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WM. FOLEY.

## The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1886. MR. BLAKE AT LONDON. ANELOQUENTREVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(Continued from first page.)

The Northwest Rebellion.

Now, government all this time has been so busy with political intrigue, with schemes for retaining or obtaining political support, with jobs, with the regulation of our private business, with its attacks on the provinces, that it seems to have had no time or energy for the discharge of its most obvious in l'important duties. It marked the carly part of its old lease of office by the Northwest rebellion of 1869. (Hear.) It has, I believe, marked the closing scenes of its new lease by the Northwest rebellion of 1885. (Hear.)

NEGLECT, DELAY AND MISMANAGEMENT. I cannot go into details to-night. I have done so in parliament already. Remember that the government was very specially responsible for diligence and liberality in dealing with the Northwest because of represented country, autocratically governed. I have, nevertheless ed. I have, nevertheless, shown beyond all doubt, out of the selected papers brought down under compulsion by government, the most scandalous neglect, delay and mismanagement. (Cheers.) With an enormous Indian expenditure

they had the Indians largely in a state of hung r, insubordination and disquiet. With seven years' time for action, full converteact, full knowledge of the disconstant peritions, resolutions, representa-tions, pressure and remonstrances, they yet did nothing to settle the claims of the Northwest Half-breeds to like treatment as was recorded those in Manitoba from 1879

o 1855, till it was too late, till the fire was in the beather. (Hear.)
When they first acted it was in a lame, incl. quete and halting sense, and with a fatal prince. Even their second step after the outbreak was unjust and unsatisfactory, and it was not till after the commissing reported that they yielded. (Hear.) They showed also gross negligence in leading with the claims of the Manitoba rated half-preeds, whose just dethough pressed and proved for years, they refused to recognize or settle. Nor were they dealt with till April, 1885.

Their action as to the land office, the opening of the land for entry, the surveys, e thement of land claims, the recogni tion of early accupation, wood rights, land pater is, colonization companies and reery s, ad their system of dealing with etters, actions and reports were all marked by apathy, incapacity, neglect, processions and bungling. (Cheers.) In rath the stor, is almost incredible were it

THEN IN JUNE, '84, CAME RIEL. There was ample time that summer to setde all. All might have been adjusted, the griev and which were his instruments remov d, and with them his power broken. Hear, hear.)

They knew he was there, they knew he at hing, they knew the danger. Sir Mapherson knew it, Sir John Macto ald knew it, Sir Hector Langevin knew it, Sir Adolphe Caron knew it the whole cour of keights knew it. They were warn-

ier were as ineffective in measures of si a and defence as in those of redress. They demoralized and disbanded he socia forces. (Hear.) With three years' wasning they left the guns in such an unable s are that they became useless on he, to the great danger of our temps. They chove a military post of the m, which was only tenable while ness was no enemy, and was abandoned he first enstant of the war. These are but

the that of many lives, many wounds, much saff ring, terror and anxiety among the scattered settlers, great hordships, osses to individuals, millions drawn from the public chest, the country injured, the Indiana absettled—a state of affairs produced of which we cannot see the end.

I brought the subject before parliament at the ent of last session; but the house the members and not read them; govern-ment denied the accuracy of my statements; they called on their supporters to confide in them; they declared my motion inoppor-ty e, and called on their supporters to vote t down and voted down it was. Since there has been time to read the papers; the rij ctions of last session no longer appl; some of their supporters have already the the government was wrong, and I to not believe they would now repeat the coate. (Hear.)

HE INCRIMINATED MINISTERS.

What is to be the penalty for the men who have by their criminal neglect and inap city produced these sad results? I have told them that in older days they would as we imperched as traiters to their rus . (Coeers.) These are not our modern Ways. The penalty is milder; for such an oblinee as their's, too mild. It is but a of the power they have abused off ct, and I will not so far despair of my

The Fate of Louis Rick Since the close of the outbreak an event growing out of it has to a great degree engrossed the public attention, and to that I now turn. I mean the fate of Rici.

An effort has been made, for obvious po-litical purposes, to color the character and exaggerate the import of the agitation on this subject. Some Quebec supporters of the government have, is common with some

of its Quebes opponents, denounced its ex-tion in very strong language, and words have been used sugnitive them have been made things have been done; which do not com-mend themselves to my judgment. On the other hand, the most violent language has been used in the Outario ministerial organ; the movement as a whole has, in my view, been misrepresented, and a de-liberate design is apparent on the part of the Ontario tories to create and intensify

A WAR OF RACE AND CREED. and to obscure by this means all the real issues between parties in order to raise an issue false in itself, and which handled as proposed by the ministerial press, would proposed by the ministerial press, would imperil the future of our country. (Hear.)

