

R. S. Porter. EMPTY POCKET BOOKS. A Fine Assortment, AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. MANUAL OF HYGIENE, New Edition 86c. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. "Robert Emmet," "Capt. Kyd," By the author of "Pillar of Fire," AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.

ROYAL PEARLS. AT PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1888. Britton Brothers.

BRITTON BROTHERS, OPTICIANS, LINDSAY. All Lenses required for the correction of defective vision ground and adjusted to order. Contact prescriptions filled. Lindsay, Jan. 11, 1888.—75-17.

INSURANCE. T. A. MIDDLETON, LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent. THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COY. OFFICE at Residence, corner of Wellington and Sussex sts., Lindsay.—65-17.

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. Waterson Engine Works Co., Brantford.

\$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent. Interest. Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Gleason streets, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 15, 1888.—34-17.

F. C. Taylor. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE CANADA LIFE, ESTABLISHED 1847. CAPITAL AND FUNDS OVER - \$8,000,000. ANNUAL INCOME OVER - \$1,800,000. Those joining this old and reliable Company will receive 3 years profit in 1888.

FIRE. ROYAL LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE AND IMPERIAL. These are English Companies and are noted for their liberality and promptness in paying losses.

ACCIDENT. The Accident Insurance Company of North America. Applications received on all classes of Risks at Lowest Rates.

PLATE GLASS. The Hand-in-Hand insures at Lowest Rates. For every information apply to F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1888. Circulation - 4,354. TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The public meeting to-night is called to discuss two important local questions: the desirability of undertaking the construction of a system of water-works, and having the town lighted by electric light. Both are desirable and would be of public advantage; but it is questionable if the ratepayers will favor the adoption of plans that will necessitate any large outlay or serious addition to taxation—for a few years to come at any rate. It is, however, quite proper to have the matter placed before the people with all necessary information, so that the pros and cons can be intelligently considered. Lindsay has made wonderful progress during the last few years; and a comprehensive system of drainage and water-works and the introduction of electric light will soon be if they are not now pressing questions, in order to keep pace with the requirements of the times.

LOWERING THE DAM.

An anonymous writer in the Warder over the signature of "Crux" assails Mr. Geo. McHugh with coarse abuse and contemptible insinuations for advocating the lowering of the Lindsay dam. "Crux" ascribes all sorts of underhand motives to Mr. McHugh, and drags politics and Mr. Hudspeith into the question in a way that must make Mr. Hudspeith feel disposed to repudiate sinister friendship of the kind professed by Mr. "Crux." The lowering of Lindsay dam is in no sense a party political question. "Crux" and the Warder can make it one, if they wish, but they will have to take the consequences. It is simply a local engineering and sanitary question. Will it pay to have the dam lowered and the lake and upper Scugog reduced to their normal level? That thousands of acres of now worthless land would be made most valuable is beyond doubt. From ten to fifty acres now in swamp or drowned land would be practically added to the workable parts of many good farms in Ops and Mariposa, as well as in Manvers, Cartwright and Reach. Is a conservative to oppose this project for no other reason than that Mr. Geo. McHugh, who advocates it, is a reformer? A proposition of that kind is supremely silly; too absurd to be entertained for a moment. The question should be discussed on its merits. We print elsewhere several letters from farmers who are interested in this matter; and if other farmers desire to express their opinions for or against the project our columns are at their disposal. Mr. "Crux" endeavors to belittle Mr. McHugh's intelligence and ability by declaring that he never wrote the letters and that they are Greek to him. Mr. McHugh, as is well-known, is a clear and vigorous writer and speaker; and "Crux" statement that he is not the author of the letters is impertinent and unfounded. It is odd that a vehicle should be found for the slanders of such a venomous reptile as "Crux" has shown himself to be; but this kind of matter seems to be congenial to the Warder. Is there not a good deal of exaggeration in the talk of danger from intermittent fever in the event of the dam being lowered? The disastrous experience of forty years ago is no guide, as the lowering was then effected in the spring, and the water was several feet higher than it is now. The water is now at its lowest point; the malarial effects from decomposing vegetation and drying-up mud have been experienced already this year. We suppose the plan to be followed is: Not to let water get any higher but to reduce it a foot or two during the winter so that by next spring the high-water mark will not go up two or three feet above the present level, but be a foot or two below. That would be a very important reduction in one season. In the winter following another reduction of a foot or two or three could be made, as might be deemed advisable. By this method there would be no more malaria than now exists. In a few years many acres of drowned or wet and dry land by turns would become permanently dry land, and would be transformed into first-class pasture or arable land. An improvement of such great importance is worth considering calmly in all its bearings.

