LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXXI. WHOLE NO. 1592.

Arch. Campbell.

# It Would be a Grievous Error

Were any housekeeper or head of a family to imagine that Groceries are the same everywherethat about the same quality goods are sold by every merchant in town. No siree; that would be a sad mistake to fall into.

# The Fact of the Matter Is,

That a large saving may be effected in buying the Groceries for a family once the above truth is recognized; everything counts, and if a few dollars can be saved upon the yearly grocery bill it encourages the housekeeper and spurs on the good man to renewed efforts to attain a competency for his family.

# To Save These Few Dollars,

Or mayhap more, according to the extent of your purchases, it will be necessary to visit the store of ARCH. CAMPBELL, KENT-ST., LINDSAY;

A few trials only and he will have your trade—that is, if you're a reasonable being and can be convinced. Every line that should be handled by a representative Family Grocer is contained in his store—many of them selling away below present market prices, owing to having been bought when values were depressed. For instance, let Sugars drop ever so little, Campbell at once wires an order and in a week a couple of carloads of the low-priced article arrives, which is dealt out in liberal quantities to please customers; and so it is in every department.

Just now large quantities of Fresh Goods are being placed to fill the gaps made since Christmas. Besides the usual standard lines, we have received a number of small lines that will be much appreciated by housekeepers.

# ARCH. CAMPBELL,

## Hogg Bros - Oakwood. TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

We have just received a Carload of CHOICE CHEVALIER BARLEY

grown from seed imported last year by thoroughly reliable parties.

PRICE \$1.25 PER BUSHEL.

This Barley having been acclimated is more suitable for Seed than that imported this Season, and is equally as good a sample; for sule at our Store and Elevator.

Cash paid for Alsike and Red Clover Seed. Timothy and all kinds of Grain.

WANTED .-- A quantity of First-class Dairy Butter, Rolls, Crocks or Tubs.

## HOGG BROS., - Oakwood.

New Advertisements. MENTION THE POST.—Parties reading advertisements in this paper and saswering them, or making purchases will corter a favor by mentioning THE POST.

RINECUTOR'S NOTICE. Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887. Csp. 110, the creditors of John Coad, late of the Township of Maripesa, in the County of Victoria. seeman, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of February. A. D. 1890, are, on or before

to send by post prepaid to Mesers. McSweyn & Anderson, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Votoria, solicitors for Catharine Con't, William Lownsbrough and Taylor Parlia, executors under the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surhames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, hold by them. The said executors shall, after the said let day of April, 1800, be at liberty to distribute the assets of the maid deceased, or any part thereof, among the laries entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such executors have then solice, and shall not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claims such executors have not notice at the time of distribution of part thereof, as the

Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1890.

MOSWEYN & ANDERSON,

Selicitors for Executors.

New Advertisements.

THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE sent to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States for One Dollar a year. Address THE Poer Lindsay, Canada.

A G. CAVANA, P.L.S., and Dominion
A. Land Surveyor, Land, Loan and Insurance Agent, Orillia, Ont. Orders by mail for Surveying or Engineering will receive prompt attention. MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent.
Orillia, March 12th, 1890.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

MONDAY, 31st Day of March, 1890 at two o'clock, p. m. The Creditors of the said Robert Maghi are required, on or before the 31st day of March, to file with the said Mesers. Barros & McLaughlin a statement verified by affidavit satting forth their names, addresses and descriptions, the nature and amount of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Dated at Lindsay this 18th day of March, 1800.

M. H. McLAUGHLIN,
Barron & McLaughlin, Assignee
Solicitors for Assignee,
Lindeay, Catario,

New Advertisements. TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1890, addressed to the TOWN CLERK, marked "TENDERS FOR TOWN PROPERTY," for the purchase of the following valuable properties:

PARCEL I.—Lots 2 and 3, south of Kent-st., in Queen's square, Town of Lindsay, together with buildings thereon; at present occupied as an hotel.

an hotel.

