

R. E. W. McGaffey.

Porter's Bookstore. John Ward, Preacher, 35c. Under False Pretences, 50c. The Epitaph, 50c. American Commonwealth, Prof. Bryne (2 vols.) \$7.50. New Lines in Stationery. A Fine Line of Padded Note Letter and Foolscap Papers at PORTER'S BOOKSTORE. LINDSAY, Feb. 7, 1899.-35.

INSURANCE. L. BARTHOLOMEW, AGENT FOR Agricultural Insurance Co. of Waterbury, N. Y. Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London. Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal. Confederation Life Association, Toronto. Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. Waterbury Engine Works Co., Stratford. \$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent. Interest. Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 15, 1899.-33-11.

A. MIDDLETON'S LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE is on the south side of Kent-st., 3rd door east of the Railroad. I now extend an invitation to those thinking of insuring their lives. THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE was my first choice and I have no desire to change it. Come in and let us reason together. In Fire Insurance I represent THE GORE of Galt, Ontario. THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the best and wealthiest ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable office. Accidents insured by THE MUTUAL OF MANCHESTER and the promptness with which they were paid are the best proofs of the excellence of this firm company. Real Estate will receive my attention in my new office. Labor Bureau—great convenience. I mean to help those who wish to purchase or sell labor, for a moderate fee.—A. MIDDLETON. Jan. 15, 1899.-32-17.

Banks. ONTARIO BANK, LINDSAY. (Established 1857.) HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. SIR W.P. HOWLAND, President. C. HOLLAND, Esq., General Manager. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserved Fund, \$550,000. Transacts a general banking business; makes collections in all parts of the world. Issues drafts payable in all parts of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS. Interest allowed upon money deposited in this way at highest current rates. SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed at highest current rates upon Savings Accounts of from five dollars upward. A. E. AMES, Manager. Lindsay, Nov. 16, 1898.-34.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1899. Circulation 4,850.

THE ANNEXATION BOGY. The Tory organs and loyalty shouters are doing a real injury to the country and promoting the annexation feeling by raising the annexation issue on every occasion. They do so to increase their stock-in-trade, and to intensify the effect of their loyalty howling; but the result is disastrous to their expectations. Judging from their tirades and appeals the Toronto St. George's society and the constituencies of Joliette and Haldimand are full of annexationists. This is, of course, absurd. It is clear as noon-day that reciprocity of trade will give us all or nearly all the material benefits and advantages of annexation; and that the latter feeling would speedily die out if reciprocity were in actual operation. A Toronto paper stated some months ago that in its opinion there were not two car-loads of annexationists in the country. A respected citizen of Port Hope offers to fill two car-loads of annexationists in that town. This is an ominous indication of the spread of the feeling. Reciprocity would kill it out in a week. Few places in the province would receive more direct and immediate benefit from reciprocity than Port Hope. It is not surprising that many citizens of that town in disgust at the hostility to reciprocity expressed by Tory organs and ministers should welcome political union as a sure remedy for existing evils. SETTLEMENT OF HALIBURTON. In the interview which Mr. Niven had with the Attorney-General, a report of which appears in another column, a matter of very great importance to our town and county came up for consideration. It is impossible to estimate the value in dollars and cents of each settler brought into our northern townships. The volume of passenger and merchandise traffic carried over the Victoria railway has grown greatly within the last ten years. This increased traffic is altogether outside of the Haliburton district, which is practically at a standstill. The assessed population of the nine townships owned by the Canadian Land and Emigration Co. has increased only to six in ten years. A change in the proprietary of this company now under consideration. One of the objects, as stated in the charter of the new company, is to promote settlement. We think a mistake was made when such a large quantity of land as is comprised in nine townships was sold to any one corporation. The surrounding townships have gradually become settled so that there

