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Lindsay, 1887.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

Circulation ..... 4,000.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.

Sir Chas. Tupper was going to achieve wonders as an economist, and we were told he was cutting down expenses with a battle-axe, but his estimates reach the highest figure yet—$42,321,182! The party is good for two or three millions of supplementary estimates, and the total will foot up forty-five or forty-six millions. No wonder sober men are staggered at the enormous outlay! No wonder Lord Lansdowne raises a voice of warning in addressing Toronto merchants, and urges care, economy and prudence in expenditure in terms the application of which cannot be mistaken. The pace is too fast. The expenditure is too large. The load is too heavy. The consequences must be plain to everyone. But the people have chosen with their eyes wide open, and they must bear the consequences.

THE LINDSAY POST OFFICE.

The Dominion estimates for next financial year contain an item for the Lindsay post office. But instead of the $40,000 dangled before an expectant electorate a few weeks ago the amount is only $10,000. If Mr. Hudspeth is worth a cent he will in historic phrase call for "another ten thousand," and yet another. The amount so far will barely build the foundation and provide perquisites as clerk of works for the "Swipes combination."

The importance of Lindsay demanded something more than a $10,000 affair. But let us have that much and don't keep the job running for four or five years as was the case with Barrie and some other post offices. With $4,000 for a site and $10,000 for building, to be supplemented with something more, a reasonably creditable edifice should be constructed.

LINDSAY'S PROGRESS.

It is plain from many indications that Lindsay has entered on another era of unusual growth and progress. During the last three years there has been a good deal of building, but the building record this year will be surpassed by few towns in Canada, not affected by inflation but relying on sound and solid prosperity. New buildings are going up on every street, and existing structures are being enlarged and improved, and still the demand for houses exceeds the supply. The influx of a large number of men and families consequent on the concentration here of the Grand Trunk divisional shops in part accounts for this remarkable activity, and the number of new comers from that cause will be much larger during the next few months. This will make a very important addition to the population of the town. The men earn good wages, and will receive each month a large amount of cash, the circulation of which will prove exceedingly beneficial to local trade. The general improvement that has been going on will make the town more attractive than ever. The improved school buildings and a new high school building would prove a powerful attraction to many who desire the best educational facilities. We have handsome churches, why not have as good school buildings. And don't forget the band. Let the Lindsay band share in the general advancement and prosperity by giving them a handsome subscription to their fund. A fine band is an asset attraction for a thriving town. Then let us see that the Grand Trunk puts up a new station this summer—one worthy the road and the town. Let Mayor Watson signalize the occupancy of the mayor's chair by securing this important advantage. The Midland-Grand Trunk railway system owns Lindsay a first-class station, and this is the time to get it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Parliament is to adjourn from the 18th to the 25th, so as to cover the holiday on the 24th.

The Marquis of Lowndowne is having a capital time in Toronto, and is greatly pleased with his reception.

Mr. O'Brien denies that Mr. Parnell is ill or suffering from cancer, as stated in some cable reports. Mr. Parnell was never in better health than at present.

A report comes per Gilbert McMicken of Winnipeg, an old retainer of the premier's, that Sir John Macdonald is to be raised to the peerage, and that after this session he will go to England and take his seat in the house of lords.

The Dominion estimates contain $1,000,000 for the Sault Ste Marie canal; $462,700 for our army—quite a large sum by the way; $90,000 for Trent river navigation; $10,000 for post offices at Napanee and Pembroke; $17,000 for Peterboro post office; Cobourg harbor, that ravenous wolf, gets $6,000.

By the unparalleled calamity at the Nanaimo coal mine, B. C., over a hundred white men and fifty Chinese were suffocated, after living from ten to twenty hours entombed in the mine awaiting death. The disaster has caused the deepest grief in the place and district.

The Goderich Signal says: "Considerable time has passed since Mr. Coulter, the member for Haldimand who was counted out by Judge Upper, publicly stated that the judge was drunk when he committed the act. The tories at that time said Mr. Coulter would be brought before the courts for making the statement, but up to the time of writing the threatened punishment has not fallen upon him. One thing is certain, Judge Upper has been lowered in the estimation of every right thinking man in Canada, whether he was drunk or sober when he committed the crime."

Mr. Chas. Rykert, it is well understood, is to be the deputy-speaker. But there is a hitch somewhere. The nomination was promised some days ago by Sir John, but has been put off from day to day—a most unusual proceeding. It is rather late in the day to get squeamish over even Rykert. If they want more Sand Rykert can supply it.....Since the foregoing was in type Mr. Rykert has been withdrawn. There was a considerable kick in the tory caucus against him. Mr. Colby of Stanstead has been appointed to the place. Mr. Colby has long experience, and is personally popular and respected.