PARCEL II.—Part of Park Lot Q.Q., in the Town of Lindsay, described as follows: Commencing on the southern boundary of said Lot at a point two chains east of the south-west angle, where a poet has been planted; thence east along the southern boundary of said Lot I chain, 83 links; thence north parallel with St. David st., 5 chains, 46½ links; thence west parallel with Dennistoun-st., 1 chain, 83 links; thence south parallel with St. David-st., 5 chains, 46½ links, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing by measurement 1 acre, more or less, formerly used as a dumping ground.

TEPAMES.

Tenders must be on a printed form, which can be obtained at the Clerk's Office, and must be accompanied with a marked checque for 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer and state proposed terms of payment. Parties tandering for Parcel I. must furnish description and plan of building intended to be crected and state time within which they will be crected.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had at Town Clerk's Office.

Lindeav. March 1, 1890.

JAMES H. LENNON. 91-3. Chairman Town Property Committee NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOHN HOOPER, late of the Town-ship of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, gentleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of R. S. C., Chapter 110, Sec. 36, that all persons having claims against the estate of John Hooper, late of the Township of Mariposs, in the County of Victoria, sentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of February, 1890, at said Township of Mariposa, are, on or before

THE 7TH DAY OF APRIL, 1890 to deliver or send by post prepaid to William Frederick Hardy. Oak wood post office, one of the executors of the estate and effects of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, together with a full statement of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities. If any, held by them, and accompanied by a stationy declaration verifying the accuracy of such claims. And further, take notice that on the Sth day of April, 1800, the executors of the said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of which notice shall have been given as above required. And the executors of the said deceased will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed by them, to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Lindsay this 12th day of March, A.

Dated at Lindsay this 12th day of March, 1 both of the Township of Mariposa, in the —924. County of Victoria.

# CUIVDIVII

SETTLERS' TRAINS

Manitoba, the Northwest

British Columbia Leaving Toronto Union Station at 9 p. m

and every Tuesday there. after during the Months of March and April, 1890.

An Excursion Colonist Sleeper will be attached to these trains. Parties may bring along their own bedding—mattress should be 6 ft. long by 2 ft., 6 in. wide; or fittings can be obtained at the following prices: Blanket, 80 c: Mattress, 75c; Curtains, 75c.; Pillow, 20c Advise your Agent as to what you will require in the way of fittings, and make early application to him for Car and Bartha, and on his hearing from the District Passenger Agent, Toronto, you will be promptly advised on what train you can be accommodated. Berth Tokets in these cars same as in regular eleeper; accommodation secure to destination.

All No customs delay or expenses; no quarantine; no transfers. For further information apply to the Company's Agent at Lindsay:

T. C. MATCHETT, Office in Petty's Jewelry Store, Kent-et.

Lindsay, Feb. 6th, 1890,-87.





G. EDWARDS. Importer of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Coal Oil, Etc.

Building Hardware. Contractors' Supplies,
O. K Building Paper,
Steel Wire Nails, Strap and Tie Hinges, Barn Door Hargers, Combination Planes,

American Hand Saws, American Braces,
Maydole's Hammers,
Warnock's Chisels,
Boxwood Plumbs and Levels, Lightning Screw Drivers, Comb. Tool Handles with 'ools, Screw Plates, Drills, Etc.

A Large Stock in the above Lines at Low Prices. J. G. EDWARDS,

## THE BENWELL MURDER CASE.

PARTICULARS OF BURCHELL'S PLOT AND CRIME.

A STRONG CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.



FRED. C. BENWELL. (Taken from a photo defore he left England.)

BURCHELL AT EASTWOOD ALICE SMITH SHOOK HANDS WITH HIM THERE FEB. 17.

The Trainmen and Their Passengers On the Mysterious Monday-Neither of the Prisoners at the Princeton Inquest-Talks with Col. Benwell and Mr.

