ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.

Medical.

Exhausted Vitality

THE SCIENCE OF
LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age or
Manhood, servous and physical Debility, Premature Decine, Krrors of Youth, and
the untcid miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8
vo., 125 prescriptions for all
diseases. Cloth, full glit,
enly \$1.00, by mail, sealed. Itulstrative sample
free to all young and middle-aged men. Send
now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded
to the arthor by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass.
ar DR. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard
Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston,
who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty
Diseases of man, Office, No. 4, Bulfinch-st.

—92-1y.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

THE JESUIT BILL.

MR. BARRON'S SPEECH IN THE COMNONS.

Continued from 6th page. been said that this property was taken from the Jesuits at the time of the conquest. I deny that, because at the time of the conquest it did not belong to the Jesults. It had become crown property, like any other crown lands; therefore when the statute, now attacked, says that the property was confiscated it states that which is not the case, and the federal government; hould not have sanctioned that missistement of fact, but out of respect for history and especially for the reputa-tion of the sovereign, they should at least have returned the act to the government of Quetec to have it amended in this par-ticular. Now, in some pamphlets issued by gentlemen who support the Jesuit Society, I find Twiss referred to as an authority on the law of nations. A gentleman who writes a very able argument in sup-port of the Jesuit cause has quoted from

this authority as follows: "A victorious nation in acquiring the sover-eignty de facto over a country, from which it has expelled its adversary, does not acquire any other rights than those which belonged to the expelled severeign; and to those such as they are, with all their limitations and modifications, he succeeds by right of war."

They also refer to De Vattell of the law of

"The conqueror, who takes a town or province from his enemy cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belonged to the govereign against whom he has taken up arms. War authorizes him to possess himself of what belongs to his enemy; if he deprives him of the sovereignity of that town or province he acquires it uch as it is, with all its limitations and modifications.

"One sovereign makes war upon another sovereign, and not against unarmed citizens. The conqueror seizes upon the possessions of the state, the public property, while private individuals are allowed to retain theirs. They suffer but indirectly by the war; and the conquest only subjects them to a new master."

Now. I agree with every word of that. "The conqueror, who takes a town or province

Now, I agree with every word of that. Suppose the United States and Great Britain were to go to war—and I think hongentlemen in this house on both sides would have but very little doubt as to the result—it would not be said for one mo-ment that Great Britain obtained any rights whatsover over private property, but she would obtain just the same rights, and no more and no less, as the executive of the United States possessed over private property. Now, at the time of the conquest this property did not vest in the Jesuits at all; it had become extinguished, it had become vacant property; therefore, when it is said outside the house, as it has been said inside, that for meritorious reamethod of confiscation it should be returned to them, the Jesuit order, I say it was not taken by confiscation, because at the time that Canada was conquered by England this property was not the property of the Jesuits, but was the property of France, having become extinct. We find the opinious of her majest's attorney. the opinions of her majesty's attorney-general and solicitor general for the crown, dated 18th May, 1779, stating in regard to this property:

this property:

"As a derilict or vacant estate, his majesty became vested in it by the clearest of titles, if the right of conquest alone was not sufficient, but even on the footing of the proceedings in France and the judicial acts of the sovereign tribunals in that country, the estates in this province would naturally fall to his majesty and be subjected to his unlimited disposal, for by those decisions it was established upon good legal and constitutional grounds that from the nature of the first establishment or admission of the society into France, being conditional, temporary and probational, they were at all times liable to expulsion, and having never complied with but rejected the terms of their admission, they were not even entitled to the name of a society; therefore they were stripped of their property and possessions, which they were ordered to quit upon ten cas's notice, after having been compelled to give in a full statement of all they had, with the several title deeds, and documents or proofs in support of it. Sequestrators or guardians were appointed to the management of their es ates, and in the course of time and with a regularity preportioned to their importance provision was made for the application of them in the various ways that law, reason, justice and policy dictated; and all this was done at the suit of the crown."

Now, to show further that at the time of

Now, to show further that at the time of the conquest this was vacant property. I refer to Marriott's opinion, 12th May, 1765. He 8878:

"From all these premises, it seems conclusive that the titles of the society passed together with the dominion ceded to Great Britain (in which dominions those possessions were situated) attended with no better qualifications than those titles, had by the laws and constitution of the realm of France, previous to the conquest and cession of those countries."

