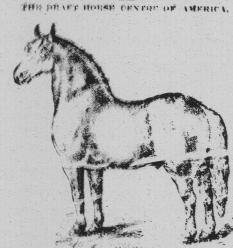
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ARRIVED AT LY 20 1882. Have now on hand over 200 hoad; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm if person. Unstrated catalogue of stock sout free on application, all imported and native full bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse. Sout. 18th, 1832, 1803—28.

The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, PERTY 2, 1888,

THE STREAMS BILL. HON. MR. PARDEES REVIEW OF THE QUESTION.

A Clear and Masterly Statement The Im-

in the Ontario legislature on Wednesday

Mr. l'annen moving the second reading | of the bill for protecting the public inter. nate in strope, streams and creeks, said that in doing so it was not his intention to enter into any lengthened discussion on the subject, so it would be a matter of extroins difficulty to say anything new upon the The rivers and streams bill had been twice passed by this legislature and twice disallowed by the Dominion government: In this dictum of Mr. Justice Burton two but he did not care how often it was disallowed, it was in his opinion the duty of that if the bill did not become law the rethis legislature to pass it so long as the suit would be disasterous to one of the subject matter of the measure was within the jurisdiction of the house. The court of appeal had decided that an act passed 38 years ago, or the act 12 Victoria, gave the public the same rights and powers over all streams which it was proposed to give them by the present bill. The supreme court had reversed that decision, but he had no hest tation in saying that the decision of the court of appeal accorded with the intention of the legislature in passing the act 12 Vice. toria. The evidence was most conclusive that the legislature at that time meant, not some streams, but all streams, and there was no doubt that the public had so conatrued the act for over thirty years. They had used these streams without the slight. ast interference until the McLaren case arose some two or three years ago. In addition to this evidence they had the express declaration of the man who drew up the men settled to make homes for themselves bill, who published a letter over his own signature stating that it was the intention of the framers to give all parties the right to use all such streams. He did not refer to that declaration for the purpose of impuga-ing in the slightest degree the decision of the last court, but merely for the purpose of asserting again what he had asserted be-fore, that whatever doubts there might ex-ist as to the final construction to be placed upon the act, there could not be the slight-est doubt as to the intention of the legislature in passing it. And he wished to remark here that this case was not yet deplied by any means, as the privy council had to be asked to decide the matter; and, had to be asked to decide the matter; and, without venturing to predict what that decision might be, he hoped in the public interest that its judgment would re-alliem the decision of the court of appeal. He wished also to make a few remarks as to the comments made by the opposition press, on the judgment of the supreme court. No better evidence could possibly be afforded of the inability of hon, gentlessen opposite to defend their position than the fact that they were trying to induce seen opposite to defend their position than the fact that they were trying to induce the public to believe that the decision of that court had something to do with the bill now before the house—that that decision declared that the measure was illegal, and that the legislature had no right to the pass such a law. The judgment of the uprome court made no reference whatever to the bill which the house was now called upon to pass, or to the bill which had been twice sisallowed by the Dominion government, and he hoped that when hon, gentlemen opposite came to discuss this matter,

that was interfered with. Hon. gentlemen opposite took issue uson that point, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to their position he would quote a statement made by the leader of the opposition in the course of a speech he had made on this subject at St. Thomas. What that hon, gentlemen said was this:

"I have only a few words to say with respect to that (the rivers and streams bill.) Those gentlemen and we of the opposition have taken issue upon that question. The positions are plainly and clearly defined. According to Mr. Mowal and his government it is competent for the local legislature to pass an act which will take away from any citizen his property within the prevince of (interio without awarding him compensation."

The government and their supporters had taket no such ground. What they did say was that full and complete compensation was allowed by this bill. Let this question of compensation be discussed from a common-sense point of view, disregarding all other considerations but a fair judgmen, upon the matter. The clause of the bill which provided the compensation

"The lieutenant-governor in council may fix the amounts which any person catilled to toils under this set shall be at liberty to charge on the sawlogs and different kinds of timber, rafts, or crafts and may, from time to time, vary the same; and the lieutenant-governor in council, in fixing such toils shall have regard to, and take into consideration, the original cost of such constructions and improvoments, the amount required to maintain the same, and to cover interest upon the original cost, as well as such other matters as under all the circumstances may to the lieutenant-governor in council seem just and equitable."

