

R. S. Porter.

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The Canadian Post.

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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

A JAUNDICED CRITIC.

We had occasion last week to give three or four illustrations of the characteristic unfairness of The Bystander in its criticisms of Mr. Blake and Mr. Gladstone. The Bystander sets up to be the Guide, Philosopher and Friend of Canada and of Canadian interests, but it is so warped by hatred and prejudices that it is not difficult to show that it is an unsafe guide, an unscrupulous philosopher and a false friend. The Bystander's contention that Mr. Gladstone is an unscrupulous demagogue who would have stood by Mr. Parnell even if the Pignot letters had been genuine is equalled only by the perverse declaration that the people of England owed and would pay a debt of gratitude to the Times for the integrity, the purity of motive and the patriotism which led it to attempt the exposure of "Parnell and his crew," as they are contemptuously styled, by the publication of forged letters. Happily many conservatives in England do not hold this bigotted and prejudiced view. A section in the common led by Mr. Jennings, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Cairne have the courage and the candor to express their disapproval of the Times's infamous tactics. The Bystander is supposed to be a calm and impartial as well as philosophic observer and critic of events; but it seems disposed to rival the British premier in striving for notoriety as a master of flouts and gibes. Mr. Laurier fares no better than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blake, as a matter of course, though it is admitted that his "qualities as a speaker and a gentleman are beyond dispute." Mr. Laurier, will therefore, occupy a higher place than either Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blake in the Bystander's gallery of worthies, for it does not appear that he was willing to condone a policy of assassination, or that he has the resemblance to Chatham and Pitt and Peel which renders Mr. Blake original.

The Bystander's purpose is clear. It is pulling down, and not building up; it is endeavoring to intensify racial and religious prejudices and passions; it is pointing out every month that there is no hope for this country and that our only destiny is annexation. The Bystander's attenuated frame feels no national impulses coursing through its veins; it furnishes the only known illustration of a resident of Canada for many years who has not become filled with national life and whose pulses do not thrill with the hopes and aspirations of a true Canadian. We may have our faults in Canada - no doubt grave faults exist, but we are greatly mistaken in the tone and temper of the people if the fortunes of the Dominion are to be largely swayed by the unfair and jaundiced critic who gives us once a month the entertaining pages of the Bystander. The Canada Presbyterian takes a sounder and healthier view of a political situation that seems hopeless to the critic of the Bystander: "There is no reason why Canadians should feel despondent about the future of their country. We have no problems to discuss and settle that have not been grappled with by other nations. The dual language difficulty has been dealt with one way or another, at one time or another, by more than half the countries in Europe. The great nation to the south of us has a perplexing race question on hand at the present time. Every nation has had its difficulties. Are we Canadians so exceptionally pious that

"we think the Almighty should exempt us from national difficulties, of every kind, or are we so exceptionally soft that we must cry out in despair when confronted with any ordinary national problem? What, as Mr. Mowat once asked, are statements for if not to solve difficulties? Underneath all these questions there is a rather fundamental one which constantly crops up - are Canadians capable of governing themselves? If not let us ask somebody to take charge of us or give the country back to the Indians. Surely we are not prepared to admit at this time of day that we cannot take care of ourselves and work out our destiny as a nation. There is one very depressing circumstance in connection with some of the matters that are agitating the public mind. Some people consider problems quite new that are as old as the Roman empire. That is too much in a country where large sums are expended on education."

A SINISTER GAME.

Subjoined is a copy of a circular issued some time ago by the so-called "educational reform party" of Ontario. This is another "third party" or fourth party movement, the principal object of which is to undermine and overthrow the Mowat administration. Our tory friends find it impossible to defeat Mr. Mowat in an open, fair and manly election combat, and so in despair they resort to these underhand and contemptible devices. What can be thought of the sincerity, patriotism and single-mindedness of a "party" that proposes to run "independent" candidates in the thirty strong reform constituencies where "Mr. Meredith's party cannot win," while at the same time it will not oppose Mr. Meredith in the ridings he can carry. They hope by this shallow device to elect fifteen "independent" members, who would hold the balance of power. Suppose for an instant that this game succeeds. How many minutes would elapse before these precious "independent" would range themselves under Mr. Meredith's banner and proceed at once to vote out the Mowat ministry? The thing is too absurd. The wonder is that any persons should seriously expect to succeed by working in the line indicated in this circular, which we place before our readers:

"TORONTO, 9th August, '90. DEAR SIR, - I have been instructed to write to you by our party.

