Scott's Emulsion.

EMULSION CURES

SCROFULA BRONCHITIS COUCHS COLDS Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer. ott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Co taining the samulating Hypophoshites and Pure Norwegien Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both boing largely increased. It

is used by l'hysicians all over the world. PALATABLE AS MILK. 50c, and \$1.00 **Bold** by all Druggista

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C D. BARR, Proprietor GENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the collowing gentlemen, who have sindly consent d to set as agents for THE

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The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1889. QUESTIONS OF THE DAY HON MR MOWATS SPEECE AT

THE TORONTO PAVILION.

they are mere loval than ever. We have had recipencial even, and have profitted by and we have done it. It has been demonstrated its advantages, and we strated, I say, during those elections. Now, I remark this, that since those elections. been since. (Cheers) No, it is a libel upon the loyalty of the Canadian people when legislation proposed, there has been no they say we cannot stand unrestricted re-correctly, but more fail into the arms of non S st s. I am not afraid, therete, of unvestrated reciprocity; I have no apprehension that the loyalty of the people is not quite adequate to stand by their present relations, not with standing its advan-tages. On that subject we have common sentiments but h. Quebec and in Outario. And there we many more subjects upon

which wo acree. We have A COMMON INTEREST in everything that relates to the prosper ity of Canada. We have a common interset in good is we, a common interest in wise government, a common interest in everything that tends to the prosperity and advantage of the people. And I rejoice that we have such a leader as Mr. Laurier to gaide us in Dominion affaire. (Cheers.) how many years ag - (laughter)-thirtytwo or thirty three. Perhaps the man in public iffe who of all others had in the highest legges the estimated and confidence of the people of Coiscin of the reformers of Ontar o next woor great leader Hon. Freich Canadras, M. Dirina, (Renewed theoring. I. k. Mr. Lancer, Mr. Dorion was a Roman Catholic, and he did not vote with his I pper Consdafriends on religious religion was involve; but, notwithstanding all that, he had a large measure of the confidence and affection of our people. As I believe Mr. Laurier has all those qualities of hear; and e viscience and intellect which our people admired in Mr. Dorion, I hope he is destroyed to carry all the provinces to a glorious victor), which will be followed by the greatest and most earnest efforts to obtain the investrict of resprocity that he rightly deems so important to us, followed also, I am quite sure, by wise laws and good government. I am quite sure that under Mr. Laurier no section of our people will have to complain of a wasts of public ravanue for the benefit of political friends. We would not have to complain of the unnecessary increase of the public debt, we would not have to complain of the taxes, we would no have to complain of the brinery of the people with their own money. We would have no complaint to make with respect to

LEGISLATIVE INJUSTICE or executive wrong-doing; and in the incame me to ke p free from a controveres with which I was not in any way connection was furnished by the fact that from a very early period an effort was made—and to some extent successfully made—to pervert the situation for political recent vert the situation for political reasons the ontario government, though it had nothing to do with the act, and

nothing to do with the question of its discillary and the process of the content and legislation could have been discussed, but our political opponents thought they might avail themsives of this agitation for the purpose of doing harm to the Oatario government. In in quite manifest that I could not join in an agitation against many and the process of doing the purpose of doing harm to the Oatario government. In in quite manifest that I could not join in an agitation against many agitation against the government. And why was that course has been and more successful the propose of the possession of the policy for the preservative opponents. They had tried in election after election to induce the people of this province to with the propose of the province of the Dominion, for his party; and they had failed every time. (Chears.) At the last general election they had endeavored to raise against us the popper cry. At the election previous to that they had endeavored to raise against us the popper cry. At the election previous to that they had endeavored to raise against us the opposite cry. (Laushier.) At the election before the last they had endeavored to raise against us, with the avernment that we were not just to them—that we did not do as much for them—that we did not do as much for them—that we did not do as much for the legislation had been passed which is now made a charge against us. They were unsuccessful in persuading our Roman Catholics—against us, the opposite cry. Then it was that we were not just to the legislation and administration of public affairs. Well, we fought that out with them and we were as the opposite cry. Then it was that we did too much for them—that Romish influence gaided all our legislation and administration of public affairs. Well, we fought that out with them and we were as the opposite cry. Then it was that we did too much for them—that Romish i

