

Dundas & Flavelle Bros.

OUR \$12.00 SUITS.

(CASH PRICES.)

Elegantly made and Fashionably cut, the best Value in the trade.

These Goods are in every way first-class and are now Ready-made.

The only trouble is we have too many Suits and they "must go."

DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

Lindsay, May 29th, 1894.

A. Campbell.

IT WILL BE

A WILFUL WASTE

Of OPPORTUNITY if you do not make use of the

BOUNCING BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED IN

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BY

A. CAMPBELL,

IN HIS

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

We have decided to Bring on at once our Annual Clearing Sale of all Lines of Crockery and Glassware.

We have coming in large invoices of Goods in these Lines, bought under the pressure of Hard times. These goods we will—and can afford to—sell at cheaper than Bankrupt Prices. But we will go further, and place in your hand the BIGGEST BOUNCING BARGAINS ever offered. To clear out the Balance of our old stock, all lines of Goods in Crockery and Glassware will be sold at close-shaved Prices—in fact we will sell

AT COST PRICE:

- 75 Chamber Sets, colored, 50 Dinner Sets, colored, Colored Tea Sets, China Tea Sets, Glass Tea Sets, Glass Fruit Sets, &c.

The Stock is well and perfectly assorted—coming from our store it couldn't fail to be. The Goods are sound perfect sets, most modern styles, and your pick at the lowest prices—FOR CASH—ever offered in Lindsay. Remember, this is a Bona-fide Bargain Sale.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN GROCERIES.

Don't Fail to give us a call at your earliest convenience—it may benefit you.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Doherty Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

R. S. Porter.



ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Great Reduction in Price of Steerage and Fare... Call at PORTER'S for Rates and all particulars.

R. S. PORTER, Agent, Lindsay.

Banking and Exchange.

SCARTH, COCHRAN & Co. BROKERS

MEMBERS OF TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

W. B. SCARTH, R. COCHRAN, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1891.

SAVINGS BANK

BRANCH OF THE

DOMINION BANK, LINDSAY.

Deposits taken of \$1.00 and upwards. No notice of withdrawal required.

Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit to date of withdrawal, and compounded annually.

H. HARMAN, AGENT.

Lindsay, Jan. 5, 1894.

ONTARIO BANK LINDSAY.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

and ON CALL, and interest allowed at current rates. NO NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL REQUIRED.

EXCHANGE Bought and sold and drafts issued upon Europe United States and Canada.

COLLECTIONS Promptly made at current rates upon all parts of Great Britain, the United States and Dominion of Canada.

Telegraphic Transfers Made for letters of small sums on all parts of Canada.

S. A. McMURTRY, Manager.

Lindsay, March 18, 1891.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

Circulation 3,700.

THE "OXFORD PROFESSOR" AS "A BYSTANDER"

The well-known Oxford Professor whose criticisms of men and affairs appear in the Week under the thin disguise of "A Bystander" has been severely taken to task by the Herald Observer and Hamilton Times for his singular departure from an assumed high standard of strict impartiality when he reviews the conduct of Sir John Macdonald in the late session in particular.

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The protests of the Observer and the Times were certainly opportune and pertinent. The "Bystander" from his "lofty pedestal of supposed impartiality" as a no-party, above-party and altogether impartial critic has for some time past been varnishing Sir John Macdonald's character with adroitness and affectionate skill; but no fond restorer of one of the sadly impaired "old masters" has found a more desperate and some will say a dirtier task. What opinion can be formed of one who exhausts the resources of a matchless style to support the demagogic doctrine that Sir John Macdonald is not to blame for admitted wrong-doing or acknowledged corruption and extravagance in the past, but that his environment is to blame, and that "Bystander's" intellectual servility is reached when he writes as an inscription for Sir John Macdonald's tomb that he resided upon the bell rang the second or third time (for voting in the house) the demands of the Blue in the late session. "Bystander" admits that to grant those demands was very wrong; but he is ever ready with a light excuse for the premier. An honest, conscientious, courageous and patriotic leader would have appealed to the country before submitting to the exactions of his followers; but the forty blues knew their leader's fatal weakness and his desperate straits, and profited accordingly. A heavy burden may be cast upon the country; the fundamental basis of the confederation may be seriously undermined; Ontario may be "milked" continually, and may be hampered and worried by an unscrupulous use of the veto power; the worst elements of the conservative party may be brought to the front by their leader's crafty policy,—but "Bystander" calmly closes his eyes and with sublime "impartiality" applies the varnish brush and gives us a picture of a Statesman who may do some bad things because he has had men to deal with and extremely difficult problems to solve, but whose badness and corruption must be condoned or forgiven. "Bystander" with singular blindness fails to see that most of these "difficulties" are of the premier's own creation, the direct result of a policy without principle, relying solely for success upon tricky devices of the hour and on unscrupulous appeals to human weaknesses, passions and prejudices.

