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The Canadian Post.

Circulation 4,170. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1890. THE DUAL LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The amendment of Sir John Thompson to the McCarthy bill was carried last Friday night by a vote of 149 to 50.

The amendment of Sir John Thompson was not wholly satisfactory to many who voted for it, and quite a large number who voted against it are not therefore to be looked upon as necessarily supporters of Mr. McCarthy's bill.

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shocks. Its shocks have been golden ones to him; and its rewards have been most substantial in the past.

"LETTING IN THE LIGHT." "A Liberal" of Peterboro county throws a good deal of light on the devious machinations of some "equal rights" people in that part of the province.

His letter is reprinted from the Examiner on our seventh page, with a clever leading article from the same paper.

We commend both to the careful attention of our readers. Is not "Liberal" rather severe in speaking of Mr. John Carnegie as a "well-known tory politician"?

Mr. Carnegie did belong to that class, but is it not on record somewhere that he has joined the "equal rights"?

It is true that, like Mr. McCarthy, he may still have the tenderest feelings towards the old chieftain and may be a loyal supporter on all but one question.

Or is it possible that "Liberal" questions the sincerity of Mr. Carnegie? That were indeed cruel and blighting!

The idea that Mr. Carnegie's plan to work good reformers through the equal right fold in order that they may practically vote the tory ticket is to be thwarted by reflections on his sincerity is an offence that ought to be added to the list in the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY SEED. We have had many enquiries regarding the distribution of the two-rowed barley seed which the Dominion government have decided to import.

Mr. James Keith, secretary of the West Victoria farmers' institute, has received a letter from Prof. Saunders, experimental farm, Ottawa, regarding this seed.

Mr. Saunders states that the details of the distribution have not been fully settled, but that it is expected the quantity for each farmer will not be more than two bushels and that the price charged will be the net cost in England, the government defraying all the cost of transport.

Farmers who desire to obtain the seed on these conditions should send their names to Mr. Saunders, director of the experimental farm, Ottawa, or leave with Mr. James Keith, Lindsay, who will forward to Ottawa.

No doubt names left with Mr. Adam Hudspeeth, M. P., or Mr. John A. Barron, M. P., will be forwarded; but it is a simple matter to write direct to Mr. Saunders.

As the names are to be entered in a book kept for the purpose we suppose those coming first will be served first in the distribution.

The suggestion is made by a practical farmer that it would be better for a number of farmers to combine their seed and have one sow it all in a suitable field. This, it is thought, would secure a larger yield than if a dozen different lots are sowed.

It must be said, however, that the grain dealers are doubtful as to the two-rowed barley yielding the large returns some anticipate. A farming authority says a doubtful point in connection with the growth of this variety appears to be its weight.

The ripening season is much shorter in this country than in England; or rather owing to the greater heat the grain will often ripen more in one week in Ontario than it does in three weeks in England, and consequently there will be less chance of the weight getting up to the English standard.

However, it is well worth trying the experiment. A very great quantity of chevalier barley is exported to England from California. Why not get a supply of the California seed for the experiment?

EDITORIAL NOTES. The liberals of East Northumberland have nominated Mr. H. F. Young, ex-reverend of Murray, as their candidate for the local house.

Sheriff McConkey of Barrie died on Friday last in the 73rd year of his age. He represented one of the Sincere ridings in parliament for many years. He was a staunch reformer.

The tory North Ontario Times says the Cypress Hill timber limit charges against Rykert are "old chestnuts" and "without foundation." Rykert has one paper willing to defend him anyway!

An interesting article from a leading temperance paper reviewing the record of the Mowat government in temperance legislation and administration will be found on our seventh page.

Chicago is to have the world's fair after all. The question was decided on the eighth ballot in the house of representatives, the vote being: Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18.

did not draw big fees directly and indirectly from the government of the day; and they did not profess allegiance to their political leaders on all but the one question of peace. To make an effective comparison Mr. McCarthy should have been engaged in the crusade for the past ten years instead of revelling in all the good things that have fallen to his lot.

