

William Howe.

STOVES! STOVES!

Never so cheap as you can now buy them from

WILLIAM HOWE, KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

In order to clear out my large stock of Heating Stoves now on hand I will offer everything at a very large reduction.

PARLOUR UPRIGHT WOOD HEATERS, PARLOUR BOX STOVES.

HALL BOX STOVES, DINING-ROOM STOVES

ALL THE ABOVE IN MANY SIZES.

COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVES,

With or without water Heaters.

Pipes and Stove Furnishings, a Large Stock.

WILLIAM HOWE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE

Henry J. Keighley.

Lindsay, January 19, 1883-19.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST VALUE

GENERAL GROCERIES

IS TO BE HAD AT

HENRY J. KEIGHLEY'S, KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

ANOTHER LINE OF THAT

25 CENT YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

In Splendid Value, selling well and giving Good Satisfaction.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER WANTED. Immediately. Female, holding third class certificate for junior department Hartley Public School.

A MAN

NO STRAIGHTENED WITH THE GEOMETRY OF THE CURVE. TRY WILL BE BY EXAMINING THE MAP THAT IS



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY. By the coast position of the line, connects the West and the East by the shortest route, and carries the passenger through the 'top of the continent'.

ALBERT LEA ROUTE. A New and Direct Line, via Kansas and Nebraska, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, New York, and other points.

Richard Sylvester.

WANTED!

WANTED AT

Sylvester's Agricultural Works,

Lindsay, about

100 CORDS OF WHITE OAK

in Logs 12 feet long, ranging from 10 to 20 inches in diameter.

ALSO 400 CORDS OF

Tamarack, Black Ash or Hemlock Cordwood

Parties wishing to contract for any of the above will do well to call at once. Parties wanting to purchase a first-class SEEDER or DRILL, Combined.

REAPER, MOWER, SULKY RAKE, PLOW, Gang Plow, Straw Cutter or Root Cutter

Can have an opportunity now in contracting and paying for them in cordwood or Oak.

RICH SYLVESTER.

Lindsay, December 25, 1882.

W. D. Matthews & Co. BRAIN AND WOOL. The undersigned will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats, and Wool, delivered at the Whitley and Lindsay railway stations. W. D. MATTHEWS & Co. Lindsay, May 3, 1882.

Norman Horses. (TO HEADQUARTERS for NORMAN HORSES. THE GREAT HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA. Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and raising NORMAN HORSES. All imported and bred over 1,000 head, and have been awarded over 2,000 Premiums, 100 head imported within 12 months.

E. DILLON & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL. The oldest and most extensive Importers and Breeders in America of NORMAN HORSES. Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and raising NORMAN HORSES.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1883. THE GREAT CONVENTION. HON. MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS. An eloquent and masterly Review of the

Why, it is centralizers par excellence who raise the cry. If you object to the local government appointing certain officials, you have it in your own hands at any general election to reverse that policy. But the men who raise that cry are those, as Mr. Mowat pointed out, who propose in effect to centralize all power at Ottawa; and you, and you cannot mark too accurately, once centralized there, unlike at Toronto, you cannot get back the liberty you surrendered in that quarter.

These gentlemen who raised the cry of centralization remind me of the robber who, after stealing something from a peaceable citizen, ran off with the cry of stop thief, and turning into an alley escaped. Don't let these gentlemen turn into an alley and escape. Remember that they who cry "stop thief" are the men who to-day are stealing our provincial laws.

THE GUARDIANS OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS. We have a body of men in the provincial legislature—not very large, not very important, but still representative of the conservative of Ontario—who are for the view lately taken by Sir John, and against

that taken by him in those earlier and better days of his upon this question. Now, I am not saying that because they are members of the executive, they are bound to take a different view from that which they would take were they members of the legislature of Canada, but I am saying that in the ordinary course of the provincial legislature to which carefully considered legislation upon provincial rights. If you do not find caution, watchfulness, alarm, a disposition to meet and to resist aggression there, I ask where will you find it? Will you find it with the aggressors, with those whose overshadowing power and authority leads them to go further and embrace everything upon which they can place their grasp? Surely not. It is the provincial legislature whom naturally and necessarily you must look to, to see at any rate the reasonable provincial position asserted. Now, gentlemen, I say that upon this question the legislature for the people of Ontario in this. You suppose that you had the right on certain large matters affecting you only to elect legislation to be passed by the provincial legislature as to what was for the public interest, and you supposed that those laws when passed, if they did not affect the general interest of the province, but were within your exclusive legislative jurisdiction, and did not touch upon those other subjects, would be valid, binding, and effective laws, subject to repeal and amendment if you at any subsequent election should decide that they were defective or injurious.

