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The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

MR. COCKBURN FOR MUS-KOKA. The liberals of Muskoka have nominated Mr. A. P. Cockburn as their

candidate for the Ontario legislature. The convention was held at Bracebridge and the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature. We understand Mr. Cockburn has accepted the nomination. It is an extensive constituency, but Mr. Cockburn is so well-known and personally so popular and highly respected that his return by a handsome majority may our space for this issue is fully taken up. with confidence be expected . . . The only ance is that it precludes Mr. Cockburn becoming the candidate for North Ontario in the commons. Mr. Cockburn has twice carried the reform banner in that badly gerrymandered (or rather) ordeal, though we are convinced that on

explaining his vote on the Jesuit bill is received with conflicting emotions by his supporters. Some there are who adapt the familiar verses to the situation,-

"He who writes and sails away, Will live to write another day." The senior tory organ is dumb with admiration. The Warder has not a word to say. Is it admiration or cowardice? Mr. Hudspeth has had no hesitation in going with the Warder-man to the ultra Protestant strongholds, where they fairly made Rome howl, and it is rank cowardice for the Warder to remain as silent as

wound inflicted by his vote. This plea strength and courage to stand firmly to-might have been advanced with an air of probability and might have gained some must preserve our national life." measure of acceptance if Mr. Hudspeth moved to write and explain. That letter was a complete "give away" on the "sincerity" plea, and showed plainly to the smallest intellect that Mr. Hudspeth simply voted as Sir John Macdonald told him to. Mr. Hudspeth's eloquence and vigor in defending the disallowance policy of Sir John in the streams bill and Manitoba cases are fresh in the minds of the electors of South Victoria, and they naturally supposed that he would insist upon a similar policy being adhered to in the Jesuit bill case. Mr. Hudspeth's "chances, politically, for the near future" have not been injured by his vote, for he counts upon gaining a good deal, and the self-seeking politicians will again en-

The warden of Simcoe when presiding at the county council sessions wears a gorgeous cocked hat and silk gown, purchased at a cost of \$110.

Sir John Macdonald has a second time disallowed Mr. Mercier's magistrate's court act, which provides a greatly needed additional court for Montreal.

With a remarkably keen sense of the fitness of things the Empire of Saturday placed an item announcing that J. L. Hughes was going to lecture on the anti-Jesuit question-placed it where a good many will say it properly belongs-amongst a batch of criminal paragraphs!!

The debentures for \$5,800 at 5 per cent. for 20 years required for Lindsay school purposes have been sold to Mr. R. Wilson Smith of Montreal, whose tender, \$105.60, was the highest of half a dozen, Osler A. Hammond of Toronto being but a fraction lower. This is a fair evidence of Lindsay's good standing in financial circles.

Hon. Mr. Norquay, for many years premier of Manitoba, died suddenly at Winnipeg last Friday. He is to be added to the long list of political wrecks that mark like milestones the career of Sir John Macdonald. He was a faithful supporter of Sir John even against the interests of his province, and came to grief through his fidelity. He was personally very popular in Manitoba, and his death is universally regretted. He was only in his 49th year. A public funeral was accorded his remains.

A sensation has been caused by the marriage of Hon. Mr. Foster to Mrs. A. C. Chisholm, the divorced wife of Mr. D. B. resident of Hamilton. Mr. Chisholm got into difficulties and went to the States, and for some years has been separated from his wife. A divorce was recently procured in Chicago, and the marriage with Mr. Foster took place in that city. It is pretty well settled that the divorce is not worth in Canada the paper it is written on, and the prominence of the parties renders it a serious matter. Mrs. Chishelm is a clever and accomplished woman of irreproachable character, and was an active W. C. T. U. worker.

Mr. John McSweyn has an able and interesting letter in the Watchman on "The Duty of the Hour," in connection with the Jesuit bill question. Mr. Hudspeth's apology is criticised in a sharp paragraph. Further comment is deferred for a week as

....The Watchman criticises the remarks drawback in connection with the accept- of THE Post on Mr. Hudspeth's letter, and displays a lively imagination in trying to state the reform policy on provincial rights. The Watchman repeats a current inaccuracy regarding the reform party and the New Brunswick school question.