are very few vacant lots to be had. In the municipality of Dymark, comprising these nine townships, settlement is killed. The land company prefer making a few saw logs and keeping their timber limits intact from the interests of the immigrant. They still own 336,000 acres of land. Now the government should insist that they should live up to the spirit of the charter which they ask for, and compel them to promote settlement of this land. This was a condition of the original purchase, and the company were relieved from the obligation when the surrounding townships were made free grant. Now, however, most if not all of the free grant land in that locality, which is fit for settlement, is taken up, and the condition compelling the company to settle a certain number of lots each year should be revived. It never should have been remitted without the consent of those early settlers who had been induced to go into that district under the belief that the same efforts would be continuously carried on and that an influx of population would be the result of the company's labors. RECIPROcity OF TRADE. "I like power, I like place; I like my present position, but the moment I adopt a new one, I would be obliged to give up all I desire and retire into opposition. So long as the people retain a good opinion of this policy I will also." In these characteristic terms, conveying, perhaps, a much broader intimation than he intended, Sir John Macdonald responded to the hope expressed by Mr. Laurier that an improvement in the direction of reciprocity would soon be effected in the trade policy of the Dominion. Sir John is ready, as of yore, to change his opinions at a moment's notice if he can only thereby retain power and place. The stern moralist will find in this cynical declaration nothing to approve. Reciprocity and freedom are antagonistic to protection and restriction. That the country will benefit to the greatest extent by the former policy is clear to all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. Sir John Macdonald himself was one of its most ardent advocates some years ago. He constantly advocated "reciprocity of trade" or "reciprocity of tariffs." We have seen from experience that the latter is vexatious and burdensome; and that despite the vexatious burdens the volume of our trade with our neighbors keeps steadily growing. Reciprocity of tariff would result in enormous and all pervading benefits. In these benefits the manufacturers would share as well as the farmers. They could hold their own and share in the larger market. As for the farmers it rests with them to say whether they can have reciprocity or not. All the conservative farmers have to do is to show Sir John that they want reciprocity and are bound to have it; and there are the old man's words showing that he will go in for it. The conservative farmer should think over this feature of the situation. Let them convert Sir John to their way of looking at it. It will not take very much to do it. AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION. We have pointed out the selfish and sordid character of the "loyalty" that is based on the cool assumption that the mother country must tax her food supplies for our special benefit. That is what the imperial federationists propose; and they have the cheek to denounce as disloyal any one who does not agree with their supremely selfish policy. An English opinion of their proposed plan will be interesting to the people at large and, we hope, beneficial to these peculiarly "patriotic" persons. Sir T. H. Farrer, an eminent English authority, in a recent volume, in discussing the relations of the colonies and the mother country, dwelt on this branch of the subject just as if he had the imp. fed. resolutions before him. Sir T. H. Farrer says: "That England, which now does a trade of 140 million pounds a year with the United States, even under the present protectionist tariff, and of 21 million pounds with Canada, should refuse the proffered trade of a country which has between 50 and 60 millions of people and the finest soils and climates in the world, for the purpose of nursing a trade with a country which has between four and five millions of people, and a far inferior soil and climate, is too much to expect of human nature. And if the bargain is not kept, or if the terms of the bargain with Canada are such as to allow England to accept the United States' offer, what will be the position of Canada when she is thrown over, and the United States are again admitted to free competition in the English market? She will have been misled into an unnatural course of industry and expenditure, and she will be left with her own resources when it suits the convenience of England so to leave her. The Fair Traders have some hazy inkling of this difficulty, for they propose that the fixed duties on foreign food should be to be steadily maintained for a term long enough to develop our own instead of foreign territories. But do they really think that this is possible; that our own people would submit to years of privation in order to develop a possible future in Canada or Australia when that privation might be at once changed into plenty by admitting foreign produce? We may be