RETURNED WITH A LARGER FOLLOWING than ever. (Cheers.) Now, I want to call your attention for a moment to two or three things connected with this subject. Certain of our legislation that is complained of now, as it was complained of during the contest at the last election, certain amendments that were made to the separate school law, are said now to be anti-Protestant, and altogether objectionable. Now, bear in mind that every bit of that legislation was passed before the last election, and every bit of it had the approval of all parties, in the house and out of the house. The amendments which were made then, and which are complained of made then, and which are complained of now, were objected to at the time by no Protestant, 'no clergyman, no layman, no journalist, no member of the house. Well, they cannot have been very bad. They cannot have been very objectionable, or clue the whole people of Ostario are quite as much to blame about them as we are to blame. It would take too long to enter into discussion now, I will do so before a great while, and I hope, satisfy everybody who is not satisfied already, that the amendments were fair and that my incidental objection to them had been enormbut to the character of the men whom re-

dental objection to them had been enormously exaggerated. (Cheere.) Then it was said that the Roman Catholics had too large a where altogether of government patronage. We met them upon that issue, too. We showed how much patronage went their way and how much to the Protestants; and we demonstrated that whilst they had and we demonstrated that whilst they had received fair play, they had received no more than fair play. We appointed the other day a Catholic sheriff, and it was stated that that was an illustration of the undue influence of the church of Rome upon us. Well, now, how many Catholic sheriffs do you think there are in our province? To be very accurate, I will just look at my pages. At this moment our province? To be very accurate, I will just look at my paper. At this moment, out of thirty-nine sheriffs, only two are Roman Catholica. (Applause.) Does that look like the influence of the church of Rome! We have made a Catholic registrar; and that was objected to as another illustration of the power of the church of Rome over, us. Now, there are fifty five registrary of deeds altogether, and how many of them are held by Roman Catholics? Six eut of fifty five! (Cheers.) I might go on and illustrate this further. On the whole, having reference to what is due to friends, having reference to the financial just look at my paper. At this moment, out of thirty-nine sheriffs, only two are Roman Catholics. (Applause.) Does that friends, having reference to the financial value of the offices, I am prepared to

show, as the Roman Catholics are satis-

fied, too, that we have acted fairly by them;

and I can demonstrate to the satisfaction

of every reasonable Protestant that we

We meant to do our duty in this respect

tions there has not been one bit of legis

lation objecting to this amendment by the

Well, now then, it is suggested

BASELESS IS EVERY CHARGE

EVERY STICK OF TIMBER. every ton of mineral and every acre of land

belong to Oaterio. In every struggle into

which we have been forced in order to

obtain provincial rights we have been suc-

cessful. Conservatives and reformers

know that in the exercise of the juris-

diction that belongs to us as the legis-

lature and government we have done all that circumstances require. They know

that in every department of legislation, where legislation was needed, and which legislation the people were ripe for, we have legislated; we have been afraid to grappic with no sub-

to their co-religionists. (Hear, hear.) I mean to continue to show that an earnest Protestant premier may deserve the confidence of both Roman Catholics and Pronoved a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening, which was res-

THE JESUIT ACT AND RECI-

Able Speech of Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P. for ority of Quebec-Responsibility of the

