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GRAIN TABLES

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Edndany, Aug. 9th, 1889 ONTARIO BANK. Capital, \$1,800,000.

LINDSAY SRANOS. Drafts bought and sold on all points in Canada. United States and Orest Heltain, and general

NAVINGS DEPARTMENT S. A. MOMURTRY,

The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEBY 2, 1889 THE DISALLOWED STREAMS

No print on another page the admirable speech of Hon. Mr. Pardes in the local house regarding the disallowed streams Mr. Pardee shows very plainly the the necessity for such legislation, and in a few moderate and sensible remarks he disposes of the opposition stock-arguments in support of the unenvisble position takon by Sir John Macdonald in this matter. All who read Mr. Pardee's speech will be constrained to admit the wisdom and nesessity of the local act, and the fairness of its provisions cannot be gaineaved by intelligent men not led away by partisanship. The opposition have been led into the defence of a desperate effort to maintain and strengthen a tyrannical monopoly enjoyed by Mr. Metaren. This has been clear enough at every stage of this vexed ques-Mon; but fresh evidence of it is continually cropping out. An important statement on this point was made by Mr. Deroche, who spoke shortly after Mr. Pardes. Mr. Deroche stated that there were " a large number of people in Addington " who had sone there and settled upon " bush land, and who had timber they " wished to flost down to market." In support of this statement he read the following letter from Mr. W. C. Klotz, who lives within fifty rods of Buckshot

lake on the Mississippi river "I was at Chrondon Station on the K. & P. R. the other day, where I had a chance to sell the timber on my swamp, but the party would not buy it because Mr. McLaren would not buy it because Mr. McLaren would not allow anybody to come on his waters. Now here I am out of money I want badly, and I would get it if our natural outlet was not the property of one man. We surely have not the right to call ourselves a free people. Such despetism would not be tolerated in any part of Kurope. The favor shown to Peter McLaren in times past prevents me from getting the chance to sell. Now, money makes money. I surely would spend it to improve my farm. This would give some of my neighbors again a chance to carn money and my property would be worth som more; but all I can do now is to look at my swamp and think it might be money, and then look down to linekshot crops and such that that crock belongs to one individual, and although it is a natural stream, and within fity rode of my swamp, I dare not use it."

The disallowance of the act practically works great injustice to many hard-working settlers, and perpetuates a monopoly that has been made grievous and tyrannical. The disallowance of the act strikes a dangerous blow at our federal system. and is on this ground alone, as we have have repeatedly contended, the most important question before the electors. It transcends in our opinion the boundary award, important so that great issue must be in a material sense. Ontario has suffered much for the sake of the federal system into which with some misgiving it entered some years ago. It is now carrying a heavy load and is yearly drained or milked to keep up the confederation; but it does not rebel or imperiously demand "better terms," If the inalienable right of self-government or self-legislation is to be subverted by the disallowance deduc on any pretest that may suit the dominant power at Ottowa, which just now seeks to humiliate the provin-

oial government because it happens to be politically an opponent, then confederation becomes a sham and self-denial and self-sacrifice cease to be virtues. The people of the province must at the polls vigorously assert and maintain their rights by giving the Mowat administration a handsome and an increased majority.

THE GALJANT EIGHT.

The victory of our ouriers at Montreal is an event of no little importance. Their skill and prowess carried off the covoted prime against all comers and they fully deserved the magnificent and enthusiastic welcome accorded them on their return, a report of which is to be found else-

The proposition to have a medal struck in honor of the event, to be worn by the gallant eight, is worthy of full consideration. It would be a lasting memorial of the famous victory We have no doubt the committee will adopt the best form of permanent memorial.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Ontario legislature was prorogued yesterday, and the issue of write for the general election may be daily expected. The write may in fact, issue to-day; and it seems to be generally expected that the elections will take place in the latter part of February or in the first week of March. Both sides are well prepared for the contest, and would much prefer a short and brisk campaign to a long and slow one.

The work of organizing will go on now with renewed vigor. No doubt at the reform committee meeting next Tuesday evening arrangements will be completed and announcements made regarding the ompaign. A full attendance next Tuesday evening is therefore desirable.