PRINCETON, March 7.—The centre of attraction in the intensely dramatic murder of Fred C. Benwell was once more transferred to this little village to-day. Had there been a township fair with a circus thrown in more people could not possibly have been attracted to the village during the whole of the afternoon and even long after nightfall. The inquest was resumed before Coroner McLay at 2 p.m., but in some respects it was quite unique as an investigation. During the day the Coroner received this telegram from the Deputy Attorney-Gen-

Please adjourn the inquest in the Princeton ase until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

J. P. CARTWRIGHT.

Coroner McLay said he was perfectly willing to agree to Mr. Cartwright's request; infact in face of present developments he could not see how he could do otherwise. In the first place Mr. Pelley, who had received a subpæna to attend as a witness, did not put in an appearance, he having remained over in Toronto until late in the afternoon, then he started for the village. Detective John Murray was also missing, much to the disgust of Coroner McLay. "These witnesses were of the utmost importance," said the Coroner, "and I don't see how I can get along without them." But the most serious disappointment of all, at least to the 500 countryfolk who had gathered in the village streets and taverns, was the non-arrival of J. Rex and Florence Burcheil. The prisoners, it was expected, would arrive at 11 o'clock on the accommodation from the east, and when only three or four Toronto reporters stepped from the train loud was the protest of the gathering villagers thereat.

It is no longer a secret that there is a hitch somewhere. Coroner McLay was certainly handicapped because the prisoners were not sent on from the Welland jail and from the Niagara bearding house where the woman is "confined." Had they been there the important witnesses of the afternoon, especially those who swore as to Burchell being at Eastwood on Monday, Feb. 17, could easily have strengthened their evidence by a sight of the prisoner, or perhaps it would have proven otherwise — for the accused's benefit. The Niagara Falls authorities evidently do not want to send the prisoners to Oxford, where they could be more conveniently dealt with, until they have got through with their examination. But the Attorney-General has given instructions that if Coroner McLay wants either or both prisoners at the adjourned inquest tomorrow they are to be sent on to Princeton. They will probably both be here to-morrow.

Mr. Ball had a list of about a dozen witnesses written on a slip of paper and he called seven or eight of them. The evidence was principally as establishing Burchell's visit to Eastwood on Monday, Feb. 17. On this point some positive evidence was given, none more so than that of Miss Alice Smith. Foreman Robert Rutherford and his fellow jurymen are an intelligent-looking set of men, and they seem very anxious to have the matter thoroughly and impartially sifted. I, in company with several others, visited the lonely swamp where Benwell was found before the inquest opened. As it has been described, it is one of the most lonely and deserted places imaginable. The swamp is about 100 acres long-extending on both sides of the second concession of Blenheim. The remains were found about the middle of the length of the swamp, some 18 feet from the road, which is not separated by a fence as is generally supposed. There is a small clear-ing in the thicket where the body was found, and to the west of it are two small trails which would allow one man to pass through into the clearing within by an independent route from the main entrance. This clearing is about 15 feet square, and it was here where Benwell was shot down or where he was carried after being shot. No one passing the entrance to the little clearing could see the body where it lay from the concession. By road the clearing is just about 4½ miles to Eastwood station, 3½ to Princeton and 1½ south to Goble's Corners. It is about 10 miles from Embro. There would be no possible way of getting into the clearing except by the main entrance or either of the small trails mentioned, so dense is the growth of saplings all over its surface.

When the coroner finally got his court going matters were considerably expiited by the services of a stenographet. The first witness called was Brakeman George Hay, who told substantially the same story that he did at Magistrate Hills' investigation at Niagara Falls yesterday. He positively identified Somerset or Burchell as having got on the train at Eastwood at \$3.45 on Monday, Feb. 17.