I mention that this Quebec act is objectionable in many important particulars, and is also objectionable in declaring that those estates were confiscated by the British crown. I say such was not the fact, and is not borne out by the history of the estates. This property has always been treated as having escheated to the crown, not as having been confiscated by reason of the conquest, and those who argue differently argue outside the facts, with the object, no doubt, of exciting that sympathy which humanity always entertains towards those whose private rights have been prejudiced or effected. I find Lord Goderich on 7th July, 1831, spoke to this effect:

"His majesty's government do not deny that mention that this Quebec act is object "His majesty's government do not deny that the Jesuita' estates were, on the dissolution of

able to that object."

And the statute of William IV., chapter 11, states to same effect as follows:

"And it is hereby enacted by the sutherity of the same, that from and after the passing of this act all moneys arising out of the estates of the late order of Jesuits which now are in or may hereafter come into the hands of the receiver-general of this province shall be placed in a separate chest in the vaults wherein the public meneys of the province are kept, and shall be applied to the purposes of education exclusively in a manner provided by this act, or by any act or acts which may hereafter be passed by the provincial legislature in that behalf and not otherwise."

or acts which may hereafter be pessed by the provincial legislature in that behalf and not otherwise."

Then we have the petition of the bishops, to which I have already referred. Does any one mean to say that if the province became owners of this property by reason of confiscation, the bishops would say the Jesuits were no longer entitled to it, as they did say in their petition? It is quite clear, therefore, that the statute is incorrect in that particular when it states that the property was acquired by confiscation. Then there is another point to which I desire to refer, and it is one which has not yet been touched upon, and it is this: It is the case that two or more of the peoperties were acquired by the Jesuits, not from the king of France and not by grants of the parliament of Iraice, but from private individuals. I do not think anyone will deny that within strict law, and I may say I am speaking from a legal standpoint altogether, and I do not desire to go into the merits or demerits of the Jesuit claim, but to speak of the question from a legal standpoint only—no one, I think, will deny that it is a good and proper like that when property is given to a corporation or society or body of men or to one or more men upon a certain and specific trust, the very moment that the trust is no longer capable of performance from that moment the property reverts to the heirs of the party from which the property originally came. That this trust was destroyed by the parliament of France. Then, if such be the case, the heirs of the donors are now entitled to the property, whoever they may be. But it may be said that I am building up a fictitious case, and, therefore, I will quote the language of Rev. Father Flannery of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, on 17th February, 1889. He said:

"These lands were never given to them by the French government or by any government."

Michael's cathedral, Toronto, on 17th February, 1889. He said:

"These lands were never given to them by the French government or by any government, but were the donations of private members of the church who left the lands in possession of the order for religious and educational purposes."

That trust having been destroyed, it will not be denied by any legal gentleman that the property reverts to the original donors. Why, we see only lately that the Seignory of Sillery was given to a certain body of Indians and that the property has been taken away from them by this objectionable statute. We remember in 1882 in this house the first minister, waxing elequent over the contention that the rivers and streams bill took away one person's property and gave it to another, contended that the public interests were greatly affected, and that it was his duty to disallow that bill. The premises he built did not exist; but if he was right in that action he should have enquired more closely into the facts regarding this question to ascertain whether the rules he laid down for his own government and for succeeding governments did not apply to this particular case. If he was right in disallowing the Ontario rivers and streams bill because, as he said, it took away the property of one man and gave it to another, a fortiori, he should have disapproved of this legislation because the trusts created by private donors have been destroyed and lands have been taken away by the parliament of Quebec and handed over to other parties that have nothing more to do with them than the man in the moon. In order to show that I am not wrong in my view of this question I quote a letter dated 20th to show that I am not wrong in my view of this question I quote a letter dated 20th June, 1879, over the signature of James McGill:

"It seems to us that it would have been profor any dormant claims there may be on the Jesuits' estates."

