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Toronto, March 10, 1885.-31-ly.

See Auction, Mortgage and Judicial Sale advice on seventh page.

To subscribers.—Examine date on address-label and remit renewal subscriptions.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

Circulation.....4,600.

THE LAND GRABBER IN POLITICS.

The Port Hope Guide shows from late parliamentary returns that Mr. Ward, the tory candidate for East Durham, has been applicant or attorney for applicants for a large number of timber limits in the Northwest. Mr. Ward has determined to have his share of the spoils, and if he gets into the house he will be able to get ahead of such schemers and grabbers as Hector Cameron, Rykert, Small and John Shields. The honest conservative electors of East Durham, who have the welfare of their country at heart and who know that it is not well for the country that these grabbers should get timber limits by the hundred square miles for a song, should elect Mr. Ward to stay at home. A popular condemnation of the policy that permits such spoliation for the enrichment of a few would have a good effect.

A SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOL.

It appears that quite a number of young men and women from this county are attending the Collingwood high school. This seems rather strange, for Collingwood is not so easy of access from this county as some other high schools of good reputation—not to speak of the Lindsay high school, which is, of course, the most convenient school. We mention the matter in order that the attention of our school board may be directed to it. It is one that should have their consideration. The representatives from the county council, in particular, we imagine, would feel it their duty to call attention to this important phase of the situation and ask why it is that five or ten or more pupils from this county go to Collingwood for their high school work. They go, of course, of their own option, but it would be interesting to ascertain why they do so.

We have had an opportunity of ascertaining a few facts about the Collingwood high school, and give them to the public. It is a question of great interest to the town as well as the county. In Collingwood they have a staff of five teachers, four of them university graduates, and all experienced, skilful and successful teachers. Six thousand dollars are paid in salaries. The head master gets \$1,400 or \$1,500 from the high school, and \$300 or \$300 more for supervising the public schools, making a total salary of \$1,700. That is a very good salary for Collingwood. The attendance is 225, and of these 145 are from outside the town. A fee of \$5.25 is charged non-residents for the first term, and \$5.25 for the second term. It is estimated that pupils not residents of the town expend from \$15 to \$20 a month for board, clothing and supplies. The net cost to the town after county and government grants are deducted, is, we believe, less than two thousand dollars, so that the outlay more than comes back to the town, and the townspeople have the great advantage of a first-class high school with the best teachers. The Collingwood board have for years pursued the policy we have urged upon the board and educationists of Lindsay, and which, having been adopted some years ago, resulted in a very fair measure of success. Lindsay is the natural centre of a district so wide, populous and wealthy that we should have a high school just as good and as largely attended as the Collingwood high school. But here, to our surprise, we find the Collingwood school drawing pupils from Lindsay's territory. Why is this? Who can throw any light on this problem? Can any one offer practical suggestions for the improvement of our educational advantages and arrangements? The question is one of much importance to the town simply from an educational point of view.

THE POLICY OF THE REFORM OPPOSITION.

It is surprising to find a journal like the Week, that plumes itself upon superior ability and greater breadth as well as depth of view, echoing now and then the plaint of the tory subsidized organs that Mr. Blake and the reform opposition at Ottawa have "no policy." We find the Week, for instance, declaring that the "real cause" of Mr. Blake's "ill success" in parliament, despite his eloquence, integrity and ability, is that "he has no policy." The Week proceeds: "He cannot show the people that any substantial benefit would accrue to them from a change of government. He has no motive power to do for him that which the National Policy did for Sir John Macdonald in 1878."

It is the people's fault if they cannot appreciate the "substantial benefit" they would derive from an honest, prudent and economical administration of affairs in all departments. They had a good administration from Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Mowat gives them excellent management of local affairs. Minor faults and imperfections there were and may be; there are spots on the sun and occasional slips in the Week; but the people can from experience depend on careful administration from the reform party. The personal character and known ability of the leaders constitute another guarantee. It is in the highest degree unlikely that if the reform party had been in power the rebellion would have taken place; because there would have been an honest administration of Northwest affairs. If the policy advocated by Mr. Blake for railway construction and land settlement had been carried out it is quite safe to say there would have been no rebellion. It is idle to say that not much was done in the Northwest in Mr. Mackenzie's time. The progress and advancement of the Northwest have been enormous since 1878, not as the result of the change of government but of times and circumstances. While Sir John Macdonald's ministry have done much to advance the Northwest, it is now generally admitted that they have done much to retard settlement; and have played very largely into the hands of the colonization companies and other corporations, and have enriched their political supporters in various ways at the expense of the settler and the count.