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Probably not. The public will soon unmark the masquerade. "Grip" prescribed a remedy in a cartoon not quite as sharp and effective as he generally gives. Some years ago Punch printed a famous cartoon entitled "D'Israeli in Egypt." Many of the great personages in the imperial house of commons were engaged in the slavish task of drawing the triumphal car of the English Tory leader, whose name is hated of all the "Bystander" tribe, owing to whom our particular "Bystander" looks with aversion upon the innocent primroses by the river's brim. It is a strange memento of fate that has harnessed to the triumphal car of the Canadian D'Israeli, as his admirers love to call him, that "Oxford professor" whom the English Jew premier, in a playful mood, pierced through and through so keenly that he was challenged to mortal combat. What would they think in England of the demagogic spectacle! The Oxford professor hating with all his might and main at the traces in company with John Shields, Big Push, Boss Dan's rear, the Mail, Burr-Plumb, Contractor McIntosh of the Ottawa Citizen, Martin J. Griffin the poet, and many others, while Sir Charles Tupper drives the pack. What is thought of the entertaining spectacle in Canada! Here the crafty tactics of the Canadian D'Israeli are known of all men. By a method directly the reverse of his English prototype he has secured the sickle affections of the Oxford professor. The public will be quick to perceive the social devices that obtained the rose-exalted services, and the public will be quick to appreciate at its true worth the Oxford varnish so liberally applied in return. If "Bystander" were satisfied with his applications of Oxford varnish to the Dominion premier the matter might end with the entertainment it afforded to the discerning public. But the servitor goes farther. He derides and misrepresents Mr. Blake and pours out his spite upon the grave of George Brown. Mr. Blake probably scorned to kootoo to the Oxford divinity; and Mr. Brown's robust and perhaps brusque manner declined to worship at that shrine. We do not need to agree with all that George Brown may have done or said in his time, but his name is prized in Canada by thousands, and his fame will live long in the memory of his countrymen. With equally rancorous hatred "Bystander" pursues Gordon Brown into private life; for some earthly reason he follows Lord Dufferin to Egypt with his acrid diatribes. He hates the Jews because D'Israeli was a Jew and handed him down to posterity in a phrase that will never die; he hates the Irish, it must be because they are Irish, for he can have no other reason. We have no special objection to Bystander's weekly adulation of Sir John Macdonald, but the hypocrisy of the would-be impartial critic should be exposed; and the public will take for what they are worth the degrading diatribes of corruption to the labored composition of which the Oxford professor has bent his powers. Ere he again goes to his servile task we commend to his thoughtful consideration a singularly able, moderate and powerful article published a short time ago in "The Week," over the well known initials of a veteran conservative journalist, wherein was clearly indicated the great and threatening danger of that very policy which the Oxford professor thinks will form the lasting monument of departed statesmanship.

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Thirteen persons were more or less seriously injured, among them five women. "Dynamite" O'Rosa rejoices over the affair; but the true friends of Ireland will condemn such infamous outrages.

Terrible Murder—A Wife's Infidelity.

A horrible tragedy took place near Fenton's tavern, on the Monck road, twelve miles east of Orillia, on the morning of Friday last. There has been a scandal going around for the past month or two caused by the alleged too intimate relations existing between one Jesse Higgins and the wife of Edward Story, better known as Ed Story.