I maintain, moreover, that under the British North America act this act is entirely unconstitutional. If I remember rightly (I will not read the particular section) it states that each province of the Dominion shall have the right to deal with educa-tional matters, reserving the rights of the minority in Quebec and the minority in the province of Ontario. No one has ever maintained that the act gave to the differ-ent provinces of the Dominion the right to make denominational grants, as has been done. There can be no doubt that the Jesuits are a religious institution; and are we to understand that the different provinces have the right to make religious grants to the different religious bodies? I think not. I assert that if the leader of the government had the very least respect for his own past record and his own past utterances he would have disallowed this egislation just as quickly as he allowed

it. Why, we have only to recall the case of the rivers and atreams bill of Ontario. In that case he built up the premises which did not exist. He claimed that it gave the did not exist. He claimed that it gave the right to take away the property of one man and give it to another; and that the general effect upon the whole country would be such that he had a right to disallow the bill. I say that, applying that principle to the present bill he should have disallowed this bill, and for the reasons given. If it is true that a portion of the property was given originally to the Indians of the Seignory of Sillery, then I say there are as good reasons for disallowing this bill as, on the premier's contention, there was for disallowing the rivers and streams bill of Ontario; there was good reason to disallow this legislation, if for no other reason than that it took away from the Indians land given to them, as it is said, by France originally. I desire to refer to the remarks of the right hon, leader of the government on the rivers and streams bill disallowance; and I may mention that his remarks were coincided in by several hon, gentlemen, and especially by the present nostmants.

in by several hon, gentlemen, and especially by the present postmaster general and the hon, member for North or South Simcoe. On that occasion the first minister spoke as follows:

"I declare that, in my opinion, all bills should be disallowed if they affected general interests. Sir, we are not half a duzen provinces. We are one great Dominion. If we commit an offence against the laws of property or any other atrocity in legislation, it will be widely known." fence against the laws or property of any other atrocity in legislation, it will be widely known. Can any subject be thought of that affects' the people more generally and acutely than that of religion? Can any subject be thought of that will affect the people more generally than one respecting the Jesuita' society. Without reflecting for one moment upon the society let me point out that this Society of Jesus has been legislated against by the countries of Saragossa, La Palantine, Venice, Avignon, Portugal and Segovia, England, Japan, Hungary and Transylvania, Bordeaux, France, Holland, Tournon and Berne, Denmark, Bohemia, Russia, Naples and in all Christendom by the bull of Pope Clement the XIV. I maintain that it cannot be said that a society legislated against in all these countries is not of general interest, but it might be said that "this was many years ago and that we are not now in the dark ages." I am quite willing to admit that, but I find that even since that society was restored by Pope Picus VII. in 1814 it has been legislated against by and expelled from Belgium, Russia, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Bavariaand the Italian towns, I refer to that not because I have the least unkind feeling against the Italian towns, I refer to that not because I have the least unkind feeling against the Jesuit Society, but I maintain that it cannot be said that the society is not of general interest when we find it has been legislated against in all these different countries. Can it be said that the question is of the deepest possible interest right up to the imaginary line which divides the province of Quebec from the province of Ontario and that the moment you step across to the province of Ontario it has no interest at all. I certainly say no. Can it be said that anything which will be injurious to the Methodist body in Ontario, that the same body is not more or less affected by the finity in the province of Prince Edward I have the province of Prince Edward I have the province of Prince Edward I have th Can any subject be thought of that affects

LOCAL NEWS-LETTERS

LIFFORD,

[Correspondence of The Post.]

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. White gave a very interesting lecture on the Scott act in the temperance hall. He described the effects of whiskey on the human body. He is a very powerful speaker. The Scott act should get the vote of every loyal vote.

PRESONAL.—J. H. Staples, S. Rainbird and W. J. Robinson have raturned from Toronto afer taking a short course in the royal school of infantry. They all succeeded in taking second class certificates. This speaks well for the Lifford boys and No. 6 Co....Mr. J. Craig of Kendal spent Sunday visiting friends here.

Presbyterians, the Congregational community and all other denominations have a search of sympathy between themselves respectively throughout the whole Dominion. Therefore I say that the words of the right hon, gentleman spoken in 1882 in this lique in reference to the river and streams bill, apply to this case. By the anthority of the words that he used then, I hold it is a strong argument for this bill being disallowed to-day. I do not like to charge the hon, premier with making fish of one and fowl of the other in this matter, but his treatment of the Orange incorporation bill in this house cannot be forgotten. He takes only three days to intimate to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec that he as sents and approves of this bill; but, sir, he is struck dumb with silence, when the Lieutenant Governor of Ontarie, asks his assent to and approves of the Orange incorporated the Orange society; and if he assents and approves of this legislation it follows as a most positive sequitur that when he disallowed legislation in the province of Manitoba because he disapproved thereof, it must follow that by allowing this statute to become law he does so because he approves of the same. I would like to give the him, the presider an epportunity, but I see he is not in the house just now, of denying what he is credited with having said at a certain meeting on the 20th June, 1866; On that occasion he is credited by his organ Lis Minerve with having said at a certain meeting on the 20th June, 1866; On that occasion he is credited by his organ Lis Minerve with having said at a certain meeting on the 20th June, 1866; On that occasion he is credited by his organ Lis Minerve with having said at follows:

"To the calumnious hyperrites who represent him as the personification of religious fanaticism."