It is quite certain that this question must, and most desirable that it should, be shortly debated in parliament; and that those who challenge the conduct of the government should tender a definite issue. This I hold, though I entertain very strong opinions as to the reserve which should attend criticisms on the exercise in ordinary cases of

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY. As minister of justice I have had to advise in many capital cases; and I do not forget the heavy responsibility which rests on those in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and whose task is rendered all the more difficult by reason of the large measure of discretion vested in them, and expressed in the word "clemency." I know how much these difficulties are enhanced by heated partisan and popular discussion, in which distorted views and an imperfect appreciation of facts are likely to prevail. have been falsely and wantonly accused of selling the prerogative for personal and for political gain. I deprecated then, as I would deprecate now, such attacks on ministers unless made with good and sufficient reason. So delicate in my opinion is the exercise of this prerogative that, while I have sometimes been unable to reconcile my judgment to that of the present minis-ters in capital cases, I have felt it the lesser evil on the whole to be silent than to raise a debate; and I can readily conceive, in fact I have known of cases in which, though I might differ from the conclusion of the ministers, I should yet refuse to censure them for honestly taking a line which I

could not follow. AN UNQESTIONABLE RIGHT.

But we must be guided in each case by its own circumstances. The right of discussion, of advice, of censure, has been denied by a leading ministerial organ. Yet are responsible in this as in all other cases. I was myself instrumental in procuring the reform which made this sure; and the rights which I helped to secure for my country I will help to maintain. (Hear.) But I declare that the occasion must be grave which renders discussion opportune, and the case clear which renders censure expedient. Why then do I hold that this is plainly a case for parliamentary discussion? For several reasons.

Because the trial is for an extraordinary

political offence, a great agitation has supervened, and various questions have been raised which cannot be disposed of save after full debate in parliament.

Because some prominent supporters of the government have declared that they have been misled, deceived and betraved by the government; and this charge must be investigated. (Hear.)

Because these men also declare that government seted, not on principle, but on party considerations, to purish an old offence, and to gratify the hate of a section of their supporters, a statement which demands enquiry. (Hear.)
Because unhappily at an early day, and

before the trial, the government, declining the high position of neutrality and indifference, which, as the representatives of public justice, public mercy and public policy they should have maintained, declared that the charge which I preferred against them, of neglect, delay and mismanage-ment in Northwest affairs was the defence of their prisoners; thus making themselves substantially private parties to the cause, and in effect resting their defence on the others' condemnation. (Hear.) I have always held that both parties

might be deeply guilty—government for neglect, delay and mismanagement; and the insurgents for rising in rabellionalways a grave offence against the state, and in this case aggravated by the incitements to the Indians to revolt. But government identified their acquittal with the prisoners' conviction, and thus disqualified themselves for just judgment. (Hear.) For these and other reasons I deprecate

any attempt to evade or delay the parliamentary discussion, and am ready to facilitate so far as I can the ventilation of the whole question, including the senten-ces of imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed to express the hope that government will without delay deal with those sentences in a large and merciful spirit. (Cheers.)

CHARACTER OF THE DISCUSSION. But while I am of this opinion, I hold strong views as to the character of the discussion. Much has been said of the conare and again, they were implored, or threatened. Nothing moved this question, and a wicked attempt has duct of the French Canadians in raising the eve of the outbreak. Too late; alas, too been made, taking advantage of some too hot and intemperate phrases, to arouse prejudices of race and creed against them because they have shown specially warm

feelings in this matter.

It is true that we Canadians are, in a political sense, one people. I could wish that without obliterating race predilections, there were among us greater unity and love as fellow-Canadians. To that end I have labored in my humble way, and not long since, when defending those of another race and creed than mine against what samples of their conduct. (Hear.)
I say nothing of the cost of the war, or the mrangement of that business now.