The murdered man, was a well known and a grown-up son, and was 55 years old. He had about six weeks ago induced Story's wife to leave her husband, and kept her for a week. Story after some difficulty induced his wife to return. Higgins habitually entered Story's premises whenever he pleased. Ed Story seems to have tired of Higgins, and on Friday morning told her husband that she expected a visit from Higgins whom she refused to see for the future.

Higgins requested Story to answer for the call and dinner him. Story instructed one of his little children, of whom he has four, to say, in case Higgins called, her name was Mrs. Higgins, and then hid himself. Higgins came along presently, and was informed thus, but stated his dissatisfaction and demanded to see the child's mother. Story then entered and demanded him to leave the premises. Higgins flatly refused, and stating his intention to take Story's wife with him. Story slapped Higgins across the face and ordered him away again, and was again refused until Mrs. Story should go too. Higgins was a smallish man and Story a big burly, powerful fellow, and on this second refusal to quit the premises he knocked Higgins down and dragged him out of doors. Higgins kicked the unfortunate man to death, and started about nine o'clock in the morning to crawl to his own house, which was only a short distance off, and had scarcely gone when he was overtaken by a party covered by his son. Two doctors were brought from Orillia, but it availed nothing.

The car of a captive balloon at Lisle containing twenty persons, became detached and fell over a hundred feet. Three of the occupants of the car were killed and the remainder severely injured. The car was built to carry only ten persons. The ascent was made in order to view a horse race.

The land owners along the line of the Ontario & Quebec railway are complaining that trees are breaking out in their meadows and bush land. They say that the causes are the scattering of sparks from locomotives and tramps who now infest the new highway. One landowner had his woods fired five times last week.

LOCAL MATTERS.

LINDSAY TOWN COUNCIL.

COMMUNICATIONS—THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR GRANT WILL NOT BE PAID—THE CENTRAL EXHIBITION GUARANTEE FUND—REPORT OF STREET AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE—REPORT OF FIRE AND WATER COMMITTEE—AMENDING THE RULES—A \$5,000 BY-LAW FOR THE WATER-WORKS—COUN. MALLON LOOKS AFTER THE EAST WARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening last, June 2nd. Present, Mayor Wallace, Reeve Deacon and Couns. Bryans, Sinclair, McTavish, Begley, Connolly and Weese. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the clerk and approved of.

COMMUNICATIONS. From A. W. Parkins, stating that he had received notice from the council that his mill if rebuilt would be exempt from taxation for ten years.

From Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto, quoting prices for 6 in. cast iron water pipes to bear a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch at \$25—say \$35 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Hydrants, \$35 each.

From Mr. T. Neenan, asking to be paid \$25 for services in lighting the public lamps in the east ward.

From Mr. Charles Gilmore, clerk of legislative assembly, regarding the act to reduce the number of members in county councils. Resolved: That a number of questions, which are referred to by the clerk by the direction of the council.

THE 24TH MAY FIASCO. From the celebration committee a statement of expenditure incurred in getting up the 24th May celebration.

Coun. Weese attributed the failure to place on the committee a lot of whose names were on the bills and who did not work.

Mayor WALLACE put the motion. Coun. CONNOLLY said that the conditions had not been carried out and the money collected had been squandered. The public funds should not be spent recklessly. The motion was carried almost unanimously.

FINANCE REPORT.

Reeve DEACON read the report of the finance committee, which recommended payment of accounts for expenses incurred on account of streets and bridges, fire and water, etc. Two or three amounts claimed as due on account of hoisting the flag and assistance to market clerk were thrown out.

REPORT OF STREET AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Coun. MCTAVISH, in the absence of Dep. Reeve McEvilvie, chairman of the street and bridge committee, read the report of the street and bridge committee. The expenditure on streets and bridges up to date amounted to a total of \$2,565.50.

Coun. CONNOLLY moved that the report be adopted.

Rev. DEACON moved in amendment that it be not adopted, but referred back for further consideration.

A vote was taken, when a tie was declared. It was pointed out that delaying the adoption of the report would not interfere with the council, and the Mayor Wallace gave the deciding vote and the report was held over.

Reeve DEACON suggested that a special meeting be called to receive the report when made out.

REPORT OF FIRE AND WATER COMMITTEE.