"We have formed a party upon the enclosed platform, to be known as the Ontario educational reform party. The platform is to work exclusively in provincial politics. The purposes are:-

- (1) To neutralize the Catholic solid vote in the legislature, and thus disenfranchise any party from its control and influence. (2) To reform the school laws in conformity with the platform. (3) To reform the mode of accomplishing this in about thirty ridings in which Mr. Meredith's party cannot win, thus securing, say, half that number of seats from Mr. Mowat's side, and so secure the balance of power between the two parties, and be able to dictate terms to them. By not opposing Mr. Meredith in the ridings that he can carry we can get a solid conservative vote, and our platform will bring us enough ultra-Protestants to win the election. (4) There is no advantage to us in winning from Mr. Meredith, as his is the smaller side, and the more he gets, the less we will need to get to give us the balance of power. (5) The party is not seeking for power or to form a government but only to become the balance of power. (6) We find that you stand in such position in your riding - that if you were to name the candidate on this platform you could win easily and without peradventure. You could get the solid conservative vote for every quarter. When we get a little further along, and the leading clerical reformers, and the ultra-Protestants who would rather vote against than have a Catholic rule, we will be able to get a re-qualification circulated by your friends would commit enough reformers to you, before you accepted, to make your election an assured fact. (7) We will be glad to have your views upon it, and will be happy to give you any further information that you may desire. Your correspondence will be strictly confidential, as we hope ours will be with you. Be assured we are going to win in the next election, which may come off this fall, for we are meeting with the utmost encouragement from every quarter. When we get a little further along, and the leading clerical reformers, and the ultra-Protestants who would rather vote against than have a Catholic rule, we will be able to get a re-qualification circulated by your friends would commit enough reformers to you, before you accepted, to make your election an assured fact.

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"Your obedient servant, H. J. BOSWELL. Secy of the O. E. R. P. 29 Adelaide street east." It is not necessary to warn the supporters of the Mowat administration against this transparent little game. Any intelligent elector can see through the device. The mere printing of the circular is quite sufficient. No doubt a good many will be amused at the verbiage of the "O.E.R.P."

MR. FRASER AND HIS AS-SAILANT.

The "heavy slogger" of the Empire has during the past year been making reckless charges against the Hon. Mr. Fraser in connection with the construction of the new parliament buildings. The charges were rung in every form conceivable upon charges of "jobbery and corruption." Mr. Fraser bided his time in patience. When the session opened it was supposed Mr. Creighton, the chief editor of the Empire, would in a formal motion arraign Mr. Fraser before the house and the public. If there were grounds for the newspaper charges a formidable indictment could have been prepared. But Mr. Creighton preserved a singular silence. The bold assailant in the press had become as meek and mild as a lamb on the floor of the house in the presence of the slandered minister. Mr. Fraser at length referred to the charges and challenged Mr. Creighton to formulate them so that a committee of investigation could be appointed. Mr. Creighton at length mustered courage to make some

general statements, but he was careful to explain that he did not charge - nor did the Empire intend to charge - Mr. Fraser with personal gain in the transaction in question. Mr. Fraser refused to accept the limitation as a withdrawal of the reflections on himself; and insisted that the general charges of jobbery and corruption were most serious reflections on his character as a public man, and that a thorough investigation should be demanded by the critic. A committee was offered. Mr. Fraser again challenged investigation, and promised to retire from public life if any wrong-doing was established. The challenge was not taken up. It was evident that Mr. Meredith takes no stock in the Empire-Creighton charges. Mr. Fraser's reply to Mr. Creighton's attack was masterly and crushing. It was a splendid display of parliamentary oratory. The Empire, it is to be hoped, will cease slandering Mr. Fraser and other public men of high character; and Mr. Creighton will exercise more care in future. The Empire should devote its energies to Mr. Rykert's case.

SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS.

The amendments introduced by Hon. G. W. Ross remove some doubts and difficulties that in many minds have existed in connection with the separate school act. We print the text elsewhere with a summary of Mr. Ross's remarks explanatory of the bill. The amendments are in the right direction; and will silence some hostile criticism that has been unusually active in dealing with the subject. A good deal has been said about the ballot in the election of separate school trustees; but as there has been no demand for the ballot from separate school supporters the government would not have been justified in providing legislation not asked for in a matter that solely concerns separate school people. If it in any way affected the Protestant community it would be a different matter. In many Protestant communities the ballot is not used; and elections are not held simultaneously with municipal elections. If any person is unduly anxious about Roman Catholics not having the ballot, let him consider how Protestants would like it if the separate school people were to insist on the public school elections being held in a particular way. Probably they would be told it was none of their business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is suggested that Mr. Foster should impose an export duty on Canadian ice now being shipped to the American market. As immense quantities are being sent over, and as our neighbors must have it owing to the failure of their own crop, a considerable addition to the revenue might be effected. The presentation of his portrait to Mr. Mowat by the reform members of the Ontario legislature was a happy idea, and enabled his supporters to give the premier a mark of their esteem and confidence that will be greatly appreciated. Mr. Mowat was deeply affected. He has now reached his seventieth year, and as the years go on he grows stronger in the confidence and regard not merely of his fellow-members but of the people of the province.

