

R. S. Porter. English Literature for 1886. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. The new Public School Grammar. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. New Books. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. Fancy Baskets. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. See the Jubilee Pictures Frames. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. Marriage Licenses. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. Wedding Cake Boxes. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. Lindsay, July 27, 1887.—34.

Banking and Exchange. MILLAR & ABBEY, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, CONVEYANCERS, Office, 17 Adelaide, Toronto, Ont. MONEY TO LOAN. RENTS and Accounts collected. Property bought, sold and exchanged. W. R. ABBEY, Notary Public. May 17, 1887.—15 1/2.

COX & CO., STOCK BROKERS, TORONTO, Members Toronto Stock Exchange, here independent direct wire, New York Continuous Stock Quotations are received more rapidly than by any other source. 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. Daily cable quotations of Hudson's Bay and other stocks. 35 TORONTO STREET. Lindsay Branch. No 7 Keenan's Block, Kent-st. J. K. KNOWLSON, Manager. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1886.—11 2/2.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887. Circulation.....6,000. THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The by-law to raise \$20,000 for the purpose of constructing a new high school or Collegiate Institute building has been placed before the people for their approval or disapproval. We trust this question in a liberal, enlightened and progressive way, and that they will have the public spirit and enterprise to make the investment required to place our educational institutions on the best possible footing. The school board is composed of men deserving public confidence, and they have given this question careful and thorough investigation. The head master is a practical and accomplished educator, and has gathered an admirable staff. The question now is to provide a suitable building and equipment. We have shown that the burden will be light; and the advantages of the proposed undertaking are many. The intellectual and moral interests of Lindsay will be greatly benefited, and the material advantages have been frequently pointed out. These can be seen at once from an attendance of 200 to 250, and that would undoubtedly be the steady attendance at a first class institution.

COMMERCIAL UNION. Some more notable contributions have been made to the literature of this interesting question. Mr. John White, ex-M.P. for Hastings, and a leading Orangeman and Tory, has supplemented his brief statement which was printed in THE POST last week, with a longer and more elaborate expression of opinion in an interview with a Mail correspondent. Mr. White put the whole case clearly and conclusively as follows:—

Really, I don't see how in the world we, as conservatives, can go back on reciprocity. Why that is what our party wanted when they were in opposition, and when the tariff of 1879 was passed a clause was put in authorizing the government, without consulting parliament, to take the duties off everything that the Americans admit free. That being done, I claim that the best proposition about reciprocity is proposed by Mr. Butterworth's bill, how can we refuse it? If the Americans take down the bars altogether, we ought to do the same, that is the simplest way out of the difficulty. Of course I would like that Canada should be able to regulate her own tariff as against the rest of the world, but I suppose arrangements in regard to that matter can be easily made. I am not afraid of the reciprocity cry. If it is really so poor that it can't stand trading with Yankees, it is mighty poor stuff. I have been selling grain and horses to Americans for years, and it has not made a Yankee of me. I am surprised that there should be any talk about reciprocity in England in connection with this matter. It is purely a commercial question. A few days ago a friend of mine, a leading man in Hastings county, said to me, "Why, commercial union would make Yankees of us." I said to him, "Did you not marry an American lady twenty years ago, and are not all your wife's relations in the States, and are you any more of a Yankee because of that?" I had him there. "I am marrying an American wife will not make a man a Yankee, I am sure that selling horses and barley to the Americans won't. I think that complete reciprocity would be a good thing in the country."

Some interesting letters have been published in the Witness in reply to enquiries by the editor of that paper as to the sentiment regarding reciprocity or commercial union, what has led to it, etc. These show a wide and strong feeling in favor of the new movement. Here and there an adverse opinion is expressed, generally as to some details. One farmer writes from Caledonia that he finds his neighbors almost invariably "in favor of it," and he meets an objection raised by the super-loyalists that instead of "leading to annexation" it would do away "with any" desire on the part of the few, if any, for "anything of the kind." Another farmer in Perth Co., Ont., writes: "I do not know a single farmer in this neighborhood who gives any attention to questions of this nature who is not in favor of unrestricted trade with the United States. The reasons that have led to this conviction are self preservation, the knowledge that 'better prices would be received for what they have to sell, such as horses, lambs, 'burley, and that cheaper machinery could then be purchased for carrying on farm work, and that in a measure be free from the effects of monopoly.' This is the general view of the situation and it is the correct view. It cannot be denied or disproved. A farmer in Howe, Ont., vehemently reports that the feeling there is rampant for the trouble that we have now are

simply protected to death, or, in plainer English, robbed. If a man ships a car-load of sheep, lambs or hogs to the American market (which is our principal market for all or most of our produce) he is met on landing and fleeced of his profits by the customs officer, for the simple reason that he had to go there to find a market. Then on his way home he stops in St. Clair and 'loads up the other way' with dry goods. He is politely told on landing in Courtwright to pay another 'duty.' This farmer lives on the border near Detroit, and every month sees the practical working out of Sir John Macdonald's celebrated illustration of the man with the barley farm on the Canadian side and also on the American side, and who got 15c. a bushel less for the barley raised on the Canadian side. Sir John builded better than he knew for commercial union when he was advocating the N. P.