PROPRIETORS OF THIS VETO POWER, and who set themselves above the general sense of the people of Ontario? Who are those who set themselves above the determination of the leading minds of the people of Ontario freely elected by yourselves to say what measures the public interest require? Are they perfect men? (Laughter.) Are they infallible men? Are they not men of like passions with ourselves—only a little more so? (Great laughter, and a voice, "They go blind.") Are you disposed to say you will appoint some five or six gentlemen, inhabitants of Ontario, to revise your legislation, and to decide whether what you have deliberately decided to be for the public interest is so or not, to say whether it shall remain law or be blotted out of the statute book? But that is not all. These men are not all from Ontario, they are not most of them from Ontario. They number, I believe, some fifteen now, a minority of them are from the province of Ontario. Now, I do not object to the fact that they come from other provinces, but what I say is that the people of each province, and those who are conversant with the movements of thought and action in each province are best fitted to decide what is for our particular interest, and that the circumstances that these gentlemen form a body representing all the provinces is in itself a disqualification for their being invested with this special power.

HOW DO THEY DECIDE? You know how your legislature decides your public affairs, and you know that the determination as to whether or not a particular measure is in the interest of the country or not is only arrived at after open deliberation and debate, at which any of you may be present who desire, and of which all of you are made aware by means of the press. But the thirteen infallible and perfect men, whom the conservatives propose to set over us to determine whether our laws shall be waste paper or not—how do they reach their conclusions? Do they reach them in public after discussing and settling forth the reasons with animated debate? No; they arrive at them in a chamber with locked doors, in a little room where I myself sat for a couple of years, and where no one can hear the reasons which they give for their action. In fact an oath is sworn that they will not divulge their reasons, and that the advice given them will be kept as a secret. There is an old rule, which is not based upon any legal technicality, but upon principles of justice, which recommends itself to free men, viz., that before you decide a cause you shall hear both sides, and Sir John Macdonald took the rule that in case objection was taken to any local legislation the provincial government should be notified in order that they might have a chance of presenting their reasons for passing the law and vindicate its correctness. That was a just and a sound thing. But in this particular case which has raised the question, no such notice was given, no such opportunity was afforded, but the man who complained of the law put into the private council of the thirteen, and his reasons and his objections were heard, and without calling upon the local government for their views or explanations, these infallible thirteen overruled the laws and turned the paper upon the question is whether we are to retain our provincial liberties or not. (Hear, hear.) That is the question to which I hope and believe the people of Ontario will not hesitate to answer "Yes." Upon the boundary award the people of Ontario, as has been said, are practically united, and have responded in their legislative action in successive sessions that the award is right. The Ontario expected the Dominion government to take the necessary steps in order that they might be finally settled upon that basis. There was a time when the award was the best that was made—there was a time, as a poet has said of ancient Rome.

When none were for the party. What were for the party. We found the gentlemen in the opposition standing to record their opinions, though they acknowledged it was against their feelings—adversely to the government as they might be. But after two years more determined action was decided by the government at Ottawa. Up to this they had only shirked dealing with the question, and now action was taken in the direction of refusing to ratify the award, and the moment that that conclusion was reached those gentlemen who had been with us, now were unwilling to protest against repudiation. If they were right in those two sessions, and we think they were, when they voted in favour of the award, as a just award, as one which we ought to expect the Dominion parliament to make final and conclusive, we cannot see why they are not wrong now. Now they have turned round and taken a diametrically opposite course. It is just the same as in the former days when those gentlemen

CALLER FOR "NO PARTY," and at this time they are animated exclusively by the party spirit. (Cheers.) Suppose we hold these gentlemen to their words. They have said we ought to accept the award, and now they tell us the direct opposite, and give as a reason for the change of their opinions that they do not wish to divide the Dominion. Now the Dominion parliament has proposed to divide the question. It is obvious that this statement will not hold water. When you remember that the author of that has made a declaration that he would not divide the Dominion, and that we can make no title to it, it will all go to the Dominion or Manitoba, I leave the answer to the gentlemen who have the interests of Ontario at heart. Now, gentlemen, those who have these interests in their keeping. Now, at various times, we reformers have found some difficulties in our way. It is in the name of the Dominion we should not all see exactly alike. We