The "gallery notes" in the Globe give an admirable resume and graphic description of the debates in the commons. It is a proper tribute to native worth and genuine modesty to state that these notes are the work of Mr. J. M. Willison, who is a shrewd and talented "Observer."

Many of our readers in North Ontario know Mr. Willison of olden times. Mr. Mercier has proposed a grant of \$10,000 from the Quebec legislature to aid in rebuilding Toronto university.

The grant will do much good as this time as exhibiting the friendly feeling of the sister province. Mr. Mercier follows the precedent of the Ontario legislature in granting \$5,000 for the benefit of the sufferers by the great Saranac fire several years ago.

There is some amused inquiry as to whether Mr. McCarthy will move to join the equal rights ranks, or at any rate something to provide that by part of our readers in North Ontario know Mr. Willison of olden times.

The Peterboro Examiner publishes a list of officials appointed by the reform government for that county or from it to meet the tory or equal rights charge that the majority of the officials appointed by the Mowat government were Roman Catholics.

The Mowat government appointed thirty-eight Protestant and three Roman Catholic officials. If that question is raised any more the Roman Catholics will have good reason to join the equal rights ranks.

The tory (Dominion) government twenty-eight Protestants and eight Catholics were appointed. The Examiner's refutation of the tory charge is complete and crushing.

Toronto the great, the prosperous, the growing, is dealing with the university restoration fund in a beggarly and characteristically porcine spirit. After haggling for terms it gives a pitiful \$50,000, or 3c. per thousand of assessment.

The university is one of the grand institutions of Toronto, and there's millions in it for the benefit of the city. Fancy \$50,000! A little more than Lindsay invested in our new collegiate institute, \$150,000 or \$200,000 would have been little enough. Let the university come down here. Lindsay will give \$100,000, and throw in the old high school building, which, with a wing of two, another and a new roof would make a very good university.

Toronto in its municipal capacity should be hung up, smoked and exported to Germany.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Our Trade Relations—Sir Richard Cartwright's Speech at the New York Board of Trade Banquet—The Evils of Artificial Barriers.

At the annual banquet of the board of trade meeting at New York on Friday night, Sir Richard Cartwright, in replying to the toast of "The United States and Canada," said: "It was most true that Canada and the United States were in a very peculiar position. Of no two countries might it be more correctly said that they were at once so near and yet so far; so easily accessible to each other, and in many important respects so little known; having so many things in common, race, religion, laws, language and constitution, all substantially alike, and yet kept apart by such purely artificial barriers. It was time, he thought, to see if there was no possibility of improving the state of the world, of bringing this sort of commercial war, for that was really the effect of two hostile tariffs, to an end. Sir Richard observed that he believed the public men as well as business men in the United States thought so, and that it would be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

RESOURCES OF CANADA. Canada, he said, had a vast area, almost as large as United States, and was able to sustain a population as large as the present population of the United States. This was very partially developed, but it contained immense quantities of raw material. It offered a wide and profitable field for capital. It has vast breadths of fertile land and lines of transit likely to be of great value to the United States. He went on to say that in any negotiation he did not only ready, but anxious, to see that the people of the United States got a full equivalent for what they gave; that for every dollar a Canadian made a claim on the United States should make another for every privilege and concession they should receive another in return. He desired no one-sided bargain, and for the best of all reasons, that unless the arrangement was mutually beneficial it could never be permanent, and a temporary arrangement would do Canada no good.

INCREASE OF TRADE. Sir Richard then went on to point out that such a treaty as was proposed was for commercial purposes equal to creating an entire new territory in the United States, and that even as it was Canadian trade with the United States per capita was larger than the trade of the United States with any other country. Canada, he said, stood fourth in the list of the consumers of the United States, and if one considered the export trade, the United States sold Canada about as much as they did the whole continent of South America, with Mexico thrown in. As to the possibilities of expansion, that could not be judged of from the fact that while the whole foreign trade of the United States, both export and import, was between London and New York, there were between London and New York a hundred millions their inter-state trade was computed to be ten thousand millions. There was therefore fair reason to expect that if there was no barrier to be removed the trade with Canada might be trebled or quadrupled, and certainly make second only to that with England.

