of Those who are sending THE POST to friends and relatives are requested to pay

for 1886 before the 24th inst.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

TERMS. \$1.00 PER YEAR. ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXVII. WHOLE NO. 1376. CIRCULATION, 4,000.

New Advertisements. DLACKSMITH SHOP AND DWEL D LING FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—In PINEDALE, Brock. The shop has two kits of tools and has a large patrenage. Comfortable dwelling, one acre of land, choice fruit garden and orchard. For further particulars apply to WM. McCULLY, Pinedale. Dec. 19, 1885.—72-4rd.

NOTICE.—All parties are notified not to give any credit on my account without to give any credit on my account without my written order, as I will not be responsible.

Parties owing me are notified to call and pay immediately as I must leave here by the 1st of April. THOS. TUCKER, Sunderland. Jan. 20th, 1886.—78-t.

A PPLICATIONS BY

TENDER Addressed to the undersigned will be received until Thursday, January 28th, for the position of

Caretaker of the R. C. Separate School, Lindsay. Duties to commence on Feb. 1st; 1886. Written particulars of work required to be done can be seen on application to JAMES KILLEN.

Treas. R. C. S. S.



COLONIAL

INDIAN EXHIBITION. The special committee appointed by the

County Council of Victoria to take action with regard to the shove exhibition, which will be held in London, England, during this year, request that any persons in the county who may desire to send exhibits will communicate with the undersigned immediately. All exhibits accepted will be forwarded and returned at the expense of the Dominion Gov-J. R. MCNEILLIE,

Secretary to Committee. Lindsay, Jan. 20, 1886.-76-1.

FOR SALE.

THE ISLAND IN BALSAM LAKE. Is the County of Victoria, known as "Grand" or "Hoosy's Island," containing, 1,406 acres,

Of which over 200 are cleared, partially fenced of which over 200 are cleared, partially fenced and fit for cultivation, with a good barn. The remainder of the land is heavily wooded with cedar, spruce, maple, baswood, poplar and pine. No better location for a stock or dairy farm can be found. It is within six miles of Cobconk, on the Nipissing railway, and Fencion Falls on the Victoria railway.

Also two and a haif acres beautifully situated on Balsam Lake, in the village of Rosadele.

en Balsam Lake, in the village of Rosedale, upon which there is a storey and a half dwelling house, containing nine rooms, pantry, closet and cellar, in excellent repair; also a good barn

and cellar, in excellent repair; also a good bara and outbuildings.

It is all well fenced, and stocked with grape vines and fruit trees, and in every way suited for a market garden or summer resort.

For Terms apply by letter to Mrs. HOORY, Rosedale P. O., county of Victoria, Ont., or to Mesars. HUDSPETH & JACKSON, Solicitors, Lindsay. Rosedale, Oct. 23, 1885.—64-6mos.

Britton Bros.



BIG STRIDE FORWARD

KEY-WINDING

WATCHES ANNIHILATED

Key-Winder is its cheapness, the Waltham Watch Co. have decided to make no more Key-Winders except those of the first or lowest grade.

This action on the part of one of the largest and best Watch Manufacturing Co.'s will no doubt be followed by all others in a short time; and in a few years a key-winding Watch will be a curiosity.

We carry a large Stock of American Watches of the most desirable grades, and can supply our customers with anything in the

The Canadian Lost.

ARLES D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETO

The Canadian Post LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1886.

MR. BLAKE AT LONDON. AN ELOQUENT REVIEW OF THE

POLITICAL SITUATION. Seven Years of Tory Misrule and Ex-

travagance. Sir John as a "Great Constitutiona

Lawyer. The Riel Question and the Bleu Re

The London banquet to Mr. Blake las Thursday evening was one of the most magnificent evertendered to a public man or political leader in Canada, and was a most gratifying demonstration of the popularity of the liberal statesman. The attendance was very large and comprised many leading men of western Ontario The affair was most successful and the re cention of Mr. Blake was most enthusiastic When Mr. Blaze entered the hall he was received with the greatest enthusiaen the audience rising and cheering and waving handkerchiefs for several minutes and repeating the ovation when he arose to deliver his address.