quite certain that any forced attempt at unnatural union, any unbusinesslike sacrifice of interest to sentiment, will only destroy those feelings of kind-ness which it is the object of all to promote." EDITORIAL NOTES. The official returns give Mr. Colter a majority of 46 in Haldimand. He has not yet been gazetted. Hon. J. M. Gibson, the new provincial secretary, has been re-elected for Hamilton by acclamation. Senator Allison has declined the treasury portfolio proffered by President-elect Harrison. Senator Allison is looking out for the presidential nomination in 1892, and prefers to remain in his present position. The Montreal carnival and ice palace is a great success. Lord Stanley was "bounced" by the Tuque Blue club at the opening of a toboggan slide and enjoyed it immensely. The Star's carnival number is a thing of beauty and is in extraordinary demand. The Tory organs are very angry over the Haldimand defeat. One of them reviles the electors of that county in this trite style: "The dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed has resumed her pleasing occupation of wallowing in the mire." The county council of Ontario Co. adopted a report recommending the erection and maintenance of a house of industry, and tenders for a building are to be asked for. The site is to be chosen from Beaver-ton, Sunderland, Uxbridge, Port Perry, Pickering and Whitby. It cost the county \$5,000 to maintain its poor last year. Attorney-Gen. Martin of Manitoba is evidently preparing for the future by introducing a bill providing that no railway, however incorporated, shall cross any railway over which the Manitoba legislature has jurisdiction without first obtaining the consent of the provincial railway commissioner. Perhaps it will be disallowed. The Canada Citizen propounds this conundrum: "Can any one suggest any good reason why the Dominion house of commons should not, at its present session, enact a law of total prohibition?" Well, one reason is that Hon. Geo. E. Foster finds that it pays better to serve Sir John Macdonald at \$7,000 a year than to lecture on prohibition at \$10 a night. The fine Italian hand of Mr. Goldwin Smith is to be clearly seen in some powerful editorials in the Mail, mainly on the French-and-Catholic question. The last one gives it hot and heavy to everybody without fear or favor. The Orangemen fare no better at the writer's hands than the Jesuits. The accomplished chief editor, Mr. E. Farrier, is seriously ill; but we are glad to learn, improving. The action for libel instituted at Edinburgh by Mr. Parnell against Mr. John Walker of the London Times has been dismissed, the costs being taxed against the plaintiff. The judgment was given on the ground that Walker, being one of the co-partnership owning the Times, arrests against him as an individual would be invalid. Mr. Parnell will appeal. A judgment based on such grounds against Mr. Walker complete immunity to libel as he pleased. We have it on the very best authority that "Jim" Hughes, Toronto's school inspector, is going to "burst" the Mowat government, and that Hon. Mr. Ross, minister of education, is actually afraid to meet "Jim" on any public platform. At least these statements are being circulated in this part of the world. Perhaps Mr. Mowat by direct flattery or the judicious authorization of a new reader or two might ward off the impending catastrophe and ultimately induce "Jim" to wear the Mowat badge. Mr. Goldwin Smith has met his Wellington if not his "Waterloo" in the contest for the presidency of the Toronto St. George's society. Some extreme Tories of the Empire clique took it into their heads that the election of Mr. Smith would mean "annexation," and accordingly an individual named Wellington was brought out in opposition, and fervent appeals were made to the patriotism of the members to rally round the old flag. They rallied and vanquished Mr. Smith by 7 votes—71 to 64. The Empire crows over it as a great victory and as a triumph over the high tide of annexation. If that were the dividing line it would show a vote of 64 for annexation against 71 in a purely English society, and it would be cause for alarm. Mr. Mowat, however, fortunately has no such significance. Hon. Sol White, member of the Meredith ministry, is bound to make a good record for the K.C.M.G. by keeping up the annexation agitation. He lately held a "national union" meeting in Windsor, and in the course of his address said "there was now a scheme being perfected for some kind of confederation, and if there was to be any change, there was only one change that Canadians wanted, that was political union with the United States. No federation or independence would do as much for Canada as union with 60,000,000 people. Mr. White said the subject was a live one and should be thoroughly discussed. He was in favor of holding open meetings where the opponents of political union could be heard as well as the friends of the union. The suggestion was received with favor." Hon. Mr. White does not seem to dread being "shot down in his tracks" or "hanged to the nearest lamp post."