A reckless and unscrupulous Quebec tory editor has been sent to gaol for six months and fined $200 and costs for a most atrocious libel on the character of Mayor Langelier of Quebec. The mayor was accused of "boodle" and Boss Tweed work in connection with city contracts, on the strength of statements made by a man named Trudel, who was proved in court to be a notorious perjurer. The charges made a great sensation until investigated in court, and then the bottom fell out of them. They were seen to be a semi-political conspiracy to ruin Mr. Langelier, who is a leading liberal of the "ancient capital" and a very popular and respected citizen.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Wm. O'Brien did not heed the protest of Archbishop Lynch and the advice of Mr Parnell against his visit to Canada to state here his case against Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord. The visit will do no good to the cause of Ireland; it will intensify feeling in this country; and it will be unjust to the governor-general, who cannot reply to his assailant. Mr. O'Brien would have displayed more common sense by staying at home, or confining his labors to a statement in England of whatever case he may have against Lord Lansdowne. Mr. O'Brien's reception was very cool at Montreal; and it is likely to be the same at Toronto and Kingston.

Perhaps Mr. Mowat did make a mistake, after all, in letting his son take the Toronto chivvalty, as some pious tory papers are now declaring. He should have followed a certain eminent example and had the young man set up with Mr. Pardee's boy as solicitors, brokers and general dealers in Toronto, with branches at Thunder Bay and say Pembroke or Ottawa. Then it could have got abroad that heavy "judicial advantages," good contracts, choice land and timber grants and other favors could be obtained by employing the young men, and giving them shares from one-tenth to one-half. If they could not have made half a million to a million a piece in a few years then Toronto could not compare with Winnipeg as a field for operations of this sort. That would have been better than a chivvalty.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette is quite right in saying in the article elsewhere printed that the editor of the Warder ought to have been ashamed of attacking a man in Mr. Connolly's position, but is intellectuous when it speaks of that personage as "stooping so low" as to traduce the character of a working man. The Warder stooped no lower in defaming Mr. Connolly than in traducing Mr. Needler, Mr. Lownsbrough, Mr. Ryan or many others whom he has attacked with neither rhyme nor reason; but perhaps they could stand the consequences of defamation a little better. Mr. Connolly's character as a railway working man was assailed; it was his working capital; and a likely effect of the Warder's attack was to take that good character away from him. The Warder's conduct in repeating the attack deserves severe condemnation under all the circumstances. Some foolish threats have been made against Mr. Connolly from that quarter, but Mr. Connolly will not be allowed to suffer from the disappointment and malignity of anyone.

The Toronto Mail says: "If Sir John Macdonald were to make his son a sheriff, the Toronto Globe might be trusted to accept him of nepotism; and what that journal would do the conservative organs are sure to do in Mr. Mowat's case, party warfare being merciless. Fair-minded men will see nothing objectionable, however, in the appointment of Mr. Mowat's son to the Toronto chivvalty. Mr. Mowat has been premier of the province since 1872. The duties of the office are so onerous as to render it impossible for him to pursue his profession. The salary attached to the office is not a large one, and a considerable portion of it is no doubt absorbed by the expenses which necessarily requires that to the charge of deputy. It appears, too, that the incumbent would Mr. Mowat have put away from him easily retained by leaving as that he is receiving more old age pay in pursuing for his family. There are the charges made through, we and Mr. Mowat pocket for carrying them on nobody, and pursuing them in view, we think, blame Premier of the who himself that his son should be given the chivvalty did right; that the appointment is a most unobjectionable one, and that not the slightest odium attaches to the premier himself.

SCRAPS FROM THE CAPITAL.

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND MR. BLAKE—AN ORATORICAL CONTEST—SCOTT ACT REPEAL—THE PROHIBITION QUESTION—MANITOBA AND DISALLOWANCE—THE QUEEN'S COUNTY OUTRAGE—UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

OTTAWA, May 9, 1887.

A considerable number of the measures promised by the government have already been passed by the house—a wonderful thing for this period of the session. It must be remembered, however, that most of the measures promised were of no importance whatever. The only one which will probably cause the discussion usually given to a first-class government measure is the one or rather the combination to rearrange the public departments. Delay has taken place with regard to this through the government so far failing to bring down information respecting their whole plan, which was promised when the bill was first introduced. The fact that such progress has been made with government business causes not a little discussion, and the question is asked by many what it portends. It is a strange feature of the business of the session that hardly does parliament begin to sit before everybody enters upon speculations as to the length of time it will continue, and these speculations are kept up throughout the session. The fact that so much government business has already been completed would indicate that the day of prorogation will soon arrive. But this does not necessarily follow, for it is rather the practice of this government to keep back any objectionable measures until near the close of the session, and if there is something very especially bad about them they are even kept out of the speech from the throne. It is probable that the main discussions of the session will be upon bills that are not yet even foreshadowed, except in the auto-election promises of ministers, and that the session may be even longer than the average.