caused on its merits. We print elsewhere several letters from farmers who are interested in this matter; and if other farmers desire to express their opinions for or against the project our columns are at their disposal. Mr. "Crux" endeavors to belittle Mr. McHugh's intelligence and ability by declaring that he never wrote the letters and that they are Greek to him. Mr. McHugh, as is well-known, is a clear and vigorous writer and speaker; and "Crux" statement that he is not the author of the letters is impertinent and unfounded. It is odd that a vehicle should be found for the slanders of such a venomous reptile as "Crux" has shown himself to be; but this kind of matter seems to be congenial to the Warder. Is there not a good deal of exaggeration in the talk of danger from intermittent fever in the event of the dam being lowered? The disastrous experience of forty years ago is no guide, as the lowering was then effected in the spring, and the water was several feet higher than it is now. The water is now at its lowest point; the malarial effects from decomposing vegetation and drying-up mud have been experienced already this year. We suppose the plan to be followed is: Not to let water get any higher but to reduce it a foot or two during the winter so that by next spring the high-water mark will not go up two or three feet above the present level, but be a foot or two below. That would be a very important reduction in one season. In the winter following another reduction of a foot or two or three could be made, as might be deemed advisable. By this method there would be no more malaria than now exists. In a few years many acres of drowned or wet and dry land by turns would become permanently dry land, and would be transformed into first-class pasture or arable land. An improvement of such great importance is worth considering calmly in all its bearings.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The result of the presidential election in the United States has a wider interest on account of the new issue boldly placed before the people by President Cleveland in his famous tariff reform message. Not without misgiving was that message given to the world, and it was received by the democrats with apprehension; but the longer it was considered and discussed the heartier was the support accorded to it; and the official returns show that Cleveland made considerable gains in populous manufacturing centres, such as in New Jersey, where a determined republican attempt to carry the state with money was considered useless. Connecticut it was thought could be carried by "soap," but the monopolists failed to do more than reduce Cleveland's plurality. Indiana is a great manufacturing state, and there the "free trade cry" did not scare the voters or produce a popular turn-over. Harrison's plurality was a very small one. The state was carried by the republicans by the same means that won it eight years ago, when Dorsey distributed half a million dollars. This significant paragraph from a long letter of instructions to the county managers in Indiana, written by the republican national treasurer, Col. Dudley, describes the way it was done: "Divide the voters into blocks of five, and put a trusted man, with necessary funds, in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away, and that all vote our ticket." Probably West Virginia was carried in much the same way. The Blaine men were "bound to get there." "It was Mr. Cleveland's merit," says the New York Nation, "that he had a clear view of the future. It is statesmanship in the highest sense to plant one's party on the right side of an issue which is destined to dominate the future political life of the nation. It is Mr. Cleveland's crown of merit, more enduring and ennobling than any temporary victory, that he awakened his own party from slumber, and put before it the splendid task of emancipating America from industry from its present thralldom." Mr. Cleveland's courage in presenting a new and living issue no doubt alarmed the monopolists and impelled them to adopt heroic measures for the maintenance of their plutocratic privileges. The Springfield Republican, an independent and candid observer, expresses the opinion that the movement for tariff reduction probably largely caused Cleveland's defeat; for "had that question not been raised, the general merits of his administration would probably have given him a second term." When, following his lead, the democracy undertook to relieve the treasury and the overtaxed people by a well-considered lowering of import duties, they alarmed that vast league of protected interests which has joined hands to fight any reduction whatever. The cry was raised that the laborer's wages were to be cut down. It was an appeal that touched the poor man's pocket. The argument might be sound or unsound—the tariff discussion was a good deal bewildering to the average voter; but one thing at least was plain—if the republicans were right, the operative's wages were in danger from the democrats, while the democrats did not even pretend that their opponents' success was going to immediately impoverish him. That view, and the vague fear of change which is strong while times are prosperous, swept a host of votes to the republican side. And the money