are a party of progress, and it encourages diversity of thought, feelings and sentiment and thereby much more variety than in the party who still only move when they are forced to move. It was in 1878 and in 1879. This in 1878 arose, in my opinion, from a misconception of what the policy of government was, and a misconception of what our policy would be, but I believe that before a very long period shall elapse all reformers may unite upon a common platform in reference to the questions of the hour. Shall brethren part altogether because there is severance on one question (No, no.) There were those who parted from us with reluctance on the question submitted to them at the elections, and it would make their re-union all the stronger. There is now a determined effort being made to divide us as they had done in 1879, but I do not believe that any true reformer will be divided by such a shallow pretence. What do they say? They say that the general appreciation of provincial rights, liberties, government, and legislation should be set aside, as they are more country council affairs, and we are to deal with the fiscal policy of the government. It matters not that Mr. Mowat cannot change the fiscal policy by local legislation, and that the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion government you are to be asked to decide at the provincial elections issues with which the province has nothing to do. If you do so decide, you might as well decide that provincial legislatures be abolished. (Cheers.)

A UNITED PARTY. Now, it is not so; and we rejoice to know that many good reformers, temporarily separated from us elsewhere, are joined with us to-day; and we rejoice still more to know that many conservatives are of opinion, as I believe all of us ought to be, that country should be placed before party, and who, taking a candid view of the two parties in the legislatures for the last ten years, and their attitude in the present issue, are prepared to strengthen Mr. Mowat instead of the policy of his opponents. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice in this great gathering. If the Dominion convention had been delayed till your true time, a year later, it was my intention to propose a great national liberal convention to discuss Dominion issues in preparation for these elections. But that for the reason I have mentioned was impossible. My own commission expires, according to my understanding of it, at the opening of parliament, and I hope I will then be restored to the ranks of those who have been privileged to work, and I hope that at some convenient time before the next election we may have a convention to discuss Dominion affairs, and form a liberal standpoint to formulate resolutions and propound a policy. Here we have nothing to do with these things. We have met in a provincial convention to discuss provincial affairs, and as a citizen and voter of Ontario and interested in the welfare of my province I am here. We must be all cheered with the manifestations of common sympathy. We are encouraged and strengthened by the interchange of ideas from various quarters. It comforts us to know we can meet in such large numbers in such good spirits to fight in such a good cause. I hope our deliberations may be prudent, our resolutions wise, and our determinations sagacious, and that we may depart with a bright faith, with a most animated hope, and with a fervent impulse each man of us in his own sphere to labour from this time till polling day to accomplish at the polls that triumphant victory which the province of Ontario is entitled to those who are now conducting its affairs and which, I am sure, such is the attitude and demeanour of this great convention, the province is entitled to expect. We are encouraged and strengthened, the vast audience rising to their feet meanwhile.

PEBBLES.

Quick as wink—the eyelash. To assist nature most effectually to throw off or resist serious disease it is essential that impulse should be given to functions which are becoming languid or weak, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary medicine, a very easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Drapetic Cure is resorted to.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use both in health and sickness and cure. Price 35 cents. FRANKS, wholesale and retail agent.—14-cov-26.

When one orchestra lowers its pitch, may a rival band be termed the more high-toned of the two!

Oh, What a Cough! Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c. to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that "Cure" will cure your cough. It relieves the throat, soothes the inflamed membrane, and never fails. This explains why millions of bottles were sold the past year. It relieves the chest without coughing at once. Mothers and children can use it with perfect safety. Ask for Shiloh's Pectoral Plaster.—14-cov-26.

A Cincinnati clergyman thought he would raise his own pork. So he bought five pigs and fattened them in a sty. He says that they fit to kill the hogs in his own chow, but he hasn't the heart to do it. The pig is a good thing, but what a commentary on the good man's propriety.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. It is not worth the small price of 25c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use according to directions. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. FRANKS, wholesale and retail agent.—14-cov-26.

An African traveller gives a thrilling account of a "vegetable vampire"—a tree that entangles its branches and strangulates its victims. He says that he has seen in this country a vegetable vampire in the "dead bush," which lives upon others.

Yellow as a Guinea. The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, assuming a jaundice, is literally "yellow as a Guinea." It has this appearance because the bile which flows into the bowels is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, purpury of the breath, and a general debility of the side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaint are completely removed by the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Drapetic Cure, which is also an eradicator of scurvy, erysipelas, salt rheum, neuralgia, lumbago, female weakness, jaundice and humors. It tones the stomach, restores the liver, and cures the system. High professional testimonials are secured to it; and its claims to public confidence are fully established by its success. Price \$1.00. Sample bottle ten cents. New York: Dr. J. C. Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Drapetic Cure. Sold by all medicine dealers.—25-cov-26.