. Once more will people see that there is "Protection" that does not protect; that the effort to "foster" one interest results in placing a crushing load on some other interest equally important. Of course $7 a ton protection would overcome the disadvantages resulting from the coal and other taxes, but the numerous classes of manufacturers to whom the iron smelter's finished product is a raw material would not listen to an impost so heavy and ruinous to their equally important industries. Having paid this bonus of $14,000 a year for the privilege of buying coal at Port Hope Mr. Myles would naturally have a strong claim upon the Government for a "drawback" of some kind. And under that vicious system if he exported the pigs to the Zulus or Affghans he could constantly claim it and the Government would be compelled to give it; but if he sold the iron to the farmers of Mariposa or Verulam he would not get a cent. This is one of the beauties of the drawback Protective system that will be more highly appreciated the longer it is contemplated and enjoyed.

THE PETERBORO CENTRAL SHOW.

We observe that the Directors of the West Peterboro Agricultural Society at a meeting on Saturday passed a resolution guaranteeing the necessary $700 to secure the holding of the Central Exhibition in Peterboro this year. We trust the societies in this section will show their usual enterprise and liberality, and that this county will contribute largely as exhibitors. The work of preparation in many cases must begin early, and we advise all interested to govern themselves accordingly. We have no doubt the coming "Central" will be a decided success.

THE VANDERBILT STEEL RAIL PURCHASE.

Vanderbilt's purchase of steel rails has given the *Mail's* N. P. aritheticlean an opportunity for a display of original talent that has rarely been equalled. The purchase is a most damaging blow to Protectionist theories, and must have broken the heart of Pig-Iron Kelly, the great Protectionist champion of Pennsylvania. For political reasons the *Mail* felt that the case must be twisted to support the N. P. in some way, and accordingly it extracts from it the cold comfort that the duty does not enhance the price of the protected article to the consumer. It appears the English rails bought by Vanderbilt cost $35 a ton, as against $43 for the American rails. But the former were guaranteed to last twelve years; and the American manufacturer would not give a guarantee for more than five years. Practical experience on the New York Central Railway demonstrated a very great difference in the wearing power of the two kinds of rail. The American duty on rails is $28 a ton. The *Mail* contends from the principle that the import duty enhances the cost of the article that the price of the American rails should be $35 + $28 = $63 per ton. If our contemporary had not been dazed it would not have selected this illustration to carry confusion into the ranks of the opponents of the N. P. According to the facts herein set forth, and which were plainly before the *Mail*, the formula should be:

	Per ton
English rails guaranteed 12 years	$35 00
American rails guaranteed only 5 years	28 00
But the English rails will last twice as long as the American and two years more, therefore	
Price of English rails	$35 00
Duty on do	28 00
	$63 00
English rails for 12 years, plus the duty	47 00
American rails for 12 years, i.e. 2 sets of 5 years	109 00
Difference in favor of English rails	$62 00

The English rails are consequently $34 30 per ton cheaper after paying the high American duty. The American industry has been "fostered" for years; it is no longer a "struggling industry"; there are millions invested in the business; iron and coal abound side by side; the iron miners and coal miners have for years obtained anything they wanted from Congress in the shape of protection and this is the result. No wonder that the iron monopolists of the States are up in arms at this most damaging blow to their "interests," a most important part of which, as this case proves, consists in taking enormous profits out of the consumers, an operation that is aided and abetted by legislators under the specious guise of "Protection."

THE LETELLIER AFFAIR

This question is now for a brief period practically relegated to Downing-street, and in the meanwhile the hard-pressed Premier will diligently employ the time in coaxing and coercing his rebellious and obstinate French followers. That he will be able to bring them back to line is not unlikely.

The selection of Mr. Langevin for the important mission entrusted to him is strikingly suggestive and characteristic, and has provoked not a little significant comment from the Lower Canadian press. The "man of 800,000" is peculiarly fitted to represent in England the present Administration, composed largely as it is of the men who figured in the Pacific Scandal. It is most appropriate, too, that of all men in the world the Hon J. J. C. Abbott should have been chosen to accompany him. The Quebec Government will be represented by Hon. Mr Joly and Sir Francis Hincks, who have been furnished by His Excellency with letters and credentials that will enable them to place their view of the case before the Home Government. It is not likely, therefore, as might be inferred from a recent remark of the London *Times*, that the decision will simply be upon the proper construction of a clause in the Confederation Act as to whether Governor-General is to read Governor-General-in-Council. According to the letter of the act the latter meaning the Governor as advised by the Government of the day, has the power of appointment, but dismissal rests with the Governor only. This is a nice point, and high authorities differ as to its interpretation.