Sir John replied by saying:

"That he had never in his life set foot in an Orange lodge. "" I am accused, said Sir John, of being a Protestant, and even of being a bad Protestant. In like manner I have been accused of being an Orangeman, although I have never set foot in a lodge.

never set foot in a lodge.

I do not know whether to believe that or to believe the statement of one of his proteges regarding our Roman Catholic tellow-citizens, that he, or a member of his government "had no confidence whatever in the breed." I have satisfied myself at all events that my conclusions are correct, that this bill should have been disallowed and if possible, that it should still be disallowed for the reason that it is strictly unconstitutional. Now that I see the minister of customs in his seat, I hope that he, occupying the prominent position he does in a certain order which has been mentioned by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert will not allow this opportunity to pass without giving to some hon. members on this side of the house who think as I do, the benefit of his views. I hope, sir, they will be in accord with many of those who belong to the society of which I believe he is such—

Mr. Bowell—An ornament.
Mr. Barron—Yee! Such a great ornament. [Mr. Barron resumed his seat amid hearty applause.]

THE DIVISION.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barron, Bell, Charlton, Cock-burn, Denison, McDonald (Huron), McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien, Schriever, Sutherland, Tyr

whitt and Wallace-Total 13. NAYS.-Messrs. Amyot, Armstrong, Audet Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Barnard, Beausoliel, Bechard, Bernier, Bergeron, Bergin, Blake, Bolsvert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle, Brien, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cartwright, (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Chisholm, Choquette, Chouinard, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Coutter, Cook, Corby, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardines, Dessaint, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Dagon, Dupont, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Greenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Fisher, Flinn, Foster, Freeman, Gauthier, Gigault, Gilmore, Girouard, Godbout, Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guillet, Haggart, Hall, Hale, Hesson, Hickey, Holton Hudespeth, Innis, Ives, Joncas, Jones (Bigby), Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry, Long, Langelier (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector), LaRiviere, Laurier, Lepine, Livingston, Beausoliel, Bechard, Bernier, Bergeron, Bergin, patrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry, Long, Langelier (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector), LaRiviere, Laurier, Lepine, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdewell, Mackenzie, Maculla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncrieff, Montplaiser, Mulock, Neveux, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Perley, Perry, Platt, Porter, Prefontaine, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Rubertson, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rowand, Rykert, Ste. Marie, Scarth, Semple, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompeon (Sir John), Tisdale, Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vannasse, Waldie, Ward, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright, Yeo—Total 188,

The members absent when the vote was taken were: Sir Adam Archibald, Messrs, Baird, Baker, Chapleau, Costigan, De St. Georges, Geoffrion, Jamieson, Langelier (Montmorency), General Ladrie, Lavergne, Lister, Pope—in all 13, All pairs were off on this occasion.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

An aged gentleman of our acquaintance went out after a hearty meal to remove the ice from the sidewalk. He worked as an old man naturally would with his head and shoulders bent low. He suddenly fell, became unconscious and soon died. What was the cause of his death?

Apoplexy-the physician would say apoplexy of the brain.

In persons of good health, the coats of the arteries throughout the entire body are tough and elastic. In unhealthy persons, particularly those whose kidneys are diseased, the walls of the arteries undergo "degeneration" due to the action of the impurities in the blood which the kidneys have been unable to remove.

In these cases when the action of the heart is intensified by vigorous exercise or excitement, the pressure upon some artery becomes too strong for it in its weakened state—a rupture occurs and a stroke of apoplexy follows as a matter of

Derangements of the kidneys are a comwhenever they fail in the complete removal of the waste matter in the blood, the deadly poison known as uric acid accumulates and creeps through all the blood channels where it rapidly causes

blood channels where it rapidly causes decay.

The primary cause of all organic disease, such as paralysis, consumption, heart disease and nervous disorders, is directly attributable to a failure of the kidneys in their special function of purifying the tlood. Kidney derangement is without doubt the most aggravating as well as the most prevalent of all the ills of the present day, and unless kidney disease is taken in time and a prompt restorative, such as Warner's Safe Cure, applied—death will inevitably result.

