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Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown,
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\$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent.
Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and
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Lindsay, March 15, 1893.—8817.

The Canadian Post.
LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.
Circulation.....4,350
MR. BARRON'S ADDRESS ON RECIPROCITY.

Though speaking under great difficulty and at a trying time Mr. Barron succeeded in putting before the house Tuesday night of last week a very clear and able argument in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Speaking at so late an hour when the patience of hon. members had been severely tried Mr. Barron was compelled to touch lightly many important points and omit many important details that would have added to the strength of his argument. Yet all who read will admit that in spite of the great disadvantages under which he labored Mr. Barron has made a clever and creditable contribution to the debate, one that must enhance his reputation in the house as it will increase his popularity in his own constituency. Mr. Barron wisely presented the case of the farmers of this county and showed clearly the great advantages that would accrue to them from unrestricted trade with the States. There may be some conservative farmers,—we cannot believe there are many,—who merely because their leaders have to-day decided to oppose the new movement, will deny that reciprocity would be a benefit to the farmers of Canada. The numerous and effective illustrations that occur in Mr. Barron's speech, and the strong array of facts and figures he has given, will break down the prejudices of these partisans and clear them away like mist before the noon-day sun.

There is, perhaps, no question in which the electors of North and South Victoria have a deeper interest. It touches them on every point. They have experienced for ten years the questionable advantages of restriction; they have enjoyed the N. P.; they know from experience or from the experience of their fathers of the undoubted and immeasurable benefits of the old and limited reciprocity, before the civil war; they have in the enormous development of the egg trade a singular and most striking illustration of the great benefits that would flow from the removal of the artificial barriers to free trading with our neighbors; and they naturally desire free access to the American market. Our neighbors are willing to give them free access; but a few people on this side from selfish or mistaken motives wish to maintain the barriers and keep on levying the tolls; and our farmers must be content with lower prices for their produce, and our mechanics with lower wages for their work.

The case for the farmer is unanswerable. If the farmer is content to be shorn he deserves to be shorn. For him there is a plain and easy remedy. Let him vote to a man for Reciprocity. He will get more for his horses, his cattle, his sheep, his barley, his grain and other productions just as surely as he has been getting for his eggs more than he would have got if a toll of ten or fifteen per cent had been exacted.

Nothing else under the sun but the continental market will develop our grand iron resources. With the development of our iron resources to their full extent would certainly follow an enormous expansion of our general manufactures. There are some weaklings who cry

out that we could not hold our own in competition with the Americans. Canadians go across the line and easily take the first rank. We could do better on our own soil if we had the opportunity. A market of five millions cannot possibly afford the scope for Canadian skill, industry and enterprise that a market of sixty millions would afford. Those Canadian manufacturers who have confidence in themselves and who do not enjoy some particularly special privilege under the N. P. that might be interfered with to some extent by free trade, are eager for the larger market. There is no sound reason why manufacturers and artisans should not as well as farmers hail with joy the day when they can exclaim,—

"No pest-up Union contracts our powers.
For the whole business content is ours."

TWO FARMERS ON RECIPROCITY.
Mr. Lyman Minthorne has very little difficulty in laying out Mr. Glendinning's obstacles to unrestricted reciprocity. The two letters are printed elsewhere, and the candid and impartial reader will, we fancy, agree with Mr. Minthorne's conclusions. Our Manilla friend in fact admits the case in favor of reciprocity, and we have no doubt when he has read Mr. Barron's speech he will join heartily in supporting the movement.

There need in fact be no necessity to resort to direct taxation as a consequence of reciprocity. We should lose in one way the greater part, if not all, of the revenue from American importations, but there would be a larger revenue from old world and other importations. There would not, perhaps, be an increased rate of duty; but there would undoubtedly be a larger volume of trade. The volume of trade with the United States would be quadrupled; but there would also be a very large increase in our trade with the mother country. This is not a matter of speculation; it is a statement based on universal experience and will be supported by the highest trade and economic authorities. The people of Canada would be much more wealthy and prosperous as a consequence and would buy much more—not merely from the States but from England.

