R. S. Porter.

Allan Line Passengers leaving Lindsay in the morning sleep in their berths on board ship same evening.

R. S. PORTER,
Agent, Lindsay

Lindsay, May 3rd, 1888.—95

Insurance.

JOHN BROAD, LITTLE BRITAIN,
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
Insurance Agent.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
CONVEYANCER,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Little Britain, May 10, 1888.—95-tf.

T. A. MIDDLETON,
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT
Insurance Agent.
—AGENT FOR—
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

OFFICE at Residence, corner of Wellington and Sussex sts., Lindsay.—56-1y.

L. BARTHOLOMEW,
AGENT FOR
Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N.Y.
Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London.
Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal.
Confederation Life Association, Toronto.
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford.

$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent. Interest.

Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 15, 1888.—88-tf.

Britton Brothers.

BRITTON BROTHERS,
OPTICIANS,
LINDSAY.

All Lenses required for the correction of defective vision ground and adjusted to order. Oculist's prescriptions filled.

Lindsay, Jan. 11, 1888.—79-1y.



# The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

Circulation.....4 350.


## THE "THIRD PARTY" MOVEMENT.

"A True Friend of Temperance" in a letter elsewhere printed sounds a timely note of warning against the dangers of division in the temperance ranks from the "third party" movement led by Rev. Dr. Sutherland. There is to be a grand rally at Montreal, and there may be a "fourth party" in the field; for there is considerable dissatisfaction with the way the Toronto movement was engineered. Our correspondent's suggestion that it would be wiser to wait a little while is a sensible one.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Bay of Quinte conference of the Methodist church is now in session in Lindsay, and our attractive town is thronged with ministers and lay delegates of that denomination. The presence of such a large and representative as well as influential body of men is an honor to the town, and we have no doubt it is cordially appreciated. They cannot fail to be impressed with the growth, progress and enterprise of Lindsay, evidences of which they will see on every side. Many of the conference members are no strangers to this town. Not a few will renew old associations and acquaintanceships. Perhaps the most gratifying facts that will be noticed by the members are the important church improvements that have been made during the past few years. The Methodist church, in which they meet, has been greatly enlarged, and will stand a monument of the energy and zeal of its pastor. The Baptists have removed to a larger church, where their venerable and beloved minister presides over a growing congregation. St. Andrew's, enlarged and beautified, will command cordial admiration; and so will New St. Paul's and its fine new Sunday school-room. The last four years has witnessed remarkable growth in church accommodation in Lindsay. In another year our school accommodation will be improved by the addition of one of the finest collegiate institutes in the province. In another year a splendid post office will adorn the vacant lot on Kent-st. where the old English church formerly stood. The sound of the hammer and the cheery call of the artificer in brick and stone is heard on every street.

The members of the conference will be deeply impressed with the material growth and progress of Lindsay, and of its progress in educational matters. In welcoming them to this town we trust they may have a good and profitable time—we are sure, indeed, that they will—and we hope they will carry away with them many agreeable impressions and pleasant memories.

