R. S. Porter.

SPRING 1887

WALL PAPER.

24 BALES

English and American

WALL PAPER.

Direct from the Manufacturer, and now Ready for Inspection.

R. S. PORTER,

Stationer and Bookseller, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Mch. 3, 1887.—36.

A. Higinbotham.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

—ALSO—

Red Clover, Alsike Clover

AND TIMOTHY.

PRIME SEED

—AT—

HIGINBOTHAM'S Drug Store.

Lindsay, March 7, 1887.—35.

Banking and Exchange.

FRED G. MILLAR, *Notary Public.* FRED GRUNDY.

GRUNDY & MILLAR,

3 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, ROOM 10,

TORONTO.

Real Estate Brokers, Insurance Agents, Conveyancers, Valuators, Notary Public.

Money loaned on mortgage of lands at lowest rates. Farm and city property bought, sold and exchanged. Houses to rent. Rents collected.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1886.—14.

COX & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS, TORONTO,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange,

have independent direct wire, by which New York Continuous Stock Quotations are received more rapidly than by any other course.

Buy and sell on commission, for cash, or on margin all securities dealt in on the

TORONTO, MONTREAL AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES.

Also execute orders in Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

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26 TORONTO STREET.

Lindsay Branch.

No 7, Keenan's Block, Kent-st.

J. H. KNOWLSON, Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1886.—14-26.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

City as before ..... 4,206.

THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.

The Mail, which is getting back into its traces again as a good party organ, has figured up the majority for the Dominion government at 28. The Mail claimed only ten or twelve a few days after the contest, and admitted that the life of the government hung by a thread. The elections in remote constituencies held since have given the government ten or a dozen of its present 28. The desperate measures resorted to since the 22nd February show that the government were beaten. But they determined to hold by fraud and force what the untrammelled voice of the people had taken from them. The Mail's count is as follows:—

	Min.	Opp.	Min. maj.	Opp. maj.
Ontario	53	38	15	..
Quebec	30	35	..	5
Nova Scotia	14	7	7	..
New Brunswick	10	6	4	..
P. E. Island	0	6	..	6
Manitoba	4	1	3	
British Col.	6	0	6	
N. W. Territories	4	0	4	
	123	93	39	11

It is safe to say that of the majority one-half has been taken from the opposition by fraud and cheating like that in Kings, Huntingdon and Algoma. Seven seats thus obtained would count fourteen on a division. They are secured for one session only; and will undoubtedly be given to the reformers by the courts. But the votes for that one session is all that Sir John Macdonald needs just now. The remainder of the majority was obtained by means scarcely less discreditable; but the broad fact remains that the tory battalion is somewhat stronger than the reform battalion. Whether the government will be able to get along without foundering is a problem of much interest, the practical solution of which will commence in a couple of weeks.

MR. JOHN McSWEYN AND THE STOLEN BALLOTS.

The Warder tackled the wrong man when he undertook to bulldose Mr. McSweyn and intimidate him into declaring that the Warder fabrications about the alleged stolen ballots were all gospel truth. The Warder has been lying all the way through and has been found out. It wants Mr. McSweyn to maintain that the Warder statements are true and not false, but Mr. McSweyn has a reputation to lose and regard for truth, of both of which the Warder seems to be entirely destitute. Mr. McSweyn in a manly and honorable way discharges a duty to the public and to his fellow-citizens in stating clearly the facts of the case; and in declining to aid and abet the Warder in its misrepresentations.

Mr. McSweyn's exposure of the Warder's tactics is so complete and crushing that it is unnecessary for us to add a word. It will occur to the public as the Warder lies about this matter in such a reckless and shameless way it will lie about any other matter in which it may have an interest, and will tell a dozen lies to back up the first fabrication. The intelligent and unprejudiced public will size up the Warder just about as Mr. McSweyn has sized him up.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canadian sugar refiners have arranged to advance the price of sugar as they find that under the low prevailing prices it is impossible to pay dividends.