From seven to ten millions a year could be saved by the enforcement of economy and prudence in expenditures at Ottawa. This policy would be welcome to all who are interested in the lavish expenditure that is now going and that has prevailed for years. These drones are all opposed to reciprocity, and the more they get out of the people the louder are their professions of loyalty. The drones are always "loyal." The taxpayers pay for all this, however, and if they wish to keep on bearing heavy burthens for the gratification of the loyal drones they can easily do so. On the other hand if they want better prices, a larger market and all the other known and admitted advantages of reciprocity, it will simply be their own fault if all these advantages are not secured.

A VICTORY IN MISSISSQUOI.
The election of Mr. Meigs by a majority of 130 in so strong a conservative constituency as Mississquoi is a significant indication of the feeling in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. That was the main issue; and upon it the strong and popular conservative candidate went down. The riding was carried in the general election by the liberals, owing to the presence of two conservative candidates in the field.

Prince Edward and Mississquoi have responded; and there is good reason to believe West Hastings would have given a similar verdict had the reform party only had another week or two to get a candidate in the field.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The official notice of the public fair in this county will be found in our advertising columns.

Imperial Federation had a large and enthusiastic public meeting in Toronto last Saturday night.

The attempt to form a third party in Toronto last week resulted in a branch-off and a fourth party may be in the field ere long.

The Fabry case, which has been the great sensation in Montreal, has resulted in the conviction of the detective and the breaking up of a most dangerous gang.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican says: "The fisheries treaty is likely to go over till next winter, and with it the proposed reciprocity with Canada. It is barely possible that the Mills tariff bill, much modified, can pass the house but can hardly get through the senate; while Randall's bill has no chance at all."

The ministerialists stole a march on the opposition in West Hastings and secured the election of Mr. Corby, a Belleville whisky distiller. The election was rushed on before the late member was cold in his grave, and it appears the reform party in the riding was somewhat disgruntled and divided. The conservative temperance members can hardly be pleased at the result.

Quite a sensation was caused in the Dominion Alliance convention in Toronto by Rev. Mr. Morrow reading a telegram from Hon. Mr. Foster, ex-temperance orator, that had been received when the objections had been pressed against the legality of the repeal petition in Halton. The telegram read, "Point sufficient to invalidate," but Mr. Foster instead of urging and maintaining the point pocketed his ministerial salary and subsided. Mr. Foster, it is clear, is not now a "Devil," though a few years ago he was known to fight Goliath. What would have been thought of David if he had taken \$7,000 a year from the Philistines, or even from the chiefs of the day who were friendly to the Philistines? The Alliance adopted a motion

declaring that the proceedings of the government in the Halton case were "unconstitutional, improper and apparently illegal."

The Baptist convention at Guelph has decided to establish McMaster university at Toronto as an independent institution. The vote stood: Toronto, 20; Woodstock, 22.

Farmers are warned by the Toronto and other boards of trade against purchasing Manitoba barley for seed. The grain is not only inferior in quality but it contains a great deal of wild prairie seed, and unless care will be inflicted on the farms of this province if the seed is carelessly used.

Mr. McShane has retired from the Mar- car ministry and the very opposite is trying to make it appear that a crisis is at hand. Mr. McShane was too impulsive and too generous to deal most effectively with the situation, and Mr. Marcar will no doubt be able to replace him with a cooler and shrewder man. Mr. McShane's defects were those of a warm-hearted man, almost certain to be imposed upon through his good nature and confidence in others.

Mr. Hudspeth spoke on the reciprocity question Tuesday evening. We expect to place his speech before our readers next week. The Globe says Mr. Hudspeth spoke "in a manner which won for him the attention and favorable consideration of both sides of the house. He admitted that there was depression in the rural districts, and he compared with former times, but he quoted the falling off in lands after former boom as a set-off to this and contended that the hard times were one to low prices in the market, and of the world, and in part to the extravagance of the farmers themselves. He spoke in favor of the National Policy to the extent of moderately encouraging home industries, but not to the extent of creating monopoly. He thought this preferable to Reciprocity, and declared his vote in favor of the amendment presented by the minister of marine."

The Ottawa Citizen says: "Mr. Barron's highest ideal of statesmanship is to look at the Unrestricted Reciprocity question solely from the standpoint of his own constituents. What a broad-minded man he is, to be sure! Heaven help Canada when every question of importance to the whole country must be looked at from only a provincial or a county standpoint. Mr. Barron's speech was a masterpiece of statesmanship. He gave a clear and admirable exposition of the effect Reciprocity would have upon his own constituency in which the farming, lumbering and mining interests are all important. What Mr. Barron said is applicable to nine-tenths of the constituencies of Ontario, and he showed practical good sense in employing the limited time at his command in specific illustrations of the benefits of Reciprocity, instead of roaming from China to Peru in glittering generalities or false patriotic platitudes."