I believed to be unjust aspersions, a point out the true path of duty in a community of divers races and creeds like ours; where we must combine firmness in the assertion of our own rights with fulness in the recognition of the rights of others, we must cultivate moderation and forbearance, we must hold to the ample acknowledgment of each man's individual rights of conscience in religious maiters, and to the common citizenship of all in civil affairs if we would make of Canada a great and free country inhabited by a happy and united

people. (Cheers.) RACE AND RELIGIOUS FEELINGS. however, exist, and will have their effect. vas even usted; the papers were unprinted; It is natural that those of us who are of one province or of one blood should feel more warmly than the rest in the cause of men of our own province or origin. Blood is thicker then water.

The condition I affix is this, that they should found their appeal on the great principles of justice, mercy and policy ap-plicable to all alike, and should demand no special favors by reason of province, race,

or creed. Those of us who belong to other races or provinces have our duty too -to make ample allowance for warmth of utterance and hasty phrase; to calm rather than to excite race prejudice; and to decide on broad and general, just and generous views, such as we would wish applied to ourselves. Let us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. (Cheers.)

RACE AND CREED IN POLITICS. As to the union for political purposes of one race or creed, irrespective of political one race or creed, irrespective of political principles, I am not now to speak for the first time my misd. In 1871, when expressfirst time my mind. In 1871, when expressing the strong views I felt and feel on the subject of the nurder of Scott, I deprecated any attempt to decide the question on the ground of nationality or religion. In 1877, when protesting against some illadvised pretensions on the subject of undue influence, I declared that I should struggle to preserve, so far as my facile powers might permit, to each one of my fellow countrymen, whatever his countrymen, where means the country was a supplementally the country was a s

cording to our own political convictions and not according to our religious faith, or the dictation of any other man, lay or clerical. (Cheers.) And during the last few years I have more than once warned my fellow-countrymen of an insidious attempt which has been made to effect a so-called political union of all the Frenchmen throughout Canada in the interest of THE OTTEREC TORY LEADERS.

have pointed out that this was an unpatriotic step, fraught with danger to the Dominion, and with special danger to those who, being the minority, were asked to work together as a unit, apart from questions of opinion. But no encouragement was given by the tories of the other provinces to these views. It was all right for Messrs. Langevin & Co. to counsel such a mesers. Langevin & Co. to counsel such a union, substantially in the tory interest. But when there is a breach in the Quebec tory ranks the cry of danger to the state at once fills the air! (Laughter.) A united French population, united in the tory in-terest, would be a public blessing! (Laughterest, would be a public diessing: (Laugnter.) A more equally divided French population, since it would weaken the tory interest, is a public danger. (Loud laughter.) I say a more equally divided French population, for it is not my judgment that the French Canadians are a unit on this question. tion. (Hear.) For the same base party purpose of promoting race prejudice, and giving ground for the cry of English against French, they are so represented by the min-isterial press. But I believe this to be but a dodge, and that there is amongst them, as among the other races, some division of opinion. So may it be. Let us unite and divide, I say once more, on grounds of reason, argument and opinion, and not of race

or creed. (Cheers.) THE COMING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT. I hopeand trust that, the excitement having somewhatabated, the further discussion in the press and among the people may be more tranquil; that rash and hasty language may be avoided, and that when we meet in parliament we may engage in debate in a temper and after a fashion suitable to our national dignity and regardful of our na-tional unity. '(Hear.) Now, on what lines are we to deal with

this question in parliament? Those of us who have not engaged in the preliminary discussion-who are free and unfettered to whom it is open, unembarrassed by any prior and premature declarations to reach unbiassed conclusions-have, I conceive,

very special duties.

We are to help to obtain information on all points now obscure; we are to listen to it is unquestionable. (Hear.) Ministers thearguments of those who have taken side; we are to consider of the whole case when presented; and we are to strive for the formation of a just and statesmanlike judgment by the house of commons. (Hear.)
We must endeavor to eliminate, as factors in the decision, race and creed; and cause the commons of Canada to speak with a voice and in a sense which posterity after these heats have cooled and these mists have cleared, shall ratify and confirm. (Hear.) NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

I believe we cannot, if we would, make of this a party question. (Hear.) After full reflection, I do not entertain that desire; but were it otherwise I doubt that the result could be accomplished. I exercise no compulsive or constraining force over the opinions of the liberal party on this or any other question; and I entertain the impression that with us, as with the tories, there are differences of opinion in the ranks not likely to be composed, and which I, at any rate, shall make no endeavor to control to a party end. For after all, though at first blush one may regret party divisions, yet am I glad in this case of this condition