of the men who were making fortunes "under a war tariff flowed into the doubtful districts like a freshet." The same paper lays particular stress upon the dimensions in the democratic camps in New York which led to the "treachery of votes" by Tammany with the republicans resulting in (1) the defeat of Cleveland and of Miller, the republican candidate for governor of New York; and (2) the election of the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York and Harrison for the presidency. That is an old Tammany game. It has been played before and it will be played again for the spoils of Gotham are of more consequence to the Tammany leaders than the interests of the nation or of the democratic party. The following is the record of the votes by states for the presidency:

Table with columns for State, Votes, and Total. Includes entries for California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Total.

CONSPIRATORS FOILED. The conspiracy to involve and ruin Mr. Greenway in Manitoba has been exposed by the publication of the following letters, that have caused a great sensation in Winnipeg and the province and turned the tide of popular feeling strongly in favor of Mr. Greenway and against the conspirators.— I send you a letter which you can read to Mr. Greenway if you like, and also the other letters referred to. My letter is really intended as a "bluff." I have no desire to play any such game of bluff as any one, of course you can threaten and bluster so long as it is necessary to do so to force them into a submission. I fancy you are successful, so you will have to be very careful of them. I fancy you have enough dynamite, the sight of which will make Greenway quail. It might be judicious for you to see him before the proposed meeting, and say to him, "I have your letter to the effect that you have arranged to look to him to carry out bona fide the arrangement with the Central if not, you will hand over these letters to the Central and Sun in the morning. I had one or two other letters from him, but whether I destroyed them or they are in the office I cannot say. He need not know that, but you may easily make him believe that you have them, and that these other letters are much more damning than the one you sent you, etc. I know they were all a set of bloody Sutherlands anyway. Bill Alloway and Hugh Sutherland have Greenway in a box and you will force him to come to their terms. He is between the devil and the deep sea. Why don't you keep me informed of the result of this and the Central? Scoble did not even come over to see me. I feel annoyed, and if you were not in it I would let the whole crew stew in their own juice. I may be of assistance to you in advising and so on, and if you would take the trouble to write me. (Signed) JOE, Minneapolis, Jan. 27, 1888.

DEAR HARRY.—By concurrent mail I send you the letters asked for in your undated letter. I send them to you on the distinct understanding that I am to share with you, Mac Arthur, and Scoble in this deal with the N. P. equally. I should feel the injustice to Harrier and the children if I allowed other parties to share the labour. Of course you and others there are getting the advantage of my labours and position in this particular matter, and I feel I can get value with others. I make this letter separate from the other letters, as this is clearly a matter of business. Scoble and Mac Arthur must share up as well. Now you know the agreement under which you get the letters. (Signed) J. B. MACARTHUR.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Detroit Free Press: Cleveland is defeated, but that does not alter the fact that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. That sentiment will outlive the gnawing tooth of time. East Northumberland is having another election for the commons. Dr. Mallory and Mr. Cochrane are again in the field. Dr. Mallory is advocating reciprocity, and the stale charge of being an annexationist has been made against him by an anonymous writer in the Empire. Dr. Mallory has indignantly repudiated the charge in a letter to the Tory organs, and the latter takes back water. The annexation charge is the principal argument employed to meet the reciprocity issue. The polling takes place on the 21st inst. The campaign will be a lively one. Mr. John A. Barron, M. P. for North Victoria, has been invited to address three or four public meetings. We trust the reform cause may win. The riding is very closely divided; and the race is good for either side.