I would be seen by this clause that the rights of one of the parties could only occasionally be interfered with, and for such interference full and ample compensation was provided. It would further be seen that the possession and control of the im-provements were left entirely in the hands of the man who had made them, and he was simply obliged occasionally to allow others to use them, for which use full comothers to use them, for which use full com-pensation was provided. The legislature did not propose to take the control or the possession of these improvements out of the hands of the owner; there would be just ground for complaint by the owner if his properly was expropriated in this way, as hon, gentlemen asserted they should have done. To his mind it would be a most ob-jectionable course to expropriate these im-provements, for they were by no means analogous to property expropriated for canals or failways, which was used exclu-sively by the parties expropriating it; canals or railways, which was used exclusively by the parties expropriating it; whereas in this all but one individual only used the property occasionally, while it was used many times as often by the owner. Taking this view of the case, what had the legislature done? By the ninth clause of the act it was provided:

the act it was provided:

"Every person entitled to tolls under this act may make rules and regulations for the purpose of regulating the safe and orderly transmission of saw logs, timber, rafts, and crafts over or through such constructions or improvements; but no such rules or regulations shall have any force or effect until approved of by the licutenant governor in council, and the licutenant-governor in council may revoke and cancel such rules and regulations so made and appoved, and from time to time approve of new rules and regulations which the person so entitled to tolls as aforesaid shall have the power to make."

the Dominion; the result is, that the public be-come entitled to use the plaintiffs improve-ments without compensation, which was most properly secured to him under the act which has recently been disallowed."

important statements were made; one was most important in erests of the country; and the second, that the compensation provided by the bill was full and complete. Such an opinion was worth more than that of any hon, gentleman on either side of the house, and it was given entirely free from party bias or from any party consideration that might surround this question. Again it was said that the bill would authorize the confiscation of private property, but the truth was if the bill did not become law then confiscation to a large extent would take place. Owners of limits above those of the individual who made the improvements would be left entirely at his mercy, and would be obliged to sell their limits at whatever price he was willing to give; for unless they could get their timber to market their limits would be of no value, and the result might be the virtual confiscation of millions of dollars worth of property. But this was not the worst of it, for there would be the confiscation of lands owned most important interests of the country; would be the confication of lands owned by men who were not lumbermen, but who in the newer parts of the country would be depreciated, because all these men must require to use these streams. If the settlers in the districts lying between the Ottawa river and Georgian Bay, and up northward to French river, were not able to use these to French fiver, were not able to use these streams to get down the small timber they had upon their lots it would be almost impossible to settle the country, and he appealed to hon, gentlemen representing the constituencies in these districts to say if in such an event the consequences would not be disastrous. The hon, gentleman who leads the opposition said he would be sorry to own himself a Canadian if a man's nonleads the opposition said he would be sorry to own himself a Canadian if a man's property could be taken away without compensation, and having laid down this incorrect proposition the hon, gentleman proceeded to protest against its supposed consequences. For his part, proud as he was of Canada, and especially of its premier province, he would be ashamed of Onvario if she allowed her rights to be trampled upon without resenting the act. (Cheers) He asked them to consider how many of those streams in the country were used for the purpose of floating down timber. He had already stated that nearly all the timber and logs that go to market came down ber and logs that go to market came down either one or the other of the streams of the country. There were altogether no less than Elistreams used for the purpose of floating down timber and logs, and out of these no less than ES had been improved, several having a number of improvements in their course. Therefore is more down. in their course. Therefore it would be most disastrous to the public interest to say the public should not use those streams, and it would be equally inconsistent with that public interest to say that the legislature

he got his patent to the lands, minus the improvements, which were retained by the Dominion government. There then was the keeping of all the improvements for public purposes to be used without the public paying anything at all therefor. Therefore the provision contained in the act chap. 12, Vic., passed thirty-three years ago, were precisely the same as contained in the above section. He would read further from this same section: ther from this same section:-The free use of slides, dams, piers, beems, or other works on streams to facilitate the descent

of humbor and sawlogs, and the right of access thereto for the purpose of using the same and keeping them in repair, shall not in any way be interrupted or obstructed by or in virtue of any sale or grant of Dominion lands made subsequent to the construction of such works. That meant that the party who made these improvements would receive nothing for the use of them by the public, who would have the right to use them as often as they chose. How then did it lie in the mouths of hon, gentlemen opposite to allege that the bill before the house gave no compensation in the face of that legislation at Ottors. tawa! His hon, friend might say that the party concerned by the Dominion act went into possession of the land knowing the into possession of the land knowing the existence of such a law. But, he said, whether they knew of the law or not, when parties were deprived of the ownership of their improvements by reversion to the crown they ought, in equity, to be allowed to collect tolls for the public use of them, and as that had not been done by the Dominion government hom, gentlemen could not with reason take exception to the bill before the house. This bill provided compensation, taking into consideration the cost of the improvements, the interest on the money invested, and such other con-

the money invested, and such other con-siderations as the government might think equitable. During the campaign of last June it was stated by Sir John Macdonald that the Mississippi river would not float a chip without improvements. He referred to that merely to repudiate the accuracy of the assertion, and he knew no better evidence of the incorrectness of the state-ment than the fact that during last season there were no less than 50,000 logs floated down the Mississippi withfrom time to time approve to make."