A true bill for personal bribery in the late election has been found by the grand jury against Hon. John Costigan. The issue is to be tried at the next court on the 28th June. A true bill has also been found against Mr. Costigan's chief canvasser, Victor Albert, for bribery.

The investigation into the Warder office fire has resulted in an open verdict—a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion. This is to be regretted, but it will surprise few. The Warder has made some wild and reckless charges and insinuations in this matter, and will, no doubt make more. This is to be regretted, also. If the fire was the work of some reckless firebrands it should be known, and any clue leading in that direction should have been vigorously followed in the investigation. We place the evidence before our readers and reserve comment for another issue.

NOTES FROM THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

AN UNEVENTFUL SESSION—A WEAK OPPOSITION—AN EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG MINISTERIAL SIDE—LEADING TOPICS SINCE THE OPENING—THE ADDRESS—TOLL ROADS—A VEXED QUESTION—THE BUDGET—SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF PROVINCIAL FINANCES—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE—ENFORCING THE SCOTT ACT—THE ESTIMATES.

[Special Correspondence of THE POST.]

TORONTO, 29th MARCH.

The present session of the Ontario legislature is so far the most uneventful for many years, and the indications are that in the few weeks of it that remain there will be little more excitement than there has been. The opposition has come back from the late election so weakened that it is impossible for them to carry on a heavy fight against the superior numbers and ability of the government side. In the absence of Hon. Alexander Morris, who has retired to make way for Mr. E. F. Clarke of the Orange Sentinel, the position of deputy-leader of the opposition has been assumed by Mr. Creighton of North Grey, who now occupies the next seat to Mr. Meredith. Mr. Creighton is a faithful party man and a hard worker, but the descent from Mr. Meredith to him, so far as ability is concerned, is a long one, and indicates the poverty of good material among the opposition members. There are a number of new men who have not yet had an opportunity to win their spurs and who yet may do good work for their party. Probably the most promising of the new men on that side is Mr. E. F. Clarke himself. Mr. Meredith shows his old time ability as a debater and more than his old time earnestness and geniality. He is one of the best liked men in the house. Were his support stronger in numbers his own ability and hard work would make the government's position an interesting one. The premier made himself the leader of a larger force than ever, with decided ability in more than the majority of his men. There are enough good men on the reform side to form four respectable cabinets, quite as good as the best that could be formed on the other side. The ministry is as strong now in the ability of its members as ever, for the men are still in their prime, not excepting the premier who speaks with as much vigor and conducts the affairs in his charge with as much energy as ever.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

at the opening of the session was like too many of its predecessors—longer than necessary. There are very few grievances calling for a change in the law and the amendments promised were not many. The necessary act to make binding on the people the new consolidation of the statutes which has been going on for some time past, the extension of the advantages of high education, the gradual extension of the Torrens system to every county in the province, the introduction of text-books on the physiological effects of alcohol and more or less radical change in the system of using prison labor and the establishment of the new provincial park at Niagara Falls are among the legislative efforts promised. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Guthrie, who is regarded as by all odds the strongest addition to the present parliament, and seconded by Mr. Eventurel, one of the many Roman Catholic conservatives who became alarmed at the cry raised by the conservatives against the church and preferred to leave their party rather than sanction a "smash-confederation-into-its-original-fragment" policy. Mr. Guthrie made an exceedingly able speech, undoubtedly one of the best that has been made in a Canadian representative assembly on the subject of the address. Mr. Eventurel, though a French Canadian, speaks English fluently and forcefully. He made a point of defending the French Canadians from the charges made against them and he did it well. His speech called forth a lively reply from Mr. Meredith, but fortunately the feeling excited was not sufficient to prolong the debate and the address was received without amendment. A pleasant feature of the opening proceedings at this session was the presentation to the lieut.-governor of the addresses by the house in a body. This was a special compliment to Hon. J. B. Robinson, this being his last year in the lieut.-governorship. His honor has behaved like a gentleman during his term of office and has earned the esteem, not only of the conservatives who appointed him, but of the liberals who have held office as his advisers

ENFORCING THE SCOTT ACT.