In noticing the nomination of Jim johnamandered) riding, and he may Hughes by the West Middlesex conservareasonably be excused from a third tives, the Oshawa Reformer says: "Mr. Mowat refused to shelve the brother of this occasion, as on the first, he would be James a year or so ago, when he was a successful. Mr. Cockburn has done else has the premier a right to expect. suppliant at his feet for a post, and what noble service in the reform cause and our The refusal tainted the fealty of the whole In oble service in the reform cause and our friends in Muskoka should show their estimation of his worth by giving him a handsome majority. Mr. Cockburn is so intimately acquainted with the needs of the constituency and so enterprising in its material development that we have no doubt all classes will unite in electing him.

MR. HUDSPETH'S EPISTLE.

Mr. Hudspeth's epistle to the electors

The refusal tainted the fealty of the whole family, and as their loyalty is of a sort that don't keep, this untoward event has to be met. Whatever will Mr. Ross do?" We are confident the Reformer will be just and fair to "Jim" by publishing Jim's letter, which shows that he has in his own estimation ample 'grounds for taking a "noble and patriotic stand." The Reformer will be just and fair to "Jim" by publishing Jim's letter, which shows that he has in his own er asks "what will Mr. Ross do?" Well, he might for instance, attempt to make a diversion in the new "Family Compact" by authorizing Sam's geography. But we fancy the electors of West Middlesex will bury Jim so deep that he will not know what struck him.

It seems the French of the sister province are "fellow Canadians" and have some rights that the Protestants of Ontario are bound to respect, when the fireeating Col. George T. Denison of Toronto in a Dominion day speech can express sentiments in a spirit of broad and liberal statesmanship, as follows: "It is well for us to remember that as Canadians we should have one dominent idea, Canada first. (Cheers.) Canada before factions, before quarrels about religion, or quarrels about politics. Let us remember that, There has been lately a great deal said of ice for the Warder to remain as silent as a clam when Mr. Hudspeth in the very travail of his soul pours out his "reasons for voting." The fact that the Warder has denounced Sir John Thompson and many other conservatives who voted with him, and demanded the blood of Mr. Barron, who voted the other way, need not now deter the fickls organist from supporting Mr. Hudspeth. Perhaps it will not be convenient to express an opinion upon Mr. Hudspeth's "sincerity" a balm for the Hudspeth's "sincerity Hudspeth's "sincerity Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudspeth's Hudsp differences with a portion of our fellow-

The Hamilton Times is somewhat enviously smoved to remark: "Sir John Macdonald always was a lucky dog. While decent Christians are simmering in their own gravy up this way, he is splashing around in the wet of the St. Lawrence basefooted and with his pants rolled up to his knees. What is it the revised version says about enjoying the pleasure of sin for a season."

The Montreal Star prints this unanswer able paragraph: "We notice that some conservative journals are claiming that if the duties on grains, meats and other natural products were removed, the Canadian farmer and cattle feeder would be swamped by foreign imports. Whether such a consequence would follow it is impossible to say, but it is at least true that under the National Policy legislation we have offered to admit these articles free deavor as in the past to bring the Orange order into line. Even the pope-eating grand master of to-day's ceremonies will be found doing his best when the time comes to secure the return of Mr. Hudspeth. A great many Orangemen are perfectly sincere, but too many will be influenced by scheming demagogues of the Hughes stripe. Even the Watchman will wheel into line.

whenever our neighbors agree to do the same by our national products. Whether unwise or wise, this is the avowed policy of Canada and the offer stands on our statute books as it has stood since 1879. Moreover, Sir Charles Tupper when he made the United States commissioners at the Washington conference an "unlimited offer of reciprocity" or "an offer of unlimited offer of reciprocity—which ever it may have been—must have included agricultural products. Down to the close of the last session of parliament this was the unchal lenged policy of Canada and nothing has since occurred to alter it. The conservative press should not discredit the conservative press should not discredit the conservative policy." whenever our neighbors agree to do the

A PAIR OF PATRIOTS.

The Ottawa Free Press is hardly fair to Jim Hughes, the Toronto school inspector now on the anti-Jesuit war path in Ogtario, in alleging that he has "discovered something dreadfully wrong in the administration of the education department," because Mr. Ross refused to appoint Mr. Sam Hughes to "the office sought" in the letter printed below. It is not fair to "Jim" to hold him responsible for "Sam's" epistles and and machinations: and we trust the Free Press will see that ample justice is done "Jim" in the pre-

The fact is that "Jim" himself has been a persistent applicant for office at the education department, and as a letter-writer he probably outranks "Sam." We give the following extracts from a precious speci-

TORONTO, Oct. 31st, 1882. Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR.—I submit the following memoranda as to my qualifications for the position of inspector of model schools and.....of insti-

tutes.