If they could only settle this question of whether the compensation was full and complete there would be no dispute as to the provisions of the bill; but as they could not agree themselves as to what was a proper compensation, let them take the evidence of parties who were entirely removed from the political arena—those who had considered the question from a judicial point of view. Mr. Justice Burton in the country of for a moment to rest under it, lest point of view. Mr. Justice Burton in the filling his judgment made use of these words:

"In the main appeal I am pleased to find that the main appeal I am pleased to America act. (Cheers.) He had stated that he believed, and he thought he had shown, that the compensation allowed the owner for the use of his improvements by the

public was full and complete. He had shown that the confiscation of property, which it was said the bill would cause the owner of improvements, would be just the other way if the bill did not become law. Therefore he said the liberals on this side of the house, and the men of liberal opinons on the other side of the house, would vote for the bill because they believed its provisions were right and just and equit-able, and in the interests of the province, and they would vote for it to mark their disapprobation of the usurpation of pro-vincial rights by the Dominion government.

PLYMOUTHISM.

Loud cheers.)

WHAT IS IT - PECULIAR VIEWS - A MODER-ATE AND FORCIBLE REVIEW OF THE

We have been requested to publish the following, as the peculiar doctrines of Plymouthism have obtained some hold at or near Woodville:

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Gill says, in the Baltimore Presbyterian: We were asked a day or two ago, What is Plymouthism? We reply, it is a modern sect of Christians, variously known as Plymouth Brethren, Brethren, or Darbyites, from their leader, Mr. Darby, a curate of the Episcopal Church in Plymouth some years

They hold peculiar views upon Faith, Repentance, Justification, Sanctification, the Sabbath, the Church, the Ministry, the Moral Law, Prayer, and the Holy Spirit. They are also Anabaptists and Millennarians. In four cases out of five the lay preachers who go around among the cities and towns conducting meetings are ting-ed with Plymouth doctrines. Notwith-standing their repudiation of their name, their doctrinal opinions and their attitude toward the churches are unmistakably Plymouthist, and the effect of their teaching has usually been to withdraw their converts from all existing denominations into small drawing-room centers, which gradamail drawing-room centers, which grad-ally ripen into Plymouth soceities. They usually affirm, on their first appearance in a district, that they are not Plymouth Brethren, and the only method of ascer-taining their real position is to ask: Do they hold such and such doctrines? or, Do they hold such and such doctrines for, Do they break bread in any of the evangelical churches? Cheistian people are often deceived by their apparent catholicity, for "they abhor sectarianism in every form," and simply mean to "preach the gospel." Assuming the airs of the most Catholic and pacific of Christians, and concealing their peculiarities, they even claim a super-iority above all others in undervaluing all would be equally inconsistent with that need opposite came to discuss this matter, as undoubtedly they would, they would be homest enough to state that fact. The present bill, he might remark, was word for which was passed last session and the session before. It was a very significant fact that thering the time which had elapsed since the first bill was introduced to the house not a single petition had been presented against the nessure, notwithstanding the country, on the platform, and in the press, to so extent never equalled perhaps by any other bill which had ever passed this house, notwithstanding the extent to which it affected the lumber interests, which was second only in importance to that of aggienthric, and the number of peoples who required to use these streams. This fact was very strong evidence of public copinion with regard to the measure, for they might rest assured. The opplication in dispute with regard to the measure, for they might rest assured that petitions would have flown into the house against the bill if it had not been one which the public demanded and required. The only question in dispute with regard to the measure, for they might rest assured that petitions would have flown into for how a against the bill fully previded compensation. The shole objects of the control of the measure, for the control of the

lation. The act did, of course, affect the improvements of Mr. McLaren just the same as improvements made by other parties on other streams, but he denied that there was any special intention to strike at McLaren in this act, minus the compensation provided here for the use of improvements. By that act, which was passed in 1872 by the Dominion government, it was seen they found it a necessity to make some provision for the floating of lumber down at treams, and in the 62nd section it was declared:

No sale or grant of any Dominion lands shall give or convey any right or title to any slide, dam, pier, or boom, or other work for the purpose of facilitating the descent of timber or saw logs previously constructed on such land, or any stream passing through or along such land, unless it be expressly mentioned in the letters patent or other documents establishing such also or or grant that such slide, dam, pier, booms, or other work is intended to be thereby sold or granted.