The Premier's conduct in this crisis has lowered him greatly in public estimation. Even his unscrupulous dexterity all but failed, it is quite clear, to prevent the decided rejection of his advice in the matter by the Governor-General. He did not hesitate to make His Excellency the target of volleys of vituperation from the French Canadian Tories in order to escape blame, and only came out and acknowledged that he had advised the reference to Downing-st. when forced to it. The tenderness displayed to the Premier by the same organs that were lately wild in their assaults on the Governor-General is finely depicted in *Grip's* cartoon, where Sir John, with a broad umbrella, with the "admirable dryness," the "inimitable archness," attributed to him by the *Mail's* correspondent, remarks to His Excellency all bespattered with mud, "My dear Mac, quite, one of us deserves the abuse, but you don't surely expect Torydom to abuse MR. DO you?"

Choice consignments of New Goods

Just received at O. L. BAKER'S this week, comprising fresh supplies in Family Groceries, too numerous to mention.—1023-1.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Dominion Parliament resumed on Tuesday after the Easter holidays. Nothing of importance has been done so far.

It is said the Premier has intimated that prorogation is to be expected about the middle of May. The first of June is more likely.

Economy with a vengeance at Ottawa. There is just one employee in the House to each member, says the Ottawa *Free Press*,—207 in all.

A rumour comes from Montreal to the effect that Mr. Mousseau and his friends have decided to press his election of non-confidence this week.

The Picton Board of Trade has strongly condemned the new tariff. This opinion from the constituency of the Minister of Justice is significant.

The Conservatives of South Victoria are to hold a convention in Lindsay on Thursday, May 1st, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the local election.

Senator Northup, of Nova Scotia, died last week; and Dr. Almon, one of the members for Halifax in the Pacific S. Parliament, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Our local cotemporary puts on its "pinafore" when it sets out to write a crushing "leader" on the political situation. "Never? well, hardly ever!" Natural, but not very original.

An Ottawa telegram states that the North Ontario election appeal has been sent to the Supreme Court, but has not yet been regularly fyled. The South Ontario case is in the same position.

The French Conservative organ at Montreal, *Le Minerve*, thinks "the young man who represents the Queen at Ottawa is no better than the pirate who represents the Queen at Quebec."

Dismal reports of "strikes" still come by cable from England. Some 20,000 Durham colliers have struck to resist a reduction of wages, and 25,000 Welsh miners are preparing to take the same course.

In London society, according to a paragraph in the *Hoff*, the English Premier's title is pronounced as if spelled Beckonsfield. But His Lordship calls himself Bee-consfield and all good Conservatives should lay due stress on the Bee.

Detroit, Windsor, Sandwich and other places in the neighbourhood are tremendously excited over the railway tunnel and bridge schemes. Detroit is moving to have a bridge built; and Windsor is exceedingly anxious to have one end of it.

A rumour was current in Montreal on Sunday to the effect that "Sir John was about to retire from the Ministry, when Mr. Tilley will become Premier and Mr. Thos. White will be taken into the Cabinet." Not very likely for a year or two at all events, unless the Letellier difficulty should hasten the "retirement."

Mr. Smith whose other name is the Hon. Amor de Cosmos actually proposed the secession of British Columbia in the House the other day, but could get no seconder, not even Bunster, and the motion, by the cruel rule of order, had to fall to the ground. Thus was a mighty revolution "nipt in the bud."

Mr. J. M. Williams, M. P. P. for Hamilton, has been appointed Registrar of Wentworth, and the Reformers of the "Ambitious City" have nominated Mr. J. M. Gibson, an able and popular young lawyer, as their candidate for the Assembly. The nomination is an excellent one. Mr. Gibson as a representative will be an honour to his constituency and to the House.

Mr. McDougall has regained Conservative favour by his speech on the tariff before the Easter adjournment. It was a "masterly effort," and the "Wanderer" is once more the white-headed boy of all the Conservative organists, none being more loud in their praises than the *Mail* and the Montreal *Gazette*, who a week ago were heaping contempt on him. Such is life. Its to be the Lieut.-Governorship of British Columbia or the clerkship of the House.