Advanced kidney disease has befiled the united efforts of the best physicians for years and it is solely due to Warner's Safe Cure, a simple vegetable discovery, that modern science has been able to successfully cope with it.

Life insurance companies make sure of its non-existence before issuing their policies, and the learned and careful physician will not attempt to prescribe for a patient afflicted with serious illness before first ascertaining if this disease is present.

UXBRIDGE,
SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A peculiar accident befell Joseph Alsop, jun., of the 3rd con. of Uxbridge. He was endeavoring to tie a horse in the stable by means of a plow line. He fastaned the rope round the horses neek and having passed the rope double through the hole in the manger he put two fingers into the loop so as to pail the saids through. Just then the lorse became frightened and jumped back with such force that the two fingers were pulled off, one of them dropping into the manger and the other hanging by the skin.

LIFFORD

SUNDERLAND.
[Correspondence of The Post.]
Honor Roll.—The honor roll of s. s. No.
4, Brock:—Fourth class senior: 1 Albert
Miller, 416 marks; 2 Louis Doyle, 415; 3,
Philomena Doyle, 413; 4 Lulu Doyle, 402.
Fourth class junior: 1 Augustine Doyle,
174; 2 Jas. Doyle, 165; 3 Michael Cavanagh,
105. Third class senior: 1 John Fallowdown, 235; 2 Wm. Cavanagh, 166; 3 Richard
Purvis, 153; 4 Andrew Taylor, 140. Third
dass junior: 1 Freddie Doyle, 168; 2 Charles
Purvis, 162; 3 Richard Tucker, 130; 4 Theodore McEnery, 124. Second class junior:
Leo Doyle and Joe Doyle, equal.

ARGYLE.

[Correspondence of The Post.]
School Report.—The following is the report of a. No. 2. Eldon, for the month of March:—Fourth class: James Binns, Samuel Kirkland, Eliza Farrell, Annie McEachern, Minnie Kirkland, Katie McQuarrie. Senior Third: Mary McEachern, Annie McIntyre, Ida Lucas, George Williamson, John Kirkland, Duncan McQuarrie, Donald McEachern, Archie McEachern, James Hopkins, Andrew McCrorie. Junior third: Archie Kirkland, Andrew McIntyre, Thomas Sheehy. Second class: James McQuarrie, Malcolm McEachern, John McEachern, John McLennan. First part second: Dougal McIntyre, Bella Sheehy, Emma Sheehy.

H. Feir, teacher.

FENELON FALLS.

FAINTED IN CHURCE.—In St. Jamea's church, last Sunday evering, just as the final hymn was obout to be sung, the Rev. J. G. Dean, who had presched with his usual vigor, was overcome by a fainting fit and sank senseless on the floor of the chancel. He was carried into the vestry and placed in a chair, and his face was sprinkled with water and his collar loosened. After the lapse of several minutes a member of the congregation, who had been sent for medical assistance, returned with Dr. E. S. Wilson, and from him we learned that Mr. Dean had some trouble of the heart and had fainted on previous occasions. The patient was afterwards conveyed to Mr. James Cameron's, as Mrs. Dean was away on a visit, and on Tuesday he was taken to his own residence on Fidler's hill, where he now lies in a somewhat precarious condition.—[Gazette. FENELON FALLS

MINDEN.

MINDEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An exceedingly sad accident occurred last Friday on lot 2, con. 9, of the township of Minden. Mr. George W. Ross was out in the bush chopping, when his wife accompanied by her daughter, a child about ten years of age, went to see how he was getting along and intending to assist in piling brush. They were standing only a very short distance where Mr. Ross was working, and as the tree he was cutting was about to fall he called out to lock out, when Mrs. Ross, instead of getting away from danger rushed directly under the falling tree, a portion of which struck her head, from the result of which she died about three hours afterwards. The funeral took place on Sunday last and was largely attended, much sympathy being felt throughout the neighborhood for the bereaved husband and family.—[Echo.]

MODEL SCHOOL.—Excellent progress has been made in the matter of establishing a model school here, and it is expected to be in operation in the fall of this year.