The meaning of that section was this. A man went into possession of a ict. of land and settled there. Through that land ran a stream upon which he made improvements. After a certain number of years he got his patent to the lands, minus the compensation of sermons and sacraments, which were retained by the lands of sermons and sacraments,

the advent of an angelic company far above the need of sermons and sacraments, doctrine and discipline, and in which all the members shall enjoy the enviable privi-lede of being alike saints and teachers. Their well-known place in Christendom is that of ecclesiastical communism and doctrinal individualism. Without a fixed or common creed, their positions in con-troversy are far from being either loose or pointless, and they defend their views with a sharpness and dogmatism which reminds one of the tactics and temper of the Commonwealth sectaries. We make no allusion to their moral characteristics Gathered mostly out of the existing bodies the usual rancor of apostacy too often mingles as an element of special bitterness mingles as an element of special bitterness in their estimate of other denominations. They pursue accordingly a most injuriously separatist policy both at home and abroad—being the worst enemies of the Waldenses in Italy and the Evangelicals of France—everywhere alienating Christian people by their supercilious scorn and their measureless denunciation of the churches of the Reformation.

"GLUCOSE HONEY."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS Mr. Thos. Beall of this town contributes

the following letter to the Canadian Horticulturist for January:-Under the heading "Glucose Honey," in the October number of the Horticulturist, page 20, will be found a short extract from an editorial in the Boston Journal of Chemistry for July, 1881. It concludes as follows:-Human ingenuity, it is stated, has reached the point of making honey and

storing it in the comb without the intervention of the bee. By appropriate machinery a nice looking comb is made out of paraffine, and after the cells are filled with glucose syrup, this fictitious honey is warranted true white clover honey from Ver-

following sentence:—"In commercial honey which is entirely free from bee mediation, the comb is made from parafline, and filled with pure glucose by appropriate machin-ery"-states that this sentence was meant ery"-states that this sentence was meant for a "scientific pleasantry." The author of this "scientific pleasantry" admits that he knew his fabrication was being published and accepted as a truth in nearly all the papers in the country, yet he lacked the manhood to affirm it a joke until the Bee Journal exposed the falsity and absurdity of the article. I have purposely omitted giving the name of the author of this "scientific pleasantry," as I do not wish to give him that which that class of "professors" so earnestly desire—a free advertisement.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guarranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money re. funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. Higinbotham, Lindsay.—1206-1y.

It made me feel like a "band of music," was the rather forcible expression of an individual who was praising "Pectoria" the great remedy for coughs and colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. If you suffer, trylit. For sale by all druggists and general dealers at zeents a bottle.—18-1.

Shiloh'sCatarrh Remedy A marvellous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. S. Perrin, wholesale and retail agent -13-eow-26.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Dissipation. The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back, or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Remedy will restore the lost functions and secure health and happiness. \$1 per box, six boxes for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F.J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free,—15-13.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth. If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.-72-ly

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East In dia Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Cattarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp, Dr. J. C. RAYMOND, 164 Washington-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.—16-1y.

Consumption Cured.

A Physical Wreck.

A Physical Wreek.

A hacking cough sape the physical constitution net alone because it destroys the tissue of the lungs and developes tubercles which corrode and destroy them, but also because it ruins rest and impairs digestion. How important, therefore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes misled by specious representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The credentials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, namely, that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis and other throat and lung complaintsjeit may be implicitly relied upon.—19-cow-21.

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New Teas and Coffees,

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New Tobaccos--Cut and Plug. New Cases of Canned Goods.

NEW LINES IN CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

All our Goods are bona fide First-Class Quality, and are sold at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES!

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Lindsay, January 23rd 1883.-20-2.

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Never so cheap as you can now buy them from

KENT STREET.

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

Lindsay, January 19, 1883.--19.

Miscellaneous.

MAN A



GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vise-Free & Gen'l Hyr., Gen'l Thi- & Free Age.
CH'CACO

Russell & Lennon.

FOR SALE,—One Thorough-bred Bull, rising 3 years old, direct from imported stock bred by J. S. Thompson. Whitby. Apply to JAS CHALMERS, Beaverton P.O. January 9, 1883.—18-4pd.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And General Household Furnishing Stock.

Everything in the Housefurnishing at city prices. Come and see our BEDROOM SETTS, BUREAUS, CENTRE TABLES.

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Having purchased' for cash we are prepared to offer goods cheaper than any house in this country.

All classes of goods received on consignment and sold on commission. Cash advances made.

Auction Sales in town or any part of the country attended to. Lindsay, Nov. 16, 1882.—10-3, RUSSELL & LENNON.

S. Perrin.

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Is admitted by HUNDREDS who have used it to be the Very Best Thing

they ever use to Put a Horse in a Thoroughly healthy and thrifty condition

WHEN OUT OF ORDER See you get "THE DOMINION SPICE"

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