My. Blake's Speech [From the Globe's report.]

Mr. BLAKE said: -I thank you, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you, for the warmth and cordiality of your reception. I know it to be far beyond any poor deserts of mine; but it is snother and most marked expression of that continuous shiding and unbounded kindness and confidence which has been showered on me by the liberal party for these many years, and specially during those dark and trying times which have passed since I took the lead. Will you allow me to use this my earliest opportunity to congratulate the liberals of Ontario on the activity they are now displaying and particularly to express my joy at the energetic conduct and successful organization of the young liberals - (cheers) - and my grateful thanks for the honour dene me by my election to the hon-

The continual and rapid improvement in Watches has resulted in the practical abolition by the Waltham Watch Company of the Key-Winder.

Recognizing the fact that the Stem-Winder is in every respect better, and that the only advantage of the Key-Winder is its cheap-

During the last few years many great struggles have taken place, and the opposing parties have developed their views on various important public questions. Let me run rapidly over the roll, and recall to you some of these issues, so that you may judge of the claims of each side to public confidence and support. Try the government, as I have often told you, by their promises and their performances. There can be no fairer test. Let us look at

THE FISCAL AND FINANCIAL POLICY. They declared Mr. Mackenzie's expend iture too high, and promised to reduce it.
They have increased it about fifty per cent.
They declared his taxation burdensome,

They declared his taxation burdensome, and promised not to raise it. They have raised it shout fifty per cent.

They condemned his taxation as unequal and promised to readjust it. They have redressed the inequality by imposing great sectional taxes, enormous burdens on prime necessaries of life, and a rate of duty on important steples used by the poor about twice as high as that laid on the rick.

They declared his deficits as and laws and

stylesmanship; and they refused to reduce the taxes, though we warned them of the result. The result is before you—a rectiles increase of the public charge, until it has reached and passed the capacities of the revenue, and you are face to face with enlarged obligations, vast taxation, and an empty exchequer! (Applause.)

They complained of Mr. Mackensie's increase to the public debt, created in fulfilment of their own settled policy. They have enlarged that debt beyond the wildest conjectures of 1878 or even 1882, and have thus, spart from the heavy charges of redemption, absorbed all the benefit derivable from the lowered rate of interest throughout the world. (Hear.)

They have drawn from the people in duties and deposits and permanently sunk enormous sums which would otherwise have gone into circulation; and they have thus increased the stringency and clogged the wheele of trade.

thus increased the st the wheels of trade. GOOD TIMES BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. They promised by a system of restric tion and taxation to legislate into great and permanent prosperity the manufactur

ing and agricultural industries. We predicted that their system would result, as to manufacturers, in the abstraction for a varying period of inordinate profits from the people, and then in an unwholesome stimulus and an unwise application of capital; that with our small population a glut would soon ensue; and that there would follow demoralization of trade, and distress alike to manufacturer and operative. Look at the main glories of their policy—the cotton industries, the woollen industries, the sugar industries, for examples—and read in their records the fulfilment of our views. They have regulated the flour-milling industry to death! (Applause.)

With regard to the agricultural interest, in whose leading branches we were producing a surplus, remember their dishonest attempts to guil the farmers, their declarations that they could improve prices by duties, their promises to bring a town population to every farmer's door. Remember also our declaration that they would hart, and could not help, the farmer. (Hear, hear.) Look at later prices for wool and barley, wheat and beef, and other products, and draw your own conclusions.

As to the operative and the labourer, re-We predicted that their system would

As to the operative and the labourer, remember their promises to them and our argument that the free competition in labour between Canada and foreign States accour between Canada and foreign States would tend to regulate wages, and that for labour there was no protection. It has since been admitted by them that the condition of labour in the States is a main

factor.