For the reasons I have given. I do not desire a party conflict on the Regina tragedy; I do not propose to construct a political platform out of the Regina scaffold; or to create or cement party ties with the blood of the condemned. To apply words I have already quoted elsewhere, in another sense,

"To attempt the future's portals with the past's blood-rusted key." (Cheers.) Now, as you know, I have been absent from Canada for some months; but since my return, I have read with care such papers as I could flad. While these have produced impressions on my mind on the material issues, I have been clearly led to the conclusion that

THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A JUST JUDGMENT

on some points is not before us. (Hear.) I think we require an authentic copy of the evidence and proceedings at the trial, and also of the papers found at Batoche, the production of which was refused by the government, but which parliament should see, the rather that a minister has lately made public one of these papers of great importance as affecting Riel's posigreat importance as affecting Riel's posi-tion, and tending to contradict the allega-tion that he had himself procured the in-vitation to come into the North-west. (Hear.) I think we require explanations as to why, if it was intended to execute the sentence, Riel was not put on trial for mur-der instead of for high treason. (Hear.) Was it because it was thought inconsistent with General Middleton's letter to try him for anything save for a political offence. for anything save for a political offence? (Hear.) And it is proper also that we should know more of the circumstances connected with that letter so as to judge of the weight to be attached to it. (Hear.)

AS TO THE TRIAL ITSELF, must be confessed that the arrangements for the administration of justice, originally of necessity rude and primitive, had become by time less applicable to the circumstance of the country; and were not well suited to the trial of such a case as Riel's. (Hear.) The independence of the judiciary and its high standing in fact and in public estimation are of the first im-portance; and in a political case, in which the government has taken sides, this is brought home to the meanest comprehension. But the judges of the North-west hold office not like the superior judges of hold office not like the superior judges of the older provinces, during good behavior, but at the pleasure of the government, on which they are thus in some sort depend-ent. (Hear.) Besides, they are also poli-tical personages as members of the North-west council, sud thus less fitted for pol-itical trials. (Hear.) I regret that the course of legislation has been rather in the direc-tion of reducing than of increasing the securities in these cases. By the act of 1880 the presence of two magistrates be-sides the stipendiary incapital cases, there-tofore necessary, was dispensed with, one only being made sufficient.

But I do not see that the government is censurable for having tried the prisoner before the tribunal provided by the standing laws, though I may regret that those laws did not provide a more satisfactory tribunal. And it is always to be remembered that the special provision requiring the decision of the executive before execution, and the attendant responsibility of government, have been retained. (Hear.)

The choice of the judge is another mat-ter. If I rightly understand, Mr. Richard-son, besides being a magistrate and a mem-ber of the North-west council, was the paid legal adviser, the political law officer, so to speak, of the executive of the North-west; and I think explanations are required of such a choice for such a trial. (Hear.) Something I had intended to say as to the panel; but, on reflection, in the absence of knowledge on a material point, I think it

knowledge on a material point, I think it better not to suggest in this respect a hypothistical criticism, and therefore I abstain. I think it right to say that, immy opinion, government acted in a very proper spirit in providing for the attendance of the prisoner's witnessee; and that, from what I know of their leading counsel, I should think it impossible that in their management of the one there was saything unfair to the prisoner, or decognizer to the high character they deservedly enjoy, or the responsible duties they unfair to profess.

(Henr.)

just. Beckes make her the courties of a feeling of public in fleet, the courties of a feeling of public gardfelters of a gent every accurity was taken for fairness, is important, and in that view of the duties of the authorities I think these questions should be examined. (Hear.)

MENTS WANTED. Again, we should have before us all the withheld and suppressed documents as to the neglect, delay and mismanagement of the government; not, I repeat, as justifying rebellion, but as added proofs that government gave the occasion and oppor-tunity to raise rebellion by means of the feelings evoked and the materials and chances afforded through their misconduct.

chances afforded through their misconduct.
(Hear.)
Look at Bishop Grandin's letters, lately
published. Look at Colonel Houghton's
report, still suppressed. Look at the mass
of papers still confessedly withheld. (Hear.)
The government, in its memorandum,
says that it will not now enter into this
part of the case—it is reserved for parliament. Be it so; the issue is then deferred.
But we must have the evidence. And these ment. Be it so; the issue is then deferred.
But we must have the evidence. And these papers may have an important bearing on the propriety of the decision; and on the question whether these were the men who should have reached that decision.