The Peterboro Examiner stated some time ago that "the inland revenue officer at Port Hope had been superannuated and through the influence of Mr. Gillett of Cobourg Mr. Bickle, his partner, was given the office with a quiet understanding that he was to be appointed to the position. However, the conservatives of East Durham were not going to have an outsider placed in the position, and Mr. Bickle was deposed and Mayor Howden of Millbrook appointed to the place. The statement was denied in vigorous terms by the Port Hope Times, but the Examiner insisted that it was correct, and the Times gracefully acknowledges that Mayor Howden has been appointed though he has not been gazetted. As the Examiner truly remarks Mayor Howden has "got there all the same." Springfield Republican: "Revenue reform has been for the time defeated—as any great reform is almost sure to be at the outset. But see what has been won! A great party has been renovated and almost revolutionized. The democracy, which was hopelessly on the wrong side through the war period, and which for many years after that was a mere party of opposition—has been enlisted in a great movement to emancipate the common people from an unjust tribute to a class. Tariff reform means no less than that. The real issue is: Shall any household in the land pay dear for the necessities of life, to swell the profits of a wealthy class? The democracy has said no, has staked its fortunes on that, no, has met an honorable defeat—and stands in the highway to future victory if it will push bravely on. Look on the elements it has gathered,—the embodiment of plain business intelligence in Cleveland, the brains and heart of the new south in such men as Mills and Carlisle, the awakening farmers of the great North-west, the best young blood of

the East, the old type of New England culture and courage to meet the Higginson, Quincy, Russell, Brown, Andrews, Who is ashamed of defeat in such company? Who does not see that here are the forces to command the future?" A Boston writer estimates that there are half a million French Canadians in the New England states and in New York. They form clusters of from a few hundred to a few thousand, retaining their own language and religion. "The French conquest of New England" is a startling subject for consideration and for Mail editorials. Our neighbors, however, feel confident of their ability to absorb the newcomers without endangering the country. It is, however, one of the important questions of the day.

DEATHS. JACKSON.—On Nov. 10th, the wife of Mr. Wesley Jackson, widow of a daughter. DAYTON.—On Nov. 6th, the wife of Mr. Rebt. Davison, 12th con. Brook, of a daughter. FOUNTAIN.—On 10th Nov., the wife of Mr. John Fountain, Paterlaw, of a son. GEMMILL.—At 14 Victoria, Ottawa, on the 9th inst. the wife of J. A. Gemmill, Esq., barrister, of twin sons.

MARRIED. ANDERSON-KILLGORE.—On the 7th inst. at St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Montreal, by the Ven. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., G. J. Anderson of Toronto to Jeanette, daughter of the late Wm. Killgore of St. John's, Newfoundland. O'BRIEN-CORREY.—At St. Mary's church, Lindsay, on Wednesday, 7th inst. by Rev. Father Broderick, Mr. John O'Brien, son of Mr. P. O'Brien, Lindsay, to Miss Nellie Correy of Lindsay, daughter of the late Martin Correy of Kenilworth.

DEPARTED. GEMMILL.—In Chicago, on Nov. 4th, 1888, Mrs. Gemmiller, late of Lindsay, in her 61st year. MURPHY.—At Lindsay on the 11th inst. Mrs. M. Murphy, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Nugent of Lindsay. McPHERSON.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th, at the Toronto hospital, after a short illness, Margaret McPherson, aged 37 years, daughter of James McPherson, Esq., of Rama.

CREDIT SALES. TUESDAY, Nov. 21.—By S. Eckhardt, auctioneer, valuable fine breed stock and a farm, the property of Mr. John Kennedy, at Ontario house, Beaverton. See advt. elsewhere. MONDAY, Nov. 19th.—By Geo. McHugh, auctioneer, the farm stock and implements of Mr. Robert Esge, lot 8, con. 11, Emily. Sale at one o'clock sharp and without reserve. THURSDAY, Nov. 29th.—By T. A. Mitchell, auctioneer, on lot 1, con. 9, Emily, valuable farm stock and implements, property of Mr. Denis Shine. Sale at one o'clock and without reserve, as Mr. Shine is giving up farming.