Need I saw snything of the balance of trade? Of the minister's sage declaration that he was going to reduce imports, of his joy when one year they balanced experts, of his announcement that they were going to improve even on this, of the condition of the balance shortly after, and of the anxiety now entertained that we may import largely so as to pay more taxes. A GLEAM OF PROSPERITY.

After a period of distress, which culmin sted in 1879, there came, as was natural and inevitable in suite of misgovernment a gleam of prosperity to Canada. They claimed it all for themselves. They had done it with their little Acts-(laughter)cheers)—and my grateful thanks for the honour dens me by my election to the honour dens me by my election to the honour orary presidency of their great convention —a pathering from which I anticipate the best results. (cheers.) I declare, sir, that it would be as impossible for my friends and supporters in and out of parliament to surpase, as it is for me to repay, their goodness. It has cheered and sustained me through many gloomy and some stormy hours, and I can never forget it while I live. (cheers.)

You know, gentlemen—I have never concealed it from you—that jit was with reluctance I secepted the lead. High and honourable as is that poet, I never coveted it: it seits me in no one of its relations to my life; I am deeply conscious how in adequately I fill it; and I grow each year mere anxious to be allowed to return to the ranks. I sm told by some ministerial organs, who, of course, have very confidential relations with the epposition—(Laughter)—that my wishes are seconded by a considerable number of our friends. (Laughter)—that my wishes are seconded by a considerable number of our friends. (Laughter)—that our community of sentiment in this matter might lead that contingents of far to confide in me as to allow us to consent measures to accomplish our common and. If they would accept me as their leader for and what they had done they would continue to do. They promised us ten years of

Look, I pray you, every where and at everywith events and results, and say whether our rulers are to be trusted more. Alas, their removal will not undo all the evil

their removal will not undo all the evil they have wrought. Their works will live after them.

They have brought the country into such a state that we must abandon for years to come the hope of dispensing with very burdensome taxation, though I believe our condition may be greatly bettered by wise readjustments and judicious relaxations, and by honesty, economy and retranchment in government. (Cheera.)

They promised to create a mutually benficial inter-provincial trade. They have indeed forced some of our western products and trade upon the east, but they have failed to give the east a western market. And they have produced in the maritime provinces a condition of irritation and ill-feeling so marked, a sense of injustice at the violation of the confederation promises so great, that it is my belief that the sentiment as to confederation is less favorable, the link of union is less strong to-day, than it was ten years ago. I regret that too many in the east blame confederation rather than mismansagement for the unhappy results.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES. They promised that their tariff policy would secure us a reciprocity treaty in two years. Reciprocity was their goal, and it was to be reached by great Canada putting was to be reached by great Canada putting pressure on our little neighbors to the south. (Laughter.) They have not secured reciprocity. They have not tried. They have told us for seven years that it was useless to try, and unpatriotic to talk of it; and so far as they dared their press has discouraged the idea. This is for us as well as for those of the United States near us on the south—though of source not for those more remote—the greatest material question. There is now as important on either side of the line to the neighboring populations. But it seems to me that for many long years they have minimized the chances of a treaty.

expiration of the treaty, though pressed by us and by the imperial government, to act with regard to the new conditions shortly to arise. They took no step in time, but after congress had adjourned, and when, as every one but themselves knew, it was impossible to procure a mutual extension, they proposed it in language most useful to the American secretary. They gave him an easy task. He blandly adopted their views se to the inexpediency of shutting out the American fastermen, but to their great surprise he told these superior diplomatists that under the constitution of the republic congress alone could extend the freedom of the trade, and thus he used our position as the means of obtaining a one-sided extension, in which we gave up all and got nothing. Our wisemen, informed at last of the constitution of the United States, and embarrassed by their own arguments, yielded, with results to the Canadian fishermen which we can easily under stand. Our government do not seem to ments, yielded, with results to the Canadian fishermen which we can easily under stand. Our government do not seem to have thought about, at any rate they made no effort to prolong, the transit arrangements which ended to the detriment of important Canadian interests. A promise was, however, given that congress should be recommended to authorize a commission to consider of the fishery and trade questions; and negotiations are said to be now in progress, let us hope to have a more prosperous issue than our past experience of the state smanship of our representatives would warrant us in expecting. (Cheers.)