I think we should have the evidence on which government has charged the whites of Prince Albert with being guilty—more guilty than the Metis. If so they should

guilty than the Metis. If so, they should be exposed. Indians and half-breeds should not bear the brunt while guiltier whites go free; and the relation of these whites to Riel may have a serious bearing on his Case. (Hear.)
We should have further information as to Riel's demands for money. As government states the case, his attitude was base

and venal; and a strong impression has naturally been produced. But the statement is involved in contradictions, for I find in the memorandum the following extract from the evidence:-

He (Riel) said also that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the States. He said, "Before the grass is that high in this country you will see foreign armies in this country." He said, "I will commence by destroying Manitoba, and then I will come and destroy the North-west and take possession of the North-west."

Now, however wicked, absurd, or indicative of a disordered mind may have been these words addressed to the man he was soliciting, they are inconsistent with venality. More light is wanted here. (Hear.) OTHER PARTS OF THE CASE.

I now come to some of the most interesting parts of the case. The question of Riel's mental condition is one to which I am at present disposed to attach greater importance than, as I judge, does the general public. (Hear.) But I think all will agree that we are clearly entitled to have before us, besides the papers, the instructions to and reports of the so-called medical com-mission, which is referred to by the gov-ernment. You will remember the conflicting rumours as to the character and results of the enquiry. Though there is much on which we can and ought to reach conclusions independent of the medical testimony, yet this is a part of the case without which we should not decide. Hear.)

I think also that we should have a statement of the grounds on which government decided against the recommendation to mercy, a course which may have been perfectly correct, but which ought to be explained. (Hear.) And here I may say that I regret that we do not know the ground of

I regret that we do not know the ground of that recommendation.

We should also learn something of the reasons for the last respite, of which several accounts have been given, one of an extraordinary nature. (Hear.)

Fuller information seems to be required as to the ground on which government the water the country reconstructions. thought the execution necessary as a de-

terrent. (Hear.) Warm supporters of the government have alleged that it shamefully betrayed and deceived them. We want the evidence of this. (Hear.) They also allege that government acted to gratify the thirst for vengeance, in respect of the Scott murder, of one section of the supporters of government, and on a cold-blooded calculation of political gains and losses in the counties, rather than on general considerations of public justice, mercy and policy. On this grave charge we want light. (Hear.)

A SUSPENDED FINAL JUDGMENT. I will go no further. I have come to the conclusion that on this complicated case, where each of several branches may affect the general result, it is fitting that the materials for decision on every branch should be available before finally forming and announcing a general judgment; and, therefore, much as I should have personally wished to communicate to you my individual impressions, I believe I shall best discharge my duty, which, as you will have seen. I consider to be as much judicial as political, by abstaining from the expression portions which would be at best but partial, prima facie, hypothetical, and sub-ject to correction and review. (Hear.) It is with all the facts and arguments before us, and in the presence of the govern-ment whose action has been assailed, and

of their accusers, that our deliverance may best be made. (Hear.)

To some partisans on either side, who think nothing is to be said on the other, my riew that we should have more light, may be, will be, unsatisfactory. But those who are willing to seek for the light, and casting saide prejudice, to strive for just conclusions, will, I hope, recognize its propriety. (Cheers.)

The Outlook Ahead. Much has been said about political alliances and compacts in this connection. I know of none. To none am I a party, I have had no communication, direct or indirect. with anyone outside of my own party. I have never wished for office. On the contrary I dislike it; nor was there ever a time at which it presented, in my view, so little to attract, so much to deter. Beyond this, I believe it to be, from a mere party point of view, the interest of the liberal party that the present government should remain in office for a little longer, till the public have seen still more clearly the results of their past policy; results which, if developed in our reign, would be, as in the past times, attributed to us and not to their real authors. (Hear.) But were all this otherwise I believe that

A STABLE POLITICAL ALLIANCE can be formed only on a general under standing on the substantial questions calling for legislative and administrative action, and that it would be equally impossible and undesirable to form one based on community of feeling, did that exist, with regard to an execution. (Hear.) Nor have I reason to believe that on that or any other question the government, though weakened, will be defeated this session. For the purpose of forwarding their design to

FORM AN ANTI-FRENCH PARTY the ministerial organs here have prociaim ed their defeat. But the organs do not play the same tune in Quebec. It is only play the same tune in Quebec. It is only a dodge. The government would doubt-less like to make this an issue—may, the issue—before the English-speaking populations. They would like it because they know the long calendar of their crimes. But the criminals shall not be allowed to choose the matter for which they are to be tried or to frame their own indictment. (Loud cheers.) For our just we low, know the counts of the indictment; we know the counts of the indict mental the counts of the indictment.

es offending. (Cheers.)