William H. Poole, conductor, of Niagara Palls. Ont., testified that his run was between Niagara Palls and Windsor. On Monday, Feb. 17, his train left the Falls at 7.05 a.m. for the west. Two Tuning men got off the train at Eastwood station,



FRED. C. BENWELL. (As found Murdered in Hersee's Swamp)

The men must have got on at Hamilton, as he did not notice them before they arrived there. He was sure they were not on the train between the Falls and Hamilton. Two trains leave the Falls after his, one at 7.35 and one at 7.4. Both of these trains pass me at Hamilton. Neither of them, however, stops at Eastwood. A passenger could leave the Falls at 7.35 or 734 and overtake me at Hamilton. I don's know where the tickets of the two men were from, or whether they had been punched by another conductor before being presented to me. The tickets for my train are now in the audit office at Montreal. One of the men was of dark complexion and wore dark clothes; the other was light complexion and wore light clothes. I never saw either of the men before. They were the only passengers that got off my train that morning at Eastwood. I was in the baggage-car when we reached that station and I saw the baggageman hand out a queer-slaped box, which I thought contained a gun. I do not know who it belonged to. One of the men while in the train had an overcout thrown over

The fancy check mackintosh with cape attached worn by the deceased when his remains were found was preduced by the coroner but Conductor Poole could not identify it as having been worn by either of his passengers. Mr. Poole's evidence was of importance as showing that two men left his train on the morning of Feb.

the back of the seat.

Matthew Virtue, a bailiff of Woodstock, said he was on Conductor Poole's train on the morning of Feb. 17. He got on at Paris en route for home. He knew the person called Somerset who lived in Woodstock last summer. He did not remember seeing him that Menday. When the train reached Eastwood he was in the rear coach. He looked out of the window and saw two men walking away from the train. He did zot know whether they had been en board or not. One of the men had an overcoat with a cape on. They were both

"Who did you think they were?" asked the Crown Attorney. "Ithought they were two young Englishmen going to Mr. Patteson's place, near Eastwood."

The witness could not identify the cape-coat as that worn by either of the men. Farmer John Crosby of lot 13, 2nd conces Blenheim, said that just before noon on Monday, Feb. 17, he met two men to the east of the Fastwood tu.n on Governor's-road. They were both young: one was fair, of medium height and wore a dark overcoat and a dark hat; he also had a mustache. The other was a tail, clean-shaven man of 20 or 24 and wore spectacles. One of the men carried a small parcel wrapped in paper. It was between 4 and 5 miles from where the

corpse was found that I met them. I do not know either of the men. As to L. chell's presence at Eastwood on the Monda, ' question Alice Smith, a miss of some 16 or 17 starmers, gave positive evidence. This young lac, wore a conspicuous red hat and her somewhat obust figure was encased in a dark ostume trimmed with silver braid. She has raven black hair and seems to be intelligent. She estitled: "I am the granddaughter of John Hayward of Eastwood. On Monday (Feb. 17) after-noon just before the 3 o'clock train going east reached Eastwood I arrived at the station to post a letter. As I was going into the station gate I met the man called Somerset. I knew him by his calling at my grandfather's house last summer. He came up to me and held out his hand. I shook hands with him and he said: 'How do you do?' I asked him if he were Dudley (Somerset's chum in Woodstock last summer), and he said, 'Den't you know me?' He also asked me how all the family was and also the 'old governor' (her grandfather). He went into the station and ought a ticket for Hamilton. I heard him ask for the ticket, as I also went inside the station. I do not know whether he went to Hamilton or not, as I did not see him get on the train. I am sure he is the same man who was known as Somerset. He told me he was coming back again, but I did not quite understand what he meant,

whether he was coming to live in Woodstock again or not." Miss Mary Swazie, another young lady of Eastwood, said that she was at the station on the date in question just before the 3 o'clock train going east came in. She saw a strange man talking to Station Master Duan. "I do not know who he was, but I could recognize him if I saw him again. His pants were turned up and his shoes were muddy. He looked as if he were out for a walk. He had dark, bright eyes, a dark mustache and was very intelligent looking."
The intelligent bearing of the bright-eyed young stranger seemed to be of uppermost importance in the estimation of Miss Swazie, for she repeated

it twice and with emphasis, too.