The policy that would have saved five millions was expenditure, a few more millions for "rebellion losses," that would have left the land and timber for the settlers and the people would have been a very "substantial advantage" indeed. No other "policy" is needed just now by the reform party than that of honest, careful and economic administration. The people ought to be able to see the "substantial advantage" to be derived from a largely-reduced and efficient civil service; from a reduction of annual expenditure by several millions; from a prudent course that would prevent any further increase in the public debt, now grown to enormous proportions, and stop corrupt bestowals of public moneys to railway rings like those engineered by the Hon. J. H. Pope.

As for Mr. Blake's "ill success" in the house does the Week suppose that any thing he could say, no matter how undeniable his facts or clear his arguments, could avert the purchased majority at the back of Sir John Macdonald. So many ministerial members of the house have received improper and corrupt advantages that they are perfectly willing to vote for anything proposed from the treasury benches. The few whose integrity have not been touched are faithful partisans. An intelligent onlooker must see the impossibility of making any break in that solid phalanx. There is in that majority nothing that could be called a counterpart of the men who voted for or against Mr. Gladstone; or who will support or refuse to vote for the present tory leader in England. Most of them are controlled by their pockets. Sir John knows that. So does the Week. So do the people.

Mr. Blake has too much honesty of purpose and self-respect to take up an election cry to delude the people for the sake of gaining office. Most people now see through the N. P. delusion by which they were deceived in 1878. The Week finds fault with Mr. Blake because he does not "take a bold stand" regarding the fisheries question; announce his policy, and "hold out to the people a large" and "certain increase of prosperity!" What an absurdity! Sir John Macdonald has charge of the question; and while negotiations are in progress it would be better for the leader of the opposition not to say anything. It is perfectly well known that the fisheries should be made part of a measure of reciprocity. The reform party have always favored that policy; it is believed to be the general desire of the people; but some tory organs and monopolists now condemn the idea of reciprocity. The Week's call upon the leader of the opposition for his policy on this question is a significant indication of a fear that Sir John Macdonald may sacrifice the fisheries for a song, or that he is no longer able, from advancing infirmities, to negotiate with the shrewd Yankees. If Mr. Blake were to stump the country from Winnipeg to Halifax in advocacy of reciprocity, the Week and the tory organs would tell him that by cringing an eager desire he would encourage our neighbors to ask higher terms; and he would be charged with disloyalty and folly. An international

matter like this must in its present stage be left in the hands of the government. From them should come an announcement of the policy they intend to pursue, before any agreement or arrangement is closed.

The Week seems to forget the extraordinary measures taken by Sir John Macdonald to prevent a free and fair expression of the popular verdict. What would the Week say if Mr. Gladstone had gerrymandered all England as the Dominion premier gerrymandered Ontario; or if, in the new English franchise bill, the tactics of Sir John Macdonald in the matter of the revising barister had been limited. These two measures were designed to render the success of the reform party at the polls absolutely impossible. These infamous productions are the culmination of years of "statist-manahip." Of them Sir John Macdonald may well be proud. That he should dread popular condemnation of his administration despite the far-reaching corruption of his land companies, timber limit and railway ring grants, and unscrupulous manipulation of public contracts, is not surprising.

The people may awake to a full and clear perception of the condition of the country. If they do not they will merely have heavier burdens to bear as a punishment for their supineness. It will serve them right. Mr. Blake, as leader of the opposition, has frequently raised his warning voice. He has clearly pointed out evils and dangers. He has discharged his parliamentary duties zealously and faithfully. He has on many occasions improved imperfect ministerial legislation. He has not raised any false or delusive "cry" to make votes, and that is greatly to his credit. He commands the esteem and regard, and the loyal support, of his fellow reform members in parliament. He retains the confidence and support of the reform party in the country. The people, despite what subsidized organs and carping critics may say, will ere long, we are confident, turn to him and his colleagues and place the administration of affairs in their hands on the simple issue of honesty, efficiency and economy. In other words the people will soon rise in their might and "turn the rascals out."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Riel's appeal to the superior court at Winnipeg will be heard on Sept. 3rd.

The sto., that eight people had been murdered near Maple Creek in the North-west by Indians turns out to be a canard.

At a banquet to Col. Horchmer at Calgary the toast of Gov. Dewdney was received with hisses. Not a word was said for him.