THE EXODUS OF OUR PEOPLE. The tories mourned with bitter tears over the exodus from Canada in Mr. Mackenzie's time, and the slow growth in popula tion of town and country. They promised to change all that; to keep our own population, and, largely at the expense of the Canadian Pacific railway, to introduce fresh numbers to our soil. But the exodus was greater than before; and the general progress of urban and rural population has been slower than before; while they have expended enormous sums on immig ration, to a considerable extent on person who come into competition with classes al-ready hard-pressed, and on others who are but transient visitors to Canada. (Cheers.) OUR HIGH COMMISSIONER AT LONDON.

They complained of our restricted foreign trade, and promised by treaties of commerce to open up to us new markets. To achieve these diplomatic triumphs they appointed a high commissioner-(laughter with a magnificently furnished mansion and a large salary and allowances, costing I believe, something near the salary of the United States minister at London. Missions to France and Spain became the order of the day. In Spain we decided to stop, because for some incomprehensible reason our advance might interfere with English our advance might interiers with English negotiations, which have come to nothing. In France we lost a treaty by the delays incident to references to the imperial authorities. The ministers have labored, and have not even brought forth a mouse! (Laughters) not even brought forth a mouse! (Laughter.) But I forget. There are mysterious rumours about a second treaty, which is said to have perished untimely before its birth—(laughter);—which has been buried in secret, and which we must try some day to exhume for a coroner's inquest. (Great laughter.) They declared that the new office would save the cost and inconvenience of English ministerial missions; but the missions have been more costly and numerous then before. In fact, a minister or two generally cross every year, but then, to make up, the commissioner spends a good deal of his time in Canada. (Laugh-

Notwithstanding the complete failure of their system, they reject the step of securing to Canada the right to make commerly relieve us from the entanglements inly relieve us from the entanglements in-separable from the present plan, and give us a chance to advance in this direction our material interests. They have failed to se-cure the extension of extradition ar-rangements with the United States, which are in a condition scandalous to both coun-tries, making each the refuge of the other's rogues; and which could be amended very soon were we in direct communication with our neighbors through an agent at Wash-ington, as I have long since recommended. (Cheers.)

THEIR BETTER TERMS POLICY. They have always professed themselves the only successful adjusters of our relations to the provinces. I have spoken of their trade and taxation policy. I will speak later of their centralization policy. As to the money relations, theirs has been a hand-to-mouth policy; bad for all the provinces, and productive of local operations, demands and expectations of the most serious character. They have brought the question—at best one of great difficulty, and touching a very grave, I hope not a fatal, defect in the confederation scheme—into still greater difficulties. At this moment the situation of Nova Scotia is serious. That province has made representations at Ottawa, which have perhaps got into the North-west pigeon-holes, and discontent and irritation are aroused. (Hear.) The settlement with Quebec did not take into account the claims of the other provinces to like consideration, and is said not to be final for Quebec, which is claimed to be still in a distressed financial condition. Other provinces are coming forward, and the whole question has reached an acute condition. speak later of their centralization policy.

business, impaired its modest possibilities of usefulness and its modest share of publie confidence. That body is now pretty generally recognised for what it is, a convenient reserve of tory patronage when in office, and a powerful weapon in tory hands after they are defeated at the polls. (Cheers.) They have two chances; if you support them at the polls they have both chambers, but if you defeat them they have the senate still, and can use it to thwart the popular will. (Cheers.) We believe that it is not consistent with the modern democratic views of free institutions that the executive should have power to make legislators for life. We believe that the legislative bodies should be elective, and responsible to the people for whom they make the laws. (Great cheering.) Talk of the senate as a revising body! (Laughter.) Read the record of its sittings, and of its revisory action on the great bills, and discard the notion forever! The senate contains some good men, some able and upright men, but its constitution is vicious and should be changed. (Cheers.) generally recognized for what it is, a con-