The government has introduced a bill under which the lieutenant-governor-in-council may appoint police-magistrates in Scott act counties without waiting for the county councils to call upon them to do it. Great difficulty is found in working the Scott act, owing to the unwillingness of the justices of the peace to try cases brought before them and the unwillingness of constables in the first place to look up Scott act cases. The magistrates to be appointed under this act have power to engage constables. The reason given for the bill, which seems to be an assumption of power now controlled by the counties, is that there is now no other way of enforcing the Scott act where it is nominally in operation, is in effect a declaration that there may be free trade in liquor. In order to prevent the fearful demoralization which would be likely to follow free trade in strong drink, the government seems to have decided to make the most earnest efforts to enforce the act. It is most unfortunate that the Dominion government has stood in the way of securing such amendments of the act as are necessary to make the act workable, and has moreover turned over to the counties the fines under the act, evidently expecting the towns or counties to get all the revenue and the province to bear all the expense.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates are practically finished. There were only two items discussed at great length—immigration and agricultural college. The opposition sought to make all they could out of those items, urging impossible changes in the college, changes which they could suggest no practical working out and demanding that the English agent of the immigration department should be discharged and the office closed up. The debate was a lively one. There will probably be a division on one or both of these items.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ballot Stuffing.

[To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,—Under the above caption the following editorial appeared in the Victoria Warder, which I respectfully ask you to insert in your next issue:

The Ballot Stuffing.

Mr. John McSween has presented us a letter for publication on the above subject, but as it is evidently intended by we refused it publication. Mr. McSween seems to leave a false impression. He does not state even that the box found no ballots in the box on opening it. The inference from his letter is that the ballots were there, were used or the unused ones improperly counted. He does not say one word about his returning to get ballots after finding none in the box.

On the contrary, we have proven that the returning officer placed the ballots in the box, as witnesses testify; that Mr. McSween took the box away; and can prove that something in his own testimony he left the box in his father's office and went away; that some time afterwards he returned and on examining the box found the ballots.

The only mistake we made was in stating the office was broken open at night; but that we corrected the very next week. We have never blamed Mr. McSween. It would be an easy matter to entry Mr. McSween's office, and a still easier job, as there occurred to the burglary, to open the ballot box. Therefore Mr. McSween's efforts to advertise himself is futile. *There are other incidents that may be brought out unless equivocation is dropped.*

I confess I was somewhat surprised when informed by a friend of mine that the editor of the Warder had come out accusing me of a desire to acquire cheap notoriety, and commenting upon a letter of mine which he refused to publish. I consider it would be but meagre justice to me to first publish the letter upon which he intended to comment in order that the public to whom he appealed as a jury might be able to decide between us. I was at a loss to understand why he should desire the public to condemn me without giving them an opportunity of hearing me; but when I came to the close I saw his object was to enforce silence upon me by threatening "to bring out *other incidents* unless equivocation is stopped." This, put in plain English, I take it to mean that he would employ some irrelevant and perhaps vendetta tactics against myself personally, through his paper, should I persist in exposing the fallacy of his editorials on this subject. I shall not willingly or unwillingly be dragged into rude personalities. I intend to deal truthfully with a subject which has been discussed by him before the public for several weeks. And, knowing full well the limits beyond which public journalists cannot go with impunity, I am not to be deterred by any covert threats from exacting from the editor of the Warder either a retraction of the assertions made by him in this matter or proof such as he says he is prepared to give in support of them.

The following is the so-called entirely misleading letter:

Those Stolen Ballots.

[To the Editor of The Warder.]

SIR,—As I am reluctant to figure in newspaper controversy I would not ask you to insert this contradiction of your editorials about stolen ballots were it not that I think it a public duty to do so. I would prefer that some one else did it.