It is not surprising that Mr. Balfour's speech at Staleybridge has caused a profound sensation in England. It must cause a sensation much more profound in this country amongst those who claim to have a monopoly of loyalty. It is the loyal thing here to profess contempt for American institutions; and when a Tory minister of Mr. Balfour's prominence, known as "Bloody Balfour" for his relentless suppression of Ireland's home rule aspirations, when this Tory of the Tories places America "in the foremost rank of civilization," and speaks England only next to her, it is clear that the times are out of joint, and there must be something decaying in the state of Denmark. Dalton McCarthy must turn purple with indignation and Col. Denison grow livid with rage when they read the unwelcome statement. If Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Blake had uttered these sentences he would have been tried for high treason. After this Tory minister need have no hesitation about invading the Texas ranches or California fruit groves, and they are turned out of office they can repair, as Norway's colleagues are already doing, to the "higher civilization" to the south.

Mr. Carnegie's letter in reply to Mr. Shaw's challenge will be read with breathless interest. We may give a word of explanation as to our first reference to Mr. Carnegie. We inferred, and correctly, it seems, that the writer of the Review editorial to which Mr. Shaw takes exception is not now on the staff of that journal, but is a valued member of the Empire's staff. He is not an orator as Brutus was, and "unaccustomed as he is to public speaking," an art in which Mr. Carnegie excels, he would probably not care to argue out the question on the public platform. It occurred to us, therefore, that it would be a good idea if Mr. Carnegie would take up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Shaw. Mr. Carnegie is an editor who has taken to farming, and Mr. Shaw is a farmer who has taken to editing, so they are nearly equal. If they could meet at Lindsay, for instance, under proper conditions, and discuss the great question of the day in hour or half-hour speeches, taking turns at each, it would be highly interesting and profitable. The discussion should take in the general question and not be confined to a few errors in a report or a few phrases in the Review. We shall with pleasure publish the Review's article, if Mr. Shaw or Mr. Carnegie will be kind enough to furnish it to us, so as to place it on record with our readers, and with equal pleasure we shall print any further letters from either party.

"The Wesbma's Moore A'vant the Twal." [Ottawa Journal.]

Mr. Barron, the clever and popular Liberal member for North Victoria, followed commencing to speak within ten minutes of midnight. He spoke on Sir Richard Cartwright's side and when he concluded at ten minutes to one Mr. J. J. Curran moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose.

Strong Points Scored by Mr. Barron. [Sessional Notes in Ottawa Free Press.]
Three of the young members on the opposition side, Macdonald, Choquette and Barron, distinguished themselves in yesterday's debate. The Tories want the discussion brought to a close as they realize that they are being badly thrashed on every point. Mr. Choquette's citation of the opinions of Sir George Cartier on trade restriction will prove exceedingly useful in the discussion of the reciprocity question in Lower Canada, and Mr. Barron scored a number of excellent points. When he stated that Canada's trade with the United States had more than doubled during the first five years after the old reciprocity treaty was signed, he forced some members of "the stupid party" to admit that the increase was due to the American war. Mr. Barron exposed the ignorance of the man who interpreted him by pointing out that the war did not break out until five or seven years after the treaty came into force, whereas he had taken the first five of the treaty years for his comparison. Mr. Barron also showed that the Tories of Ontario had lost faith in Sir Charles Tupper's fiscal policy, and were appealing to the Mowat government to do something to develop the natural resources of the province. What would have been the result of Sir Charles's policy, he asked, if he had not been so misled by the Tories? By appealing to Mr. Barron the Tories show that the federal government's policy has been a failure, and that they expect nothing from it.

Three Children Burned to Death near Orillia.