## A PHASE OF THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

The Hamilton Times has compiled from the trade and navigation returns for the fiscal year 1886-87 the subjoined list of commodities imported from the United States with the duties collected thereon, which we have placed alphabetically. The list will be perused with much interest and should be cut out and preserved by those who are studying this question. The "loss to the revenue" of over four millions could be more than made up by the exercise of a little economy by the government at Ottawa, and by bouncing one-half of the army of drones supported by the people as unnecessary officials:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apple trees | $5 222 |
| Axle grease | 2,118 |
| Axes | 2,501 |
| Baking powders | 20 628 |
| Blacking | 13 822 |
| Bluing | 8,083 |
| Boot and stay laces | 10 564 |
| Barley | 757 |
| Beans | 967 |
| Buckwheat | 32 |
| Bread and biscuit | 5,466 |
| Bran | 7,176 |
| Buckwheat flour | 115 |
| Brooms | 526 |
| Brushes | 28,854 |
| Buttons | 104 509 |
| Buggies | 11 661 |
| Berries | 6,014 |
| Binding attachments | 1,119 |
| Barbed wire fencing | 1,467 |
| Builders', cabinetmakers', harness-makers', saddlers' and tinsmiths' hardware | 152 495 |
| Boots and shoes | 60 746 |
| Bacon and hams | 47 363 |
| Beef | 18 034 |
| Butter | 9,855 |
| Bath brick | 466 |
| Building brick | 488 |
| Clocks and parts | 46 635 |
| Coal and coke | 1,178,963 |
| Coffee | 13,162 |
| Cotton towels | 10 247 |
| Cherries and currants | 595 |
| Common window glass | 103 591 |
| Carriage hardware | 32 102 |
| Cod oil | 308 885 |
| Castor oil | 8 019 |
| Cheese | 2 902 |
| Cherry trees | 400 |
| Clothes wringers | 763 |
| Coffins | 1,576 |
| Drain tiles | 436 |
| Dried apples | 2,621 |
| Emery wheels | 1,149 |
| Fire brick | 10,738 |
| Fertilizers | 1 420 |
| Fanning mills | 306 |
| Fire engines | 3,490 |
| Flues and rope | 26 220 |
| Fur or oil cloth | 57 266 |
| Farm waggons | 3 552 |
| Green apples | 10 734 |
| Grindstones | 2 620 |
| Grapes | 19 283 |
| Horned cattle | 12 099 |
| Horses | 17 216 |
| Hubs and spokes | 1,162 |
| Hay | 1 187 |
| Honey | 717 |
| Hay and other forks | 2,727 |
| Harrows | 998 |
| Harvesters | 1,273 |
| Hoes | 548 |
| Hay knives | 275 |
| House-furnishing hardware | 73,526 |
| Horse powers | 36 |
| Harness and saddlery | 11.411 |
| House furniture | 77.737 |
| Iron gas and water pipes | 61 672 |
| Indian corn | 152.179 |
| Indian meal | 54,455 |
| Indian rubber boots and shoes | 57,709 |
| Lamp wicks | 1,514 |
| Linen thread | 32,680 |
| Lamp chimneys and gas shades | 55.913 |
| Locomotives | 20,206 |
| Locks | 25 485 |
| Lime | 1,704 |
| Linseed oil | 87,597 |
| Lead pencils | 16 597 |
| Lard | 67 776 |
| Mowing machines | 2 097 |
| Malt | 3 472 |
| Mutton | 626 |
| Oats | 1 979 |
| Oatmeal | 1 211 |
| Other candles | 8,926 |
| Peas | 572 |
| Peaches | 11 696 |
| Portable steam engines | 2 202 |
| Pig iron | 101 211 |
| Pumps | 5 339 |
| Pocket knives | 7 802 |
| Pins | 11 016 |
| Paris green | 4,458 |
| Putty | 307 |
| Pork | 96 593 |
| Poultry and game | 3 075 |
| Pear trees | 1 561 |
| Plum trees | 1.976 |
| Pails, tubs, churns | 8 271 |
| Printing type | 13 605 |
| Ploughs | 3 672 |
| Printing ink | 7.833 |
| Potatoes | 6 684 |
| Rice | 113,719 |
| Rye | 458 |
| Rye flour | 68 |
| Roofing felt | 598 |
| Rakes | 540 |
| Reapers | 96 |
| Sheep | 14 669 |
| Swine | 7,397 |
| Suspenders | 26 959 |
| Sewer pipes | 17,744 |
| Sleighs and cutters | 1 580 |
| Sewing thread on spools | 96,293 |
| Stoneware | 8,887 |
| Straw hats and bonnets | 91,856 |
| Seed drills | 1,314 |
| Scythes | 6,992 |
| Spades and shovels | 7,025 |
| Sewing machines or parts | 50 114 |
| Scales | 8 737 |
| Stoves | 5 140 |
| Sewing machine needles | 3 860 |
| Saws | 18 393 |
| Sole leather, rough | 12,724 |
| Sole leather, dressed | 28,452 |
| Salt | 12 655 |
| School slates | 4,394 |
| Soap | 10.629 |
| Starch | 14 229 |
| Spirits of turpentine | 17 360 |
| Tallow candles | 106 |
| Threshers and separators | 1,512 |
| Toilet soap | 12,694 |
| Tallow | 2 300 |
| Tea | 8 803 |
| Tinware | 36 222 |
| Upper leather | 821 |
| Vinegar | 6 396 |
| Wheat | 3 381 |
| Wheat flour | 84 884 |
| Wheelbarrows and hand carts | 2 554 |
| Writing ink | 8.076 |
| Wood screws | 11,940 |
| White and red lead | 11 694 |
| Wall paper | 82 669 |
| Whips | 16 632 |
| Willow baskets | 7,234 |
| Wool | 1,396 |
| | $4,396,233 |

