PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Miss O'Brien.

TO THE LADIES OF VIUTURIA COUNTY.

LATEST FASHIONS IN NEW SPRING MILLINERY, TRIMMINCS, ETC:

**LADIES ARE INVITED** TO CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK

Having lately visited the Fashion centres of Toronto, Buffalo and New York, and made extensive purchases, I have now a very Choice Stock for the inspection of my patrons.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY

Shapes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Feathers, Flowers, etc. These Goods are now opened out, and ladies are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock before pur-chasing elsewhere.

MISS A. O'BRIEN

Lindsay, April 5, 1889.-43.

R. D. Thexton.

4 and 6 Panel Doors, \$1.60 and Up. 12 Light Window Sash, 35c. glass. Locks and Knobs, 25c., Complete. 4 Light Window Sash, 45c.

Window and Door Frames at less than factory prices. Pure Best Mixed Paints, \$1.30 per gallon. Paint Oil, White Lead and Colors away down in price. Glass 8x10, 25 cents per dozen, ull other sizes in proportion. Powder, Shot, Cart-ridge and Shells at Wholesale Prices.

I have a few Double Barrel Shot Guns at \$6.75, also 36 dozen Pocket and Table Knives direct from the manufacturer, and fancy patterns. Sheffield, and will undersell any house in town.

Oakum, Pitch and Spikes for Boat Builders. Brick and Plustering Trowels, Cement, Hay, Coal, etc. Prices will be made to suit purchasers. SASH BALANCE.

R. D. THEXTON.

Lindsay, March 27, 188,-42.

Misses J. and L. Valentyne-Sunderland

SPRING MILLINERY.

### MISSES J. & L. VALENTYNE, SUNDERLAND

For First-class Millinery and Fancy Goods, Laces. Frillings, Veilings, etc. Our Stock is complete.

OLD STAND, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, SUNDERLAND.

New Advertisements.

MENTION THE POST .- Parties answering them, or making purchases will con-

FOR SALE-A HEAVY DRAUGHT CLYDSDALE MARE, six years old. A choice broad mare, color dark bay with black points star in forchead. Apply to HUGH SMITH, Hartley. March 16th, 1889 -41-4pd. DOUND-On Tuesday of last week SMALL SUM OF MONKY. Owner can have same by applying to me and proving property and paying for advertisement. L. O'CONNOR, Lindsay. M reh 27, 1889.—423.

DR. E. A. SPILSPURY. Late Clinical Assistant, Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Golden Square, and Aural Department of St. Mary's Hospital, Lon-don, England. OFFICE, 279 COLLEGE AV-ENUE, TORONTO. Oct. 17, 1888,—19-tf.

CEO. BRYAN & SON, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Felt Reofs put on and old roofs repaired. Iren or tin roofs repaired. Orders solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Bannan's Hotel, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 20, 1889 .- 41-1yr.

# SETTLER'S TRAINS

MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. Leaving Toronto Union Station at 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB'Y 26, and every Tuesday thereafter during March and April. A colonist sleeper will be attached to these trains, and fittings can be obtained at the following prices: blanket, 80c.; mattress, single, 75c.; double, \$1.50; pillow, 20c.; curtains, 75c. per pair. Advise agents what you will want in the way of fittings. Make early application to agent for what cars and berths you will require, and on his hearing from the District Passenger Agent, Toronto, you will be promptly advised on what train you can be accommodated.

33-Feet Cars supplied for Colonist's Movables.

Cars must reach Toronto by 6 p.m. on the above mentioned dates, as train will leave at 9 p.m. charp. For our patrons who have no "affects" a special color ist sleeper, accompanied by an experience d agent will run through Toronto to Vanconver on the fast express, leaving Union Depot at 11 p.m.

EVERY TUESDAY BURING MARCH AND APE No customs delay or expense, no quarantise, no transfers. For further information apply to the company's agent at Lindsay.

T. C. MATCHETT. Office in Petty s Jewelry Store, Kent.st.

New Advertisements. GENT WANTED-For the PAT A TERSON BROS, (Woodstock), MACHIN ERY, for Lindsay and vicinity. Apply to J. W. SMITH, Box 290, Oshawa. March 21st 1889.—

PER CENT.-We are now loaning money at from 6 to 7 per cent., according to amount and security. O'LEARY & O'LEARY. Lindsay, Nov. 14, 1887.