The returning-officer and my son, who acted as his deputy, and myself and yourself are the only persons—so far as I am aware—who know the truth about those ballots.

Instead of presenting the facts you unjustly lash the grits over the shoulders of the returning-officer and his deputy, and these officers I presume are just as reluctant as I am to come out and contradict your statements over their own signatures. The reformers cannot vindicate their innocence by a prosecution for libel, inasmuch as you do not make the charges specifically against any particular member of that party. It therefore appears to me that unless I intervene more or less injustice will continue to be done to some if not to all those parties.

The charge, as gathered from your editorials ever since the elections, is, that the grits broke into my office and stole certain ballots from a ballot box deposited there by my son who acted as one of the deputy returning-officers on polling day.

Now, sir, I have no desire whatever to palliate the letter-stealing and ballot-stuffing proved against our political opponents in other places. At the same time I think that when I see that party charged with similar offences in this riding and that I know this charge to be untrue I ought not to remain silent. Among that party are some of my best personal friends. We differ widely in our opinions on certain political matters, but that does not afford me any reason for treating them as thieves and burglars, or justify me in standing quietly by and seeing them treated as such. You and I should be charitable enough to consider it their misfortune rather than their sin that they are not sufficiently enlightened to see those political matters exactly as we do; and we should cherish the hope that in due time their prejudice, engendered to a large extent by extreme partyism, will—as in the case of several of them already—disappear under the pressure of independent investigation, and that they will soon be found in perfect accord with us upon those questions It is therefore but fair to our opponents as well as to the public officers mentioned that you should insert the following:

1. My office was not broken into by any person whatever, nor was even a single ballot stolen therefrom. This ought to cover the whole ground; but I may add further:

2. All the ballots furnished by the returning-officer to my son as his deputy have been accounted for by a statement made to the returning officer under the Dominion election act showing the number of ballots used, the number spoiled, etc., and the number unused, the aggregate of which tallies exactly with the number furnished him by the returning-officer prior to the election. This statement and ballots returned therewith establish that not one of the ballots supplied to that deputy in the last election is unaccounted for in his return, and that none was stolen or misused. I have only to say that I am glad to learn that the deputy returning-officer referred to performed his duty satisfactorily. Let us hear no more about ballots stolen from my office or from my son's ballot box.—Yours, etc., JOHN MCSWEYN.

Lindsay, 23rd March, 1887.

In order that it may be seen that I deal fairly with the charges, I ask that you reproduce without garbling or omission of any kind all the editorials of the Warder upon this subject in the interval between the election and the writing of my letter.

The Warder of 25th February: "They (the grits) also broke open Mr. McSweyn's law office the night before the election, opened a ballot box which young Mr. McSweyn had left there for the night, and stole therefrom a bunch of ballot papers. One of these without the initials of the deputy returning officer was found in the Dunsford box at the close of the polls. It was not counted. Whether or not they were used in other places is unknown as yet. The stuffed ballot was marked Lownsbrough."

4th March: "Young Mr. McSweyn does not think the bunch of ballots was stolen from his box. But his office is next to the Riel club, and the returning officer and his clerk are prepared to swear the ballots were placed in the box. The supposition is they were stolen for buying purposes. We should like to see an examination of the initials of the deputy returning officers on all the ballots. The grits have done such things before, though they are the 'party of purity.'"

18th of March: "The certainty is the ballots were stolen the day before the election. The returning officer had them, placed them in the box, and it was locked, as witness can testify. The box was soon afterwards given to the deputy returning officer, who subsequently found the ballots were missing. Where or when they were stolen cannot very well be ascertained; but one thing is certain, they were stolen. This was not the Dunsford box."