In reply to the question: "Would the farmers be prepared to accept direct taxation to supply the provincial revenues now paid to the provinces by the national government out of the customs' duties?" one farmer shows a keen grasp of the situation in writing: "I speak for myself and several others when I say, Yes. For two reasons, first, the people would know how much they were paying; second, if each province was taxed to supply its own revenue, it is plain enough that this province would be better off than it is not. As it is now, it has to furnish itself and the other provinces in most of the 'revenue.' This, though it would not necessarily follow as a result of commercial union, would prove by far the better plan; and would remove an evil that is undermining the confederation. It would put a stop to the tirades of the smaller and poorer provinces on the Dominion treasury, tirades that are extremely costly to Ontario; but which have always been encouraged by the present Dominion ministers as tending to increase the dependence of provincial politicians on the federal administration and thereby increase its power. Ontario would no longer be the milch cow of the confederation, and would be enormously benefited by the change; each province would stand on its own bottom, and though the smaller ones might suffer some inconvenience for a time the lesson in independence and prudent management would be beneficial. Under such a system the reckless extravagance and jobbery of the Chapeau ministry would be impossible, or if it were permitted the people of the province would have to bear the consequences. Ontario would not have to pay its share as well. The work goes bravely on.

A SERIOUS CHARGE. It is true that Q. E. influenced His Lordship through the Archbishop to have the election on the post office question to-day. [Warder. This if it means anything is an insinuation that some local personage improperly influenced Archbishop Lynch to improperly influence Mr. Justice O'Connor to give an adverse decision on the post office question. If any improper influence of the kind was employed it ought to be exposed and condemned; if not the attention of Mr. Justice O'Connor should be drawn to the insinuation in question by the chief of the Lindsay bar association and the Judge should take an early opportunity to vindicate his dignity and character from his assailant. The plea must be able to repose profound confidence in the integrity and high character of the judge of the land; but if on a petty post office issue some local person is to reach the ear of a Roman Catholic judge through the chief Roman Catholic prelate, and a decision favorable to his side obtained by unfair and improper means it is high time to call for an investigation. If Judge O'Connor's attention is not called to the matter, and if it is not thoroughly investigated and sifted to the bottom, or if the Judge does not himself deal with it some other steps will have to be taken to have an investigation. We call upon the Warder to give more particulars, and trust it will take a bold and manly stand and go right through with this matter.

We do not believe there is the slightest ground for the Warder's reckless but serious insinuation, but that is not the question. It is not the first time, we believe, that Judge O'Connor's integrity has been assailed by the same paper because he is a Roman Catholic, and it is time that Judge O'Connor, or those having the guardianship of the bench, should take some notice of these attacks.

PLOTTING FOR ANNEXATION. Blaine of Maine has been throwing a little side-light unintentionally on some deep and diabolical plot of Sir John Macdonald's. An English crank whose hobby is the annexation of Canada to the States was dilating the other day to Mr. Blaine who listened attentively till he was through and then replied: "It is the same old story; we don't need Canada and we don't want her. Yes, I have no doubt she would like to join; but it's just as I asked Sir John Macdonald once, 'What are you going to give us in return for what we give you.'" The cable reports that Mr. Peters, the crank in question, couldn't answer this any more than Sir John Macdonald, so the matter dropped. Now the question for the super-loyalists of Canada is: Was Sir John talking annexation to Blaine. It looks like it. There is enough in this to make the London Free Press and the Hamilton Spectator howl with outraged loyalty, and they would do it if Blaine had said Laurier or Blake instead of Sir John Macdonald.

EDITORIAL NOTES. "If reciprocity is to be obtained," remarks the Witness, "the farmers themselves will have to fight the battle."

"Sentiment is sentiment," remarks the Melbourne Argus, in discussing the Canadian route in a favorable spirit; but "business is business." The Mail thinks some people should say that this snatches of dialy.

Rev. Dr. Dewar has been appointed a member of Toronto university in place of the late Chief Justice Cameron. Dr. Dewar is able, progressive and practical, as well as scholarly, and will make his influence felt in the university senate. The appointment is a popular one.

Lord Salisbury has given way on the Irish land bill, to the rage and despair of the landlord Tories, who declare that the premier for the sake of office has gone further than Gladstone. A cabinet crisis has been averted for a week or two, but the complete reorganization of the ministry is only a question of a few weeks, and any little thing may topple it over.

The name of the proposed new Tory organ in Toronto—The Empire—is not a taking one. Some will say its ideas are "empirical," and a biased monopolist who declines to bleed for it has already dubbed it the "Empire." They did not call it the "United Empire" for the very good reason that the U. C. club has unpaid washing bills.