BRECHIN.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

A LUCKY FIRM.—The Orillia Packet of last week says: "We understand that J. T. Porter & Co. of the Original Bankrupt Store have about one hundred and fifty barrels of No. 1 sugar, bought and held by Toronto and Hamilton houses. This purchase was made when sugars had reached their lewest rolpt. Since then they have chase was made when sugars had reached their lowest point. Since then they have kept daily going higher and higher, until at the present time these sugars are worth two cents a pound more than when they were purchased. We believe there is ne house in Orillia to-day that holds as large a quantity of cheap sugar as this great bargain house."....This is a clear saving of about \$900 on the purchase a compared with the prices of sugar to-day, and their customers will get the benefit.

with the prices of sugar to-day, and their customers will get the benefit.

"URÆMIC blindness may occur," is a statement made by T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, in speaking of Bright's disease. Hence it is of the greatest importance that, on the first approach of dimness of sight or the appearance of specs floating before the eyes, treatment should be instituted for the removal of the cause, kidney disease; and, for this purpose, Warner's Safe Cure excels all other remedies.

OMEMEE. [Correspondence of The Post.]
LACONICS.—Snow all disappeared.

Good wheeling.....Sugar making. Scott Act. - The town is wild with excitement over the election on Thursday. Both parties are sure of winning, and those who are out exerting themselves in favor of the Scott act promise that it shall be of the Scott act promise that it shall be carried out.

BRICK DECLINED, — The Presbyterians would not accept the Millerook brick for their new church, as it did not come up to

the sample sent.

A SURPRISE.—The vote on the Jesuit

A SURPRISE.—The vote on the Jesuit question was quite a surprise amongst some of our life-long loyalists.

PERSONAL.—John Jas. English is home on a visit after an absence of ten years at Calgarry, N.W.T. He is a welcome visitor amongst a large number of old friends and acquaintances. His prospects are very bright there.

ROLLER PROCESS.—The Stephenson mill is being renovated and the roller process will be introduced and no doubt will be a great benefit to the village.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last Mr. S. Lamb bad a narrow escape from serious

great benefit to the village.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last Mr.
S. Lamb had a narrow escape from serious injury. He was taking a cow to his slaughter house when the animal became furious and attacked him and had it not been for a hole in the fence, through which Mr. Lamb crawled, he would likely have been gored to death, as it is he carries a lame leg.

GOWE TO THE NORTHWEST.—On Tuesday week Mr. John Williamson left Omemee for his home at Regins, taking with him three span of fine horses, a new brickmaking machine, wasten, harnest and a host of other articles...... Mr. Robt. Henderson of Emily left on the same day for Carberry. He also took a divined of stuff consisting of horsest farm finglements, etc. We wish them a safe journey.

OBTITATE A Mr. Hamsel Cromwell, who died in Outsund, on Thursday, March 21st, was born in the same to Canada with his parents in 1824. He mixed in the township of Laughboro, near Kingston. Moved to the promise of Mr. Batter he was sarried in Mr. He was instance of the eld Rethodist church, He united with the Westen Methodist church, He united with the Westen Methodist church, He united with the Westen Methodist church, Manvers, in 1822 under the leadership of Rev. David Johnson, (brother in law of Mr. S. Hughes of Linding and son-in-law of Capt. Presion.) He had one sister, Mrs. Porter Presion.)

Casteria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription nown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITRY Street, N. Y.

P. J. Meagher.

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

& P. J. MEAGHER'S GROCERY.

We have this week received and opened up a new lot of Fresh Goods which we are determined to sell at Reasonable Prices.

Our expenses are low and therefore we are in a position to offer everything in our line at a reduced rate.

Be convinced by calling and inspecting our Stock of Groceries, Tinware, General Goods, etc.

A new lot of Extra Fine White Fish and Salmon Trout received a few days ago.

SALT IN BARRELS for Sale Cheap.

P. J. MEAGHER, OPPOSITE BENSON HOUSE. Lindsay, Warch 21, 1888 -41.

and conservative up to the very last and had cast many a good sound vote. During his residence in Omemee he was a kind-hearted and inoffensive citizen and was highly respected by all his acquaintances. Mrs. Crom well has the heartfelt sympathy of all in her sad bereavement.—[Herald.

CAMBRAY. [Correspondence of The Post.]

DEBATING SOCIETY.—At the last regular meeting of the literary society on the 27th March it was decided that the program be subject to frequent changes in order to tive variety to the entertainments. Acahould consist of five minute speeches, and subjects were distributed forthwith. Good speeches were delivered by Rev. Mr. Hor-ton, Messrs. Cowleson, Riches, Horn and White, the Misses Williamson, Mrs. Feir and Miss Wilkinson. Excellent vocal and instrumental music was well rendered by Mrs. Feir, Miss Thomas, Miss Clendenan and Mr. Riches. The special feature in the program for the next meeting is a debate. "Resolved, that the Indian has suffered greater persecution at the hand of the greater persecution at the hand of the white man than the negro." Mr. Alex. Horn maintains the affirmative, Mr. John White the negative. As both young men are practical debaters the decision will be awaited with interest. All are invited to attend the meating. attend the meeting.