They took and have abused the power. (Cheers.) They have YSTEMATICALLY GERBYMANDERED

This province was within one membe of an equal division at the polls in 1882, but the gerry mander took from us eight seats and endangered many more—(appliause);—so that we are in a decided minority in parliament, and the change of a few votes would have almost swept us out of the house though still sustained by half the electorate. (Cheera.) This was a shameful and shameless act, a high-handed usurpation, an act of despotism under the forms of freedom. It was an act which saps the foundations of free and constitutional government, and outrages every notion of fair play. It is an act which we must never forget till its perpetrators are punished and its wrongs undone. (Tremendous cheering.)

THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT.

The government have since taken from seats and endangered many more-(ap-

The government have since taken from the provinces the power which each province had up to lately exercised, of settling the common franchise. It is a power which as the neighboring republic proves, is more consistent with the federal spirit to leave with the provinces. They have thus creat-ed a double franchise, a double registration, double trouble and expense. Their fran-chise is less liberal than that of the last Ontario act, and they have retained the plural vote. They have conferred upon unenfranchised Indians—of whom the bulk are shown by their own reports to be un-educated and dependent, who have not got, are declared unfit for, and do not want the are declared unfit for, and do not want the other privileges and responsibilities of citizenship—upon the Indians, who are wards of the first minister and chief superintendent, the right of voting for their guardian's candidate if they choose, and against him if they dare. (Shame.) They have taken from the municipal officers the preparation of the lists, and contrary to the English system have seized the appointment of makers and revisers into their own hands. Their use of the power has been moderate for the time by the vigorous opposition and the force of public opinion, but they have in some cases grossly abused that power by the choice of partisans whose names figure in the records of election petitions, and are embalmed in the judgments on the

trials. This act should have an end. PARLIAMENT ELECTING MEMBERS. They have, besides these indirect means of affecting the people's choice, themselves elected members of parliament. They made Sir Charles Tupper member for Cumberland by act of parliament. By resolution they turned off the choice—the admitted choice—of the majority of the electors of King's. They refused to take the opinion of the court. They refused to take the opinion of the people. They seated in parliament the man whom King's had rejected and he now represents the recoile for ed, and he now represents the people, for-sooth, by grace of the votes not of the people but of the conservative majority in parliament. (Applause.)

Canadian Pacific Railway. As to the Canadian Pacific railway, the uestion is so vast and so encumbered with details that I despair in this rapid review of giving you even a bird's-eye glimpse of its late history. In 1878 both parties were agreed that the country should not be further taxed for its construction. But leading tories thought Mr. Mackenzie had gone too fast. They were alarmed because been spent, and they condemned as prema-ture the work between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. In 1881 they proposed that we should arrange for a company to CONSTRUCT PART AND OWN THE WHOLE

at a cost to the public of about sixty millions in cash and twenty-five million acres, and that we should give the company vast privileges and monopolies. They rejected etter terms. But they pretended that their bargain would involve no burden on the people, as it would be settled out of sales of public lands. They justified the enormous price because of the expected loss in operating in early years, and they declared that the terms were liberal be-cause they were final, and that the contrac-tors could and would do the work without further calls on us.

ALL FOR THE COMPANY. They have allowed the company to en arge enormously the sphere of its operations beyond the contract line; to apply its credit and devote its energies largely to these: and to expend on them out of the company's resources, up to the close of 1884 over \$13,000,000. They have allowed the company, up to the same date, to pay or set aside for dividends nearly \$20,000,000. They allowed it to adopt in its stock operations the water system, so that for \$25,000,000 of stock the original proprietors paid only \$10,000,000, and for the whole \$65,000,000 stock the company received only \$29,500,000. They have since lent the company \$30,000,000, and have spent or pledged in connection with the extended schemes nearly \$14,000,000 more; and in this calculation, taking no account of \$11,000,000 received by the company from the land grant, or of the temporary loan of \$5,000,000 made last session, the public expenditure will be \$104,000,000; or nearly half a million for each electoral district, or \$120 for each head of a family in Canada. (Sensation.) Of this sum \$20,000,000 has been paid out of duties costing the consumer \$30,000,000; and for the rest we burrow and pay interest, less of course the comover \$18,000,000. They have allowed the

and pay interest, less of course the company's repayments on their loans.