The Posture Review, probably as a soothing intellectual exercise for the dog days, is endeavoring to show that the Americans paid the duty on anthracite. Our contemporary has not yet reached the question, Why, then, in the case, did Sir Charles abolish it?—Toronto Mail. Sir Charles is no fool; and if the Americans really paid the duty he would have been justified in putting on "all the traffic would bear," so as to spoil our neighbors to the fullest possible extent.

An exciting contest is in progress in South Renfrew for the vacancy in the commons caused by the death of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Ferguson has been nominated by the Tories; and Mr. Duncan McIntyre, formerly vice-president of the C.P.R., has run as an independent Liberal. His candidature is endorsed by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Laurier. The riding is full of speakers on each side. Mackintosh is there in all his glory. Mr. McIntyre is out for reciprocity. There is some interesting local issues as well. Polling takes place next Tuesday. Mr. Ferguson was defeated before by only 68, so that it is a close riding.

The ex-Finance Minister and Postmaster General McLeish has made a huge lunge at Sir Richard Cartwright for the latter's merciless criticisms of his financial blunders. He has changed the name of Cartwright P.O. in the township of that name just south of us, in West Durham, to Blackstock, in honor of the lawyer who opposed Mr. Blake in the last election. Sir Richard will have to feel badly cut up and Mr. Blackstock correspondingly elated. Such is fame. But was it not a mistake to go so far a field for a new name. Why not honor one brought up in "refined" "beautiful" "aesthetic" Cartwright? Why not name the place "Sam-i-ville," or "Samvel" as old Walter would spell it?

Hamilton Times: "On the supposition that there is as much skill and energy in an average Canadian as there is in an average citizen of the United States, the enlargement of the market by reciprocity must be advantageous to those industries, and if Canadians are too weak or indolent to compete while working in their own homes, it remains to be explained how they can migrate to the United States and hold their own without difficulty in the foreign country. Talk about being crushed by competition is nothing but a scare. The Michigan or Indiana manufacturer is not crushed by New York or Massachusetts competition. The Ontario manufacturer would not be crushed."

The Hamilton Times says: "A despatch from Kingston says that the leaders in the unrestricted reciprocity movement in Frontenac county are men who have hitherto been conservatives. They will, of course, be promptly read out of the party by the monopolist organs, but that is not likely to deter them from working for what they believe to be their best interests." But what will they do if Sir John takes up the question as he is quite likely to do. Lord Salisbury has made a sharper curve than that within the past week, in accepting amendments to the land act which he a few months ago denounced in savage terms as robbery of the most outrageous character. But what was that robbery become statesmanship now if it will keep Mr. Lord of Salisbury in office; and what is now dialy and reciprocal will become the very quintessence of loyal patriotism and statesmanship it will keep Sir John in power.

Dundas & Flavelle Bros. DURING THIS MONTH THE FIRM OF

Dundas & Flavelle BROTHERS SELL ALL

SUMMER GOODS

AT Reduced Prices.

HERE ARE THE LINES.

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, LACES, MILLINERY, MANTLES, MUSLINS, PRINTS, COTTONS

In Clothing:

Light Suits, Tweed Linen Suits, Worsted etc.

In Furnishings:

UNDERCLOTHING HATS TIES & COLLARS SHIRTS AND ALL GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Prices are reduced to clear out stock in above lines.

DUNDAS and Flavelle Bros. Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, &c. Lindsay, July 7, 1887.—25.

McCrimmon Bros. SOMETHING SPECIAL For a Few Weeks.

We have something for the Ladies right along LIGHT SUMMER DRESS GOODS. We have a splendid assortment of them, not beaten by any house in town.

Anything you want that is Pretty and Desirable.

The fact that they are New Goods and that the prices are phenomenally low will, we think be quite sufficient to ensure their sale.

McCRIMMON BROS. Lindsay, July 14, 1887.—53.

A. Campbell.

STILL POURING IN THE GOODS. We keep the Supply ahead of the Demand. To fill all demands we have just received TWO CARS OF SUGARS, DIRECT FROM THE WHOLESALE MARKETS. These Sugars were bought before the advance in prices that took place last week. The disastrous fire at Montreal that destroyed a large refinery has had the effect of withdrawing from the market nearly 1,000 barrels of Sugar per day. Some grades are scarce in consequence and prices advancing. Having bought our Sugars before the rise we sell them at the lowest living prices. Our profit is cut close; so fine, in fact, that we can hardly find it on Sugars. Send in your orders. Country dealers will do well to give us a call. A. CAMPBELL. Lindsay, July 27th, 1887.—55.

E. E. W. McGaffey.

BOYS' YOUTIS' AND MENS' SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

We are determined to give the people of Lindsay and vicinity an opportunity to clothe themselves at a Very Small Outlay.

THOSE FLOUNCINGS

We mentioned last week are fast disappearing, still we hold an assortment of colors, which will be sold at prices to satisfy the most shrewd buyers.

We also said in our last we were willing to offer CARPETS at a great reduction in price. We renew this offer for the balance.

Remember we give you Good TAPESTRY for 25cts. per yard. E. E. W. MCGAFFEY. ONE DOOR EAST OF CONGRESS HALL. Lindsay, July 12, 1887.—52.