REABORO.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

GRAIN STOREHOUSE.—A great boom to the farming community will be the grain storehouse about to be erected here by Mr. P. Pilkey of Lindsay. All the farmers in this section have been anxious to market their grain at this station, but heretofore it could not be done satisfactorily owing to the great trouble in getting cars piaced. We congratulate Mr. Pilkey on his enterprise, and can assure him the bulk of the public patronage in this district.

CHEESE FACTORY.—Mr. John Jackson of North Ops, who purchased the Reaboro cheese factory some time ago, intends running it at its full capacity the coming season. Reaboro cheese has always commanded the highest market figures, and we are fully confident that under Mr. Jackson's management the reputation which it REABORO.

son's management the reputation which it has held in the past will be fully maintain-

tained.

PRAYER MEETING.—It is a pleasing duty to have to record the good work which has and is being done in and around Reaboro. A series of meetings was held in the union church, conducted chiefly by the Rev. Mr. Dewey. Many there were who were brought to grace and formed resolutions to walk more closely in the footsteps of the Master than they had been doing. It must be gratifying to the rev. gentleman to see the seed which he has sown take root in the hearts of so many of our young people. the hearts of so many of our young people. A number of prayer meetings have been held from house to house, and many of our young people have held forth in prayer invoking the Giver of all Good to soften the hearts of the wayward sinner who has not seen the light. But what must have been the chagrin of those good people who were trying to build up God's kingdom to see an article in a local paper (a few copies of which come to this place) telling us that all forms article in alocal paper (a few copies of which come to this place) telling us that all forms of Christian religion are of no more account than Mahometanism or Buddhism or other ancient forms of Paganism. We have read extracts in that same paper before holding up to ridicule the ministry of the Methodist church. The whole Methodist conference assembled at Lindsay some time ago came under his lash simply because one or two of its members may have slightly erred. I cannot say that they did; we have only his words for it. Another minister held in high esteem among our people was made the target of his vulgar abuse, simply because he had the manliness to express his convictions on a public platform on a certain subject which proved distasteful to the editor of the Warder. Now all this was bad enough. To hear our ministers reviled gives us pain, but when the church itself is assailed our very nature recoils. What account will a parent have to give that will allow a paper in the hands of his children breathing infidelity, teaching them that all forms of paganism will land them safe "in the happy hunting grounds" just the same as will Christianty. If there is a law forbidding the publication of the writings of such men as Ingersoll, why not suppress those in our very midst. We hope to see our ministers take the matter up, as some of them have already done, and make the scoffer retract his statements.

Frank Lazarus.



HOW TO USE OUR EYES (Late Lazarus & Morris,)

And how to preserve them from infancy to old age. To be had free by calling or sending to J. RIGGS, Agent.

This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good sight and wishing to retain it.

All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World.

They never tire the eye and last many years without change.

For sale by J. RIGGS, Jewelry and Fancy Store, Kent-st., Lindsay. Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England. Lindsay, April 20, 1888.-93-lyr.

E. Gregory.

DREPARE FOR SPRING.

Choice Seeds GREGORY'S.

Turnip Seeds, Mangold Seeds, Carrot Seeds. Grass Seeds Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

Imported direct from England and France.

CORNER KENT and WILLIAM-STS. LINDSAY. Lindsay, March 19th, 1889.-41.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD SERVANT GIRLS WANTED at the BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. High est wages paid. Nov. 22, 1885.—24-tf. DORTRAIT PAINTING.

Miss Lillie Brown, Artist, Is prepared to execute orders for Portraits, enlarging and Coloring photographs, etc., and give instruction in Water Colors, Crayos Drawings, etc. Miss Brown is a graduate of one of the best academies in New York Orders left at her residence, Cambridge-st next door to Dr. Herriman, will receive prompt attention. Lindsay, April 8, 1888.—92.