1. I have written more extensively on purely professional subjects than any other inspector or teacher in Ontario, and my writings have met with unqualified approval, and throughout America. The following selections are taken from many others of a similar character:

2. I have been very successful in conducting institute work, and delivering public lectures to county conventions, so far as my school duties would permit me to do such work. I have been invited a second, and even a third time, to return to other conventions that I have visited. I refer you without consulting them to the following gentlemen for the above:

i. I have had a very large experience in professional training for Sunday school teachers in the United States, and this would greatly assist me in conducting institutes and similar work.

A. C. work.

D. B. 5. I am very anxious to devote myself exclusional interests in my native prominent vince. Nothing but this desire could induce me the best public process.

vince. Nothing but this desire could induce me to leave my present position, the best public school situation in Ontario. I believe that the science of education is capable of expansion, and that its philosophical and practical application in ordinary teaching must soon be vastly improved. I am anxious to take a partin working the much needed reform in this direction. I have had the privilege of seeing the schools in nearly all the leading cities of the United States, engaged in practical work, and have studied their general and especial excellence. This has had a beneficial effect in meulding my own views regarding educational matters, and I can give practical experience instead of mere theories as my reasons for my opinions.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

The foregoing is a more elaborate effort

The foregoing is a more elaborate effort than "Sam's" brief epistle, which merely read as follows:

61 HOMEWOOD-AVE. TORONTO, 9th July, 1884. }
Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education. Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of requesting some three or four of my personal friends, who are also your personal friends, to write you their opinion of my fitness for the office sought. As a rule the gentlemen are advanced educationists, and fairly represent the honest, unselfish, or non-wire pulling part of our educational community.—I am, dear sir, yours very truly.

SAM HUGHES.

What a precious pair of patriots we have here! If a list could be made up of the trashy school books, maps and other stuff they tried to get authorized by the department and foisted upon the public, their patriotism would appear in a much strong-

The proceedings of this precious pair during the past few years bring to mind Walpole's famous definition of a patriot: A patriot, sir! Why patriots spring up like mushrooms. I could raise fifty of them within the four and twenty hours. I have raised many of them in one night. It is but refusing to gratify an unreason. able or an insolent demand and up starts a patriot." The unreasonable and insolent demands of this precious pair have been frequently refused at the education de partment and hence their interse patriotism. It is evident from the last Warder that Sir Adolphe Caron, the minister of militis, has been refusing some insolent demand on the part of our local patriot.

Some of the papers are pointing the finger of scorn at Mr. J. L. Hughes, the "deestangey" anti-Jesuit agitator, because he has accepted the West Middlesex nomination from the regular tory conventionthe party that actually "allowed" the Jesuit bill six months earlier than was necessary, except to suit the party exigencies in Quebec. We admit the spectacle is a sad one. Up to a few days ago Mr. J. L. Hughes had no hope in either party and was an independent of the purest stripe. He has now gone back to the tory ranks;

Hughes was one of the scheming demagogues to whom the anti-Jesuit agitation
was a god-send. They are trying to ride

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RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ON THE VETO POWER.

Toronto reform picnic Sir Richard Cart-wright referred briefly to his vote on the