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBERAL RANKS. I believe that in Quebec and elsewhere in and outside of Parliament, there has been a growing feeling of uneasiness at the tory policy; that it is being recognized more and more as a dreadful failure; that italfeatures of taxation, restriction, extravagance, corruption, jobbery, neglect and centralization have made for it many opponents; that the government are sinking in public estimation; that the people are beginning to perceive the wisdom of our councils, the folly of our opponents; that our labours of these many years are at langth heading fruit; that the government is that the government of the single fruit. at length bearing fruit; that the govern-ment will be weaker this session, and weaker still thereafter, and will, if we do our full duty, be defeated at the polls.

As, in my electoral contests. I have made

no private canvass, but have depended on

my public utterances, so as a political leader, my hopes of gaining strength for my party have rested only on our public peeches, on the policy we have propound-i, the principles we have maintained. heers.) I have for some time believed that several supporters of the government have been dissatisfied—have felt that they vere, on the questions of the day and of the immediate future, more in accord with us than with ministers, and have recognized the expediency of a change. (Hear.) They have seen that our country—which has great and solid natural resources, which even now—thank God !—is showing in some quarters signs of recovery from some of the evils inflicted on it by its rulers, which is inhabited by an intelligent, industrious and progressive people, affording the main elements of real prosperity, which requires only just and prudent this and extractions. dent, fair and statesmanlike government to permit its advance on both the material and the moral planes—runs great risk if the present evil counsels are to endura. (Hear.) Party ties, the bonds of friendship, long habit and association, the consciousness of having borne a part, though reluctantly, in some things now condemn-ed, and other considerations of various tinds have long restrained them, and may restrain them still. But I do not abandon the hope that some will shortly come out from the ranks to which they no longer in heart belong, and co-operate with us frankly in effecting a change in the public counsels. If they do not, we will continue to fight the good fight, with a stout heart, as best we can without them. But if they do, I am sure you will gladly welcome accessions to our forces so obtained.

Come Forward! Long have we hoped for a harvest from the seed we have been sowing. The harvest has been slow of coming. Sometimes it has seemed as if the seed had perished

But it may have been dormant only. It may have germinated now. Soon may it ripen and the fields grow white to the harvest. (Cheers.) If I could raise my feeble voice beyond the limits of this hall, and say a word in the ear of my countrymen through Canada at large, I would exhort them to come forward. Come forward, you who can cultivate and water, who can help to mature and gather in that harvest! Do your duty to your country! Take up the responsibilities, as you enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Give your time, your energies, your labour, to the work!
Though the skies may be dark, yet trust
we in the Supreme Goodness! We believe
our cause is just and true. We believe
that truth and justice shall in God's good time prevail. It may be soon; it may be late. His ways are not as our ways, and His unfathomable purposes we may not gauge. But this we know, that in our efforts we are in the line of duty. We hope, indeed, to make our views prevail; but, win or loose to-day, we know that we shall receive from the faithful discharge of duty an exceeding great reward—the only re-ward which is worth attaining, the only

reward which is sure at last.

As Mr. Blake concluded his speech, which was listened to throughout with reathless attention, interrupted only by bursts of applause, the whole immens audience rose to their feet and cheered him enthusiastically for several minutes.

OAKWOOD. [Correspondence of The Post.]
MARIPOSA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.— The annual meeting of the Mariposa agri-Cultural society was held at the town hall, Oakwood, Thursday, 14th January, 1886. The treasurer, Mr. J. F. Cunnings presented the report and balance sheet for the year 1885, showing the receipts for the year to have been 693.82, and disbursements \$684.88, leaving a balance in hand of \$8.94. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: -President, W. Parkinson; vice-president, W. Mark; directors: L. T. Pascoe, W. E. Swain, W. D. Rogers, P. McCorvie, J. Dames, M. McPhadden, D. J. McKinnon, W. A. Silverwood, Richard Barry; auditors: R. P. Butler, W. Cassiday; secretary and treasurer, John F. Cunnings.