IORSES WANTED.—Parties having sound horses to sell will find a ready purchaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house en Lindsay st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888, -97 tf. BRICK HOUSE TO LET.—A good

good hardwater well, and a twenty barrel soft water cisters, situate on the corner of William and Colborne-sts. opposite Mr. McKibbon's residence, Lindsay. Possession immediately. For particulars enquire on the premises to JOHN THEXTON. Lindsay, April 3rd, 1889.—43-4. M MORIAL CARDS.—It is custom

ary after a death in a family to send to friends and relatives a memorial card giving name, age, date of death, and some appropriate Scripture text. These cards can be obtained at THS POST Printing Office with envelopes Several beautiful styles. Prices reasonable. Call and see them.

CANNINGTON

BRICKYARD. The subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of first-class brick, of good color and strength, and is prepared to supply all orders, large and small, at lowest prices. Brick will be delivered to purchaser at the yard or at Cannington station.

JOHN SACKVILLE,

6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use

Ferry's Seeds D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descrip-tive and Priced SEED ANNUAL

The Stock Book of the proposed GRIST MILL to be erected en Peel-st. and Victoria avenue, is now open at the office of GREENE & ELLIS, William-st. Parties desirous of taking steck will get all information required from the subscriber.

JAS, MOWILLIAMS

Britton Brothers.

MAY BE SEEN AT

### BRITTON BROTHERS

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF

Nowhere else in Victoria can be seen anything to compare with it for Beauty, Quality, Variety, or Extent.

Some idea of the latter may be formed from the wide range of prices, which vary from 25c. for a modest NAPKIN RING all the way up to TEA SETTS or CABINETS of flat-ware (Knives Forks Spoons, etc)., at from \$45.00 to \$175.00.

Elegant Plush or Morocco-cased goods especially designed for Wedding Presents at moderate prices.

We have a full line of CRUETS, FRUIT DISHES and PICKLE CAST-ERS, both with plain and coloured

CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS and BUTTER DISHES, neat, handsome, and at popular prices.

BAKING OF PUDDING DISHES. and extremely pretty Dessert Setts and Biscuit Jars.

Also CHILDREN'S SETTS and Cups, Mugs and Napkin Rings. FLAT-WARE, all sizes, both plain

It would occupy too much space to enumerate the articles great and small which go to make up our stock of Silverware. We can only indicate the leading features and solicit a personal examination. We will be glad to show goods whether you wish to buy or not.

Just now we have on hand two more handsome Cabinets, one Mahogany, with three drawers, containing 165 pieces of Silver, and one of Polished English Oak, two drawers, with 98 pieces. These are elegantly and substantially gotten up, lined with Crimson Plush, and filled with best quality goods.
This is the best and cheapest form in which to buy Table Ware and forms at once a most useful and ornamental adjunct to the dining room furnishings.

All these goods we are offering at prices with which only second class goods can compete.

WE KEEP ONLY THE BEST.

## BRITTON BROTHERS.

Lindsay, Feb. 21, 1889. - 37. R. Simmons & Co.

THE HATTERS

Are now in their new premises, Gillespie's old stand, TWO DOORS East of Daly House.

Leaders of Fashion and Low Prices.

GRAND SPRING OPENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 6th.

LOOK FOR SIGN OF BIG PLUG HAT. Highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs.

R. SIMMONS & CO., Lindsay, April 4, 1889 -43.

W. H. Pogue. CANADA'S new PARTY

Eclipsed by the arrival of new goods at

IN LITTLE BRITAIN

MANTLES and DOLLMANS,—Pogue's is the place to get them fitted like a glove. All the latest styles just from the city. **OUR MILLIMERY BUSINESS** 

is now beeming. The very Newest, Not bleet Hate and Bonnets, and you can bet they are daises this season. The lar-guet and most select stock ever brought here. We make

TAILORING.

MR. J. A. GILLOGLY is Collector and Canvasser for THE CANADRAN POST and is authorized to grant r ceipts for

ns, etc., and transact ordinary busi-The Canadian Bost.

