R. S. PORTER.

Lindsay, May 3rd. 1888. -95.

Insurance. T. A. MIDDLETON,

and Sussex sts., Lindsay. -56-1y. BAUTHOLOMEW.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

\$30,000 To Loan at 6 Glenela Streets, Lindsay,

Lindsay, March 15, 18-8 -88-tf. Britton Brothers.

BRITTON BROTHERS.

OPTICIANS

defective vision ground and adjusted to

The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1888. MR. LAURIER AT CANNINGTON

It has been decided to have the reform demonstration at Cannington, instead of Beaverton, on or about the 21st August. Full particulars will appear in THE POST next week and in posters. Hon. Mr. Laurier, the liberal leader, will deliver an address on the public questions of the day. Other prominent members of the liberal party will be present and will deliver addresses. It will be an occasion of great interest and a large gathering of electors may be expected. A great many conservatives will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to hear what the liberal leader has to say, on such a question for instance as reciprocity. The reform electors should and will, we are satisfied, attend conservative demonstrations (one is to take place at Beaverton, we understand) and hear what the ministerial leaders have to say in defence of their policy. This is the proper course for the electors to take.

THE WARDER'S SLANDERS ON THE CONFERENCE.

The members of the Methodist conattacks upon those whom it may wish and unscrupulous congressmen to spend know from experience that both the week to discredit or defame. A simple retrac- in extravagant and unnecessary undertion with an apology or expression takings or in regular jobs. They of regret for having slandered the don't see the fun of toiling and moiling conference was at the least to have been all the year round at low wages under a expected in the last issue of the Warder; system that puts a million and a half a but instead of that "manly stand" there year into Andrew Carnegie's pockets, is a long rigmarole of abuse; an igno- which he can spend on coaching trips in minious effort to sneak out of the mat- Britain and castles in Scotland, while he ter; a repetition of the charges and in- cuts down his men's wages ten per cent. sinuations in a more offensive form; a The farmers of the North-west are pleased new slander on Methodist ministers as to at the prospect of the war on monopowhat they mean when they say they don't lies. Mr. Knute Nelson, the Scandinav-"take" intoxicating drinks, and intimation representative from Minnesota, was ing that they give a deceitful answer, and one of the republicans who voted for the quiet their consciences by adopting his Mills bill, and his action has been cor-"broad" bob-ingersoll view; another in- dially endorsed by his constituents. He sulting reference to Rev. Mr. Dewey and | was elected, in fact, on the platform of an attack on his truthfulness; and the tariff reform. His course will have a usual big wind of boasting.

that the people of this county may con- and who have hitherto voted the repubsider the journalistic methods pursued by lican ticket. the editor of the Warder. The utter The republicans have felt it necessary of a sense of restraint, the recklessness famous free whiskey plank in their plat-

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION ACROSS THE LINE.

Our neighbors are engaged in a keer in the presidential election to take place neat November. The President's famous message on this subject, its adoption the side of tariff reform. The party will in the finer grades. Placing no doubt lose the support of some interested parties in the enjoyment of fine monopolies; but they will gain more with the people, just as the Mills bill The democrats are simply carrying out in the Mills bill what Garfield, Arthur, Secretary McCulloch and many more republican leaders publicly recommended or advocated. The democrats are attracting far more from the republicans by their bold tariff reform policy; while the republican policy of higher taxation for protection's sake, to be followed up by free whiskey in order to reduce the surplus, has driven from the ranks many of the best classes and most influential men, as for instance, the revolt of Rev. Dr. Storr, the eminent Brooklyn minister, and Seth Low, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, and others, whom the New York Tribune has unwisely dubbed "Sunday school politicians." A significant illustration of the trend of popular opinion in the east is furnished by the remarks of a large weekly paper in Connecticut, which has hitherto supported the republican party, but now declares for Cleveland. It says: "Mr. Cleveland ' stands for equal and reduced taxation. ' Mr. Harrison, on the other hand, stands for higher taxation (higher, if necessary) " and free whiskey and tobacco. By these ' issues the candidates must stand or fall.