We earnestly hope Stormont or some other constituency will not allow Mr. James Bethune to carry out his intention of withdrawing from parliamentary life. Mr. Bethune's marked ability is admitted on all sides, while his speeches and his general conduct have been characterized by a manly spirit of independence and of progressive Liberalism that must have had a beneficial effect. His retirement would create in the Local House a blank that would not be filled for years. He is one of the men whose services ought to be retained in the general interests.

The alarm caused in Russia by the frequent Nihilist attempts on high dignitaries will be increased to consternation by a happily unsuccessful attempt to shoot the Czar on Easter Sunday morning as he was walking in the palace grounds. A man named Skoloff approached and fired three or four shots from a revolver, but without doing any injury. The would-be assassin was nearly torn to pieces by the crowd, and the Czar's escape was the occasion of enthusiastic demonstrations. From subsequent revelations, however, it would appear that the attempt was part of a deep-laid plan to force upon imperial attention the wrongs complained of by the Nihilists and to secure an amelioration of the condition of political prisoners, who are treated with great cruelty. It is quite clear that revolutionary forces are slumbering in Russia and may break out at any time with tremendous power.

This view of the Letellier crisis is given by the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Star*, a paper that aims to treat both sides fairly and without partisanship: "The fact is well-known that the Governor-General did refuse to dismiss Mr. Letellier and that it was only after Ministers pleading that he would refer the matter to England that he consented to that course. The most galling part of the whole thing is that a feeling of distrust in the Premier has spread through the ranks of his followers. They feel somehow that they have been sold and no amount of explanation can convince them that they have not been given away. In the meantime the Judy Government has time to strengthen itself, and Messrs. Chapleau, Irvine and friends may kick their heels in Opposition till time may bring them that revenge which they cannot hope for from the Premier of the Dominion."

The Ottawa *Free Press* says speculation is already rife as to the ultimate results to flow from the double mission to England regarding the Letellier question, and we give our cotemporary's idea of what may follow, though our own opinion is that as Sir John was not elected to resign, as the *Mail* put it, but to "save the country" (save the mark) he will find some way out of the difficulty. However, our cotemporary's speculations possess some interest: "Should the Lieut.-Governor be sustained, which many old politicians insist is the only possible upshot of the reference then, past question, Sir John's Cabinet would have to resign and Mr. Mackenzie would be called upon to form a new Government. A general election would be the immediate result, and the issues brought before the electors would include not only two or three growing out of the Letellier case, but the N. P. tariff. If, however, Mr. Letellier should be dismissed, we apprehend Mr. Joly's Government would have no option but to resign, but whether they would succeed under a new Lieut.-Governor in appealing for a second time to the people for an endorsation refused by the Home Government is, to say the least, problematical. In any event, we are likely to witness exciting events within the next fortnight or three weeks."

A CRISIS.

Suppose that upon the announcement of each new invention, all using similar inventions should cover in a body, who can feed the bellows that would come? How novel to see a new patent churn daily, and wash three or four times a week in order to keep pace with the new washing and wringing machines that would pour in from every quarter! Think of the farm covered with patent plows, rakes, mowers, etc, etc. Think, too, of the poor invalid who would only have time to draw the cork, and take one dose of the latest medicine, when the druggist would rush in with a still later, much better, more certain, and more wonderful catholicon. Fortunately the people are conservative, and reluctantly discard the tested, tried and true for the glamour of new. Nowhere is this principle better demonstrated than in the steady and gradually increasing sale of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which for over a quarter of a century has held the field against all others, and has from one generation to another given entire satisfaction. Its cures are numbered by thousands.—1020-1.

EINDAY BUTCHERS.