BURY'S GREEN. Correspondence of The Post.

DEATH FROM A KICK.—The youngest son of Mr. Benjamin Smith, a bright lad about eleven years of age died on the 27th ult. from injuries received from the kick of a horse, which fractured his skull about a eek previous. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground in this place on on the 29th ult. The family have

the sincere sympathy of the community.

TEACHERS ENGAGED.—The trustees of s. s. No. 10 have engaged Miss Sharp as teacher for the present year. It is to be hoped that her advent among us will be the dawn of brighter days in store for our school .... Mr. Stinson, the successful and energetic teacher in No. 7, has been re-engaged by the trustees at an increase of DEFECTIVE VISION.—In a recent com-

munication from North Verulam certain remarks regarding the Hon. Mr. Ross were attributed to your B. G. correspondent. No such remarks regarding Mr. Ross or any other person were made use of by your correspondent, and the N.V. scribe will please take a note of the fact and apply the remedy so highly recommended to others. MAIL ARRANGEMENT .- Our mail arrangeent is very unsati-factory. Owing to the late hour in which the mail train goes north the Bury's Green mail is not received at the office until after dark, and as the mail containing the county and provincial newspapers arrives on Saturday, persons from a distance must either wait until Monday or return with their mail at an unreason able hour on Saturday night. If the mail arrived on Friday all this would be avoided, and there would be no necessity of crowd ing the office on Saturday night to obtain the current news of the week. The change would not cause any additional labor or expense and would be much more conven-ent. We trust that the p. o. inspector will

attend to the matter before long. MATRIMONIAL ... Mr. John Flett and Miss Annie Dunseath have entered the matri-monial boat together. May they have a pleasant and prosperous voyage over the sea of time. Two out of one family within three months is a very good record. North equal in this respect with other places to hear from.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India

missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wanderful gurative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to our suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or Inglish, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stange, naming this larges. W. A. Norm, 48. Physics. Hook, W. Howe.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

# PAY UP

All parties who have received statements of their accounts are notified to settle same at earliest possible convenience.

Money is scarce at this season of the year, and all should square up promptly.

Thanking my numerous customers for their past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, which will receive my best attention.

W. HOWE

Lindsay, Jan. 12th, 1886.-75.

TO WEARERS of LEATHER GOODS.

J. E. Bruxer.

## REMOVAL!

To begin the New Year I have removed my Boot and Shoe Shop to the store opposite the Daley House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Keeve. I have to thank the public for a very hearty support during the year, and I hope to be able in my new premises to give the best satisfaction to all customers. I will be glad to have orders for all kinds of

HAND-MADE BOOTS and SHOES.

None but the best Leathers and Findings used and the style and quality of work turned out I guarantee to be first-class. I will give customers every attention and try to turn out work very promptly.

Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes a specialty.

J. E. BRUXER. Lindsay, Dec. 24th, 1885.- 72.

Geo. A. Milne.

TAILORING.

### GEO. A. MILNE,

(5 YEARS CUTTER TO JAMES GRAHAM)

No. 6. Doheny Block In the same Shop as S. J. Melville. FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Gentlemen, I will make you a garment that shall equal those made by the best city houses, but at a much less cost. A Pair of English Tweed Pants - \$4.00 do . 5.00

A Pea Jacket made of all wool Blue Nap, (Indigo dye) Note the Address.

French Worsted

No. 6, Doheny Block Lindsay, Dec. 24, 1885,-72-3mos.

Miscellaneous.

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents esent free. Thirty-sowen years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Spiendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 201 Broadway, New York.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LUNDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. 

fect security against loss. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply to F. C. NAYLOR.

Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. FOR SALE ONLY BY

CHAS. BRITTON, DRUCCIST. THE BEST THING OUT! Chas. Brittons' CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

This powder is highly recommended for producing a fine smooth skin and bringing horses and cattle into general good condition. It acts by combining three all important requisites:— Purifying the Blood,

Increasing the Appetite, Perfecting the Digestion, Consequently affording the greatest possible benefit from a given quantity of food in the shortest time. TRY A PACKAGE. Lindsay, May 13, 1885.-40-eow.

ANDERSON & NUGENT, UNDERTAKERS,

Residence (Mr. Nugent), South end Fee's Terrace, Cambridge-st.