THE OBSTACLES, Sir Richard said, were two fold. One lay in the existence of certain sinister interests at Ottawa, who denounced the project as only another name for annexation; the other with certain politicians at Washington, who denounced the project as certain to destroy all tendency to annexation. The latter said but a sour complaint to the institutions of the United States by using the language of the annexationists, the better the Canadian cause was known the better the United States the less likely they were to act in their best interests. One thing, however, he said, to impress on the people of Canada was that they should not be misled by the tory party, no political party had more sense than the tory party had, and no party was so willing to lavish blood and treasure as no other people had ever done where a question of national life was at stake. No man could judge the future, but he was sure

that if union between the two countries was accomplished it would be by other conditions than the advantages of free trade, potent though they might be. WHEAT CANADA NEEDS. Sir Richard went on to point out that he desired to bring the people and public men of Canada and the United States into close contact, and that he was certain from his own experience as a minister that nothing but good could come of it. He said that Canada needed direct representation at Washington, and power to make her own treaties, and stated by observing that the well-being and prosperity of the United States must needs be a thing the vast majority of Canadians must desire, not only because of the prosperity of the United States powerfully affected the prosperity of Canada, but because, as a matter of fact, taking Canada all through there was scarcely a Canadian family in most portions of the Dominion which had not today a son or brother or near kinsman in the United States.

SALE REGISTER. WEDNESDAY, 28th March.—By Elias Bowen, auctioneer, farm stock and implements, at the south half lot 7, con. 11, Mariposa, sale to commence at one o'clock, p.m. THURSDAY, March 29.—By Elias Bowen, auctioneer, the valuable farm stock and implements of T. & P. Bunde, lot 24, con. 1, Brook. Sale at one o'clock and without reserve.

FRIDAY, March 30.—By Elias Bowen, auctioneer, farm stock and implements, the property of Mr. G. W. Donkey, lot 3, con. 3, Fenelon. Sale at one o'clock sharp, on a premises. SATURDAY, March 31.—By Geo. McHugh, auctioneer, farm stock and implements, the property of Mr. Peter A. Ferguson, lot 21, con. 1, Fenelon. Sale on the premises at 1 p.m. sharp and without reserve.

TUESDAY, 4th March.—By Geo. McHugh, auctioneer, farm stock and implements, the property of Mr. J. G. Magill, lot 3, con. 1, Ops. Sale at 12 o'clock noon and without reserve, as Mr. Magill has leased his farm.

Real Estate and Insurance. J. H. SOOTHERAN AND R. S. SMITH, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

FARMS FOR SALE. \$6,500—Farm in the Township of Mariposa, near Oakwood, choice farm with good frame house, good barns and all necessary outbuildings. \$1,200 down, balance on easy terms at 6 per cent.

\$7,500—Farm in the Township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, 160 acres; choice farm, 2 story brick house, list, frame barn, 40 x 50 ft., with some foundation and well equipped with other necessary buildings. Terms \$2,500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent.

\$6,000—Farm in the township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, 160 acres; good frame dwelling, barn, 36 x 70 ft., stable, 30 x 20 ft.

\$8,000—In township of Ops, 220 acres, with privilege of buying adjoining 120 acres for \$20 per acre if purchaser desires; 50 acres, good buildings, first-class water, three barns with stone foundation, under large barn, 40 x 62 ft. An excellent farm, \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

\$3,250—In Township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, subject to lease, 50 acres, good buildings, first-class water. Every foot of this farm is under cultivation and 50 acres, belonging to the same property about 2 1/2 miles distant from the above, will be sold separately or together.

\$10,000—In Township of Mavora, 300 acres, good house, fine barns, good outbuildings, good water, convenient to school and post office. \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

\$1,500—In township of Eidon, 100 acres, good house and outbuildings, good well, sandy loam soil with clay bottom, \$500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

\$1,600—In Township of Eidon, 100 acres, good house, 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, 20 stumps, well watered and situated on a leading road. Must be sold at once.