Last Monday night a fire occurred at Warrimster, a village seven miles from Orillia, whereby three children lost their lives. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ball, storekeeper and postmaster, together with the adult members of his household, with the exception of one young hired man, attended an oyster social in the Methodist church. The hired man retired leaving a lamp burning on the kitchen table. About half past eleven one of the younger members of the family was aroused by the sound of flames, and going down stairs found that the lamp had exploded, and that the furniture of the room was on fire. He immediately aroused the other members of the family, all of whom, with the exception of an infant, a boy of one year and another boy, aged about five, and a daughter, aged three, managed to escape, though not without great difficulty. Strenuous efforts were made to save the children but they were of no avail. The loss on the building and contents will be about \$5,000, partly insured.

BIRTHS.
HENRY.—In Ops, on Wednesday, March 21st, the wife of J. J. Homan of a daughter.
SULLY.—In Emily, on the 18th of March, 1893, the wife of Mr. D. J. Sully, of triplets, sons.

BOATS—FORD.—In Omeas, on Wednesday, March 21st, at the residence of the Rev. C. W. Ford, B.A., of Douglastown, to Miss Leslie Ford, all of Emily.

MACDONALD—KING.—At the residence of Mrs. Burham, on Wednesday, March 21st, by Rev. C. W. Ford, B.A., of Douglastown, to Miss Leslie King, all of Sunderland.

MCINNES—ROULEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Kirkfield, by the Rev. L. F. F. B. W. T. to Miss Mary A. Rouley, only daughter of Mr. William Rouley.

CLENDENEN—ROBERTS.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in the township of Collingwood, according to the Order of Society of Friends, William Clendenen, of the township of Fenslon, to Miss Ella Rogers, youngest daughter of the late Daniel H. Rogers.

RAY.—In Yarmouth, Ont., on the 22nd March, John Ray, aged 50 years, brother of Mr. Thomas Ray, Ops.

DUNLOP.—In Ops, on Monday, March 20th, Mrs. Sarah Dunlop, widow of the late Samuel Dunlop, aged 54 years.

STEPHENS.—In Lindsay, March 21st, Victor Eudais Stephens, grandson of Dr. Harriman, aged one year and ten days.

SMITHETT.—At the Rectory, Omeas, on the 21st March, 1893, Rev. W. F. Smithett, D. D., aged 65 years.

CORNEIL.—In Ops, on the 20th March, 1893, Stella Elizabeth Adelaide, youngest daughter of Mr. D. H. Corneil, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

BINGHAM.—In Canington, on Monday morning, March 20th, 1893, of congestion of the lungs, Harold William Bingham, youngest son of Dr. S. and E. Bingham, aged 11 months and 26 days.

New Advertisements.

BULL FOR SERVICE.—The undersigned will keep for service on Lot 12, Con. 5, Mariposa, the thoroughbred Durham bull, "Robert Tison," 31 to be taken. Apply to W. M. CHRISTIAN, Little Britain P.O. March 27, 1893.—801.

FIRST-CLASS FARM TO LET.—Being the South Half of Lot 15, 11th Con. Mariposa, 100 acres. Possession this spring. For particulars apply to W. M. CAMERON, Woodville P.O. March 24, 1893.—803.

COLTS FOR SALE.—Mr. Lawrence, of Ops, south of Lindsay, has for sale a number of good horses on his premises, south of Lot 10, Con. 5, Fenelon. This is a good chance for securing a bargain. Apply to LAWRENCE FALLEN, Lot 10, Con. 5, Ops, Lindsay, March 29th, 1893.—804.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Being East Half Lot 10, Con. 5, Fenelon. Situated about 8 miles from village of Cameron, 100 acres more or less, nearly all cleared. On the premises are a good frame barn with stone walls for cattle, a new and never-failing spring, soil, clay loam and not overtopped. Convenient to market, school and churches. Title perfect, and terms easy by making a small payment in advance. Apply to J. CUNDALE, teacher, Cameron, or to A. J. B. PLACK, Box 333, Peterboro. March 23, 1893.—805.

FARM FOR SALE.—East Half of Lot 17, Con. 1, Fenelon, 100 acres of the best soil, 35 are cleared, about 12 acres of good hardwood bush and balance in mixed woods. There are erected on the premises a good frame house 18x26 with stone wall and cellar underneath, also an excellent new frame barn 30x50 with stone wall full size and stables complete; also an implement building 20x26, and a never-failing well with pump. There is a young orchard of the very best fruit and a quantity of small fruits. It is situated half mile from Islay, with school house, church, blacksmith shop and post office convenient. There are about 4 acres fall wheat and ploughing done for spring work. Immediate possession if required. For particulars apply to SAMUEL BAGSHAW, Islay P.O. March 24th, 1893.—804nd.