Miss Ida Cromwell, also of Eastwood, saw the same person referred to by Miss Swazie at the Eastwood station. He was talking to Mr. Dunn and he bought a ticket for Hamilton. He wore light pants and a dark coat. He had a mustach "I would know the man if I saw him again. Ido not know the man they call Somerset."

Mr. Thomas W. Dunn, station master at Eastwood, did not remember the gun-shaped package coming off Conductor Poole's train on the morn-ing of the 17th. As he had an assistant, however, that gentleman might be able to remember it.
"I sold a ticket to a man for Hamilton for the 3 o'clock train. The man came into the station with his pants rolled up and his boots covered with mud. I don't know whether I would know him again if I saw him."

Alfred Hayward was positive that he saw two men coming from the Eastwood station on the morning of Feb. 17. It was between 11 and 12.

They were 200 feet away. They were 200 feet away when he saw them first. One of the men wore a cape coat. "I saw Somerset once, but I don't know if one of these two men was him or not. The men waked north towards Governo road. I told my woman (his wife) when they passed that they looked like two Englishmen going to Mr. Patteson's. One of them threw a Benwell's coat was shown to witness and he said it looked very much like the coat worn by one of the men whom he saw.

John Freelingburg, a farmer of Blenheim, gave two men a ride on the morning of Feb. 17, but his description of them was not in any way therefore.

description of them was not in any way identical with either Burchell or Benwell. One of them he said was quite elderly and gray.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE RYKERT SCANDAL. ir Richard Cartwright's Searching Re-

view of the Case-The Government to the Rescue-A Whitewashing Scheme in Prespect.

It is not often that there is a more heat-

ed atmosphere in the house of commons, and perhaps never before has a representa-

tive of the Canadian people been so nearly roasted alive as John Charles Rykert of Lincoln this Tuesday afternoon, says the Globe's gallery correspondent. The galleries were not crowded, but they had a large and deeply interested audience, and the house was unusually full during the delivery of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, and all were profoundly absorbed in the methodical, invincible and magnificent presentation of the indictment against the accused. But notwithstand ing the the intense interest in Mr. Rykert's defence, his choppy sentences, his wearisome reiteration of inconsequential points, and his bold pretensions of public virtue in the face of the unimpeachable evidence presented, drove many visitors from the gallery and many members from their seats long before he had concluded his wretched effort to brazen out his dishonor in the face of parliament. Mr. Rykert wore a bold face throughout the ordeal, but his form flinched and his face fiamed beneath the cruel force of Sir Richard's pitiless sentences. The house was ominously silent when he rose to make his defence. His fierce, envenomed attacks upon the liberals won the feeblest esponses from his fellow ministerialists, and only Dr. Sproule, whose habit of applauding every deliverance from that side of the house breaks out spontaneously, and Mr. Dickey, who is a very new member, had any applause for Mr. Rykert when

ber, had any applause for Mr. Rykert when he had concluded. The whole object of Mr. Rykert's speech was to touch the sympathies of his tory brethren, to reach the party feeling of the chamber and to force the government to go to his relief. It seems that he has succeeded in this object, or rather that the ministers and probably a good many of their supporters know well that Mr. Rykert carries secrets in his possession which would explode the government and bring humiliation and discredit upon the head of many a tory representative. The first step was to vote down Sir Richard Cartwright's motion in favor of Sir John Thompson's proposal to adjourn the debate. The next step will be to vote a reference to the committee on Sir, The graduates and undergraduates be to vote a reference to the committee on privileges and elections. The third step will be to adopt the whitewashing report of a partisan committee. The house will be asked to take Mr. Rykert in small doses, and they have taken the first dose to-night with a courage and a unanimity that was hardly expected.