In the course of his able addr

Jesuit estates bill question in the house of commons, or rather the O'Brien resolution for the disallowance of the bill. S.r. Richard's remarks define the position of the reform party on that question and his general views on the veto power will receive general approval. Sir Richard said he "had no apology to make and no excuses to offer. What he had done, he had done deliberately and after due consideration and he stood prepared to justify his course there or elsewhere before any assemblage of his countrymen in this Dominion. He was aware that they might say to him how was it that he, who had been so strenuous a denouncer of Sir John Macconsid and his policy, could make up his mind not to vote want of confidence in the administration. He had been obliged to vote with the government on the Riel question, as he had on this matter. He was willing to admit that Mr. McCarthy, who sustained Sir John in his arbitrary and unjust interference with the rights of the people of the province of Manitobs in their struggle for freedom, and declared that the provinces were merely subordinate municipalities, was logical and con. sistent in doing to Quebec what he had not scrupled to do to Manitoba. He asked how could the liberal party, whose main plank had always been that the rights of every province should be respected and should be supreme in so far as the constitutional acts assigned to them were not overstepped, and that the veto power should only be exercised by the federal government on the same principal as the British government retained the right to veto the acts of the federal government, vote in direct opposition to that principle? The veto power was vested in the Dominion government in precisely the same terms. He knew how the Canadian people would resent any interference with acts formally passed by their legislatures, and and if their constitution was to be worked out they must extend to the local legislatures the rights and privileges which they maintained against British interference. He thought whatever might be said about the agitation in other respects, it had done one thing for which they might all be thankful. It had done a great deal of good in opening the minds of men and breaking down that fetish-like idolatry which had prevailed in a certain party, and had given them an opportunity to discuss matters with some hope of intelligence. Men were beginning to see that in some respects the situation of Canada was one of arrested development, and that the time had come for Canada to make her own commercial arrangements and treaties, and to fit herself for a position as a nation in North America, which was the only one which Canada could reasonably hope to attain."

Sir Richard Cartwright's view of the veto nower is similar to that held by the plank had always been that the rights of

Sir Richard Cartwright's view of the veto power is similar to that held by the tant Alliance for the imperial disallowance Queen." The secretary of Lord Knuts-

ford wrote as follows: "In reply I am to state that His Lordship has carefully considered the memorial, but that the allowance or disallowance of the acts of the Provincial legislatures of the Dominion of the governor-general, acting on the advice of his responsible ministers.
"A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to Lord Stanley of Preston, for the consideration of his government."

The reply clearly shows that the respon sibility for disallowance rests with Sir John Macdonald. It is also clear that up to the 8th of August the act can be dis-

EVERYDAY SOAP. The purest in the market, at A. CAMPBELL'S.-55-3

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purchasers. Park lot GI on the west side of
Lindsayst, south, in the town of Lindsay, containing six acres. There are three fronts to
eaid park, Lindsayst. east, Mary-st. south, and
James-st. west. There are erected on said
park a cottage 2ix3ift., one and a half storey
high, and a frame house 2ix16it., one and a
naif storey high, with a good kitchen, well
and pump. Some fruit and ornamental trees.
Well fenced. For particulars apply to the
proprietor, JOHN CONNERY, Lindsay. Can
be seen at the Grand Union hotel, Lindsay,
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CHOICE FARM FOR SALE OR A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. — Being composed of the east half of Lot 18, and north east qr. of Lot 17 in the 3rd Con. Freelon. 150 acres. About 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; splendid hardwood bush on it. There are on the premises a first class brick house with hard and soft water, two large barns, one on a stone foundation with stabling underneath and root cellar and other outbuildings. There are also about two acres of orchard bearing. This farm is well adapted both for grain and dairy purposes. There is a never falling stream of water running through it. Possession given for plowing on Sept. 1. For particulars apply to T. C. MOYNES, Lindsay P. O., er to I. H. MOYNES, Islay P. O. Terms easy. Lindsay, June 19th, 1859—5: 11pd. ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

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E. E. W. McGaffey.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD A MID-SUMMER SALE

AND LASTING TILL THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

Our object in placing our Large Stock for sale on the market just at this juncture is owing to some business arrangements we are about to enter into which will require

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

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imperial government. This is proved by the colonial secretary, Lord In Buying our Goods our Advantages are the Best,

of the Jesuits' bill on the ground that the act "recognized powers in the pope that "are perilous to the supremacy of the armore advantageous market than any similar concern in the tade.

THIS SALE IS BONA FIDE

IT IS NOT GOTTEN UP TO TAKE US OUT OF A TIGHT CORNER.

BUT WE WANT TO REALIZE A CERTAIN FIGURE BY AUGUST.

that we may still be in a better position to make your future dealings with us of a more interesting nature, and in responding to our mid-summer appeal you will be assisting yourselves for the present and future.

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There are no goods in which it is easier to go astrav, none in which the utmost rigor in adherence to standards is more necessary. There are good

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Shoes for all sorts of people, -



cal people; good Boots and ple; good Boots and Shoes GREAT VARIETY for many sorts of good Boots and

The Good of all Sorts We Keep Assorted.

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They often seem very low to those who have been accustomed to pay high prices for inferior goods.

In addition to Boots and Shoes, we are fully assorted in all the

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