SOUTH VICTORIA

Lindsay, Sept. 8, 1885.-57

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the members of the South Riding of the County of Victoria Agricultural Society will be held in

The Council Chamber, in the Town Hall, in the Town of Linusay, -07-Wednesday, 20th Jan., 1886, At one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a President and other officers of the said sectory and receiving statements of Receipts, Debursements, and reports of the Township Societies in the Riding. A full attendance of all interested is requested.

JAMES KRITH,

Miscellaneous.

TO THOMAS AND ANN GAINOR, or their Heirs.—There is a legacy here for you from the estate of MARIAM BROWN.
Full particulars can be given by addressing Full particulars can be given by addressing A. L. WALTERS, Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y. Now. 16, 1885.—67-6mos.pd.

### **DUNN'S** BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

CALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria Road, purpose disposing of the above property by

PUBLIC AUCTION at one o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, the 30th January, 1886, THOS. THOMSON, Treasurer. W. R. CAVANA, Auctioneer,



#### WHITE PINE BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc. A. HIGINBOTHAM,

Druggist, Lindsay.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the County of Victoria,

Will meet in the Council Chamber, in the Court House, bludsay.

Tuesday, the 26th Day of Jan., 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., pursuant to statute. T. MATCHETT,

County Clerk. County Clerk's Office, Lindsay, 12th Jan., 1886. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the legislature of Ontario at its next session on behalf of ANNE LAIDLAW, wife of GEORGE LAIDLAW, of the Township of Bexley in the County of Victoria and the said GEORGE LAIDLAW; also on behalf of ELIZABETH EMMA LAIDLAW.

GEORGE EDWARD LAIDLAW, JAMES WILLIAM A Fine Black Worsted Suit for - 20.00 LAIDLAW and KATHARINE GRIEVE LAIDLAW, children of the said GEORGE LAIDLAW and ANNE LAIDLAW, over the age of twenty-one years, for an act to authorize the TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY, as trustees under an indenture dated the 14th day of Oc tober, 1884, to invest a portion of the trust estate held thereunder, not exceeding \$17,000, in the purchase of unencumbered freehold

MORRIS & McNAB,

Solicitors for Applicants. Dated December 14th, 1885,--71-7. A UCTION SALE

lands in the Township of Bexley in the County

of Victoria.

VALUABLE FARM

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

Under the power of sale in a mortgage from Under the power of sale in a morrage from Francis O'Leary to the vendors, which will be produced at the time of sale, and on default being made in payment of the moneys thereby secured, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at

THE BENSON HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY -ON-

SATURDAY, the 23rd Day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, by George McHugh, auc-

tioncer, The south half of lot number seven in the ninth concession of the township of Emily. containing 160 acres more or less, excepting 2 acres on the south-west corner thereof. About 50 acres are said to be cleared, and under cultivation and well fenced.

On the premises are said to be a log-house with kitchen, also a frame parn, stable and sheds; also an orchard.

TERMS: Ten per cent, at time of sale, fifteen per cent, within a month thereafter, and the balance to be secured by a mortgage of the premises for five years with interest at seven per cent, yearly, or such other terms as may

per cent, yearly, or such other terms as may be arranged at time of sale. For further particulars apply to A. O'LEARY, Esq., Lindsay.

or to MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & BARWICK, December 28th, 1885. -73-4. FOR SALE.

One of the best and most desirable

FARMS In the Township of Manvers at the Village of Janetville.

THE NORTH HALF OF LOT NO. 5. IN THE SECOND CONCESSION excepting five acres off the north end, conveyed away for mill purposes. Also excepting the small frame house with two acres in connection therewith on the north-east corner of the lot-containing 93 acres, about ninety acres of which are cleared and under caltivation, over 60 acres of fall plowing already done thereon. The soil is a clay loam. A small never failing creek runs across this lot, and there is a good well at the house.

The buildings are frame and comfortable, There is also a small orchard of about 30 bearing fruit trees on this property, and a good school at the school.

at the door. Also

LOT NO. S, IN THE 11th CONCESSION OF MANVERS, excepting 37 acres sold off of the south-west corner -with a small clearance thereon, the remainder being wood-land.

The undersigued are instructed to offer the above properties for sale in separate parcels BY SEALED TENDER,

-UP TO-The 1st day of February next. 1886. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars apply to HENRY McGILL, Janet-ville; er to

MARTIN & HOPKINS Barristers, Lindsay.