English Tories. Mr. S. A. Fisher, the talented M. P. for Brome, and a young farmer who has taken a front rank in parliament, delivered an able address at the Toronto pavilion meeting addressed by Mr. Laurier. Mr. Fisher was received with generous rounds of applause. After a few introductory remarks he said that, looking around on the walls of the hall, he felt he was no stranger.
"The mottoes," he said, "represent the principles that animate the liberal party of Quebec, as well as of Ontario, and I feel that there are bonds of union between ur: that I am speaking to brothers and Cardians with interests the same as my or. The great questions discussed by M. Laurier are the great questions of the day, and I do not know that I can add anything. Perhaps I can say something about the Jesuit question that may give some little information to some who have not had the same interest in it that I have had. It is not a new question. As early as 1884 the principles of the Jesuit estates act were acknowledged and acceded to by the government of Quebec before Mr. Mercier came into power. The then government went into negotiations with the church of Rome for the settlement of the Jesuit Rome for the settlement of the Jesuit estates, and that payment was to be made in money and not in kind. This was thoroughly understood by the people of Quebec. It is no new idea. It was not introduced by Mr. Mercier, but the settlement has been made on a basis agreed to before Mr. Mercier came into power. It was long known that this was a question which, on business principles,

OUGHT TO BE SETTLED ecause there was vast property in the hands of the government of Quebec that could not be utilised. The Jesuit estates were computed to amount to one to three millions of dollars. The revenue from the estates was only \$20,000 a year—a very small sum. So long as the question remained unsettled that property could not be utilised. If the Catholic church made a claim on the property in the Catholic prevince of Quebec, how could it be expected that a sale of it could be made. The people were not willing to step in and buy when it would interfere with the claim of the church. If it could be settled, the government could get at least a sum of one million for the property. To obtain this it was agreed by all the leading public men of the province, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, that it would be well to make a settlement. This matter has not been sprung upon the people of Quebec. In desiing with this question I must speak to you as beople not the people of Quebec. I sught, I suppose, to speak to you of could not be utilised. The Jeanit estates

The Act was three or four weeks before the legislature, and the Protestant minority discussed it and knew every detail. But so completely satisfied were they that they did not challenge a vote at any stage of its passage. It is said two members protested, Mr. Hall of Montreal briefly, and Mr. Owens, of Argenteuil, at rather greater length, but at the final vote it was passed without a dissenting vote. As a Protestant representative of a Protestant constituency speaking to a Protestant audience, I say that if I believed there was anything in the Act that placed the authority of the Pope over the authority of the Queen I would be one of the first to denounce it. (Applause.) I have read the Act, preamble and every clause, over and over Queen I would be one of the first to denounce it. (Applause.) I have read the Act, preamble and every clause, over and over again, and I cannot put an interpretation on it as the people do who make this accusation. I say that the Protestant members of the local legislature are loyal to the Queen and to British institutions. They would have fought it out if they had believed or thought such interpretation could be placed on the Act. The Protestant representatives in the Quebec legislature are good and truly loyal to the Queen, although I do not agree with them in all points of policy. I do not think they would do anything to the detriment of the authority of the Queen. I look upon the Act as a business transaction. On the one hand are the people of Quebec; on tife other hand is the Church of Rome. The Catholic church, whose head is the Pope, was making a settlement with the people of Quebec. The church was represented by Rev. Father Turgeon, and the province by Mr. Mercier. The natural consequence was that before the settlement could come into effect it should be ratified by the two parties. The settlement could not come into effect

to by the head of the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Rome. On the other hand the agreement come to by Mr. Mercier on behalf of the province had to be ratified by the legislature. The Mail finds fault with the Act because, while the \$400,000 is given outright, the \$60,000 is not given to the Protestant Committee of the Council of have been conservatives and have

ALLIED THEMSELVES was it started in Quebec. I am eure that the great majority of the English-speaking people of Quebec are satisfied that it is

interested in it, as are all the people of eastern townships. (Applause.) No conservative can stand up down there and oppose it. They can only say, "We want to get it, but cannot." So long as they try it they will not get it, for they are too often on record against it. If you will put Mr. Laurier in power, in a short time he will need the attracts of reciprocality with the negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. (Applause.) I thank you for the attention you have paid me, and trust to come back to Toronto again some other time. (Applause)

and 10jc was the highest offered. The cheese boarded were the balance of the season's make, last half of September and October. The buyers present were Mesers. Bird, Cluxton, Cook, Wrighton, Fitzgerald and Dundas. The board was as follows:—

LINDSAY SECTION.

ow long the adjournment should be included,
The selemen of the Lindsay section were anxious to adjourn for two weeks and if at the end of that time no sales could be made, the factories should consign through some firm.