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The School Board's Floating Debt—Report of the Finance Committee—Opinion of the Town Solicitor. Subjoined is the report of the finance committee of the town council and the opinion of the town solicitor, Mr. G. H. Hopkins, on the question of the town council taking over the floating debt of \$7,000 carried by the school board in the bank, as read at the council meeting Monday evening.— THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. To His Worship the Mayor and Council of Lindsay: GENTLEMEN.—Your committee have had under their consideration the communication from the school board referred to them at your last meeting, and which brings to the notice of the council two very important matters, viz.: The school board are now and apparently have been for some time carrying over a deficit, represented by a floating debt of \$7,000, made by the chairman and treasurer of the board, and which is under discount. They also desire to be put in possession of the premium realized on the sale of debentures issued for the purpose of raising \$27,000 to enable the board to erect and equip the collegiate institute. The finance committee of the school board met your finance committee, and the several matters under consideration were discussed. The school board stand in an admittedly illegal position in so far as they have in the past borrowed money for building purposes and other necessary disbursements on their own credit, without making a request for the needed funds to the council or referring financial considerations to it as provided by statute. The question of this council assuming their debts and relieving them of the burden presented considerations of so grave a nature that your committee deemed it prudent to refer the matter to the town solicitor, whose opinion is hereto annexed. He is evidently of the opinion that it would be injudicious for the council to provide funds for the purpose of relieving the school board under the circumstances of said board make a formal and legal demand for money, which must be for a specific purpose, indicated in the demand. The town solicitor is of opinion that the school board have no legal claim to the premium realized on the sale of the collegiate institute debentures. Your committee, therefore, cannot recommend to the council to incur the expense of submitting the question as to which body (the school board or the council) should have control and disposition of said premium money to outside counsel. Your committee recommend that the town solicitor's opinion on the matter in question be attached to this report as part of it, and that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the school board informing them that all demands for money on this council must be made in a formal way and for a specific purpose, indicating whether the same is to be expended for collegiate or public school purposes, and that this council does not recognize any right the school board may claim to have in the control of the said premium moneys.—All of which is respectfully submitted. D. RAY, chairman. OPINION OF MR. G. H. HOPKINS, TOWN SOLICITOR, RE BOARD OF EDUCATION. DEAR SIR,—I have considered the communication of the chairman of the board of education, dated the 21st January, and as regards assuming the notes of the board to the amount of \$7,000, I think the law is very clear as to the relative duties of the school board and council. Sec. 118 and 133 of the public school act, and 32 and 35 of the high school act show the duty of the council as to raising money for the school board, which is that the council shall raise such moneys as may be required for the erection or purchase of a school house or addition thereto and if the council by a two-thirds vote refuse to raise the money, then the matter must be submitted to a vote of the electors. It appears from the communication that the board have a right to demand the money, but with this, you as a council, have nothing to do as you have no control over their expenditure, your duty being simply to raise the money. I do not think the communication is a demand, and, at any rate, it does not show whether it is for public or high school purposes or whether for building purposes or not and as you have no power to decide these things you cannot, therefore, decide how to raise it, and I think, as the school board have acted beyond their powers, it is all the more reason why you should be careful not to act beyond your powers. I cannot, therefore, advise you to assume the school board notes, or to borrow money on note to pay them, but would advise you to notify the school board that if they want any money to decide for themselves what they want it for and to demand the same in the usual way, and it will then be the duty of the council to raise the money as they may see fit. The school board have nothing to do with how you raise it, and you will then have to consider how you will raise it, which will of course depend upon the demand, whether for high school or public school whether for building or other purposes and you will then be simply doing your duty as a council.—As to the village farm \$2,000 which you got for the collegiate institute debentures the demand of the school board was for \$27,000, which demand has been complied with. They had nothing to do with the raising of the money, and I don't see how they can ask you for an account of what you got for the debentures, and if so they can have no right to the same. Their demand was for cash and they got it. They had no right to demand debentures and, I don't think you are called upon to pay any moneys without a demand and I don't think you should do so. If the school board require any more money for the collegiate institute they can easily demand it and it will be your duty to furnish it. This being the case I do not see that the town should go to the expense of obtaining counsel's opinion as to it. I have not considered the question as to what you should do with it; that is a nice question, but one, I think, for the council to decide. I do not think, for instance, they could use it for streets and bridges.—Yours truly, G. H. HOPKINS, TOWN SOLICITOR.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK. —The Dominion government have caused an enquiry to be made into the alleged outbreak of smallpox among the Indians at Fort Pitt and found that the alarm was caused by several cases of measles. —The finance committee of the school board have established a precedent that will not only be expensive to the people but will add a new terror to the position of a Lindsay trustee. If an alleged newspaper wishes to furnish up a lot of old gaiters and escaped horse-thieves cuts and palm them off on an unsuspecting public as portraits of members of the board and of the institute staff that may be tough on the suffering subjects of the pictures and hard on the unoffending public; but when a bill is sent in and the publisher in forma pauperis has the gall to ask for payment for the outrage from the public funds it is time to protest in the interests of true art if not in the interests of economy. If that old watchdog of the public treasury, Capt. Cranford, had been there, the people's pockets would have been protected from the raider. No doubt the item passed from a reasonable fear that remaining members of the board would be similarly caricatured. —Forrest Lamb, Beaver, Nutria Seal and Imitation Lamb Caps at Ritchie's.—27-1.