## AN IMPORTANT SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

It may not be generally known that by the amending act of last session of the Dominion parliament the Scott act has been so amended that a defendant cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself. The original act in this regard read as follows: "On the trial of any "proceeding, matter or question under "any of the acts or laws in the 120th "section of this act mentioned, or under "this act the person opposing or defending, or the wife or husband of such "person opposing or defending, shall be "competent *and compellable* to give evidence in such proceeding, matter or "question."

By section 13 of the amending act the words "*and compellable*" are stricken out of the above, leaving it optional with the defendant whether or not he will give evidence.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The democrats in convention at St. St. Louis have unanimously nominated President Cleveland as their candidate for the presidency. President Cleveland is far and away the strongest man the party could put in the field; though abortive efforts were made to "boom" some other men likely to prove more pliable in giving "spoils and patronage. The vice-presidency, it is expected, will go to Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, a distinguished statesmen of high character, and whose only defect is his seventy-eight years of life. This ticket is an exceptionally strong one; and it is not likely that the republicans will be able to put a stronger one before the people.

Blaine has written another letter which places him unmistakeably out of the race for the republican nomination. The prominent names are Senator Sherman, Judge Gresham, Robt. Lincoln, and four or five States favorites, such as Alger of Michigan and Allison of Iowa. The better elements of the republican party prefer Judge Gresham or Robt. Lincoln; but the Blaine men, who are numerous, powerful and aggressive, will, it is believed, secure the nomination of a friendly candidate, who will, in the event of election, make Mr. Blaine secretary of state, the place he filled under Garfield.

The reform of the tariff will be the great issue of the contest. The democratic position is not for free trade but for reform of the tariff and for the removal of unnecessary duties. If the democratic policy obtains the tariff will be made considerably lower in some respects than that of Canada, and some important raw materials will be placed on the free list or will bear only a light duty.

## THE DUTY WAS REMITTED.

We have been asked by several parties whether the splendid herd of Polled-Angus cattle recently sold in Chicago by Mr. M. Boyd of Bobcaygeon was allowed to enter duty free. Thoroughbred cattle purchased in Canada for breeding purposes, do not pay duty, as is well-known; but Mr. Boyd's cattle were shipped to Chicago to be sold by auction, and while they were bought by leading stock breeders they could not enter on the free list. Senator Cochrane and other leading Canadian breeders desired to avail themselves of the Chicago market for auction sale purposes, but the duty was a barrier in the way. The matter was brought to the attention of Sir Charles Tupper last session by Mr. John A. Barron and Senator Cochrane; Sir Charles wrote to the authorities at Washington, and the result was an instruction to permit such consignments of fine cattle to enter free of duty. The concession is a most important one to Canadian stock-breeders, and affords a strong and striking illustration of the advantages that would accrue from reciprocity. There is no better place on the continent than Ontario for breeding cattle and horses; and if the barriers that prevent their free entrance into the great market to the south could be permanently removed the stock-breeder's business would at once grow to enormous proportions in Canada, and especially in Ontario. But, of course, if our farmers are satisfied with the restricted market, lower prices and poorer animals they can enjoy these "advantages" to their hearts content as they wish. If they desire, on the other hand, to obtain the clear and unmistakeable advantages and benefits of reciprocity, these, too, are within their reach.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our readers will welcome the cable announcing that John Bright is out of danger.

Chief Justice Galt and President Wilson of Toronto university have been knighted by the queen.

T. M. Nairn, M.P.P. for East Elgin, died suddenly at his home at Aylmer, Friday morning at 7 o'clock from heart disease. He was in good health and his death was wholly unexpected. Mr. Nairn was 58 years of age and was a liberal in politics.