The report of the fire and water committee recommended the purchase of an alarm bell to be used at the new fire hall, and also a new bell for the east ward to replace the one lately broken. It was pointed out that the east ward deserved a new bell. The advisability of ordering a bell lay with the council, and the hope was expressed that as the alarm on the fire hall was a necessity it would be purchased. The report was moved and seconded and adopted.

INCREASED FIRE PROTECTION.

Reeve DEACON, chairman of the special committee appointed to consider means of increasing our system of protection from fire, read the report and added explanatory remarks. The committee has taken up and considered a report which has been prepared at a former meeting, and which has already been made public. The committee had discussed the question of putting down more pipes and of adding increased power at the pump house. The engineer of the fire brigade told the committee that the present power was ample.

Finally it was resolved that the water-works should be extended, and a motion to purchase an engine and 2,000 feet of hose was lost. The above, in effect, was the report of the committee.

To the suggestion that a larger expenditure be made, Reeve Deacon entered his protest unless by-laws were submitted to the ratepayers and by them approved.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Reeve DEACON suggested that the council meetings should be held on the first Tuesday of each month, not on the first Monday as at present. The motion was received favorably and a word or two slipped into the Mayor's mouth in order making the matter the law of the council.

A \$5,000 BY-LAW.

Coun. CONNOLLY placed a motion before the council regarding an extension of the water-works pipes. The motion read as follows: That the council do order that the water-works be extended by a by-law prepared and placed before the council at the next meeting to be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval, and in putting in another wheel.

The motion was spoken to by one or two members, but no suggestions were offered that have not already been made.

Dep. Reeve DEACON asked the council if the taxes were not already quite large enough. The present system was not to be got to stand the pressure we put on now. If another wheel was put in the balance of the house would be destroyed. We were served with plenty of water and the quantity of hose on hand was sufficient if it was taken care of. In any event it was impossible to protect every house in town.

He would strongly oppose any further expenditure on the water system. He felt certain that any by-law would be voted down if submitted.

Coun. MALLON again maintained that his motion was in the best interests of the town.

Coun. MALLON seconded the motion and urged that the by-law be submitted. He could bear his share of the tax cheerfully and he thought that the additional protection given would be gained at a not too costly outlay. Coun. MALLON said he wanted this water-works question settled.

Reeve DEACON reviewed the financial aspect of the question and pointed out that the scheme would cost in all \$9,000. Coun. BEGLEY said it would be no more than to call a public meeting and have the assent of the ratepayers generally before undertaking to submit a by-law. In any event increased expenditure should be made in a direction that would benefit and be of some service to the whole town.

He knew that the business part of the town was well protected already. It was now the claim of outsiders and it was reasonable that they should receive some benefit.

Coun. MCTAVISH said that a judicious amount of pipe each year. The expense would not be materially felt from year to year and in a short time our water system would be quite as extensive as it would pay to keep up.

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The motion was put and declared lost—only the mover and seconder voting for it. (Ten o'clock had now struck. In consequence of a reportorial vow no speeches made after that hour are reported.)

THE LINDSAY CENTRAL.

By a vote of the council it was decided to grant the sum of \$300 towards the guarantee fund of the Lindsay central exhibition, and the following members of the council were appointed on the executive committee of the exhibition: Mayor Wallace and Couns. Bryans and McTavish.

THE EAST WARD SURVIVES.

In duty bound Coun. MALLON put in his car for the east ward. He moved a threatening resolution to the effect that the promised gas lamps for the east ward should at once be erected or that the council relieve the east ward from paying its share of the gas tax. The motion was unfortunately lost on a division.

GRADING AND DITCHING.

With prudence most commendable Coun. MALLON suggested that a special committee be appointed—out of the street and bridge committee—a councillor in each ward to let by tender all the ditching and grading in the several wards. This suggestion was adopted.

After a general conversation on matters connected with the town finances the council adjourned.

FROM LINDSAY TO VICTORIA.

NOTES OF A FAR WESTERN JOURNEY—CROSSING THE ROCKIES—ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE—VICTORIA—ASTORIA—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—BREMONT PROSPECTS.

Mr. Franklin Crandell of this town, who left a short time ago for British Columbia, has written to his father a very interesting letter, from which we make some extracts. We expect some letters from the same source, and they will be valuable and interesting, as Franklin is a shrewd observer and a good descriptive writer.