The paragraphs in THE POST concerning the quality of the fresh meat supply in Lindsay have brought out strong and general testimony in approval, as will be seen from letters in these columns. Much more to the same effect has been said by a great many residents of the town. We have for a long time had numerous complaints of this character, and have heard frequent and general condemnation of the fresh meat supply here as compared with other places, but the question is one for the consumers themselves to fight out for it affects them. The ventilation of the question was brought on by the uncalled for reflections on the paragraph in THE POST about the animal bought by the Peterboro butchers from Mr. Ray; but we may add that we had former an intention to discuss the matter in the interests of the farmers and in the general interests as affecting the position of the town and county in the cattle trade. If the townspeople are satisfied with second or third-class beef at a first-class price that is their look-out. It is of course not pleasant for the butchers to be told that they are behind the times; but there can be no doubt that they are behind in many respects. It is also quite clear that any butcher who will undertake to keep all the year round first-class beef and mutton, and lamb and veal in season, with the appurtenances and in the style of a first-class butcher's stall, will do a large and lucrative business, and will without difficulty secure and retain the best patronage in town. No doubt that will be done; and the first local butcher who is sufficiently shrewd and enterprising to adopt that policy will not regret it. It's all nonsense to say that the present supply is good enough, or cannot be made better at reasonable prices. No doubt our butchers labor under some disadvantages; but a town of this size should have proportionately as good a business as Port Hope or Peterboro, and those who hold the opposite imply that the bulk of the people of Lindsay don't know good beef when they see it. We may have something more to say concerning this question. It is no doubt dangerous to tread on the toes of the butchers. A capital story is told of Charles Lamb to the effect that he rushed into his office one day in a very excited manner, and rushed out again. Next day he explained his strange conduct by stating that as he was walking along he accidentally trod on the heels of a butcher. The latter swore he would have it out of him, and rushed after the luckless Elia with his knife and steel. Of course this was a fiction of Lamb's to give a new reason for taking a holiday without leave. The butchers of Lindsay are, we believe, sensible men, and after they have got over the momentary irritation of newspaper criticism they will with due enterprise effect the needed improvements.

Communications.

THE FRESH MEAT SUPPLY QUESTION.

An Englishman's Opinion.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Having seen what has lately appeared in THE POST and the *Wanderer* on the subject of butchers' meat, I beg to say that my experience is that the beef I get at Port Hope, Omemee, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Toronto is, with very few exceptions, better than what I get in Lindsay.—Yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Lindsay, April 15th, 1879.

A North Mariposa Farmer's View of the Question.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—As a stock raiser and feeder I write you a few remarks so as to show you that when a farmer in North Mariposa or South Eldon fattens a steer he never dreams or imagines that he is going to sell to a Lindsay butcher, as he can always get more from a Toronto or a Yankee buyer, or he can get a couple of dollars more even from a Woodville butcher. I know one instance where a Lindsay butcher offered a farmer ten dollars less than he asked for and the farmer killed and sold the beef for fourteen dollars more than he was offered; in a couple of instances a Lindsay butcher bought some first-class beef here for Easter, but those days seem to be over with them and there would be as much encouragement for farmers to fatten or raise first-class beef if they had no butchers to sell to but the Lindsay pacers. A Toronto buyer bought a car-load through this section and in every instance he offered two and even five dollars a head more than your Lindsay buyers could afford to pay.

A MARIPOSA FARMER.

Grass Hill, April 16, 1879.

A Hotel-Boarder's Views.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Should your timely remarks in the two last issues of THE POST have the desired effect of improving the quality of beef sold in Lindsay you will be entitled to the deep gratitude of the public. That the butchers require a stirring up is admitted by everybody, for there is not a town in Canada where a poorer quality of beef is supplied to the people than in Lindsay, and at the highest price. This is the verdict of fully one-half the travellers who visit the town and who carry away anything but tender recollections of the tough steaks and shell tougher "roasts" they have had to masticate here. They sigh regretfully for the juicy steaks always to be had at Meekie's, at Port Hope, and yearn for the origins of the Queen's and Rossin, and a large number of Lindsayites know from pleasant experience that few and far between are the times when Lindsay beef comes up to the standard always to be had at the hostelries named. You will confer an inestimable blessing upon a large number of boarders at hotels and private boarding-houses by agitating this momentous question, and I say this without intending to reflect upon hotel or boarding-house keepers who have to take what they find in the stalls.—Respectfully yours,

HOTEL BOARDER.

Lindsay, April 15, 1879.

A Portinose Way of Putting It.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—You have touched a cord in many a heart when you gave the butchers a gentle hint about their shortcomings. The beef we get here is execrable. I do not know of a town of this size that can support three dentists in the manner we do, and how is that? Why, the beef is so tough that it wears out the dental process and we have to get them reinforced. And, as for our poor stomachs, the number of doctors who thrive here is quite sufficient proof that it is very hard on that poor organ to digest the beef we get.