"With due respect for Mr. Harrison, we conscientiously believe President Cleve-' land is right, and shall accordingly sup-' port him." A not less significant indication of popular feeling in the west is afforded by the utterances of the Dayton (Ohio) Workman, the official other hand, he is president of the United States and not president of the demo-' crat party. As president he has been ' party, if they would only admit the "truth, he has done much better than even that party thought he would or from that idiotic idea that no man, except he be of our party, has any honor throat and a diarrhees, was stripped of his clothing and put upon a dict of bread and water. He remained for days in a cold cell with a blanket over his garment-less body. He went into prison almost a giant in physical development, and was released only to die. These prisons a roctives will remain a blotch upon the page of English history." force of circumstances. That man is an didiot, fool or knave who is not willing to see a reduction of tariff duties in this

country, when that reduction will ben-

efit nine out of every ten, and the tenth

man will not be wronged, but this in-

'iquitous tariff system is wronging the

The farmers and working-men are carefully investigating this tariff protection question, and they are coming to the conclusion that while they bear the great burthen of the taxes they get very little if any protection. They don't see ference have had in the last three issues | the necessity of paying high taxes simply of the Warder some characteristic spe- to roll up a surplus of a hundred cimens of its slanderous and spiteful millions a year merely for corrupt powerful influence on all Scandinavians We refer to the matter now in order of the North-west, who are numerous

want of scruple of any kind, the absence to propose an alternative other than the as well as the coarseness and vulgarity form, and have a tariff bill of their own form, and have a tariff bill of their own under consideration. Their alternative is of special interest to Canadians for it proposes to build higher the barriers against trade between the two countries. The increases are mainly upon agricultural products, with the hope of catching the barriers along the border. The increases are mainly upon agricultural products, with the hope of catching to the state that has be n in turn made against Judge Dean, Wm. Lownsbrough, Wm. Needler, D. J. McLutyre, Cliver Mewat, Hugh O'Leary, John A. Barron, M. P., and of ers, not forgetting the Roman Catholics, who get it every week. All the countries between the state of the principal increases proposed are as follows: a Barroy, from 10 cents per bushelic and the principal increases are mainly under consideration.

The increases are mainly upon agricultural products, with the hope of catching to the border. The principal increases proposed are as follows: a Barroy, from 10 cents per bushelic and the principal increases are mainly under the border. The principal increases proposed are as follows: a Barroy, from 10 cents per bushelic and the principal increases are mainly under the border. The principal increases proposed are as follows: a Barroy, from 10 cents per bushelic and the principal and the principal

by the democratic convention and party, on the free list onions, cabbages, beans, the democratic party almost wholly on improve the wool market and especially salt and coal on the free list is of course great advantage to Canadian producers.

EDITORIAL MOTES

That's tough on Cardwell,

nominated Cyrus Eston, a life-long temp

We have received from Rev. Mr. Logan too late for this week, a letter in reply to Mr. Geo. Laidlaw's article on the Trent Valley canal. Mr. Logan's letter will appear in THE POST next week.

Mr. Dawdney has at last got the port folio of the interior, and Mr. John Haggart becomes postmaster general. The latter brings neither credit nor strength to the

creeds was held in Toronto last Friday night, when it was decided to tender complimentary banquet to Hon. Edward Blake on his return from Europe in recognition of the interest he has always evinced in the Irish cause. Mr. Blake is now on his way across the ocean, but will stay at Murray Bay until some time in Septem-

the Parnell commission bill through the najorities several amendments designed to have the charges specified and the enquiry limited. Under the present extraordinary scope of the bill everything under the sun connected with the Irish question can be investigated.

The Warder is extremely solicitous about the authorship of the Little Britain and Oakwood correspondence in THE POST, organ of the trades and labor assemblies and professes to have from one corresponof Ohio. It says: "Personally we have dent a denial that he wrete a particular "no love for Grover Cleveland, because he paragraph. Probably no such decial was was. It does not necessarily follow that one person in a place writee all the items.
We think at the same time the correspondents should not have been so hard on the
Warder. There is no need to dwell further a surprise, and we must admit that to us on the Warder's conference slanders unless they are repeated.