The speech of Sir Richard Cartwright was a flame of indignation against the wholesale jobbery and waste of public be to vote a reference to the committee or

wholesale jobbery and waste of public property carried on under this administra-

for the encouragement of such scandalous transactions as that which has involved she member for Lincoln in utter and irremediable disgrace. He was not wholly concerned to direct the judgment of parliament and the condemnation of the country against Mr. Rykert. He sought as well to focus the popular indignation upon the system which has produced the c.op of scandals which has shocked the country of scandals which has shocked the country and degraded the moral tone of the people. He argued that the clear duty of the government was to take the matter into their cwn hands and deal with Mr. Rykert. He declared that if parliament was not to become a happy hunting ground for needy and unscrupulous adventurers the offence proved against Mr. Rykert must be sternly condemned. He deplored the demoralization which had been brought on the country by a corrupt fiscal system and corrupt administration. He happily itescribed the discoveries affecting Rykert in the language of Carlyle, as "a gimpse in the language of Carlyle, as "a glimpse at the working of Satan's invisible world," at the working of Satan's invisible world," and this single transaction he declared was but a peak on a mountain range of undiscovered but not undeveloped rascality. He brought Mr. Rykert face to face with his conduct in a striking way when he read his statement in Hansard, declaring the mountain that the statement in the statement is the statement in the state ing in the most emphatic terms that he ing in the most emphatic terms that he drew no money, directly or indirectly, nor had any part in the negotiation of the lease of Cypress Hill timber limit, and then read, in connection with that statement, the receipt given by Mr. Rykert for the \$74,000 in money and notes paid over to his wife as the price of a half interest in the limit. He declared that if the transaction were one between a trustee and his the limit. He declared that if the transaction were one between a trustee and his ward the courts would compel the trustee to disgorge the plunder. He contended that the house must punish the offender or become his accomplices. It was not a question of precedent, but of principle. He implored the house not to declare the Canadian records horselessly corrected the contents. adian people hopelessly corrupt, and the commons of Canada but a place for dividing the spoils. He said Mr. Rykert was but a type and a specimen, and he was afraid there were many constituencies which could be induced to elect such men in return for advantages from the government, or in consequence of the free distribution of the plunder during election contests. The transaction was but a sample of how majorities are made, and how majorities were paid, under the existing administration. The speech was one of remarkable power, couched in the pure, strong, vigorous English which few other public men of Canada command in an equal degree, and blazing with that scorn of fraud and falsehood in public life which distinguishes all Sir Richard's speeches and is so pre-eminently exempli-

an equal degree, and blazing with that soon of frand and falsehood in public life which distinguishes all Sir Richard's speeches and is so pre-eminently exemplified in his own public career.

Mr. Rykert's shuffling sentences were as pitiful contrast to Sir Richard's keen and powerful cratory. The member for Lincoln read a letter from the Hon. William Macdougall which did not touch the offence, and pronounced no opinion upon the measure of his guilt. He appealed to the minister of customs to be merciful bocause he had defended him when he was charged with holding blind ahares in a timber limit, and he reminded the government that for many years he had been one of their chief defenders in parliament and on public platforms. He declared with noble magnanimity that he entirely exomerated the government from all blame in the premises. He had the hardihood to assert that his statement in Hansard in reply to Mr. Charlton was strictly accurate, and he assured the house with touching confidence in his own integrity that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed. This was evident. It is other people who are ashamed for him. If he had the grace to be ashamed one could perhaps feel for him in the had the proper that will improve his position before the people. He put in no new evidence. He must no charge. He professed, however, to be able to produce evidence in mitigation of his offence, if the matter was referred to a committee. But for weeks, for months, Mr. Rykert has been making his defence. He has written long letters to the mewspapers. He has made statements in parliament. He has made attements in parliament in the product of the mitigation of his offe

is a transparent subterfuge to propose to take the matter before the committee on privileges and elections. The case as laid before parliament in Mr. Rykert's own correspondence is absolutely complete and conclusive.

own correspondence is absolutely complete and conclusive.