Mr. MoIntyre's nomination has been most favourably received in all sections of the riding. His prospects are most encouraging. He has met with the heartiest and most cheering reception. The outlook for the return of the supporters of the Mowat adminstration in greater force is very promising. Hearty and steady work all along the line is all that

It is somewhat singular that Mr. Fair-

bairn neither at the December session nor at the January session of the county conneil took action as a municipal representative to protect the interests of the municipalities with robbing which he had in the preceding September charged the Mowat government, Mr. Fairbairn is one of those oily gentlemen who do not are in safe company. At the South Victoria conservative convention in Septemher last Mr. Fairbairn offered a very strong resolution aimed at the administrution of the license law, and repeating in formal shape the charges of tory organs. Mr. Fairbairn has never since the adoption of the resolution taken any action sither before the Verulam council, over which he presides, or in the county counoil, to assert the rights and protest the interests of the "robbed municipalities," as he calls them. Why did not Mr. Fairbairn ask the county council to memorialise the local legislature if he still believes the municipalities are being "robbed," By not doing so Mr. Fairbairn has been grossly derelist, or he must stand convicted of making a very serious charge in which he did not believe or which he dere not or could not back up. Mr. Pairbairn may take whichever horn of the dilemma he pleases; in either event his position is unenviable. He proves himself to be an extreme and reckless partisan and a person politically dishonset. We invite the attention of the electorate to the position taken by Mr. Fairbairn on the license question and the resolution of the Methodist general con-

Mr. Fairbairn's Reso Resolution of the Me-lution, thousand Conintion.

"That we consider the interestion of power by the present government of our local legislature to be most pernicious to more describing of the accept as righteous absolutely any license law, yet, if we must tolerate some one as the tentative regulator of an evil the absymble of interesting of money actually the property of an the accept as righteous absolutely any license law, yet, if we must tolerate some one as the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must never actually the property of an the accept as righteous absolutely and the three the entire can have it removed, we must never estreament of the preparation of the Methodist idenced in the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must tolerate and the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we will we can h

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The Warder charges Mr. MoIntyre with several fresh orimes, amongst others that of treating voters to oysters, of which it is alleged they consume "an amount awful to contemplate." No doubt our manufacturing of this fresh slander by a feeling of envy for the happy consumers of the inscious bivalves. Our cotemporary feels that he ought to have had a share in these gustatory enjoyments. It would be an agreeable change from the

"Rate and mice Chopelicke and rice." which make up the traditional fare of "heathen Chines." Mr. Molntyre would earn the undying gratitude of the tory party in town if he, during the campaign, regaled our cotemporary as desired, so as to bring him up to the comfortable proportions and hue appearance of his predecessor.

THE "CREAMERY RIVE"

The Peterboro' Review smells a huge nolitical "mice" in the creamery measure introduced by Hon. Mr. Wood, and supiently contends that the creamery system leads to an impoverishment of the soil. It J.R. Stratton of the Examiner was nomindeclares that no less than two-thirds of " all the mineral and nitrogenous substances consumed by a cow left the farm with the milk, whereas when butter was made and the rest of milk product consumed on the farm, no valuable fertilizing element was removed therefrom. It admits however, that the Fairlamb plan of collecting merely the cream overcomes this objection. Why should not the Fairlamb system be adopted in Ontario? The establishment of a few reameries and the practical instruction that will be received in them, together with the stimulus of ten of fifteen cents a pound more for the butter will do a The Toronto curlers would not have great deal to improve the quality of the shown such smallness, and would have outter made all over the country. A given the Lindsay eight the fullest creamery established for instance in Victoria county will make its influence felt directly as well as indirectly in all the neighbouring counties, even including Peterboro. No practical measure likely to be more beneficial to the farmers of the province has been devised by the Mowas government, although it has done far more than all previous ministries in useful and needed legislation for the intereats of farmers.