The Springfield Republican anquires : What is to be said of Balfour's treatment of Mandeville! He was killed by could do. If we could only get away abusive and inhuman treatment while in prison. He was convicted of a political crime, and, although suffering from a sore throat and a diarrhoes, was stripped of

> The Toronto World is never tired of glorying protection and shouting "Canada for the Canadians." The World recently had a "lockout" with its printers, and it boastingly declares that employers can win in such contests, for "one day is all that is wanted to bring in a shoal of newspaper employees from across the lines. There are thousands of good men out of work there who are just dying to strike any decent sit that may be got for the asking." The workingman in Canada as well as in the States is beginning to see just how and when protection falls to protect him. And there and here he will vote accordingly.

France, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, has "protective" tariff and so has Germany, but neither of them imposes a cent of tax on importations of foreign wool. They raiser and the wool manufacturer are benefitted by admitting the raw material free. In each of these countries sheep-raising is a lucrative industry, a fact that is a complete answer to the argument that to put wool on the free list would be to lower the price of American wool. Over production prevents our wool growers from obtaining the rates at which they formerly sold, and the tariff forbids a resort to the natural remedy for over-production, the foreign market.

"Observer" in the Toronto Globe remarks: "I have heard a whisper that during the last provincial election campaign Mr. Meredith and one or two prominent clerical prohibitionists had a consultation at London and decided that they could be nesful to each other. Mr. Meredith agreed to make Scott act enfercement one of the main planks of his platform, and the clerical prohibitionists agreed to use the rec-ical prohibitionists agreed to use the rec-tarian cries that were growing bud in the contest to swing the vote of the churches to Mr. Meredith. It may be the compact was not so barefaced in its terms, but these were the well understood conditions of the arrangement. The vote didn't awing, however, and neither party were able to realize on the partnership."

sorts to his old game of bluff spiced very beverage? He can answer this question yes or no. Did he not publish in his paper insinuations to that effect, because he dare not go farther. We now dare him to name one, even one, member of the conference, lay or clerical, who was under the influence of drink. He cannot, and he dare not slanger personally but

chamber. The tressurer's statement howed that after two most successful matches and many improvements on the ranges, ther was still a balance in the treasury towards

WATCH. -Oa July 16th, at the Methodist par-lonage, Cannington, the wife of the Rev. C. W.

CARMICHAEL - DEWEL. - On July 25th, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. Neil Carmichael of Mariposa to Mise Mahala J. Dewei of Fenelon BRYSON-BROWN.-At the residence of the pride's father, by Rev. F. McAmmond, B.A. on Weduceday evening, Juny 18th, 1888, Mr. William Bryson of Cameron to Miss Emma Brown, laughter of Mr. Juhn Brown of Febelon. CLIFF-RRUNKER. - On Wednesday, July 25: h, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Curtia, Mr. E. H. Cliff, late of Oakwood, now of Cambray, to Miss Sarah Brunker, daughter of Mr. Wm. Brunker of Oakwood.

DIED. FHINE -'n Ops, on Wednesday, August 1st, William Shine, aged 70 ; ears. NoLan.—In Lindsay, on Wednesday, Aug. 1st, James Nolan, aged 70 years. MINTHORNE.—In Fenelon, on Sunday, July 29th, 18-8. Martha Catherine Graham, wife of Albert E. Minthorn, aged 26 years, 6 months and 24 days.

For the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hepeless cases have been permanently cared. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. U. address. Re-pectfully, Dz. T. A. SLOUUM, 95-ly 37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont Civic Holiday.

LINDSAY'S

\$1.500 IN PRIZES \$1,500

Morse Racing.

Free For All Trot-Purse, \$200; lat \$100, 2nd

PROF. JOHNSTON will introduce new mea and new features in Jumping, Vanlting with-out spring-board, etc., never before seen in Canada. Jumping open to all.