THE JESUIT BILL. MR. BARRON'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

An Able and Elequent Legal Argument -The Unconstitutionality of the Bill-The Reference to the Pope-A Serious Encroachment of the Preregative of the

Crown—The Supremacy Act—Effect of the Suppression of the Jesuits. [From the official parliamentary report.] Mr. Barron,—Mr. Speaker, I wish I could content ayself with simply giving an affirmative vote to the amendment of my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien); but, sir, that has become impossible. Fortunately or unfortunately, I do not know which, my name has been more or less intimately associated with the subject-matter of the hon. gentleman's amendment ever since the beginning of this session, and I feel compelled to supplement the vote that I shall give with some explanation. I do that, sir, even though my duty is a most unpleasant one and a most painful one indeed, especially so when I remember and am conscious of the fact that in voting and in speaking as I do I am weaning myself for the time being-and only for the time being I hope -from few or many-I don't say whichof the hon, gentlemen around me with whom I have been in such happy accord ever since I have had the honor of a seat in this house. Still more especially is it painful to me, Mr. Speaker. to speak as I do and vote as I do, when I am conscious of the fact that I am separating myself from the house who leads me and who leads me and for whom I in common with the is, and for whom I, in common with the hon. gentlemen on this side of the house as well as with many hon, gentlemen on that side of the house, have feelings not only of respect but of the deepest possible affection. But, sir, even under those circumstances I enjoy the comfort which is that I know that hon, gentlemen on both sides of this house will at least give me credit for acting from sincere and honest convictions. Believing that I am in the right, I hope hon gentlemen will give me right, I hope hon, gentlemen will give me their sympathetic attention while I speak to the amendment of the hon, member for Muskoka. I may be permitted in passing to make a few references to the remarks of the hon, member for Muskoka, after which I will come to the speech of the hon, member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). I do not refer so much to the remarks that the hon, gentleman from Muskoka made this afternoon as I do to his remarks of a day or two ago upon the occasion when he gave notice to this house of his attention to introduce the amendment which he has placed, Mr. Speaker, in your hands to-day. or outside of the house as complaining at all of the course of the hon. member for Muskoka. It has been suggested to me that that hon, gentleman's course was in fact forestalling me and taking from me that course which I intended to pursue; but, sir. I can tell this house that I was

gratified beyond measure when the hon. gentleman rose in his seat a hon. gentleman rose in his seat a day or two ago and announced his intention of doing what he has done to-day. I recognise, and no one in this house can recognise more than I do, how grave and serious this question is, not only in the present but grave and serious in its consequences in future, and I would be foolish indeed if I presumed to think that I could give the question the weight and

could give the question the weight and the impor ance of other hon, gentlemen in the importance of other hon, gentlemen in this house, I, who am comparatively young and especially so in comparison with the hon member for Muskoka. I recognise, sir, that someone older in years, older in experience, and older in position than I am should have taken this matter up and I therefore say again and I have than I am should have taken this matter up, and I therefore say again, and I hope hon. gentlemen will believe me, that I was pleased and gratified when the hongentleman from Muskoka notified the house a day or two ago of his intention to move his amendment. I do not complain even of his words when he spoke, but I may be permitted to make some reference so as to explain away the inference that his words bore. He gave as his reactions. ference so as to explain away the interence that his words bore. He gave as his rea-sons for taking the course which he did, that inasmuch as my resolution appeared so far down on the order paper that likely it would not be reached this session and under these circumstances he thought it

was his duty to move in the matter. The was his duty to move in the matter. The very best answer to the statement of the hon, gentleman is that my motion was reached my motion was made and the papers have since been brought down so that it will be understood, I think, that the course I took was not, as has been suggested by people outside of this house, upon the words of the mover of the amendment, to evade the matter altogether and

the course I took was not, as has been suggested by people outside of this house, upon the words of the mover of the amendment, to evade the matter altogether and to cheat the house of its introduction. In speaking on this question I must be understood as having no feelings whatever against the Roman Catholics of my country or even against the Jesuit body, amongst whom I am happy to say, at least among my Catholic fellow citizens, I number many many friends. I have no sympathy with the clamor which is being made outsine of this house, clamor, I may say, without reason. The Jesuits have been assailed in some quarters without argument, and I have no sympathy whatever with the course pursued in certain quarters against the Jesuits and against the RomanCatholic body. All that has been said may be true or false; I care not. As far as my investigation and my reading has gone I confess to believing that much that has been said is false. Even, sir. taking the maxim, finis determinat probitatem actus, I believe that it bears no construction such as has been put upon it in certain quarters that "the end justifies the means." But, on the contrary, my reading and education has been such as to inspire me with admiration for the early Jesuit fathers. We need only recall Parkman's account (and he is by no means a very favorable historian of Roman Catholicism) of the early Jesuit fathers and we must be inspired and imbued with enthusiasm in our recollections of the work they accomplished in this country. We can recall, all of us from history the arrival in this country of the unfortunate Father Jogues, his capture by the Iroquois, his cruel and unheard of tortures, his determination to regenerate by baptism, notwithstanding his intense sufferings, his subsequent escape to France, his performing the sacred rites of the mass in his mutilisted condition, his return to this country, his recapture and his fearful death at the hands of the father whose child he was trying to save by baptism. The only effect of our recollections will