When the Review solemnly insinuates that political motives are at the bottom of the creamery idea we are constrained to admit that there is something suspicious about it. It is evidently a deep-laid and insidious scheme on the part of Mr. Mowat to transform this fair province into a solid grit preserve. The preameries will of course be managed by reform license inspectors, the pretty dairymaids will naturally go reform, and the butter salted with reform principles, will speedily swell Mr. Mowat's adherents so that it will be impossible to number them. It is no wonder that the large reservoir of the milk of human kindness in our Peterboro cotemporary turns sour at the very prospect. But the creameries will go on; a better quality of butter will be made; it will command a higher price; and the Mowat government will remain in power with stronger assurances of popular confidence and approval.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The reformers of Hamilton have nominated Mr. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., for a Mr. Gibson is one of the rising men of will probably he minister of war in Mr. to add that department, as seems likely.

down for the second meeting of the Marisome farmer's club in the town hall Oakwood, at two p. m. The discussion on "Does stall-feeding pay" is to be continued. We trust there will be a large attendance and a lively discussion. It cannot fail to be interesting and profit-able.......We are pleased to see the Oshawa farmers' club in full swing again.

The Kingston Whig has drawn attention to the fact that " the difficulty anent the use of streams in floating timber dates farther back than most people are aware Some fifteen years ago Mr. Playfair, of the township of Clarendon and Miller, brought the matter prominently before the council of the county of Frontenac. At that time the people who were settling on lands and largely depending for their ncome upon the sale of the wood complained that they could not profitably get it down the Mississipi in consequence They did not dispute that Mr. McLaren should receive consideration for the benefit of his slides and dams, but conthe reverse of comfortable. Some found that they suffered too many embarase-ments to succeed, so that they disposed of their property and left the country. Mr. Playfair drew the attention of the council to the manner in which the township was being depopulated, and urged the memorialising of parliament for an act to protect the interests of the public on other streams as well as the Mississip-pi." Mr. McLaren is, in fact, a monopoist, and is fighting to retain a munop

of an outrageous character. The Montreal Gazette has rashly Monsseau exacted the promise that the boundary award should not be ratified before they would enter the cabinet." The tact is that the Gazette of August 22nd, 1882, contained the following in its report of Hon. Mr. Mousseau's speech at his nomination in Jacques Cartier: "You have heard of the great question of the Ontario boundary. It will not be necessary for me to go into all the details of this question. The government of Mr. Mackenzie had submitted this question to an arbitration, and in 1878 the arbitrators decided that Ontario should obtain an additional extent of boundary of 62 000,arrived in power, we refused to accept this decision and offered to refer the case to the privy council. When at Jerome in 1878 with the Hon. Mr. Masson I laid al cabinet, I said: If the province of On-tario is to acquire an additional territory of 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the British North America Act the province of Quebec would have the right to demand an equivalent. It would be impossible for the province of Quebec to remain in this position if Ontario gained her case, because any improvement in her position must be followed by an equal one in ours. Otherwise

the federal equilibrium would be broken." This ought to be conclusive.

Mr. James Campbell has accepted the make a very strong candidate. Mr. ated at the convention by Mr. Geo. A. Cox, seconded by Mr. Jos. Griffin, but declined the honor after making an effective speech on the public issues of the day.

The Toronto papers have on more than one occasion exhibited a narrow, paruchial spirit, not at all in accordance with their claims to provincial standing, but in their record of the grand curling bonspiel at Montreal this spirit was shown in a way that has provoked considerable local com ment. So soon as it became apparent that the Toronto curiers had lost, the Toronto papers evinced no more interest in the progress of the contest and gave the barest and most insignificant record.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

UFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, LINDSAY, Feb. 2, 1883. Business and Produce.

The grain market has been unusual ac ive during the week. Grain is coming in in large quantities, the deliveries average ing about 4,000 bushels per day. Farmers seem to realize that prices have reached about as high a figure as they are likely to attain in view of the large quantity of grain yet unsold and to be marketed. Prices are steady at last week's figures, 90c. to 95c. for spring and the same for fall, with perhaps in only fair samples one cent two cents over last week's prices. Barley stands at 40c. to 65c., with the prospect of a decline as a good deal of barley is being hurried in, and the samples are on an average all dark. On Saturday the deliveries amounted to over a thousand bushels. There is a good deal more to come. Clover seed is being asked for in prospect of spring operations, \$8 per bushel is being offered; alsike brings \$10 and timothy \$2 per bushel. unchanged prices.