Brass band competitions.

SPRATT & KILL

Pure Teas. Pure Fresh Roasted Coffees

GENERAL GROCERIES and PROVISI

he to name one, even who was ander the influence of drink. Be cannot and the full conference, lay or clerical, who was ander the influence of drink. Be cannot and the draw not, alander personally, but like a craven coward, he standers the whole conference for an unworthy object. The state state of the world of the conference for an unworthy object. The state state of the latter "might possibly have been better wasnid. This is the style of slander that the Warder follows. Who can read the following without giving the writer thereof the palm for brazen effontery and down! The state of the warder stands firmly lead to the world of the wo

Kent Street, Lindsay.

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Lindsav. July 26, 1888.-7

PECIALT

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AND

GLOVES

S. S. Ritchie.

REMNANTS DRESS GOODS,

REMNANTS MUSLINS,

REMNANTS PRINTS.

Ginghams, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Shirtings,

Towelings, etc.

Everything in shape of a Remnant to be sold at a price.

BIG DRIVE IN GREY COTTON AT 6° PER YD.

See our 12 1-2c Linen Toweling-3 yds for 25c. See our Cretonnes for 7c. See our 25c Cottonade for 19c.

See our 25c Reversible Cretonnes for 18c. See our Striped Ginghams at 8c. See our All-Wool Dress Goods at 11c.

RITCHIE will sell you Dress Goods 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in Town.

Go to RITCHIE'S, the BARGAIN BOWER, the BIRTH PLACE of LOW PRICES S. S. RITCHIE'S

P.S.-Parasols away down.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

Lindsay, July 18, 1888,-4.

A Merchant's way of dealing in silks is a pretty fair test of his dealing in general. There are two reasons for the statement: the importance of silk as an article of merchandise, and the impossibility of being perfectly sure how any particular quarter-yard is going to wear. It is worth so mething in estimating a man to know how he treats an important matter that involves some risk to his client. There are two attitudes which the merchant may properly take towards this treacherous article

of universal dress. He may say: We buy the silks of the best makers; use the best skill we can command in choosing them; examine carefully before we sell them; and if the silks do not turn out successful or wear, the fault is back of us. The maker, himself, does not know how a particular pièce of his own silk is going to wear. The skillful workmen through whose successive hands it has passed from the cocoon to the last process of the finish, do not know. Nobody knows. The only way to find out is by trying. You have got to buy with whatever of risk there is. We do all we can to make it little. We cannot This is the attitude he must take if he is frank and fair. Unless the maker bears the risk, some-

body has got to bear it; the merchant can't, the maker can. If a maker chooses to insure his silk, rely on the merchant to pass that insurance over to the weaver and deal justly with both, then the merchant may say this may wear well or ill; we do not know how it will turn out; but if it goes too soon we'll replace

Either attitude is proper. Either recognizes the unavoidable chance of disappointment that lurks in every silk dress. One makes provision for that chance and the other notifies the buyer that the risk is hers. It depends on the maker what the merchant can do. Not every maker of silk, not every maker of good silk, not every maker of the very best silk is disposed to take the risk of his work. Some merebants of the highest standing never guarantee any silk to wear. We take the middle ground. We warrant silks that are warranted to us. If a responsible maker is willing to take the risk of his work and trust to us to administer his guarantee, we shall do it. We do not insist that he shall.

We are prompted to this explanation by a series of silks which we sell with agreement to replace, without charge, any part that may fail to be fairly durable. Let it be understood that the guarantee is ours as much as if the maker were not behind us, and that it is the maker's as much as if you were The price of silk is very low now. The depression is felt particularly in staples, less in "novel-

ties," which always bring extravagant prices for the first few weeks. We rafer to-day to staples, to silks of intrinsic value; to silks that never loss their favor. Because they hold their place in dress they go up and down in the market according to the current price of silk, labor and tariff—hardly ever according to fashion. We open and offer 1,000 yards of Black and Colored Mervelleux Silks and Satins