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

THE JESUIT BILL DERATE. The great event of the past week has been the debate on Col. O'Brien's amend, ment for the disallowance of the Jesuit ment for the disallowance of the Jesuit estates bill. The case for disallowance was stated by Mr. Dalton McCarthy in a speech of great ability Wednesday afternoon, in the course of which he warmly complimented Mr. Barron who had spoken for an hour the previous day. Sir John Thompson replied to Mr. McCarthy in an eloquent address of over three hours. Sir John is a more pleasing and finished speaker than Mr. McCarthy. Hen. David Mills made on Thursday afternoon a masterly and scholarly speech in exposition of of the view held by most of the reform members. The debate was continued by Mr. Charlton for disallowance, and by Mr. Muloch and others.

THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL. In the house of commons last Thursday Mr. Barron asked if the Trent Valley can al commissioners had reported; if not government were aware that one of the commissioners was away on a long visit to England. Sir John Macdonald said that no report had been received, and he did not think that there was any chance of the report being transmitted to parliament this session. He was aware that one of the commissioners was now in England, be could not tell what the length of

CLOSING SCENES OF THE JESUIT DEBATE When Mr. Laurier rose Thursday night, says the Witness correspondent, it was near eleven e'clock. He spoke about an hour and a quarter, becoming at times very eloquent. After declaring that with a few exceptions the government's course received the entire support of the liberal party, he traversed the action of the government on the disallowance question, and on general campaign tactics in the country, and declared they had brought this family quarrel on themselves, for he said it was simply a domestic dispute within the ranks of the conservative party. Later on, however, he said he viewed with concern this agitation, and hoped a better sentiment would prevail. Alluding to the position of the Jesuits' estates he said the question was settled b Mr. Mercier because he, and he alone, had the courage to grapple with it, and if nothing else, this would stamp Mr. Mercier as a statesman. Mr. Laurier objected to the editor in his easy chair and the clergyman in his cabinet settling this question by fixed theories, and argued that public men must consult the wishes, passions and even prejudices of people in the interests of harmony. If otherwise, he feared for the consequences. otherwise, he feared for the consequences. He quoted the Waterloo Advertiser as rereply to the charges made against the Jesuits, but asked if the Jesuits were held responsible for the utterances or acts of one or two of their number how would one or two of their number how would Protestants like to be held responsible for the Rev. Dr. Wild's assertion that it was no crime to shoot a Jesuit? It was true the Jesuits had been expelled from twenty countries, but never from a free country. It was to the shame of the French republic that it expelled them in 1880. The hon. gentleman several times in his speech referred to his French origin and his British loyalty, and declared, if they had the choice, not a single French-Canadian would return to French allegiance. Coming again to the toleration of the Jesuita he wound up by asserting that the security of the state depended upon the utmost freedom of opinion. He was loudly applauded.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. Sir John Macdonald contended at considerable length that reformers were obliged to vote with the government. They dared not vote against the government and face Quebec. The premier announced that he believed and his cabinet was unanimous on the question that this bill was within the competence of the legislature. It was true that even in such cases if that legislation was against the general interests of the Dominion it was not only the federal right but their duty to disallow it. But it was a serious thing to take the responsibility of deciding that any provincial measure was of this character. The legislature of each province was independent and even if legislation was ultravires it did not follow that the Dominion should interfere, but merely advise amendments. He laid great stress on the fact that the corporators of St. Mary's Jesuit college were one bishop and six Jesuit priests. It was nothing but a Jesuit college. Mr. Blake here interjected that everybody knew it was a Jesuit institution. Sir John read the names of the twenty-nine Protestants, including his own, who voted for the incorporation of that college thirty-seven years ago. No complaint had since been heard. It was true that even in such cases if that