Hon. Mr. Drury, the new minister of agriculture, has made arrangements for an extended tour over Ontario during the month of June, when he will address farmers' institutes on matters pertaining to practical farming. Dairy practice will come in for a large share of attention. He will be accompanied by Prof. Robertson of the Guelph agriculture college, an eminent authority on cheese and butter making.

The Emperor Frederick has moved to his favorite palace at Potsdam and is daily improving in health. The doctors are now disposed to state that the disease is not cancer. Reports of disagreement with Bismarck and of a ministerial crisis are again coming across the cable. The emperor has decidedly liberal tendencies, and desires to give the people actual representative government. This policy is strongly opposed by Bismarck.

The Dominion government have issued an order-in-council annulling the Scott act in counties where it has been repealed by the votes of the people. It is understood the provincial government will issue licenses in these counties. It will be more satisfactory in the interests of order and temperance to have the Crooks license act enforced at once than to have the Scott act practically a dead letter as it is or may soon be in counties where it has been repealed.

The Mail says: "The Scott act amendment bill, as introduced by Mr. Jamieson, gave the officers of the law power to search for liquors in Scott act counties. With its usual foresight the senate added to the clause conferring this authority the important words, "*in the day time.*" The senate is over-careful in the matter of illicit liquor vendors. The customs bill passed during the session just closed clothed customs officers with the power to break into the premises of merchants in search of smuggled or undervalued goods at any time in the day or night, and their honors saw nothing extraordinary in this provision."

While Sir John Macdonald is repairing his cabinet the carpenters are repairing a part of his house which had become decayed at the foundations. It is to be hoped the builders will use better timber and stronger stuff than the "old man" is employing.

The second series of county cattle fairs will commence on the second Tuesday in July. The places and dates should be again advertised in the county papers. Liberal advertising will be necessary to give these fairs a good start, and the county council a special committee would do well to call for a larger grant for that purpose.

The double-train service on the Victoria is a great convenience to the people of the back country and to those at the front. A strong effort is being made to secure a similar service on the Coboconk-Lindsay division, and it is to be hoped it will be successful. The people are entitled to as good accommodation as they got from the Nipissing railway.

The C. P. R. land grant loan of $15 000,000 and interest guaranteed by the Dominion government, has been floated by the Barings in London at 95. It was given a splendid reception, several times the required amount being subscribed. The stock is now 4 or 5 per cent. above premium. It is a remarkable and gratifying evidence of the high credit of Canada.

Peter X. in the Berlin News nominates his "good-looking young friend, Tom Daley of Brandon" for minister of the interior. If good looks is to be the prime requisite the "old man" should call Peter X to the treasury benches. He is a blonde, while Mr. Daley is a brunette; and the ladies would enthusiastically support the Berlin Adonis. It is strange Sir John has not ere this called our cotem to the cabinet.

Mr. Ephraim C. Young of Minden, who has been for some time managing his brother's business at Haliburton village, has been appointed registrar of Haliburton county. This is an excellent and satisfactory appointment. Mr. Young will make a competent and popular registrar. We were not aware Mr. Young was an applicant, and while we held Mr. Noice's case deserved special consideration, under the circumstances mentioned, there is no cause for dissatisfaction at the selection made. We must congratulate the people of Haliburton on the improved situation. The change should have been made long ago.

## DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION.

### The Fraudulent Use of Alum and Lime in Cheap Baking Powders.

If consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so, provided the adulterants are not of a character injurious to health. If such articles are not falsely sold as pure, and the customer is not deceived as to their real character, the transaction is not illegitimate.

But the great danger in the traffic in adulterated food arises from the deception that is practised by manufacturers usually classing such goods as pure. This is almost invariably done when the adulterant is one that is injurious to health. For instance, manufacturers of alum and lime baking powders not only fail to inform the public of the real character of their goods, but carefully conceal the fact that they are made from these poisonous articles. Most of these manufacturers also claim that their articles are pure and wholesome, while some go still further and proclaim boldly that they are cream of tartar goods, or even the genuine Royal Baking Powder itself. No consumer will buy alum baking powders knowingly, for it is well understood that they are detrimental to health. The sale of lime and alum baking powders as pure and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, and it is satisfactory to notice that several persons engaged in such sale have already been brought to justice in the courts

The official analysts have recently been active in the pursuit of these dishonest articles. The baking powders of several States have been carefully and critically examined The officials are surprised at the large amount of lime and alum goods found. It is a suggestive fact that no baking powder except the Royal has been found without either lime or alum, and many contain both. Dr Price's baking powder has been found to contain nearly 12 per cent of lime; Cleveland's 11 per cent. of impurities; the phosphate powders over 12 per cent. of lime.