TOHN WILSON, Auctioneer for the OHN WILSON. Auctioneer for the County of Victoria; Agent for Live Stock, Insurance; also for the most popular plan of Sickness and Accident Benefits; Agent for Nursery Stock. John Wilson buys Rags, Iron, Bottles, Rope, Canvas, Books, Copper, Bress, Lead, Old Stoves, Scrap, Printers'Scrap, Wiping Rags, Waste of all kinds and Cast-off Clothing; and Old Furniture bought and sold. JOHN WILTSON, opposite Alex. Fisher's Grocery store, Williamest, Lindsay. N. B.—Any person wishing to dispose of second-hand articles will be promptly watted upon by dropping me a pestal card. Jan. 30, 1832.—34-12.

DUSSELL'S IMPROVED FENCE. them safe "in the happy hunting arounds" just the same as will Christianty. If there is a law forbidding the publication of the writings of such men as Ingersoil, why not suppress those in our very midst. We hope to see our ministers take the matter up, as some of them have already done, and make the scoffer retract his statements.

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

We will pay the Highest Price for any quantity of Alsike, Red Clover and Timothy Seed at our store. SPRATT & KILLEN.—25-tf.

March 27, 1889—48-4.

DUSSELL'S IMPROVED FENCE, In PROVED FENCE, IN P

S. Cornell.

Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per \$100, and on frame dwellings in town 80 cts. per \$190, for a three years' risk. Send postal card to

S. CORNEIL.

S. Perrin.



Lindsay, Jan. 24, 1886.

THE GREAT Cough and Cold Whooping Cough Bronchitis Asthma

Throat and Lung Complaints.

Read the following Testimonial. Read the following Testimonial.

Oakwood. Jan. 16, 1889.—This is to certify that I have been troubled for a number of years with cough, cold and asthma, and will say without hesitation the Pine Tar Cordial was the only remedy I could find to give me any relief. I feel quite satisfied that were it not for Perrin's Pine Tar Cordial I would be in my grave. It's worth more than its weight in gold. I therefore take much pleasure in recommending it to any one troubled with the same disease. Yours truly, — EDWARD KING, Oakwood, Ont

Lindsav. Jan 3, 1889.—30.

Insurance.

BARTHOLOMEW.

Agricultural Liberance Co. of Watertown N. Y. Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London. Citizens' Incurance Co., Montreal.

Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford. \$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent.

Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 15, 1888 -88-tf.

T A. MIDDLETON'S LIFE A .: D 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 rawon together." In Fire Insurance I represent THE GORE of Galt, Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the aged and wealthy ATLAS of London. Plag. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable office. Accident Insurance—The number of claims paid inthis tewn by THE MUTUAL OF MANCHES TER 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—This is new in town and I hope to make it a great convenience. I mean to help those who great convenience. I mean to help those who wish to purchase or sell labor, for a moderate fee.—T. A. MIDDLETON. Jan 15, 1889. - 32-lyr.

Machine Oil.

USE **GOLDEN STAR**

MACHINE OILS -AND-

COPPERINE.

FINEST IN THE LAND. ALONZO W. SPOONER.

Manufacturer, Port Hope, Feb. 9th, 1888 -83-8mo.

Miscellaneous. GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES,
York Street Lindsay, Comfortable con
veyances and good horses on hire at reasonable
rates.
BRIAN GUNIGAL THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK

YARD -Established 1870-I have now on hand is my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of ExICE which I will sell at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodville station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887-74-1yr. DARMERS ATTENTION. - I have harmers attention.—I have bought the patent county right of C. CRABBS' STRAIGHT FENCE. This fence can be built of rails, boards and wire stronger and will take less ground than any other patent fence. Can be built of rails for 15c. per rod, including wire and labor. Farm and township rights can be secured from me. Sample of the fence can be examined opposite the Northern hotel, Woodville. Agents wanted to canvas all the townships in the country. WM CAMERON, Woodville P.O., Ont. Dec. 18 1888.—23-tf.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

THE BOOK ACCOUNTS The Estate of Sootheran,

Cathro & Mark FOR SALE.

Scaled tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed to them at Lindsay P. O. and marked "Tender for book accounts of Estate of Sootheran, Carbo & Mark," up to the 6th day of April coat, at 3 o'clock p m. for the purchase of the outstanding b ok accounts of the Estate of Sootheran, Cathro & Mark, Merchants.

A list of the said book accounts is open for public inspection at the law office of the undersigned in the Town of Lindsay.

Thems: Cash The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

Dated at Lindsay this 21st day of March, A.

D. 1886.

MCINTURE & STEWART. MCINTYRE & STEWART.