AN AFFECTING SCENE. It was now one o'clock and here a remarkable scene occurred. Because of his feebleness and palsied limbs Mr. Macken sie is not permitted to remain in the house after six o'clock and has not voted at night for two years. To-night he left, as usual. between five and six. But now as the premier was speaking the bent form propremier was speaking the bent form propelled by the faltering footsteps of Alexander Mackenzie was seen entering the chamber. Immediately there was a sensation seldom felt in the prosy precincts of the commons. The whole scene inside the chamber was one for history. For six hours thousands of spectators had remained in the galleries. They exchanged no word, but intently listened to the proceedings. The first lady in the land was there. Senstors, clergy, distinguished men in all walks of life listened to this discussion of great magnitude. When Mr. Mackenzie entered and added his figure to the picture and his presence to the occasion, hurried whispers of "Here's Mackenzie" passed great magnitude. When Mr. Mackenme entered and added his figure to the picture and his presence to the occasion, hurried whispers of "Hare's Mackenmie" passed from member to member, and as the aged statesman reached his seat between Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright the feelings of the house found vent in cheers. Sir John Macdonald, proceeding, quoted the existence of Stonyhurst Jesuit college in England as proof that England did not fear the presence of the Jesuits there, and if she did not, why should Canada? After all, this was a more matter of money and a small sum, and reminded him of the Jew who was seduced into entering an eating house and eating a alice of ham. When he emerged these was a loud peal of thunder, and the Jew exclaimed, "Good heavens, what a row about a little piece of pork." This story filustrates the premier's view of the situation in a nutshall. He said he felt deeply the injury to the country by the introduction of the metion. He referred to the "no popery" excitement in England in the time of Lord John Russell and sake

existence by the seventy-one Jesuits who are now in Canada, a teaching body pure and simple. The disallowance of this bill, he declared, would have been an act of tyrang. Mr. Mercier would at once have become the Catholic champion, repassed the act and no government could be formed in Canada to again disallow it. There would have been a religious was our credit would have been a religious war, our credit ruined abroad and social happiness de-stroyed at home.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The house was now impatient for a vote, but Sir Richard Cartwright insisted on coring the premier on one or two matters of history and declaring that in the Jesuits natter Canada had no right to interfere. He created enthusiasm by referring to Mr. Mackenzie's coming down to the house on Mackenzie's coming down to the house on that occasion. It was now half-past one and the members were called in. While waiting for the whips to return the French members sang the "Marseillaise" and "Brigadier" to the amusement of the tremendous crowd that had not stirred from the gallery. As Col. Prior started the "Red, White and Blue" the whips returned and the vote was taken. Surprise was expressed that Messrs. Watson, Small, McMillan of Huron, Fisher, Dickinson, Perley, McMullen and some others did not vote for the amendment. At the conclu-Periey, McMullen and some others did not vote for the amendment. At the conclusion "God Save the Queen" was sung and at two o'clock the great debate had ended. The way Lady Stanley laughed when "God Save the Queen" was started showed that she thought it highly humorous under the circumstances. The vote on the resolution stood 13 for and 188 against. (For names see page 7.)

NORTH VICTORIA REFORM CONVENTION.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering-Hearty Reception of Mr. J. A. Barron, M.P.-Approval of his Vote on the

The annual meeting of the North and East Victoria reform association at Fenelon Palls last Saturday was a grand success. Mr. James Dickson was again elected president and Mr. W. E. Ellis secretary. Among those present were the following: Dr. Curry, Alexander Niven, J. E. Gould, George Bick, Wm. Hartle, K. E. Murchison, W. E. Ellis, Edward Lytie, W. Prust, James Jenkins, G. G. Keith, Dr. McKay, Edward Wright, Wm. Brokenshire, Wm. Cameron, James Dickson, D. J. Murchison, Robert Armstrong, Wm. A. McRae, Thos. Howie, Wm. Cookman, E. D. Hand, Jacob Barnes, Emanuel Smitheram, Peter McNevin, J. R. Graham, Wm. Flett. Malcelm Smith, Norman Ferguson, Geo. Emery, Thomas Gillies, Thomas Archer, Wm. Martin, James Steven, Lachlin Pat-He quoted the Waterloo Advertiser as resenting this agitation in Ontario and put it forward as the opinion of one section of Quebec. Alluding to the injustice cited by Mr. Charlton, Mr. Laurier asked if by supporting the conservative government of that province the Protestants had not themselves to blame. He declared if they came to the legislature, where he had some influence, if they had any grievance they would secure a remedy. Coming to the Jesuits Mr. Laurier stood up for them with great elequence. He did not attempt to reply to the charges made against the terson, Robert Oxby, Wm. Routley, Rich. the rumor that Mr. Barron, M.P., had proffered his resignation to the association on account of his recent vote on the Jesuit question, being against his leaders, whom he had been elected to support. Mr. Barron reached the meeting shortly after its open ing, having left Ottawa the evening before. His reception as he entered the hall fore. His reception as he entered the hall must have removed any doubt—if any such ever existed—of his still retaining the confidence of his party. He was enthusiastically received. Always popular, his popularity seems to have been increased by the course he pursued on the question of disallowance. He was at once asked to the platform, which he ascended amid the hand shaking of all whom he had to pass. At the conclusion of the business of the association Mr. Barron was called forward, but before he began to speak Dr. Mc. Kay of Woodville rose, and in a most effective speech of ten or fifteen minutes moved the following resolution:

That a manimous vote of thanks be tendered Mr. J. A. Barron, our present member in the house of commons of Canada, for the very ablemanner in which he has represented his constituents in parliament since his election thereto, and for his able advocacy en the floor of parliament of a policy in emphasis of the separation of church and state.

Dr. McKay is an earnest and forcible speaker and was loudly applauded as he handed the resolution to the chairman.

handed the resolution to the chairman.

Mr. Dickson, who for years has been the president and chief officer of the reform party in the riding, at once put the motion, which was carried with great applause, every man rising to his feet.

Mr. Barron was visibly affected at the enthusiasm shown. Had he had any doubt to his retention of the confidence of his as to his retention of the confidence of his friends that doubt must have been removed. It was with difficulty he got his voice so surprised was he at the appreciation shown him, but it was not long before his voice was as clear as ever and his language as fluent. He discussed the trade question and pointed out the injustices of the tariff, and how it pinched the farmer to please the manufacturer. He referred to the restate on corn given the distiller and refused the farmer. He explained the folly and danger of the export duty on logs, and showed how the effect was to provoke retaliation by the Americans increasing their duty on sawn lumber. This, he said, was paralyzing the trade with small lumber manufacturers. In consequence of this duty the American buyer would not, as formerly, buy f. c. b. the cars in Ontario yards, but wanted delivery in the states, because, they said, being uncertain as to what the United States authorities would do they might be met with an increased duty. This risk they wanted the Canadian as to his retention of the confidence of his what the United States authorities would do they might be met with an increased duty. This risk they wanted the Canadian manufacturer to run; but he not wishing to run it either the trade suffered and was paralyzed. He spoke of the studied policy of "do nothing" on the subject of the Trent Valley canal, and after speaking for about three-quarters of an hour he resumed his seat amid much applause.

Cordial votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Dickson for his unremitting attention

COMMUNICATIONS.

An Insidious Advocate of Infidelity [To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,-The more I think about it, the more I am astonished that Mr. Sam. Hughes' paper should be taken by any respectable farmers or families. Its vile language would be a discredit to a " Montana cowboy." It first slanders one, then another. Clergyman and laymen are bespattered with the dirt ground out in his paper mill. He would like to pass for a man of courage and man'y qualities, and to show he has these, he is sure to attack those to whom he feels himself physically superior, or whose profession lifts them above using a cowhide upon him. He made a mistake when he tried to frighten that a courage him a certificate of share the carriers had been supported by the certificate of share the carriers are the carriers and the carriers had been supported by the certificate of share the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are the carr made a mistake when he tried to frighten you into giving him a certificate of character. Falling in it, he turns to his usual weapon and abuses you in his paper. Truly he is a great educator—in bad language, language that is a disgrace to any newspaper, unequalled in any country. The pre-eminence in vile language is his, and I think you would be safe in giving him a certificate to that effect, and I also think you may give him a first-class certificate for proficiency in Infidelity. He says heathenism is as good as Christianity. I am sure he will not find many of his way of thinking; but that is not his fault, for he is doing all he can to belittle Christianity, and of thinking; but that is not his fault, for he is doing all he can to belittle Christianity, and to slyly insinuate unbelief. He has been gradually undermining people's faith in their ministers until he felt he might more boldly declare himself. Let those who like such a paper take it; as for me I want none of it.

Lindsay, April 2, 1889.

The Warder Editor's Infidelity and Bob Ingersollism - A Barefaced Bid fer Notoriety. [Weodville Advocate.