To persuade us on, they told us in 1883 that between 1883 and 1891 we would receive out of the Northwest lands \$58,500,000 in case! Had they divided the sum by ten they would have been received. Since then they have impaired the security and lowered the interest on the loan. And all this has happened while the cost of the work to be done by the company under contract cannot be more, and ought to be much less than \$58,000,000. They have hastened beyond all reason and prudence the completion of the road, at enormous added cost, and in advance of any tangible necessity, or any early prospect of local trade over the greater part of its mileage. (Hear.) They have thus impaired the immediate prospects of the enterprise, and at the same time charged upon the traffic of the Northwest unnecessary burdens, while for that country the vital question is cheap rates. (Hear.) To preserve the company's menopoly they have disallowed local legislation in Manitoba in defiance of the rights and to the detriment of the material interests of the province. And we do not yet see the end. (Hear.)

expectant Registrar Wilkinson. It has been me of the great party resources of the government. We have legal, medical, mercantile, and broken-down politicians in the older provinces turning up in every corner of the records as timber speculators, ranche owners, coal miners, gold miners, railway promoters, land company promoters, specu-lators, officeholders, contractors—all looking to Ottawa and begging for favours. This phase of the business has assumed in the legislature the proportions of A PUBLIC SCANDAL

Members have been using their parliamentary position to obtain advantages for themselves, and to procure at a price these

advantages for others.

A Voice—"Shame on them!"
I know of a member—and so do you—
who, as a reward for his influence and exertions in securing advantages, got gratuitous interests in two colonization compan-

(Voices—"Shame on them!"
I know of a member who stipulated for a commission on the amount of a railway subsidy he was promoting at Ottawa. I know of a member who, being a director in a railway company, demanded as his share about half the expected profits of the promoters, on the threat that otherwise he would use his influence against the com-pany's grant, which he thought he could help or hinder. (sensation.) I need not go on, though I could go further and climb er. The state of things is disgusting

and alarming. (Cheers.)

Nor can you be surprised that men en gaged in such transactions are but little open to reason and argument. Their ears are in theirpockets. (Laughterand cheers.) But you ought not to be astonished at this condition of affairs. When the Canadian people restored to power THE ACTORS IN THE PACIFIC SCANDAL

these result were predicted. (Hear.) We could not but suffer a degradation of public morals. I do not intend to deal with the grave features of that transaction, but let me recallone single minorincident. Do you know that 1872 there was a private bargain whereby a prominent member of parliament secured a secret share in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? On the surface he was to pose as the Independent member for Blankton, arguing and voting on high public grounds for large subsidies and liberal treatment to the company. In truth he was to be a partner in the concern, making profits out of his votes and his seat. ("Shame.") The facts became known, but after a decorous period of retirement he was again returned by his constituents and now fills a ministerial office. ("Shame.") If such a transaction is to be followed by political promotion, why should you be surprised that it is followed by still more objectionable and scandalous relations between members and the public chest? Why should you be surprised that THE DISEASE HAS INFESTED ELECTORS as well as members, and that more and more openly the atrocious doctrine is disseminated that the public moneys should be appropriated, and that local claims should be regarded with reference to the political opinions of the district and the degree of support it may accord to the government? (Hear.) Nor is this all. The patronage is abused. The office-holder is not free to vote as he wills, I know a case in which a member warned an officement candidate he might lose his office, in which the man did so vote, and was

ed out of his office accordingly. Thus you see that a gigantic system of corrupt influence has been organized, by which the independent action of members and electors is checked and the ascendancy of the government maintained. Our task is to break that system down! (Loud and olonged applause.)

The Centralization Policy.