I overheard two farmers talking on this subject. One said he had sold the sheep he had put up to fat to a Lindsay butcher. The other seemed highly pleased at it, as if it was a good joke. I asked it it was fat. "Oh, yes, fatted on straw. That is the kind of mutton and beef they buy for Lindsay." It struck me very forcibly that the farmer was very much to blame for selling that animal to the poor misguided butcher, thereby inflicting an injury on our town. At the same time I pitied the butcher for not being sharper in his business transactions, but my greatest sympathy was poured for the poor unfortunates who were at the mercy of these two classes of beings. Now, if the butcher ten years ago had elevated the farmer and given him practical demonstration that a good animal would bring a better price than a poor one, we would be now enjoying instead of suffering from the beef we eat. Yours,

DYSPEPTIC.

Lindsay, April 12, 1879.

A Free and Easy Criticism.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—You read the articles in THE POST and the *Wanderer* concerning the butchers of the town and the meat they offer for sale. Of course, this being a free country, every one is entitled to his own opinion so long as he keeps that opinion to himself, but as soon as his views appear in the public prints the public has a right to criticise it if it seem fit to do so. I do not say but what there are plenty of good beef cattle raised in the county of Victoria and especially in the townships surrounding Lindsay, but I do say most emphatically that until Friday and Saturday I have not seen a pound of first-class beef on the Lindsay market or offered for sale by any of the butchers. Having lived in the County of Oxford all my life and Woodstock being our nearest market, I feel I have a fair idea as to what beef should be (ike to be rated as first-class, and I have no hesitancy in saying that what is offered for sale as such cuts in Lindsay would be rated third-class in Woodstock. Why this state of things should exist I cannot conceive. The article in THE POST last week hits the nail on the head when it says that the butchers prefer buying good pieces with long legs and lean flanks. The quantity of meat as a rule will bear you out in that assertion. It is an old but true saying that people are wont to sell the best and keep the poorest of what they have, and my experience is that the good beef cuts of Ops and Mariposa are bought by our butchers and sent to the eastern markets while the lean steers and Texas ragamuffins chased into Lindsay by a pack of yelping dogs and which the animal is still in a fever heat is slaughtered, and the following morning it is offered for sale at from eight to ten cents per pound, and as we consumers have no alternative we are obliged to submit to our fate. But as you have set the ball in motion we hope in a short time to be able to get a good cut of good beef as a fair price at all times of the year and not be obliged as in the past to pay a high price for a cut which the butchers merely assure you is first quality, when in reality it is scarcely fit for use. We were in hopes that on Saturday we would for once be able to get good beef for Easter at a fair price. Not so, however, as the men of meat met in solemn conclave on Friday night and agreed to charge 12½c. per pound for their beef on Saturday. To say the least this was simply outrageous, and I heard one of them say that he would keep it to look at before he would sell it for any less money. This forced me to think that his customers would do well to let him keep it, as he looking as it for a few days might induce a fresher one to be shaped that in future his meat would be all fleshy. But as I have already taken too much of your space I will conclude by assuring you that we, the consumers, were well pleased with your remarks on the meat question.

AN OXFORD BOY.

Lindsay, April 14, 1879.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

With the object of increasing its usefulness the Young Men's Christian Union of Lindsay, which for the past three years has been quietly and steadily doing a good work, has been enlarged into a Young Men's Christian Association. The aims and objects of these associations are well-known to our readers, and all we need to do at present in the premises is to give the project publicity and express our hope that all young men and others interested will join the organization and assist in maintaining it. It has been established on a firm basis, and has the brightest prospects of success. The meeting on Tuesday evening of last week was a very enthusiastic and gratifying one, and the speeches of Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Benford had an excellent effect. The meeting this week has been well attended, and a hearty determination is manifested to carry on the association. The association can and will do a noble work in the town, and we trust it will go on and prosper. The following officers have been elected:—President, R. S. Porter; Vice-President, Jos. Riggs; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. McNeillie; Recording Secretary, Fred. J. Porter; Treasurer, S. Perrin. A point not to be forgotten is that though the title is Young Men's Christian Association, it is not intended for young men only; men of mature age, employers as well as employed, are invited to become members, and in other places are most active and valued members. Next Tuesday evening the constitution will be adopted and the several committees struck for the ensuing year. It is proposed to meet every Tuesday evening in the rooms in Hamilton's Block, over Ray & Co's dry goods store.