The bigoted Orange fanatic who runs the Lindsay Warder has at last given himself away. This gentlemar, the would-be mentor of Christianity, who desires the world to suppose that the whole fabric of Ontario's Protestantism revolves around him and who poses as the great and only exponent of Orange principles and Christian traditions, as well as the gratuitous adviser of the churches, has been discovered to be far from orthodox in his views of Christianity generally and to possess ideas with which he is trying to impregnate the staunch Christians of this province, which would do no discredit to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. We raise no objection to this gentleman or his views, his opinions are his own and the right to express them, but we do object when the man presumptuouspushes himself forward as the champion of a cause, the result of whose faith he holds so lightly. He tells us that the belief of the Mohammedan or pagan is just as likely to take people to heaven as that of the Christian, and yet he grows absolutely fanatical when Protestantism is in question. Why is this? Is it because he is not true to his convictions and only tenders stock in trade invectives to catch Orange sympathy. Verily, it looks like it. If he is such a weak believer in the Christian faith what great difference can it make to him whether the Roman Catholic Christian in the communication of the c as likely to take people to heaven as that erant of religious derelictions than Catholic fellow-citizen, the editor of the Warder feels himself safer in a Protestant community. But to assume the protectorate of Protestantism and at the same time admitting a non belief in the fundamental principles of the faith is rerhaps the most bare-faced bid for notoriety yet placed before the people of Victoria. No wonder the man is called a "crank."

Journalistic Amenities and the Warder.

[To the Editor of THE POST.] Sir, -Out west it is no uncommon thing for local sheets to indulge in excited and flery diatribes against each other. The vilest possible personalities are resorted to. and these lead to unpleasant personal results, when the writers of screaming articles practically discard their belief of the maxim that "the pen is mightier than the sword." West and south the bowie knife and the revolver are occcasionally appealed to as a court of last resort. These men who disgrace the honorable profession of jour' nalism are not so speedily killed off as law and order-loving citizens may occasionally

desire.

Hitherto for the most part Canadian journalism has been free from the grosser disfigurements that disgrace some of the more obscure sheets of the wild west, but we have occasionally the humiliation of seeing an outbreak that rouses the indignation and brings the blush of shame to the cheek of all fair-minded members of the fourth estate in Canada. A flagrant instance of such wanton and disgusting degradation of all fair and honest journalism was given by the Victoria Warder, published in the town of Lindsay. It was a virulent attack on the liberal journal published in the same town. Not content with legitimate criticism of the opinions of its contemporary it saw fit evidently in a speam of blind and uncontrollable fury to make a grossly indecent personal attack on the editor of the opposition journal. How a person with ordinary manly feeling and a person with ordinary manly feeling and a common school education could have been so, far; left to himself as to perpetuate such an outrage passes comprehension. It is a striking instance of the truth of the Frenchman's with its worse than a crime: it is a blunder," as the unhappy writer of the open letter has by this time painfully discovered. There is a part of the control of whiter of the open letter has by this time painfully discovered. There is no use dwelling on its enormity or its absurdity; it is beneath criticism. Its publication betrays a sad lack of journalistic experience and tact which is inexcusable in anyone occupying the position of responsible conductor of a reputable weekly provincial

Valley canal, and after speaking for about three-quarters of an hour he resumed his seat amid much applicates.

Cordial votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Dickson for his unremitting attention to the interests of the liberal party, and to Mr. Bick for his strong running at the last local election, after which Mr. J. E. Gould led off in singing "God Save the Queen," in which the large gathering joined heartily, and a most successful annual meeting ended.—[Globa.

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

The celebrated revivalists, Revs.

Crossley and Hunter, will hold a Union Evangelistic Service in the Cambridge-st. Methodist church, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The public are earnestly invited. All singers are requested to aid in the service of song.

'Sengs of Salvation' will be used. A collection will be taken,—43-I.

LAND PLASTER (ground by F. Beamish, Port Hope,) in bags and barrels at A. CAMPBELL'S.

Tereste, April 2, 1886.

What do the ordinary readers of a newspaper care for the personal quibbles of in-dividuals with lacerated feelingst People turn away in disgust from wandering mendicants who expose their loathsome expose their loathsome expose their loathsome expose their loathsome expose the vain hope that they may thereby evoke the sympathies of the charitable! It is not otherwise in the case of foolish letter writers who air their supposes for foolish letter writers who air their supposes for foolish letter writers who air their supposes of foolish letter writers who air their supposes for foolish letter writers what do the ordinary readers of a news