After discussion it was decided to allow the Lindsay section to sell off the board and the Peterborough section will be boarded in one

Peterborough section will be boarded in one

Lot 9, 3rd con, 100 acres.

Whf 10, 3rd con, 200 acres.

Et. Dos.

EL. Dos.

remedy for the cure of Consumption. Bron-chitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical sure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Comyou so people not the result of Quebec. I suppose, to speck to you of sught, I suppose, to speck to you of the Disallowance of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged to oppose the exercise of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumpants of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking feelows. Accusted by this motive and a desire to relieve thin the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable properties for sale or to rent. A large amount of money to lean at lowest rates.

Apply to Gettle Company of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking feelows. Accusted by this motive and a desire to relieve thin the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable properties for sale or to rent. A large amount of money to lean at lowest rates.

Apply to Gettle Company of the feeling in the township of the township of

L. O'Connor.

Carriages, Burries, Sulkies Wagrons, etc.,



ticle has been got up in the Newest Style. Every article is Warranted Sound in every particuar, in all its details, and in every way of the very best. Every article will be sold at the very Lowest Prices. Every one about purchasing anything in his line will find it to his advantage to spect and hear his prices.

AFRepairs Premptly and Carefully Attended to. Ba A good stock of Perambulators in hand at Lower Prices than heretofore.

Corner of William and Russell-sts., LINDSAY, NEXT DOOR TO CARR'S HOTEL Lindsay, June 18, 1889,-54-tf.

J. Wetherup.

Stand unrivaled for purity of tone, fine finish and durability. More Bell Instruments made in Canada than all the other markets put together.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE

600 of them now to use in this county without a single com-plaint. A present of a New Machine will be given to any one finding one not giving satisfaction with proper management.

For Sale by J. WETHERUP Office up stairs, or Payment can be made at R. Neill's Shoe Store.

John Makins.

MILL MACHINERY.

JOHN MAKINS. WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

Iron Founder and Machinist MANUFACTURER OF

Saws and Shinge Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.

Lindsay. Aug. 17th. 1882.-97.

Marriage Licenses.

Office, Cameron Street. Residence, corner King and Munro-sts., Cannington. Ont.-74-ly.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MANILLA, ONT.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,

LINDSAY, ONT.

of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers

FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Frank Lazarus.

BY FRANK LAZARUS.

J. RIGGS Agent

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 26, 1888.—93-194.

Navigation.

TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION CO.

[LIMITED.]

THE STEAMER

ESTURION

LINDSAY, STURGEON POINT

and BOBCAYGEON.

FARES.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER

NORSEMAN

(A. DUNLOP, Master,)

Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Point, Lindsay and Sturgeon Point,

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 27, 1889.-68.

obcaygeon, at...... 8 00 A. M.

MAURICE LANE, Master,

SINGLE. RETURN.

(Late Lazarus & Morris.)

Lindsay,)

RICHARD BRANDON.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

R. S. PORTER,

Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1884.—12.

E. Z. Yerex.

COME AND SEE

-AND-

CAPITAL BARGAINS.

Bargains, Good Goods -AND-J. BRITTON,

REASONABLE PRICES **ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES**

EVERY LINE.

Give Us a Call. Little Britain. Oct. 16, 1899 -71.