A RESUMED DEBATE.

Members of the commons and visitors to that house on Friday last had the advantage of hearing one of the old time debates in which Hon. Edward Blake and Sir Charles Tupper figured as the chief speakers. The original question was the proposal of the government to build the line from Oxford to New Glasgow, through Tupper's constituency as a government work. Hon. John Henry Pope had solemnly explained that this road had been subsidized by the government but the company had failed, that the government had paid a considerable amount of its liabilities, taking a lien on the work, and that as the Cape Breton railway, with which this was to connect was to be built by the government, it was decided to construct this line with public money also. This decision, he said, was reached last summer. Mr. Blake pointed out that the minister of railways of that day, Sir Charles Tupper, had been asked when this bonus was first granted whether the work would be carried on, and he had declared with his usual force that there was no doubt whatever about the matter. Yet inside of two years the thing was a complete and acknowledge failure. This was a proof that parliament should demand from the government better explanation and more satisfactory assurances when projects of this kind were proposed. He pointed out the statement that the determination to construct this road as a government work was reached last summer, and contrasted this with Tupper's own statement to his constituents that he had secured this boon for them on his entering the government in January. This brought up Sir Charles Tupper, who spoke with much of his old-time vigor and with quite his old-time freedom in the way of broad statements and of talking about matters having no connection with the subject in hand. He worked himself up into bitter denunciations of Mr. Blake as an opponent of Nova Scotia's interests, and as a man changeful in his opinions and given to making special speeches to special places. Because Mr. Anglin had declared in the maritime provinces that the liberal policy was to secure justice to the provinces by a broad and comprehensive scheme, doing even more than justice to the smaller provinces, Sir Charles felt himself at liberty to declare that this was a corrupt attempt of Mr. Blake's to win the maritime province vote, and, on this basis, he entered upon vigorous denunciations after his well known style, evidently believing that no man had the right to make any promises to maritime province voters except himself. Mr. Blake's reply was clear, deliberate and complete, showing that his policy has been in the last what it was in the previous election, and that if he had argued for reduction of duties where previously he had argued for their abolition it was only because deficits, enormous expenditure and business depression had made such abolition impossible. The discussion was doubtless but the first of many that will follow and, as a meeting of the representative orators on the two sides of the house, was decidedly interesting.

THE SCOTT ACT.

The repeal of the Scott act is demanded by Mr. Cargill of East Bruce, who, in introducing a bill to effect that object, stated that his constituency opposed the act although the county as a whole carried it. He believes that the act does no good and that its only effect is to deprive municipalities of license fees and depreciate the value of hotel property. The prohibitionists will be better able to meet this attempted repeal of the Scott act because the prohibition members have organized, not especially for the purpose of fighting this bill, but for the purpose of bringing in a resolution in favor of prohibition, by which they hope to commit this new parliament to the principle they advocate. These things, together with Mr. Jamieson's bill to make the Scott act more workable, will probably bring the temperance question up as one of the most important before the house this session.

MANITOBA AND DISALLOWANCE.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the lobby on the subject of disallowance, but as for Mr. Watson, the only liberal from Manitoba, has not had an opportunity to place the question before the house, his proposals to do so having been met by requests from the government and others to postpone. The deputation from Lowndowne arrived on Monday last. They have held one official consultation with the Manitoba M. P. present against disallowance and any number of unofficial consultations with members on both sides of the house. The government, of course, have not promised to do more than take the matter into serious consideration. The Canadian Pacific people, it is understood, insist upon disallowance, and, as between the Canadian Pacific and the people of Manitoba, the government will favor the former. And to a certain extent they will be justified in doing so, for the reason that four out of five of the Manitoba members have to some extent to support the government in order to practically a verdict in favor of disallowance.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY OUTRAGE.

The privilege and elections committee have considered the Queen's county election case and have come to the conclusion, which they were expected to reach, namely, to advise the house to leave the matter

(Continued on eighth page.)

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Do you know how trim and knobby you would look in a *Halifax Tweed* suit. If you don't you have something to learn. The expense shall not stand in the way. We'll see to that. If you do not wish to order your suit, take one ready-made.

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That boy of yours wants a new suit. Not only wants but needs it. Not only needs but deserves it. Give him a suit. Brace him up. Respect his self respect. Make a man of him. He likes new clothes as well as you, and he's a better boy for it. We've the garments, the goods, the cloths for boy's wear, and the prices are boy's prices. If you don't know what to select we'll help you.