Hon. David Mills devoted some time to refuting the old charge of Mr. Rykert that the Mackenzie government had made a questionable lease of timber limits to Mr. Hugh Sutherland and Mr. H. H. Cook, and he showed that the conditions were very different that then lumbermen could not be induced to go into the territories, that lumber was an enormena price and settle ment was retarded, that the grant to Mr. Cook and Mr. Sutherland was guarded about with the most stringent provisions, that they were legitimate lumbermen, that the action of the Mackenzie government was in the interest of settlement, and that the Macdonald government afterward granted the same limits to political speculators. Mr. Mills pleaded with parliament not to encourage a more distrustful state of public opinion, and to vote honest condemnation of the scandalous transaction of which Mr. Rykert stood convicted before the house.

At midnight a great surprise ceme upon

the house.

At midnight a great surprise came upon the house. Mr. Weldon of Albert broke away from his party moorings and in a speech, brief but lofty in its tone and eloquent in its language, called upon his associates to preserve the dignity of parliament. quent in its language, called upon his associates to preserve the dignity of parliament and the good name of public men by setting a high example to the country and voting aquarely for Sir Richard Cartwright's motion. But the appeal was in vain. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was carried by 94 to 72, only Mr. Weldon, Mr. McNeill and Col. O'Brien voting with the liberals. It was arranged just before adjournment that the debate should be resumed Monday.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The Trent Valley Causl Report.

[To the Editor of THE POST.] SIR,-We see that Mr. Barron, M. P. for North Victoria, is to enquire the cause of the delay of Trent Valley canal work and the report of the government committee. Aithough Sir John A. is a big man Mr. Barron is not afraid of him. He cannot

SIR,—The graduates and undergraduates of the university of Toronto, past and present, residing in town, are meeting this (Friday) evening in Mr. Barron's law office at 7 30, for the purpose of making some organized effort towards sending assistance to the university library fund. We shall be glad also to meet any of the citizens of the town who feel interested.

ne neid the government responsible We, especially, who have enjoyed the benefit of the free education our country has furnished us with in those walls which now stand blackened by fire, feel that this is a time when we should make her some return. Any success we have attained in life is, we feel, largely owing to our national system of education-a system more nobly conceived than that of any country in the world—by which a training from the alphabet to the highest education the university affords is open to every one without restriction. At the same time we are convinced that we can appeal to all in our town and county who know what university training means, whether or not they are our fellow-alumni, and to all who are interested for themselves or for others in the cause of

high education, to co-operate. Timely aid to the best of our power will tender assistance to our national university out of all proportion to its mere amount. It will show that although the city of Toperhaps acted in what some regard as a fain-hearted and hesitating way, and though a few have raised jealous objections. tions to the further use of public money in this way, yet the country at large remains true to the national idea of education. The prompt action now being taken in the various towns in the country will undoubtedly establish the national system, from its foundation in the public schools to its coping-stone, the university, more firmly

A national university is the strongest pulwark which the free institutions of our country present to class-privilege, and it will be an evil day for Canada should the demagogue's cry of "high-reducation for those who can pay for it" prevail and in-duce the pecple to kick the latter away for themselves and their children. We do not in Canada leave the chances of our country's eminence among the great nations of the world in manufacture and agriculture, in science, literature and arts, to the chance enterprise of private individuals or religious denominations, and we further believe that an educational system is the strongest guarantee of our national unity. Lindsay, we are proud to say, has shown a particularly enlightened spirit in education, and we trust that this appeal may result in an effort worthy of our town.

Lindsay, March 12th, 1890.

CAMBRAY.

[Correspondence of The Post.] SUNDAY FIRES. - On Sunday, 2nd inst., while at church, the residence of Mr. N. Weldon took tire, and before it could be got out quite a large portion of the roof