\$5,500—In the Township of Mariposa, 120 acres, with good outbuildings, no house; all other necessary buildings. \$3,100—In Township of Emdy, 160 acres, and other buildings, orchard.

\$1,500—In Township of Ops, 100 acres, favorably located. \$8,000—In the Township of Mavora, 300 acres; very desirable farm with first-class improvements. \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

\$5,300—Farm near Valencia, well improved, good buildings, well situated. \$1,600 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

\$2,000—In Mariposa, 100 acres; very cheap as owner wants to sell.

NOTICE. As we intend making a regular business of REAL ESTATE, MONEY LENDING and INSURANCE we invite everybody who may have business of any of the above lines to call and see us. Parties having Properties for sale can have them advertised without cost, as we make no charge except when a sale is effected.

Parties having Property to Rent will have their wants attended to and no charge made until Tenant is provided.

Parties wanting to Buy or Rent are cordially invited to call at our Office and look over our Lists.

Working men, mechanics and others supplied with House or Lots on the installment plan.

J. H. Sotheran & R. S. Smith. OFFICE—A door west of the new Post Office, Kent-st., Lindsay. Lindsay, Feb. 28th, 1890.

Cathro & Co. SOMETHING NEW. Gentlemen, Attention! We have just received a Beautiful Stock of New Spring Tailoring Goods, composed of French and English Suitings and Trouserings, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds, which were bought early, and at a low price from a large assortment of goods.

Come early and choose your Spring Clothing while the stock is new; and get a Robby Suit, well made and trimmed. A Neat Fit Guaranteed. Prices away Down for Cash. CATHRO & CO., Opposite McLennan's Hardware Store, Lindsay. Lindsay, Feb. 28, 1890.

E. E. W. McGaffey. The time for buying Cottons has come. One always wishes to buy in the most advantageous market. Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices HAS RARE GOOD VALUES TO OFFER IN PRINTS AND SATEENS. SHIRTINGS AND COTTONADES. Irish Trimmings, Torchon Laces, Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburgs. WEDNESDAY IS Bargain Day. AT E. E. W. MCGAFFY'S. Lindsay, February 27th, 1890. Warner & Perry.

BANKRUPT STOCKS. THE NEW STORE IN THE McALPINE BLOCK, Next door to the Post Office, Is filled to overflowing with a Bankrupt Stock of clear, fresh and seasonable goods, bought in the west at a low rate on the dollar, and consisting of Staple, Fancy and General Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Tweeds and Cloths. GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, ETC., SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. Hundreds of People have already taken advantage of this Golden Opportunity to make their Spring Purchases. The balance of McCrimmon Brothers' stock of Winter GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES. WARNER & PERRY. S. S. Ritchie.

STARTLING FACTS. REMNANT SALE. FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS while we are Taking Stock we will hold a Remnant Sale of all the short ends of Dress Goods in Meltons, Serges, Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloth Goods, Stripes, Plaids, etc. Remnants in PRINTS, CANTON FLAN ELS, SHIRTINGS, WINCEYS, GINGHAMS, TWEEDS, CORDUROY, DENIMS, COTTONADES, TICKINGS, MANTLE CLOTHS, TOWELLINGS, LINENS, colored, cream, and WHITE LINEN TABLINGS, at Prices that will effect a speedy clearance. To-day we place on our counter some startling values in MELTON DRESS GOODS. Variety of Shades for 7 1/2c. worth 10c; another line at 9c. worth 12 1/2c; a special drive in another line at 12 1/2c and 15c, worth 20c and 25c, and all other Dress Goods in proportion. We have a few pair of All-Wool Blankets which we will sell very low to clear. Also great bargains in Quilts, Coverlets, Flannels, Cottonades, Hats, Caps and Pairs, Top Shirts, Cardigans, Undershirts, Drawers, Overcoats, Ready-made Clothing, in fact everything is offered at prices that cannot fail to please. Ladies, don't miss seeing our Goods before purchasing. Gentlemen, don't buy a suit of clothes until you see ours. We are not selling for less than cost, except remnants, but we are selling cheaper than those who say they are. The Great Bargain House, Kent-st. Lindsay. Lindsay, January 15 1890.