CROSSING THE ROCKIES.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 8th, 1894.

"... We arrived at St. Paul safely and on time and there our journey really began. At St. Paul on Thursday, May the 1st, we found the weather disagreeably raw and cold, and as we had to remain there from early morning until 7.45 in the evening for the emigrant train the time passed very disagreeably. But we went over the place from end to end, and put in part of the time in that way. From St. Paul through Minnesota and part of Dakota the country is pretty generally settled up and of good quality, and is much the same as Manitoba. Everything went merrily until we reached Bismarck, where we cross the Missouri river, when we were hooked to a freight train and did not make more than ten miles per hour for the next 24 hours. We had two cars of emigrants on this train (mostly from Ontario) and the young men made a ball and we played ball over the train for as much as a hundred miles over the prairie, and at every station where we would lay from fifteen minutes to half an hour. The western part of Dakota and eastern Montana is covered with mud volcanoes, and is known as "the bad lands." Here and in all the country west of this point cattle winter out with only the food they get sticking up through the snow. All the cattle I saw were looking sleek and fat, in fact much better than any I had seen at home. On we go through a portion of Idaho, Washington territory and Oregon, passing through many towns of only a few months growth, ranging in population from 500 to 10,000 each. Some of them were beautifully situated, and as we had abundance of time to walk through nearly every one of them we were in a position to see the evidences of prosperity. Some of the towns presented such natural advantages that we could not doubt but that they were in the near future to become places of importance and size. But the climate is not desirable. As we passed through the days were raw and at night the frosts were so severe that the track were frozen over. The scenery through the Rockies was really grand. Our train ran through narrow valleys, down the course of some streams, with mountains towering on either side; now we were climbing the side of a steep mountain, circling around it in the shape of a corkscrew, to get the easiest grades; then rushing through dark tunnels some nearly a mile long, and again crawling over bridges at dizzy heights. All this combined to make a sight novel to me and very interesting, and I stood on the car platform so much taking in the scenery that I caught a severe cold which has not left me yet although I am much better. Not until we crossed the Cascade mountains and the descent of the Columbia river did the climate improve and here the weather was like our last of June or first of July. The farmers were cutting hay in the meadows in potatoes hood the first time, trees were out over a month, the fields, etc., covered with beautiful flowers of many hues, a very decided and pleasant change for me."

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

VICTORIA, May 10th.

I have just been on the island three days to-day, and the more I see of this country and its lovely climate the more I am led to think it is the climate and place for me, and the more I am inclined to locate here. The weather is delightful and I am told it has been so for the past ten months. I am also informed that there were only seven freezing days during the past winter. Snow came 18 inches deep but only lasted a few days, and that was the first time it happened for so many years. They have had new potatoes and all kinds of garden truck for two weeks past. I am told that the rainy season in January and February lasts for about five or six weeks and is not long. The water pipes are laid on top of the ground in many places, so you can see by that they don't have much frost. This city has been dead for years but is commencing to experience a boom which I feel will equal Winnipeg before long, and a man coming here with a little money can double it every year for some years to come, and don't matter much what he goes at. There is no use of laborers coming here or young men looking for "hot" situations for they won't get work, but mechanics and mechanics can do "immense" Chinese labor can be got for \$1 per day, and it is equal to white labor; but mechanics command from \$3 to \$4 per day; board is from \$5 to \$6 per week, and living is no higher than at home, only the luxuries are dearer. The railway on the island is now under construction and it will make things lively for me. I tell you. Their head offices are in Victoria, and all the coal from the mines, and the company will open many of them, will come here with their engines, and all in all I think things look well for Victoria. Now is the time to get here. Land which might have been bought for \$200 to \$300 per acre last year, now brings from \$400 to \$500 and still advancing rapidly. The city contains about 10,000 to 12,000 people, about 2,000 to 3,000 being Chinamen, but they are a good, quiet and useful people. Business is going on rapidly and everybody seems busy and making money.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot as thousands of cases already permanent cures, and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any other complaint that comes from the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by J. C. Campbell, 100, a bottle by 25 cents.

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