In another sphere of politics a most im portant line has been pursued by ministers. They have attempted a course of centralization most injurious to and subversive of the federal act. Our future depends largely on the full recognition of the ederal character of our constitution and the preservation of our lecal liberties. (Cheers.) But the minister was from the beginning

A LEGISLATIVE UNIONIST on principle. (Hear.) If he could have had his way all power would have been centered at Ottawa. He became a federal ist from interest as the condition of keeping power. That power he has used so far as he dared in furthering legislative union.

Both in framing and interpreting the constitution he has minimized its federal character. He has had many failures in his anti-provincial campaigns, but he has attained some successes injurious to his country. Of these late examples are the extension of the power of disallowance, the seizure of the provincial railways and the appropriation of the franchises. As

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS. He early claimed the right to the issue of narriage, licenses. But the imperial au thorities decided against the constitutional lawyer who has boasted so vain-gloriously of his infallibility, and he was forced to abandon his prey. (Cheers.)

He claimed the right to escheats. But
the privy council decided against the view

of the constitutional lawyer; and he was orced to abandon his prey. (Cheers.)

The Ontario legislature had declared that the laws gave a right to run timber down certain streams; and they provided for compensation for the use of the owners for compensation for the use of the owners' improvements. The constitutional lawyer averred that this act altered and did not declare the law; that it was a theft of the owner's property, and he disallowed it as unjust. The privy council decided against the views of the constitutional lawyer, that the law was such as the Ontario legislature had declared it to be. So they had not stoler the owner's property; on the conture had declared it to be. So they had not stolen the owner's property; on the contrary the act was his security for compensation for a lawful use. So the last streams act has not, I believe, been disallowed; we hear no more of this great outrage on the rights of property; we hear no more of theft; he has been

FORCED TO ABANDON HIS PREY. Loud cheers.) Yet the wound inflicted on the constitution is not healed; nor will be until there is at least some formal repudiation of the claim to disallow local legislation on local matters not affecting Dominion interests, simply because an Ottawa minister may fancy the act unjust. This pretension is subversive of the chief of all previncial rights—that of effective legisla-tion on local affairs. (Cheers.) THE BOUNDARIES QUESTION

the height of land. He averred that the limits of the Lake of the Woods and the Albany river were wrong, and such as could not be supported by any court or tribunal in the world. He sought to seize on a territory the size of a kingdom, which was the property of Ontario. For the paltry purpose of creating strife between Ontario and Manitoba he assumed to hand this territory over to Manitoba. She was apparament to take propagation; while On-

because she claimed her own. But the privy council has decided against the boundary set up by the constitutional lawyer, and substantially in favor of that which he said no court or tribunal would support. He will be forced to abandon his prey. (Cheers.)

LAND, TIMBER AND MINERALS.

The constitutional lawver declared that even if the limits were the Lake of the Woods and the Albany river, yet Ontario had no right to the lands, the timber, the mines or minerals; that these all belonged to Canada; that not a stick of timber nor a lump of lead or iron or gold would ever be Ontario's; and he has tried to divide up her heritage amongst his political friends. But the chancellor has held that the constitutional lawyer is wrong; that the property is Ontario's. I am told that the prospect of a favorable result in the higher court is excellent; and so we may hope that he will be obliged to abandon his prey

ALTOGETHER WRONG AGAIN. The constitutional lawyer seeking in 1882 the support of the licensed victuallers, declared that he had never doubted that the local legislatures had no right to regulate the sale of dink; that their acts were waste paper; that they would be so decided by the courts; and he advised the victuallers to test them. He declared that if returned he would pass an act taking away the power from that "Little Tyrant Mowat." The victuallers were pleased and voted accordingly. They called on him to redeem his please. He then told parliament that Ottawa legislation was necessary; that the local liquor laws were void; that the sale was free; that we must act at once; and this he said was shown by Russell's case. We pointed out that Russell's case did not so decide, and that any rate it was illargued; that the question of municipal rights was never raised, some of the reasoning was questionable, and that the proposed legislation was wrong. He insisted, and proposed a committee to frame a law. We declined to sit on this committee. He brought in their report and