The correspondent of the Montreal Star points out that the credit for the skilful handling of the galling in the Northwest is due to Lieut. Rivers, a Brockville boy, who was in command of the "weapon." Capt. Howard was simply employed as a skilled mechanic, in which capacity his services were of great value. But our young Canadian officer had charge of the gun and handled it efficiently.

The Montreal Gazette has already turned a complete somersault on the Riel question. A few days ago it maintained that Riel was quite sane and should be hanged; now it admits that he should be "interned" in an asylum. Mr. White has in the mean time entered the cabinet. But the Gazette will wait until Mr. White is elected for Cardwell before it applauds Sir Hector Langevin's keenness in knowing "zee leste trek beforehand," and in declaring that Sir John "will fool zo Orange!"

Now that Mr. White has entered the cabinet it is to be hoped he will not neglect the Dominion board of trade. He should revive that institution and explain before it how it is that the "balance of trade" still remains against us. If Mr. White has treated the board with cold and cruel neglect it may be said in his behalf that he has been busily engaged looking after Dominion government and railway printing at double and quadruple rates, and not being like Sir Boyle Roche's famous bird he "could not be in two places at once."

There is some hope for the Orillia Packet, after all. It evidently suffers keenly from prickings of conscience after our exposure of its illiberality and tectotal hypocrisy in the matter of the Scott act vote in the recent East Simcoe election, and consequently we shall deal gently and compassionately with our erring confrere. It is written, and sung as well, we hope in Orillia, that— "While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest stammer may return."

And therefore we anticipate with confidence that a few cool breezes from Couchiching may restore the equilibrium of the Packet when we extend the assurance that in a lofty spirit of charity we forgive its harsh references to Tbx Post. Of course when the Packet challenges us to produce from its files ridicule or abuse of the Simcoe Scott act conservatives who voted for Mr. Drury, it is ingeniously trying a flank movement and does not challenge in good faith. It knows quite well the Packet is not kept on file for weeks and months back, but is used by the local editor to carry home fish, fruit, cabbages and other offerings from admiring readers. The Packet is always reserved for this purpose on account of its cold water prolixity and the strength of its political expunctions. Consequently we are unable—and the Packet knows it quite well—to give its expunctions verbatim et literatim; but the point at issue can be safely left to the public if

East Simcoe, and we are confident they will decide—by a very large majority—that Tbx Post's expunction of the Packet was deserved and that it was done with as much taste and judgment as the circumstances allowed.

Sir Chas. Tupper has landed at Rimouski, but instead of calling on the "chieftain" he proceeded at once to Halifax, where he seems to be awaiting developments. What next? The situation looks interesting.

The plunder out of the rebellion bagged by Dewdney and his confederates, says Grip in a cartoon, is enough to make the ghost of Tweed blush. Nicholas Flood Davin of the Regina Leader declares they are "the legitimate spoils of war, so they are."

The Mail says Mr. Ward, the tory candidate for East Durham, is a man of "large stake." Our contemporary is altogether too modest. It should have described Mr. Ward as a man of many stakes—in the Northwest, where timber limits doth abound.

Mr. Patterson of Brant has opened the campaign at Port Hope for Mr. Preston with one of his vigorous and masterly addresses. Mr. Patterson is one of the most popular and effective campaign speakers of the day, and by his speeches always makes votes for his cause. Mr. Preston's prospects are considered excellent.

Mr. N. F. Davin says in the Regina Leader that Gov. Dewdney had no more to do with the rebellion than he could have with the "bloom on the cheek of the unborn bells who shall come to Regina some generations hence." Not quite so fast, Mr. Leader. Gov. Dewdney is having a great deal to do with the "bloom on the noses" of a great many people in the North-west to whom he grants whiskey permits at 50c a permit, and it is said he pockets the 50c.

The special correspondents of the Mail in the North-west have told some unpalatable truths about the mal-administration of the Dominion government in that part of the country. One of them in a recent letter says:—"The colonization company boom worked up by Sir John Macdonald as a means of bribing the electorate in 1882, has borne most evil fruit. It brought ruin to thousands of Ontario homes, but that is not the worst. The late rebellion, with its frightful loss of life and property, grew directly out of it."