Passing over the unwarranted remark in his last editorial that he "corrected the next week" (4th March) the mistake he admits having made in his editorial the previous week (25th February) "in stating that the office was broken open at night"—a correction or admission which a reference to those editorials shows he did not make. I ask wherein is my letter in the least degree *misleading* or calculated *to leave a false impression?* I think that any person reading these editorials will see that I have stated the charge just as it can be fairly gathered from them. In the simplicity of my logic I thought that the most direct way of answering the charges was that adopted at the close of my letter. I reasoned thus: If the statutory statement returned by the deputy-returning officer after the election, showing the aggregate number of ballots used, the number spoiled, etc., accompanied by the number unused, tallied exactly with the number furnished him by the returning-officer none of the ballots so furnished could have been unaccounted for. If they were all accounted for none of them could have been stolen. If none of them was stolen it must follow that the grits stole none of them, that none of them were stolen from that deputy's box at my office or anywhere else.

According to the editor of the Warder these questions are entirely misleading and calculated to leave a false impression, for behold it is now written in the Warder of the 8th March: "*The returning officer and his clerk are prepared to swear the ballots were placed in the box*"—that is before it was delivered to the deputy returning officer. "The supposition is they were stolen for buying purposes." And in it not written on the 4th March in the same public journal: "The certainty is the ballots were stolen the day before the election. The returning officer had them, placed them in the box, and it was locked, as witness can testify." And again on the 25th March: "The returning officer placed the ballots in the box, as witness can testify, and locked the box; as witness can testify, he kept the key; we can prove that he kept the key; we can prove that he left the box in his father's office and went away; that some time afterwards he returned and on examining the box found the ballots."

Now, sir to which the supposition proves something to my advantage, I will say he can prove nothing to my disadvantage, inasmuch as the facts which he alleges to be within my own knowledge I know not. He did not go quietly away leaving the box without locking it, and whatever discovery he made as to it was made when he brought the box to my office and I was present.

The editor of the Warder says a witness can testify, "the returning officer and his clerk are prepared to swear" that these assertions of his are true. If they are true I presume he will be able to procure at least a statement to that effect. I am sure the public will be satisfied with such a statement without their oath, for these gentlemen are men of integrity, and, unlike some men we are acquainted with, they would scorn to bear false witness against their neighbors.

He can procure such proof, and he intimates he can, nobody will believe but he will begin to do it; and if he does not procure and publish it no one ought to believe that he can do so, and the conclusion must be that he has used the names of these gentlemen to give a color of confirmation to his assertions respecting the ballots furnished to my son and afterwards stolen from his ballot box, as alleged.

I await the proof I demand it on behalf of myself and the public. After last week's editorial I claim that it should be furnished. At the same time I make bold to say it will not be forthcoming, and the reason simply is that these assertions and charges are untrue.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN MCSWEYN.

Lindsay, March 28, 1887.

New Advertisements.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS.

Name	For	License Expires
Arch. Campbell	North Riding	April 14, 1887
Geo. McHugh	South Riding	May 5, 1887
Robt. Howard	Muskoka portion	May 18, 1887
Alex. Baker	Lindsay	Aug. 24, 1887
John Kelly	Mariposa	Aug. 24, 1887
W. J. Hill	Muskoka portion	Sept. 18, 1887
Elias Bowes	County	Oct. 19, 1887
Wm. Shawfelt	McLean & Rideau	Nov. 1, 1887
Chas. Stapleton	Emily	Nov. 17, 1887
Robt. F. Mould	Eldon	Dec. 17, 1887
Levi Fairbanks	Mariposa	Feb. 8, 1888
Elijah Bottum	Bobcaygeon	Feb. 10, 1888
Wm. R. Cavana	Bexley	March 30, 1888

LICENSED PEDLARS.