FUR CAPS. A large stock of Fur Caps at a slight advance on cost at the Great Clearing Sale of W. E. Gillespie.—22-17.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTH. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. (WOODS AND FOREST BRANCH). Toronto, 30th October, 1888. Notice is hereby given, that under Order in Council Timber Berth No. 2 in the Township of Ballantyne, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. T. B. PARDEE, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The above berth was bid off at the sale of timber limits of 16th December, 1887, but the purchaser failed to comply with conditions of sale. Particulars as to locality and description, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands. No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for. 25.

Geo. A. Milne. MILNE, THE NAKED

can be clothed in FINE RAIMENT AT GEO. A. MILNE'S THE TAILOR.

READY-MADES Cheaper and better than at any shop in the county. BOYS' OVERCOATS, - \$3.00 MEN'S OVERCOATS, - \$5.00 PANTS, - - - - \$1.35

These Goods are All Wool and a yard wide, WELL CUT, WELL MADE AND ARE RELIABLE.

THE TAILOR, Next to A. Campbell's, Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1888.—21.

F. Kean, Son & Co.

A CLEAN SWEEP. Manufacturers Strike Their Colors and Surrender to 'FAMOUS.'

\$2,400 worth of Stylish, Staple and Seasonable Men's and Boys' Overcoats, AND \$864 worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets and Mantles, Purchased for \$1,258.40, or in other words, 40 PER CT. LESS THAN MAKER'S PRICE.

Every man, woman and child in Lindsay and vicinity should see these goods. They are the greatest value ever offered. We have marked the entire lot at just 10 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICE. COME AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY

For if you do you will surely miss it. We will show some of these old fossilized, high priced dealers how much ammunition we have, and that we always keep our powder dry and ready for action. THE EXTENSION ON OUR PREMISES IS NOW ABOUT COMPLETED. THIS WILL GIVE US 720 FEET MORE FLOOR ROOM.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED PIECES more of that celebrated Chamby 25 inch All-Wool Grey Flannel to be slaughtered at 15c. per yard; sold by other stores at 25c. per yard; and a case of those Men's All-Wool, 16 oz., Shirts and Drawers, to be given away for 47 1/2 cents each.

FURS CHOICE FURS Our great sale of Furs, bought at 60c. on the Dollar, is still booming. Remember we sell you furs for less money than the other stores pay for them.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. In this line we walk over them all for Value, Style, Quality and Finish. FEED THE PEOPLE.—In a few days we will open up a complete stock of New, Seasonable and Choice

GROCERIES, To be sold at Bankrupt Stock Prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE, THE MEN FOR THE PEOPLE F. KEAN, SON & CO'S "FAMOUS," The Great Bankrupt Stock Men, Kent Street, Lindsay, opposite the Benson House.

Lindsay, Nov. 6th, 1888.—22. E. E. W. McGaffey.

NO, WE ARE NOT BRAGGING when we say that we are prepared to show the Finest, Fullest, and Fanciest Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

Ever offered for sale in this section of the country. AN AWFUL SCARE has been caused among certain competing houses by the present low Prices. We quote on strictly First-Class New Goods.

We are sorry to break up certain time-honored customs or keep anybody awake nights, but our Stock must be sold regardless of what others have asked or are asking for similar goods. We are bound to have patronage and lots of it.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW GOODS will not be allowed to linger on our hands. We must, can, will and shall dispose of all of them before the end of the season.

DURING THE NEXT 60 DAYS our clean sweep sale will be in progress. Step in if you want to know who gives the most Quality and Value for One Dollar.

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY, Bradburn & Co's old stand, next door south of Congress Hall. Lindsay, Nov. 7, 1888.—22.