President Cleveland has administered a severe and deserved rebuke to those who sign testimonials for applicants for office when they try to cheat to do so. A person was recently appointed judge on the strength of a testimonial largely signed by influential men, two being supreme court judges, though he was known to be in every sense unfit for the important position. One who signed the testimonial wrote a private note to the president, stating the case, and admitting what he had done. He received the following refreshing reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1885. DEAR SIR,—I have read your letter of 21st ult. with amusement and indignation. There is but one mitigation to the penalty which your letter deserves, and that is the fact that you confess your share in it. I don't know whether you are a democrat or not; but if you are the crime which you confess is the most unpardonable. The idea that this administration, pledged to give the people better government and better officers, and engaged in a hard-hand conflict with the bad element of both parties, should be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of explicit trust is atrocious and treason to the people and to the party ought to be punished by imprisonment.

Your confession comes too late to be of immediate use to the public service, and I can only say that the list is not the first time I have been deceived and misled by lying and treacherous misrepresentations, you are the first one who has confessed to your treachery. If any comfort is to be extracted from this assurance you are welcome to it.—Yours truly, Grover Cleveland.

This manly and courageous letter will increase popular confidence in President Cleveland.

Hon. Wm. McDougall in a published article says that "the contention of those who object to Riel's trial as unconstitutional is that a trial for treason must be before a judge of assize and before a jury of twelve men selected as ordinary jurors are selected and subject to the same right of challenge. Riel was tried before a stipendiary magistrate and not a judge of assize; before six jurors and not twelve. The jury was selected from a list specially prepared by the crown and not in the ordinary way, and the indications are that the government deliberately chose this illegal and unconstitutional mode of procedure with the intention of letting Riel escape. Not only this was the selection of a stipendiary magistrate wrong, but the mode of selecting the jury was wrong also. It is an outrage that the whole ordinary mode of procedure in conducting a trial by jury should be set aside in a trial so important as this. It is monstrous that the crown should be allowed to pack the jury list by excluding all the half-breeds and to select jurymen from districts other than those affected by the trial. This is in gross violation of the ordinary conception of a trial by jury. Then again there were only six jurors to return a verdict instead of twelve. Well might Riel sarcastically tell the court that he was tried by only 'half a jury.' Canada cannot afford to have her future content disturbed by any portion of her population believing that Riel died as a martyr. The pressure brought upon the government will be so strong as to compel it to grant Riel a brief respite. The country cannot afford to run in the case of Riel any such risk as was run in the case of Connors."

A woollen mill at St. Boniface was the scene of a sad accident Monday afternoon, resulting in the death of the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. Elk, the proprietor. She, along with a number of other children, were playing upstairs in the building, and was swinging from a large beam, which had become disconnected from the wheel. The poor child did not observe her danger as she swung to and fro. Suddenly the beam came into contact with the machinery and she was drawn into the machinery and crushed almost to a jam. Death was instantaneous.

INTERNATIONAL INCIVILITY.

An instance of discourtesy on the part of the Ottawa authorities to our American neighbors has come to our knowledge. Gov. Ellsford of Minnesota and seventy men of the State National Guards proceeded to New York to take part in Gen. Grant's funeral. They obtained permits from the several states to pass through with arms, but found on arrival at Chicago that their train would go over the Canada Southern. Adjutant-Gen. McCarthy telegraphed Mr. Mowat for permit to go through Ontario, supposing that, as across the border, the province, like the state, would deal with the matter. Mr. Mowat promptly telegraphed that it was not within his power, and that he had forwarded the despatch to Ottawa. No reply was vouchsafed from Ottawa, but it was found on arrival at the border that the railway authorities had been instructed that Gov. Hubbard and his escort could pass through provided their arms were in bond. The customs officials were fortunately equal to the occasion and the inconvenience to the Minnesota governor was reduced to a minimum.

It is singular that the courtesy of a direct reply was not accorded Gov. Ellsford. Considering the character of the journey the country would not have been endangered if the guard had been allowed to carry their arms while travelling from Windsor to Niagara. The occasion called for a graceful concession, but as a result of either petty feeling or great carelessness at Ottawa a slight was put on to the Minnesota governor and his party. This is to be regretted.

COMBINATION STOCK SALE.

The proposed combination stock sale is announced elsewhere by Mr. Elias Bowes, the well-known auctioneer, of Manila. Full particulars as to sale will be announced next week. Mr. Bowes expected to have his advt. ready for this week, but was prevented by other matters. It is intended to conduct the sale in a way that will render it worthy the support of farmers. Several leading stock raisers have already assured Mr. Bowes that they will send in a considerable number of stock to be sold. The sale will take place at Lindsay on the first part of October.