INTRODUCED HIS BILL. We proposed postponement until the question he raised should be settled by the court. He refused. We proposed action to remove the doubt in the sense of the provincial rights acted on for fifteen years. the refused. He forced his measure through, created his offices, established his machinery, collected his fees, issued his licenses and involved the community in turmoil, confusion and expense. Meantime the victuallers had taken his advice. They tested the local act. The privy council decided against the constitutional lawper, that the acts he had declared waste paper were good and valid. Confusion be-came worse confounded. Next session came. We called for

THE REPRAL OF THE LAW, which it was now shown was not necess ary, the ground for which had wholly failed. He refused. He declared that though the local laws were valid, the federal law was so also, and would supersede them. The cloven hoof appeared. It was a matter of policy now, not of necessity. He wanted to centralize. In the end we forcced a reference to the courts. The supreme court decided that the main parts of the law were ultra vires. Last session came; we asked him to discontinue the struggle. He obstinately refused. All we could obtain was a suspension, and the wrong

Now the privy council has decided that the emphatic and positive declaration of the constitutional lawyer was altogther wrong, and that the whole act is ultra vires. (Cheers.)

The struggle was severe and protracted.

It is ended now. His cohorts are disband ed; his licenses are torn up; his staff is off duty; his act is waste paper! He has been forced to abandon his prey. (Cheers again and again repeated.) But at what cost to the public and to citizens! (Hear.) Can you wonder that some people have

begun to lose faith a little in the states-manship and skill which, with such large pretensions, has produced such inadequate sults? (Laughter.) (Continued on seventh page.)

CAMBRAY.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
CORRECTION.—The item in THE Post last week about the presentation to Rev. Mr. Cooper should have said that it came from the congregations at Victoria Road and Cameron as well as Cambray.

BRECHIN.

[Correspondence of The Post.! GRAND CONCERT.—A grand concert will be held in Gattie's hall on Friday evening, Feb. the 12th, in aid of the public school fund. The committee have spared no pains to make it a success. For particulars

LIFFORD.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
HYMENEAL.—In the matrimonial line we are glad to announce the marriage of Miss W. Preston to Mr. J. Johnston. After the ceremony they took the train west to see their friends. May their life be long and

of a fine baby girl has come to stay at Mr. Richard Staples's. UHRISTMAS TREE.—The Church of Engcharstmas Tree.—The Church of England held their Christmas tree on Wednesday, 18th inst. It was a success. The children of the Sunday school sang a number of pieces. A dialogue entitled "The Ferce of Imagination" brought peals of laughter from the audience. At the conclusion of the program presents were distributed and all went home well satisfied.

BETHANY. [Correspondence of The Post.]
CREAMERY.—A meeting was held on Sat-CREAMERY.—A meeting was held on Saturday last for the purpose of forming a joint stock company. The meeting was well attended by the prominent farmers of section. Mr. Wm. Gowe was appointed president; Mr. G. Garnett, vice-president; and Mr. R. E. Preston, secretary. The directors appointed are: Messrs. William Gowe, Thos. O'Brien, Robert Hanna, Wm. Hanna and Geo. Garnett. About half the stock was subscribed and canvassers appointed to collect the balance. A meeting will be held on the 30th, when all the necessary arrangements will be connecessary arrangements will be concluded for the erection of the building. This is a step in the right direction. We trust the project will receive hearty support in every way needed.

SMALL-POX.—There is no truth in the

umour circulated by some of the local mapers that this dreadful disease was in this papers that this dreadful disease was in this village. As yet no case is known outside of the vicinity of Pontypool, and the prompt and energetic measures taken by Dr. Breton and the local board of health are likely to prevent the spread of the disease. Dr. Brereton reports eleven cases at Pontypool, Out of these eight are out of danger, two are in a critical condition, and there was one death. All the infected houses have been isolated, and the doctor thinks there is no danger of any fresh cases.

GARNETT'S TUE FASTORY. — The prospects of this celebrated industry never