Field Seeds.

C. L. BAKER has for sale, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, MILLET, HUNGARIAN GRASS, ALSIKE CLOVER and FLAX SEEDS, all fresh and prime.—1023-1.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Division on the National P.

Subjoined is the general amendment proposed by Mr. Mackenzie to the motion to go into committee on the new tariff resolutions:—

"That the resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved that while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirement of the public service and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to direct capital from its natural and most profitable employment, and to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tending towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of this country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent, and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored."

THE DIVISION.

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was lost by a vote of:—Yeas, 53; nays, 136. The following is the division:—

YEAS—Anglin, Bain, Bordon, Bourassa, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chandler, Charlton, Christie, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Gunn, Haddow, Holton, Huntington, Killiam, King, Larue, Laurier, Macdonell (Inverness), Mackenzie, McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Oliver, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Rose (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snowball, Thompson (Haldimand), Trow, Weldon, Yeo.—Total yeas, 53.

NAYS—Allison, Arkell, Babv, Baker, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brooks, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Cockburn (Northumberland), Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coutel, Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dewdney, Domville, Drew, Dubuc, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Geoffrion, Gill, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurlbert, Ives, Jackson, Keeler, Kilvert, Kilpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Lanthier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Kings), Macdonald (Victoria, B. C.), Macdonald (Cape Breton), Macdonald (Pictou), Macdonald (Victoria, N. S.), Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McCuaig, Macdougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McIlroy, Masson, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Perrault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queens), Pouparc, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Robinson, Rochette, Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Thompson (Caribou), Tiley, Tupper, Vallin, Vallee, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright.—Total nays, 136.

The tariff resolutions were carried by the same majority.

THE VOTE BY PROVINCES.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ontario	20	63
Quebec	15	43
Nova Scotia	6	13
New Brunswick	10	5
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	1	4
Manitoba	1	2
Total	53	136

He Knows now Who Pays the Duty.

A wagon and carriage builder in the north of Dunwich, who has been a confirmed Tory all his days, received the invoice of a lot of ironware from a London firm a few days ago. He conned over the prices, item by item, and as he did so he became more and more wroth, until there wasn't a madder looking man in the whole township. Then he hied forth in quest of the Tory champion in that section, one of the aspirants for legislative honors, and as he hunted around he stormed and raged like a Philistine, and wished emphatically to know "who paid the duty" now. "If this is protection," said he, "I've had enough of it."

The Zulus.

The Zulus have some strange characteristics. They are remarkably fine lawyers, as far as their own laws are concerned, and quite a match for European lawyers. It is the duty of the men to milk the cows, and if a woman is guilty of such a thing, she is killed. The Zulus are great snuff takers, but no one is allowed to take snuff while standing. The Zulu King objects to Christianity, because when a man becomes a Christian he marries and the King loses a subject. After death the soul of a man is supposed to enter the body of a snake, but when the snake dies, what becomes of the soul nobody knows. The Zulus believe themselves to be the most powerful of African nations. The labors of missionaries among them are very difficult and dangerous.

Russian Cruelty to Political Prisoners.

A Kieff correspondent gives the following account of the outbreak among the political prisoners under arrest in the Kieff prison. It was resolved some time ago to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed when the tunnel was completed, and the prisoners entered, intending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts. The soldiers posted at the opening shot the escaping prisoners as they came up, when the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, remained in the tunnel. Soldiers were sent in from behind, and the unfortunate wretches caught between the two fires were all shot down. The proceedings seemed to give the officials much amusement, and the Director of Kieff Prison has been praised and decorated. Quite in keeping with this is a statement published by a Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff. He declares that of five hundred persons detained in that prison, two hundred died within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by Nihilists against the Russian official administration was that of brutal treatment of prisoners, many in consequence dying and some being driven mad.

A DELINQUENT LIST.