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES,
York Street Lindsay, Comfortable con
veyances and good horses on hire at reasonable
rates

BRIAN GUNIGAL QEE THE POST'S WEDDING INVI-

TATION CARDS with envelopes. A dozen different styles. Charming, elegant, popular. All the ge." New and elegant type. Prices CUSTOM SAWING. Logs WANTED.

Farmers having logs to cut into lumber can be accommodated this winter at MacNab's Saw Mill. I will start cutting after holidays. Lots of yard room. You can get your lumber home on sleighs and save time and money by bringing your logs to the Portable Saw Mill, opposite Esturian Landing, Lindsay. D. B. MacNAB. Oct. 3, 1889.—69-12. WANTED SALESMEN to sell Nursery Stock. All Goods Warranted First-class. Permanent, Pieasent. Pie

CHOICE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Every householder in Lindsay should be interested in the news that W. J. WILLIAMSON, THE BUTCHER has removed to larger and more convenient premises, and will now be found established in

R. S. PORTER'S OLD STAND, opposite the present post office. The premises have been handsomely fitted up, and parties leaving their custom with him may rely upon receiving only the best meats. BEEF, PORK, LAMB, VEAL, etc., in season, as well Vegetables of all kind.

W. J. WILLIAMSON, Porter's old stand. Lindsay, March 17, 1889.—44tf.

(Calling at Sandy Point on morning and evening trips until further notice, as follows:

EMILY.

PENELON

MARVERS S hf of S hf 24, 12th con, 50 acres, except 2 acre

B. Laurance. B. LAURANCE'S

commended by the President of the Medical

Association of Canada, the President of the Medica College of Physicians and Surgeons, and almost every great medical authority in Canada.

Are the only genuine articles that can be always relied on for perfect sight and comfort. A pair of

B. LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES will outlest five common pairs and make up for loss of vision by positive comfort and the consolation that the wearer's wes will improve by their new

Rea Brazilian Pebbles are kept by an i... agents, and you want solid comfort with your eyes call on J. T. PETTY D. D. BOSS V. GODVILLE A D. MORRISON CEAVERTON - ST. JOHNSUNDERLAND Agent Wanted) CankingTon

Insurance.

.... BORCAVGEON

BARTHOLOMEW. AGENT FOR

VENTRES.

Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown Commercial Union Insurance Co. of Lon-

Citizens' Insurance 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 Glenels Streets, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 15, 188 -88-tf. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

 Capital
 \$10,000,060

 Accumulated funds
 30,500,000

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 900,000

Rates and premiums as low as any other respectable company. The settlement of losses prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company siford those insured in it perfect security against loss. 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 Victoria. Co.

W. W. Logan. ORGANS AND PIANOS.



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NEVER HEARD OF THE LWAYS USE WHITE PINE BALSAM And how to preserve them from infaucy to eld age. To be had free by call-ing or sending to

THE GREAT COUGH AND COLD REMEDY Cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, etc. 25c., five for \$1 00. This book is thoroughly practical. Gives use ful 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.

A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist. "Lindsay, Sept. 11, 1889.-06.

Miscellaneous.

MEMORIAL CARDS. -A very choic VI se ection at THE POST Printing Office Call and see them.

THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD. -Established 1870-I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICE which I will seil at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodwille station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887-74-1yr.

DROMISSORY NOTE LOST. - Lost in Lindsay on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, a Lady's Pocketbook, containing a couple of dollars in money and a promissory note for \$100, made payable to Robert Heashp and given by David Heashp. The note is of no use to any one but the owner. Finder will please return to ROBERT HEASLIP Janetville P. O. Sept. 28th 1889 - 89.1 FOR SALE.

300 0000 RED BRICK

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of choice hed Brick at his yard north of Can aington, or at the Cannington railway station which he will sell at reasonable rates to make om for his summer stock. Apply to JOHN SACKVILLE, Cannington. Cannington, April 24, 1889.-46.