SHANNON'S WOOD-YARD, GLENELG-ST., LINDSAY.

I have for sale a large quantity of first-class DRY and GREEN TAMARAC, all long at present, which will be sold and delivered to any part of the town at reasonable prices. Also a quantity of oak, cedar, poplar and 18 feet long. Orders can be left at Mr. Shannon's residence on Melbourne-st., south from the wood-yard, or at A. Primrose's Store, J. L. SHAN. NUN.

MILK, MILK.
Mr. Shannon also has a number of milk cows and will sell good fresh milk to be delivered to any part of the town. Those requiring the service should give Mr. Shannon a call. J. L. SHANNON, Melbourne-st., one door west of L. O'Connor's residence. Lindsay, March 27, 1893.—8012.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Carpenter, Joiner, and other Works, to be done at the Department Buildings," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on Tuesday, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL next, for the carpentry and joiner, roofing, slating, iron work in roof construction, etc., painting and glazing, labor and materials and other works, etc., in connection therewith, required for new Parliament and Department Buildings.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm), followed by his postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of three thousand dollars, which will be returned to the tenderer if the tender is not accepted, or if the tenderer fails to enter into a contract based upon such tender, when called upon to do so. Where the party's tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required, to be given by the tenderer, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank notes, to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum, to become a lien under the contract, of which five per cent, the amount of the accepted cheque accompanying the tender will be considered a part.

To each tender must be attached the actual signature of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the due fulfillment and performance of the contract in all particulars.

Printed copies of the specification can be obtained on application at the Department.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner, etc.
Department of Public Works for Ontario,
Toronto, 24th March, 1893.—804.

McCrimmon Bros.
\$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS
which have been saved during the recent
Fire in our store
TO BE DISPOSED OF
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
We are now to be found open and
ready for business opposite
HURLEY & BRADY'S GROCERY STORE,
and trust that our friends will call and help us out of our
difficulty. We are not trying now to make any profit, but to
dispose of our goods at prices that will bring in the cash.

We thank our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past and now, as we have sustained a heavy loss by fire, cordially invite all to call and see us where we are now opened. We have a large stock as good as new, which must be disposed of, and we are now offering goods at prices that will pay all intending purchasers to come at once and buy their Spring and Summer supply. Our stock is MARKED AT A PRICE and must all be disposed of, as we require money now to be able to overcome our loss.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, PANTINGS, SHIRTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, COTTONS, ETC., ETC.,
Which are Marked at lower prices than will ever be offered again in Lindsay.

McCRIMMON BROS.
Lindsay, March 20, 1893.—80.
W. J. Gallon.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.
A FEW WORDS WITH THE BOYS.
Having bought the S. J. MELVILLE Bankrupt Stock and leased the premises lately occupied by the aforesaid party, I have re-stocked it with all the latest and most desirable articles of Gent's Apparel, and can safely say the people of Lindsay have never seen as attractive goods.
Black Silk Hats, Colored Shell Castors, Hard and Soft Felt Hats for Men, Youths and Boys.
White and Colored Shirt Collars, Cuffs and Ties.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Braces, Socks and Umbrellas.
RUBBER COATS A SPECIALTY.
In fact, anything and everything necessary to complete a Gentleman's Outfit. It will pay you well to give me a call, as I will give you the most fashionable articles at the lowest living price. **Shirts and Night-Robes made to order.**
Remember the place, Melville's old stand, Doherty Block.
W. J. GALLON.

Lindsay, March 22, 1893.—80.
Graham & Lee.

GROCERIES AT THE RIGHT PRICE
AT
GRAHAM & LEE'S.

We are offering excellent value in
Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Currants, Raisins, Pickles,
CANNED GOODS, SAUCES, ETC.
No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
No. 1 Inspected White Fish.
No. 1 Inspected Salmon Trout.
All our goods are fresh and of best quality and prices lowest in town.

In CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE
we show the Newest Lines in the market.
Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Water Sets; Fanov China, Cruets, Pickle and Butter Dishes; Fancy Hall, Library and Table Lamps.
"GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE."
GRAHAM & LEE.
Lindsay, Jan. th, 1893.—78.