J. S. WATSON, temperance lecturer, Printing and advertising	96 50
(This individual is well known all over the Province, and our exchanges will copy with pleasure).	
M. D. FULLER, subscription	3 00
(Formerly of Victoria Road, removed to Scotia, Muskoka).	
J. E. WISNER, once of Oakwood, then appeared at Gamebridge	9 00
D. CAMPBELL, formerly of Balsover, but "removed." No relation to the other Campbells who all pay pretty well	6 00
J. S. MCGILL, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, never paid, though local residents of this name promptly pay O. K.	7 00
(Paper stopped some time ago. Manitoba exchanges please copy. This going in Canada, and in the States or Western Ontario and not paying up arrearages must be stopped).	
TUNG, Long, Oakwood	5 00
H. WICKS, Dairyvaple	2 50
J. STACEY, Peterboro and Uxbridge	2 50
M. MCCARTHY, Fenelon, advertisement	6 00
J. MCCLARE, Yorkville, formerly of Lindsay	6 00
PROF. SIDDONS, printing and advertising, Richmond, Photographer, formerly of Woodville	4 00
CHAS. MALLETTE formerly of Lindsay, advertising and printing	3 00
H. J. HEWETT, advertisement	5 00
J. LIVINGSTONE, formerly of Woodville, advertising and printing	4 00
W. H. BOWMAN, formerly of Omemee, printing and advertising	4 50
JOHN KING, Auctioneer	6 50
ANDREW JACKSON, Beaverton, "absquatulated"	3 00
[Name will be removed when paid. Others will be added from time to time].	2 00

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes board in a private family. Catholic preferred; where there is a piano, and few or no other boarders kept. Address, J., office of THE POST.—1020-1pd.

Note a Bonanza.

Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M. P., Muskoka, has received a letter from a large lumbering firm in Muskoka stating that the new tariff will seriously affect that industry. He suggests that the trade ought to be given a drawback of $3 per 1,000 feet, and says it would take a drawback of $1 per 1,000 feet to place them in as good position as they were before.

New Advertisements.

MILL SITE FOR SALE.—10 feet fall; no dam to make, and 200 acres pine, all for $400. Clear title. Good shipping. A. W. T., Leslie P. O., Ont.—1022-3pd.

WAGON SHOP AND DWELLING to rell or rent in the thriving Village of Kirkfield, a splendid chance. Apply to JAMES JEWELL, Kirkfield P. O., Ont.—1023-4.

VALUABLE VILLAGE LOTS for Sale in Haliburton.—The Subscriber offers for sale 13 lots, all of which are well fenced, and are supplied with good water, there are also several fruit trees on the premises. The lots contain one-half an acre each.—Three of the lots are together on which there is a house 18 x 24 feet, as well as a never failing fountain. On the remaining lots there is also a frame house and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to WM. GILMOUR, Haliburton.—1023-4.

FARMS TO LET.

The west half of Lot number Nine in the 13th Concession of Emily, 100 acres, about 37 acres cleared, 40 acres fall ploughed and 40 acres seeded down. Splendid soil. Log house and barn. Would rent for ten years to good tenant.

Also, for one year, East half of Lot Number 19 in the 1st Con. of Verulam, 100 acres, about 30 acres cleared. Log house, frame barn. Lately occupied by John Brandon. Apply to

1023-tf. E. D. ORDE, Lindsay.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Desirable Town Properties in the Town of Lindsay.

PARCEL I. Composed of Lots 6 and 7 in Park H East of Lindsay-St., half an acre, with comfortable frame dwelling, good well and out buildings. Healthy and pleasantly situated.

PARCEL II.—Lot No. 9, South of Bidout St., quarter acre, on which is a comfortable frame dwelling, good well, &c. Within four minutes walk from the centre of the town.

Terms made known on application to the proprietor,

V. FAYLE,
or O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers.

Lindsay, April 15, 1879.—1023-4.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

Prof. GRAY'S ROOTS.

Nature's Great Restorative.

A composition of six East Indian Roots, each one renowned for its medicinal virtues, the whole forming a compound unequalled by any other medicine. Guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Fever and Dumb Ague, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Disease of the Stomach and all Female Complaints. For Scrofulous Diseases it is invaluable, as it is the greatest known Blood Purifier. 50,000 package sold within the last twelve months without a failure. Purify your Blood. Price of Roots 50 cents per Box. Directions on each box. Extract of a letter from S. Gibson, Winnipeg, Manitoba: Prof. Gray's Roots, Ointment and Healthy Pills are held in high repute here, having cured several of Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases, where every other remedy failed.

Sold by E. GREGORY and S