Why Employ Doctors?

Consult a doctor, for a 6 or 8 oz. bottle of medicine, \$1—consult S. PERRIN, Lindsay, or R. P. BUTLER, Oakwood, and they will give you a 12 oz. bottle of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure for \$1, and a valuable recipe book free.—2-1.

E. Gregory.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

Edmund Gregory CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

Dye Stuffs, All Kinds Package Dyes the Best.

CORKS FOR PRESERVE JARS, ALL SIZES.

Vegetine for Debility. RHEUMATINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT, A PLEASANT PURGATIVE.

J. G. Edwards. HARDWARE.

PICK FROM THE LIST WHAT YOU NEED.

NOW IN STOCK: Belting and Rivets. Machine Oils.

Shingle and Cut Nails. Horse Nails. Builders' Hardware.

10 makes of Apple Parers A FEW PIECES OF SILVERWARE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

J. G. EDWARDS, Store of the Anvil. Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1884.—1203.

Robt. Bryans. REMOVAL.

I AM NOW MOVING MY LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, TIMBER, SHINGLES & LATH,

My New Yard, Next to the Bywater Works south, where my New Office and Lumber Sheds now stand.

Where I will have one of the most convenient and safest yards in Ontario for farmers, teams entering from Sussex, at the west and Russell-st. south, as well as off the Avenue.

I will sell for the Next Six Weeks at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, To Save Moving.

Dry, Dressed & Matched Lumber at \$14 and upwards. Shingles of all Grades, all Prices, from 80c up.

Second-Class Pine Shingles, \$1.25. Everything else in Proportion. We do not sell at low prices before buying.

Telephone connections. All orders by telegram or telephone promptly attended to. R. BRYANS. Lindsay, July 7th, 1885.—48.

A. Campbell.

FRUIT AND SUGAR!

An enjoyable luxury for winter use is a good, well preserved preserve.

The proper formula to make good preserve can be found in the cook books or learned from any county housewife.

But good fruit will not preserve alone. You need good sugar.

We have just got in one car load of assorted Sugars, including several lines of Sugars specially for preserving.

The quality is the best and the price quite reasonable. To those buying quantities we will make the price extraordinarily close.

Our White and Brown, Pulverized and Loaf Sugars are good and have gained us a reputation to be envied.

But the prices. No lower in the country and as low as these sugars can be sold.

We have a very large stock of GEM JARS in all sizes. Warranted sound and tight. Preserve Tumblers and Goblets in large quantity.

A. CAMPBELL, Kent Street.

Lindsay, July 22, 1885.—51. Lardine Machine Oil.

FARMERS FOR YOUR THRESHING MACHINES, REAPERS AND ALL OTHER MACHINERY, USE McCOLL'S L. A. R. D. I. N. E. Machine Oil.

The best in the world. Will not gum or clog, or stiffen up in cold weather. For sale by THEXTON & Co., J. G. EDWARDS & Co., McLENNAN & Co., Aug. 18, 1885.—53-ly.

Thexton & Co. THEXTON & Co.

100 doz. HARVEST MITTS on hand, and Must be sold. "Prices to Suit." Harvest Tools, Paris Green, Building Paper, Paints, and Oils at Right Prices.

THEXTON & Co. Lindsay, July 29, 1885.—51. J. A. Urquhart.

URQUHART'S SHOE STORE, CANNINGTON AND SUNDERLAND.

ALL ALIVE

WITH BUSINESS.

Those Women's Button Boots at \$1.25, worth \$1.75, are going fast. Don't fail to call at once and secure a bargain. Button fasteners put on and rips sewed FREE.

J. A. URQUHART, June 17, 1885.—45-eov. Leading Shoe Store, Cannington and Sunderland. M. Perry.—Kirkfield.

M. PERRY OF KIRKFIELD is showing a VERY FINE LINE OF HARVEST TOOLS,

Such as Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Grain Cradles, together with the "Whiting No. 1," Cradle and Grass Scythes.

PRESERVE JARS, Both Glass and Stone, and Crockery of Every Description. DRY GOODS AND BOOTS & SHOES

For the million. All exceeding low. These goods were all bought for cash which enables us to sell as cheap as we are doing. Give us a call and be convinced.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE. \$5 Thousand Second-Class Shingles for Sale at 90c Spot Cash. Two Cocker Spaniel Pups with Pedigree, very fine. M. PERRY, Kirkfield. July 4, 1885.—48.