DUNN'S

BAKING THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

HIGHET CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT, The undersigned are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT

at their Beaverton and Woodville Having introduced the latest improved Roller System for the manufacture of FLOUR they are now prepared to fill all erders with the patent article.

AT Chopping done at all times. Th DOBSON & CAMPBELL. BEAVERTON and WOODVILLE

Will make her regular trips on this route, leaving Cobourg every moraing at 7.30, and Port Hope at 9.50 o'clock, on arrival of Grand Trunk Raliway trains from the east and west; connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern Central, and Eric Raliways, and the Lake Ontario division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Raliway for all points east, west and south.

RETURNING.—Will leave Charlotte (port of Rochester), on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, at 12 o'clock p. m., Tuesday at 9 e'clock p. m., Thursdays at 11 o'clock p. m., and Saturdays for Port Hope direct at 4 p. m.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to Oswega, Boston, Albany, New York, etc., etc.

Connects with early train for North, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7. a, m.—51-tf.

further legislation passed and there is none to be passed. I make one exception. There was one short act—something about declaring the form of separate school boundthat there was great pressure from this source. When you recollect that we had not at that time an expression of Protest ant sentiment in opposition, that we had no legislation at all on the subject, and that it is not now pretended that they have the patronage, you will see how of this kind. How, why this anxiety to facten this charge upon us? Why bring it up now! It was brought up before unsuccessfully. The reason is plain. It is because in the excited state of the

Protestants just now it is thought they may be induced to attach an importance to these things to which, when in a cooler I entered public life, I hardly like to say state of mind, they attached no importance at all. The conservatives know that unless they can create a feeling against the government by some false charge the the confidence of the people of this pro-vince that there is no chance for them. corne Brown (great cheering)-was a There are conservatives who want their party in power, but they are patriots and would rather have a reform government in power than be governed by a bad gov-ernment. Why all men know that during ustions on prestions, namely, in which my premierablp I have had the duty of saving to our country one-half of its terri-tory. We had a hard fight for it. The leader of the conservatives did his very heat to compel us to abandon our claim. He cheered on his supporters in their resistance to the claim for our rights by saying that the award which we obtained from the arbitrators was one no court would give us; that I have succeeded in adding to my province a whole kingdom to which we have no right. Well, we fought that battle before the privy council and the privy council decided our right to that great territory, and at length the leader of the conservatives himself and his leader at Ottawa concurred in that view, and an act was passed at Ottawa expressly recognising those as our boundaries, and during

nieing those as our boundaries, and during the late session an act was passed by the imperial parliament giving effect to our views. But though that vast territory was within our boundary they declared that there was not an acre of it that did not belong to the Dominion government; that there was not a ton of cosi or mineral that did not belong to the Dominion government. there was not a ton of cost or mineral that did not belong to the Dominion government; that there was not a stick of timber there that did not belong to the Dominion government. The conservative leader demanded that at public meetings, and told them, terests of the people of the whole Dominion of Canada I hope to be able to congratulate our friend Mr. Laurier two years hence as the premier of Canada. Now, in that at public meetings, and told them, moreover, that he was a great constitutional lawyer. (Laughter and applause.) Then we had that other battle to fight before we could secure our rights, our rights, I say my rights, your rights, the rights of our children—(applause)—and we succeeded in that too. The position now is that the few minutes during which I may with propriety occupy your attention, it is somewhat difficult to select a subject to which I may refer. A large part of the speeches that have been already delivered to-night have had reference to the Jesuit estates act. Now, I have taken no part one way or the other in that matter. It has no reference whatever to the Ontario government or to any matter within the jurisdiction. tion of the Onterio legislature. Our people are somewhat divided in regard to it; and I shought, and many reformers so advised me, that my duty was to my own government and legislature first, and that it be-