When we ask you to select a *Scotch Tweed* we know you can't do better. Our Tweeds have the additional value that we never import two suits alike. consequently you never run the risk of being taken for the other fellow, or the other fellow wearing your clothes.

Our *Scotch Tweeds* have a strength of texture, a permancy of color a softness of finish that marks the suit as a good thing—and it is so.

Canadian Tweeds are a credit to our manufacturers. They—the Tweeds—push the Scotch cloths very hard as to appearance, and almost rival them for wear. They are almost as good as Scotch but they haven't the salt water flavor d'ye mind. Our styles are new; the patterns are all that could be asked for, the weights are just right.

Trouserings. If you want the best get the West of England goods. They cannot be beaten, the whole world admits this. Piles of *Trouserings* including Worsted and fine Tweeds.

Will you buy?
Will you order?
Will you give us your trade?

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Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.

Lindsay, May 6, 1887.—

M. W. Kennedy & Co.

M. W. KENNEDY & CO'Y.

READ AND NOTE CONTENTS.

After a more than successful spring trade we are now fully prepared to commence the summer campaign. We have made special efforts to secure new and attractive lines suitable for the season, and call the particular attention of the

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to our selections of White and Fancy Dress Goods, Lace Flouncings, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols and Embroideries.

Of Sateens, Prints and Ginghams we have a most complete and satisfying variety.

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M. W. KENNEDY & CO.

Lindsay, April 5, 1887.—43.

A. Campbell.

GOODS WE HAVE GOT

THIS WEEK'S IMPORTATIONS INCLUDE:

Two Cars of Fine Salt, One car Sugar,
One Car Land Salt, (LAST OF THE SEASON,)
One Car Land Plaster, One Car American Coal Oil,
One Car assorted Groceries.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW CROCKERY.

We are supplying the public at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. In defiance of the rise of certain lines in the Wholesale Markets, we are retailing at old prices and giving extraordinary value.
HOUSEHOLDERS AND BUYERS IN QUANTITIES CAN DEAL TO GREAT ADVANTAGE WITH US, AND ARE CERTAIN TO SAVE MONEY.

Important to Butter-Makers.

We have just received a large invoice of ASHTON'S FACTORY FILLED SALT, the best Salt for dairy purposes manufactured. Good Butter can be produced under imperfect methods by using good salt, but under no circumstances will po or salt give anything but poor butter. When we consider the small additional expense that is incurred by using the best salt, and on the other hand the risk ran by using poor salt, it is simply suicidal to use any other than the best. It is proven that the use of Ashton's, besides enhancing the value of the butter, is also a source of profit in dollars and cents. The gain in the weight of the product arising from the use of Ashton's salt has been shown by accurate tests to be in some cases as high as four per cent.; taking it, however, at only one per cent., it is easy to figure out the gain in money. A sack of Ashton's containing 224 lbs., using an ounce to the pound of butter, will salt say 3,600 lbs. of butter, one per cent. of which (36 lbs.) at 25c. per lb. would be worth $9, and this is the bonus which you receive for using a salt that enhances the value of your product anywhere from two to ten cents per pound! "Why, there's millions in it!"

WE HAVE THIS SALT IN 56 LB. SACKS, and strongly recommend its use.

A. CAMPBELL.

Lindsay, May 10th, 1887.—44.

J. W. Wallace.

100,000 LBS. WOOL

WANTED AT THE

Lindsay Woolen Mills.

The headquarters for to sell your Wool and buy your Woolens. Will pay highest market price in cash for any quantity of Wool delivered at Mill, and two cents per lb. more when traded, or will

WILL MANUFACTURE PLAIN FULL CLOTH AT 30C. PER YARD,

Tweeds from 35 to 45 cents per yard.
Yard wide Twill Flannel, and we furnish Cotton Warp, 25 cents per yard.
Blankets from $1.50 to $3.00 per pair.
Stocking Yarn 20 cents per lb., double twisted.
Single Yarn, reeled, 15 cents per lb., and everything else in proportion.

ROLL CARDING

On shortest notice. Parties coming from a distance can have rolls home with them

FULLING, DYEING AND CLOTH DRESSING

Done at same price as other mills, and on shortest possible notice.

CUSTOM WEAVING 10c. per yard and 5c. for Cotton Warp. Always done on a week's notice.

I have added more improved machinery this Spring, and am determined to please the public both in quality and price.

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Remember this is the cheapest place to get your Woolen Goods of all kinds.

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Lindsay, May 10th, 1887.—44.