British Grain Trad

The Mark Lane Express of Monday in ts review of the British grain trade for the past week says the prospects for the growing wheat crop are about the same as last week, but the outlook for spring cultivation gets materially worse as the season advances. A weaker feeling pre-vailed in English wheat at the close of the week. Flour also weaker. The trade in foreign wheat off stands is restricted by higher rates. The supply of wheat in London comprises 8,172 quarters from India, 5,084 from Germany, 3,563 from American Allantic ports, and 2,542 from Russia. American malze is cheaper. Barley has been firm but quiet. Trade in wheat cargoes off the the cost was small. Red winter is unsecond term in the Ontario legislature.

Mr. Gibson is one of the rising men of shipment slackened during the week and the house, and being a crack rife shot Sales of English wheat during the week 62,525 quarters at 40s 4d per quarter, against ing period of last year.

Montreal Horse Market week, the shipments-from Montreal to the United States aggregating 110 horses, cost The average price paid last week by Ameri buyers was \$118.40, against \$114.29 during the corresponding week in 1882 Trading Thursday was light, there being Trading Thursday was light, there being very few buyers on the market, but more are expected to arrive from the States shortly. The only sales reported were of a chestnut horse, 6 years old, for carriage purposes, \$125, and a common bay mare for \$80. The following were shipments from Montreal to the United States for week ending January 27th, 1883: January 22nd, 10 horses, \$8,066.50, 10 do., \$1,268, 20 do., \$2,346; January 23td, 8 horses, \$788, 2 do., \$300, 5 do., \$655, 20 do., \$2,250; January 24th, 3 horses, \$367.50, 12 do., \$1,565; January 25th, 17 horses, \$2,127, 2 do., \$190; January 26th, 1 horse, \$102.

strest Live Stock Market. ing the latter part of last week they were ing the latter part of last week they were in no hurry to buy on Monday, except at very low rates, and a light business was done during the forencon, while the drovers are depressed in spirits. Probably not over a dozen head were sold to day at over the distribution with scarcely any as high as 5c. per lb. The majority of the offerings seemed to be pretty large, dry cows in fair condition which were sold at about \$35 each, or rather less than 31c. per lb. A pair of rough. which were sold at about \$30 each, or ratu-er less than 3½c. per lb. A pair of rough, leanish three-year-old steers were sold for \$50, or less than 3c. per lb. Six two year-old heifers in moderate condition were sold at \$23 each, or about 3c. per lb., and leaner at \$23 each, or about 3c. per lb., and leaner animals at about 2c. per lb. The prices all round were lower on Monday than they have been for many weeks past. R. Nicholson bought fifty-two lambs and four sheep at \$4.50 per head for the lot and one dollar over; he also bought another lot of twenty lambs for \$83. The first lot were about the best large lot of lambs which have been on the market for some time, and were bought for less money than would and were bought for less money than would have been paid for them six weeks ago. No live hogs were on the market of late, but a carload is expected shortly.

Touchburn & McDonald.

CITY CROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE. TOUCHBURN & MCDONALD

We are just in receipt of a large stock of

JAPAN AND YOUNG HYSON

which we are bound to sell at LOWER PRICES than has been done in the past. will GUARANTEE all we sell, and if not satisfactory the MONEY WILL BE Ri

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUOR AND SUGARS

is very large, and we will make it to your advantage to call and see us. Our stock of

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

is very extensive, and Hotel Keepers will be supplied at very close prices.

Gooderham & Worts' Old Rye and Malt Whiskeys ALWAYS IN STOCK.

James Watson.

TOUCHBURN & McDONALD.

Corner of Kent and Cambridge Streets, Linds

Lindsay, January 18th, 1883

SPECIAL VALUE

GENTS' BLACK WORSTED COATS! TWEED PANTS,

DUCKS, DENIMS, SHIRTINGS

FUR and PLUSH CAPS,

JAMES WATSON'S.

Lindsay, Jan. 31st, 1883.

STILL PLEASING THE PEOPLE

Correct as to Quality! Right as to Quantity!

SPRATT & KILLEN.

Return hearty thanks for their liberal Christmas patronage and wishing their friends and customers a Happy New Year, beg to state that they have a splendid assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES, Choice FRUITS, PRIME TEAS

And Delicious Canned Goods.

Many New and Unique articles in stock, including among others our just imported

FAMILY CHINA TEA & DINNER SETTS & FANCY TABLE WAR

The finest assortment ever brought into Town.

Another carload of our celebrated Teas just arrived.

The Compliments of the Season to all.

SPRATT & KILLEN.