OUR CLEARING SALE HAS BEEN A DECIDED SUCCESS. Our bargains have been highly appreciated, and we have decided to continue this sale for TWO WEEKS LONGER during that time we will sell still cheaper. We have about a dozen Gentlemen's and Ladies' Fur Coats which we will sell at net cost, remember these coats commence at \$15.00. We have have 80 Men's and Boys Overcoats we will sell fully 50 per cent cheaper than you can purchase them elsewhere. We have a few of our \$3.00 and \$4.50, Men's Overcoats left, they are pronounced by the best clothing judges to be the marvel of the 19th. century.

CREAM LACE CURTAINS 50 CENTS A PAIR. Horse covers, Comforters and all classes of Blankets and Woollens to be cleared at a price. Dress Goods, Silks and Manile Cloths to be sold regardless of profit, we want room for our Spring Goods and winter Stuffs must depart regardless of profit. E. E. W. MCGAFFEY. P. S.—ASK TO SEE OUR MEN'S \$4.50, ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS. Lindsay, Feb. 6, 1899.-35.

OUR BRANDS OF TEAS. May be fairly jotted down in the family log book as being the best to be had for the money asked for them. We bought them with our eyes open; we are satisfied we got value for our money and will do no less by our customers. Of course we don't want to convey a hint too broadly regarding the Tea question. Where to buy is a question you must settle yourself, but we may tell you frankly that it will be to your interest to examine our lines. CAMPBELL, The Grocer PRESENTS HIS CARDS TO THE PUBLIC. Sugars and General Groceries. Having submitted a few facts regarding our Teas we naturally refer also to our Sugars. It would be poor business not to do so, because we've over a carload to talk about—all the different grades and each grade superior quality, and the prices are most reasonable. Housekeepers should remember this. Our General Grocery Stock has received large additions during the past two weeks and will be found most satisfying upon trial. McCrimmon Brothers.

GRAND CLEARING SALE We are still clearing out the balance of our Fall and Winter Goods AT A SACRIFICE and those desiring Dry Goods of any kind will profit by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the goods must be sold to make room for our new spring stock, which is arriving daily. CALL AND SEE OUR FLANNELS, WINGEYS, CASHMERES, GLOVES, HOSE, DRESS GOODS, CLOUTS, HOODS, ETC., WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICES. Call and see our Overcoats, Suits, etc., Which we have marked so low that the poorest can come and buy. An Overcoat or Suit worth \$8 or \$10 for \$4 or \$5. OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT Under the management of Mr. P. BOND, a thorough competent city cutter, has proven a success, and for the rest of the month, in order to make room for our new Spring Tweeds, we will offer Suits worth \$15 for \$9; Worsteds Suits worth \$25 for \$19; and Overcoats worth \$14 and \$18 for \$9 and \$10. Come one, come all and examine the goods for yourself. MCCRIMMON BROS. Lindsay, Feb. 7, 1899.-35.

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