Name	To Travel	License Expires
T. J. Parsons	With two horses	April 6, 1887
Jas. J. Ivery	With one horse	April 14, 1887
Geo. McKague	With one horse	May 1, 1887
Jas. Ewens	With one horse	May 14, 1887
Abraham Brown	On foot	June 4, 1887
Geo. W. Staples	With one horse	June 8, 1887
John Doyle	With one horse	June 15, 1887
Jos. Cadden	On foot	July 6, 1887
George J. Lee	With one horse	Aug. 20, 1887
M. Dobansky	On foot	Sept. 16, 1887
Jacob Kadieska	On foot	Feb. 10, 1888
Frank T. Hill	On foot	Feb. 11, 1888
Jas. J. McCullum	With one horse	Mch. 25, 1888

T. MATCHETT,
County Treasurer.

Lindsay, 31st March, 1887.—38-1.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY

—IN—

CARTWRIGHT.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Saturday, 23rd day of April,

A.D. 1887, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by ROBERT HUTCHISON, auctioneer, at SWAIN'S HOTEL, IN THE VILLAGE OF CARTWRIGHT, the following property, viz.:

Lot Number Twenty-three in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Cartwright, afforesaid, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less.

The above property is a desirable one, being well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. There are a frame house and barn upon the premises. One hundred and forty acres are cleared, and the balance of sixty acres is well wooded with excellent hardwood and cedar. The character of the soil is good, being a light clay loam. The farm is well watered, and is situated on a well-travelled road. Fall ploughing has been done on a large portion of the cleared land, which is ready for cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and enough to make one-third in thirty days; the balance to be secured by mortgage on the premises, payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to D. BURKE SIMPSON, of the Town of Bowmanville, Solicitor for Vendors, or ROBERT HUTCHISON, Kinmikilleu.

ROBERT HUTCHISON, Auctioneer. D. BURKE SIMPSON, Vendor's Solicitor.

Cartwright, March 24th, 1887.—38-4.

Geo. A. Milne.

GEO. A. MILNE,

THE TAILOR,

I open out New Goods, NEW TWEEDS for Spring Suits. I make up the Best, the Neatest, the Most Stylish, the Correct, the Most Satisfactory Garments. This to well known and I can back it up.

Customers and friends will find me three doors East, next to A. Campbell's grocery. In larger premises and with better facilities than ever.

HAS MOVED.

Lindsay, March 2, 1887.—34.

M. W. Kennedy & Co.

M. W. KENNEDY & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Our Stock is now very complete, and during this month of March we aim at doing a specially large trade in

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, SHIRTINGS,

Tickings and General House Furnishings.

As we have the RIGHT GOODS at RIGHT PRICES, we invite Housekeepers to call and they will be convinced.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is in full blast. A Magnificent Range of Patterns to select from. We solicit early orders for Spring Suits. The cut, workmanship, trimmings and prices will be found all along the line such as to merit the approval of the buyer. ☞ A correct fit guaranteed or no sale.

M. W. KENNEDY & CO.

Lindsay, March 3, 1887.—34.

John Dobson.

MY STOCK OF

Teas, Coffees and General Groceries

IS NOW

REPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

READY FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Received Also.

One Car-load of American Oil,
One Car-load of Canadian Oil,
Two Car-loads of Salt.

Get Quotations and Samples before buying elsewhere.

JOHN DOBSON,

FAMILY GROCER, KENT STREET.

Lindsay, March 24, 1887.—37.

A. Campbell.

OUR FLOUR AND FEED DEPARTMENT CAN SUPPLY YOU.

WE KEEP ON HAND THE

FINEST LINES OF FLOUR AND FEED,

—SUCH AS—

FLOUR—BAKERS' KING and MIXED.
GRAHAM FLOUR.
CORN MEAL, BRAN and SHORTS,
OATMEAL—Rolled and Ground,
CHOP, and all necessary Supplies.

TRY US FOR YOUR NEEDS IN THESE LINES.

Also Land Plaster and Salt

Remember: *Our American and Canadian Coal Oils are the best to be had in the market. Last week we received a large consignment of these superior Oils.*

Remember: *We sell lines of TEAS so good that they can't be bettered and so low in price that they can't be beaten. Keep this fact in view when making your purchases.*

Remember: *We are selling the very latest patterns in CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, and very low indeed in price.*

A. CAMPBELL,

Lindsay, March 31st, 1887.—38.

The Family Grocer.