from time to time come amongst us, and all that, too, with an economy of which there is no example in the other provinces or in any state in the union. I need not speak particularly of this legislation and administration, but I will say generally that our province is regarded by the other provinces of the Dominion not merely as the greatest in population and wealth, but as the model province both for its legislation and administration. Because of all this it was necessary to meet us not upon fair grounds, but to raise false issues and charges. They were unsuccessful before and I am sure they will be unsuccessful again. I have no hesitation in making these remarks in regard to our legislation and government; I make them quite freely, because I must confess that the credit of them is not due to myself but to the character of the men whom re-

form constituencies have from time sent to help me, and to the colleagues with whom I have been able to surround myself. To TINEY AMPLED ENERGY

and patriotism is owing whatever of success we have been able to achieve. I think, now, I have occupied enough time to-night. now, I have occupied enough time to-night.
You will have another opportunity of hearing me. But I venture to say just one more word before I conclude, and that is to Protestant reformers first. I thank Protestant reformers for the support and the confidence which they have so long extended to me, and which I have done my best to merit, and which to some extent I have succeeded in meriting. (Cheers.) I thank them for the support they have given to me, and I ask them to take care not to to me, and I sek them to take care not to allow any of them—I have no fear for the mass of them, but I say, do not let any of them—be missed and deceived and cheated into less faith in the government or in the party to which they are attached in this province. Our adversaries have long been endeavoring to deceive them and mislead them. They have not been successful so far. Do not let them be successful now. (Cheers.) And to our Roman Catholic friends a word. I thank them also for the

testants. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To all—either Protestants or Catholics—I say that the government, as now constituted, will continue to be carried on on the max ime of truth and righteoueness—(cheers)—carefully, energetically, faithfully and honestly; to see that all men's rights are espected, and to see that all men's rights re equally respected, whatever their race may be, whatever their creed, whatever their color, whatever their class. (Cheers.) To be a friend of all is the reform doctrine and is also my doctrine. (Loud cheers.) When Mr. Mowat concluded his magnificent address the applause was deafening. Ald. Tait rose and briefly

ponded to in great style.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the queen and Messrs. Laurier and Mowat.

PROCITY. Brome-Views of the Protestant Min-

stances. It is necessary that we adhere to that principle. We should adhere to it even though it may tell against our individual desires and leanings. We must adhere to that principle even though disallowance might be favorable to our party. It is our duty, notwithstanding, to suffer any detriment that might result. Speaking of what this action of the veto may lead up to. I was elected to represent the constituency of Brome in the House of Commons. That constituency also elected by a majority of over 300 the Hon. Mr. Lynch to represent them in the local legislature. When the Jesuit Act came up in the legislature Mr. Lynch discussed it and allowed it to be passed unanimously. I fought against Mr. Lynch's election, and asked the electors of Brome that they elect a friend of mine. Now, with regard to this principle of disallowance. Their local representative allowed the Act to pass unanimously, and I sek if I, a member of the House of Commons, should, because I have the power, disregard the confidence my constituents placed in Mr. Lynch. It would have been very difficult to yeto the Act because IT WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

by the legislature in Quebec. It is idle to say that they did not understand it. The Act was three or four weeks before

with the Ultramontanes. It was eight months between the time the bill was passed and the vote on it in the house of commons. During all that time the people of Quebec knew what had been done. The people of my county knew what their representative in the local house had done. Did they call him to account? Did they censure him? Not a single meeting of any kind was held to censure their representative. The fact was that not until after this agitation

A GOOD BUSINESS SETTLEMENT of a troublesome question. I have detained you too long. I would like to say some. thing about free trade, about reciprocity. because I come from a people deeply

Peterbore and Victoria Cheese Board. The cheese board met at 2.30 Tuesday when twenty-two factories boarded 6,261 cheese. With Liverpool quoted at 52 s. the salesmen were looking for good prices, but with a rather dull market the buyers were not willing to give any price away up,

ing had placed in his hands by an East India nary the formula of a simple vegetable plaints, after having tested its wonderful cura-