The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic of most powerful nature A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal This is said by physicians to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from food analysts, physicians and chemists, for the reason that while alum may be partially dissolved by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach.

The large profits from the manufacture of lime and alum baking powders has placed many of them in the market They are to be found in the stock of almost every retail dealer. and are urged upon customers calling for baking powders upon all occasions. Because of their well-known detrimental character it is desirable that prompt means be taken to suppress their manufacture.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

### BIRTHS.

BURNS.—At Toledo, Ohio, on May 31st to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Burns, a son.

### MARRIED.

O'CONNELL—MORELAND.—On Tuesday, June 5th, at St Mary's church, Lindsay, by the Rev. V. G. Laurent, Mr. T. O'Connell of Rochester, N.Y., to Miss Ellen L. Moreland of Lindsay.

### DIED.

HAYGARTH.—On the 12th of May, Mary Greenwood, wife of Edward Haygarth, Long Point, Fenelon, in her 55th year.


—For your Spring Underclothing in all sizes, qualities and prices go to W. J. Gallon's, three doors East of Daly house.—100-1.

A. Campbell.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

ARCH. CAMPBELL

Is offering Special Values in Family Groceries and Supplies having this week received a

FRESH STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIES

In all needful lines. Attention is directed to the following:

*SUGARS in all Grades—also crushed and lump Sugars.*

*NEW CROP TEAS.—Some very fine lines and extra value.*

*CANNED GOODS.—Fine Jellies and Jams; new supply.*

*FAMILY SOAPS.—A Superior Stock; also fine varieties of Toilet Soaps.*

*CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.—We are unpacking a lot of Crockery and Glassware in new shipment, received a few days ago,*

*BISCUITS.—Christie Brown's superior Table Biscuits in all varieties.*

*SMOKE MEATS.—Smoked Hams and Bacon, C. C. Bacon and Long Clear Bacon.*

FINE DAIRY SALT

in sacks. This article is indespensible to good butter makers and specially recommended by shippers.

A. CAMPBELL, Family Grocer.

Lindsay, May 30, 1888—99.

J. W. Wallace.

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL

The Lindsay Woollen Mills

*is the headquarters to sell your Wool and buy your Woollens. We will pay*

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

*in Cash for any quantity of Wool delivered at the Mill, and Two Cents per lb. more when traded, or will manufacture*

PLAIN FULLCLOTH AT 30c. PER YARD.

TWEEDS from 35 to 45 cents per yard,
Yard wide TWILL FLANNEL, and we furnish Cotton Warp, 25c. 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

*Done 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 19c. per yard and 5c. for Cotton Warp; always done on a week's notice. WOOL, if to be manufactured, can be sent ever railroads or by steamboats and I will pay freight on 40 lbs. or over. This does not apply if to be carded only. Remember this is the cheapest place to get Woollen Goods of all kinds. Address all communications to

J. W. WALLACE,
WOOLLEN MILLS, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, June 7, 1888.—100.

E. E. W. McGaffey.

PARASOLS, SUNSHADES
—AND—
UMBRELLAS.

We don't know any way to put a bolder front on the Parasol question and assure you of the value of these goods than simply to say we have bought these goods at figures that enable us to

SELL THEM AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

This is no idle assertion, but a straight truthful fact. If we cannot more than convince you when you see our 75c., $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 lines of Silk Umbrellas we will be quite willing to step down and out of the Parasol question.

LISTEN TO THIS:

A Satin-lined Parasol, trimmed with handsome Spanish Lace, for $1.40, worth $2.00. A Serge Silk Sunshade for $1.25, worth $1.75. A large lot of Cream Lace Parasols at 60c. and 70c., which would be cheap at double the money.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY,
BRADBURN'S OLD STAND.

Lindsay, May 30th, 1888.—99.