Our conservative friends of East Victoria hold their convention at Cobocok shortly for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Ontario legislature. Mr. Fell, the present member, will presume seek re-election; but there will be other candidates in the field. Mr. Delamere of Minden is ambitious to shine in the halls of legislation, and it is a natural ambition for a man of his talents. Mr. Fairbairn no doubt thinks it should be his time, and he would make a strong man. The southern part of the riding naturally looks to Warden T. H. McQuade or Dr. Cameron; while the good looking Dr. at Kirkfield and Mr. S. Swanton are mentioned. On the reform side there are such candidates as Jas. Dickson of Fenelon Falls, George Dick of Bobcaygeon, C. J. Smith of Kinmount and Toronto, E. B. LeRoy of Cobocok, A. Niven of Haliburton and J. A. Barron, M. P., - who would make excellent candidates, with very fair prospects of carrying the riding. Even our conservative friends will admit that of all the gentlemen mentioned Mr. C. J. Smith, the popular wood merchant, would fill the seat more completely and carry more weight than any of the other candidates on either side. The question will soon be a practical one for the convention and the electors.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review takes practically the same view as THE POST of the dual language question and debate. In the course of an able review of the situation it says: "But all that has occurred during the discussion has also deepened the feeling first expressed as to the unwisdom of Mr. McCarthy's introductory speech. It is now impossible to escape from the conclusion that he deliberately set himself to stir up the elements of discord, of race and religious hatred, rather than to ally opposition, to conciliate opponents and to gain support for his own proposal. Both the form of this motion and his cynically frank utterances made it clear that his ultimate object was not only to secure the disuse of French in the Northwest, but at Ottawa and Quebec, and also the abolition of separate schools throughout Canada. In other words, he made it clear that he was only taking the initial step in a crusade that would, if successful, revolutionize the constitution. In this way Mr. McCarthy courted and compelled the opposition of many who would have supported a simple proposal to discontinue French in the Northwest assembly. And so wonder, for while public opinion outside the province of Quebec is thoroughly opposed to the official use of French, except in that province and at Ottawa, surely no one is so foolish as to believe that it can be abolished there and confederation preserved. While the majority are willing to preserve the French what was guaranteed to them in the constitution they are not willing to see the official use of two languages spread into provinces where nine-tenths of the population speak English and only English. Still public feeling in this direction affords no excuse for a public man using a proposal perfectly

reasonable and just in itself, as a fire-brand to light the flames of racial and religious hate. There is a right and a wrong way of doing every thing, and surely anyone who desires the peace and prosperity of the country must now see that Mr. McCarthy has set about his task unwisely."

Mr. F. S. Spence of Toronto, the well-known temperance and prohibition advocate, in a letter to the Toronto papers, makes the following commendatory remarks concerning the liquor license act of the government now before the Ontario legislature. He says: "It would not be right to say that the proposed act is entirely satisfactory. It does not go so far as radical reformers would like to have it go, but it takes decidedly advanced ground in its requiring the consent of a majority of electors to the issue of a new license in any locality, and in its giving to ratepayers the right to absolutely prohibit the sale of liquor in any municipality. Both these measures are in harmony with the doctrine warmly maintained by many of our best posted politicians, that under our Canadian constitution a provincial legislature has the right to even prohibit the liquor traffic in the interests of public morality, law, enforcement, and good government generally. The new bill in the provisions referred to is simple and ought to have been rid of it long ago. There is no reasonable excuse for bars on steamboats. The dodge of evading the penalty for illicit liquor selling, by pretending to lease one room in a building, should be made impossible. The additional powers that the new bill proposes to confer upon officers and courts are badly needed. It is high time that the evasions of liquor traffic by so-called clubs were put down. Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill deals practically with all these evils, and its coming into force will be hailed with pleasure by all friends of prohibition, and also by those who do not believe in totally suppressing the liquor traffic, but who desire to have it restricted within certain limits than those that at present confine it."

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. \$2,500 down, balance on easy terms at 6 per cent.
- \$7,500 - Farm in the Township of Ope, within one mile of Lindsay, 100 acres; choice farm, 2 storey brick dwelling, frame barn, 40 x 80 ft, with stone foundation and well equipped with other necessary buildings. Terms \$3,500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent.
- \$6,000 - Farm in the township of Ope, within one mile of Lindsay, 100 acres; good frame dwelling, barn, 36 x 70 ft, stable, 30 x 20 ft.
- \$8,000 - In township of Ope, 220 acres, with 100 acres privilege adjoining 120 acres for \$30 per acre if purchaser desires; also three built up houses with stone foundations, three barns, 40 x 80 ft. An excellent farm, \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.
- \$3,250 - In Township of Ope, within one mile of Lindsay, subject to lease, 200 acres, with good buildings, first-class land. Every foot of this farm is under cultivation and 50 acres, belonging to the same owner, is a mile distant from the above, will be sold separately at 6 per cent.
- \$10,000 - In Township of Manvers, 300 acres, good house, fine barns, good outbuildings, good orchard, convenient to school and post office. \$5,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.
- \$1,500 - In township of Eldon, 100 acres, well, good house and outbuildings, good soil, close to school, well situated. \$500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent.
- \$1,600 - In Township of Eldon, 100 acres, good house, 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, well situated, well watered and situated on a leading road. Must be sold at once.
- \$5,500 - In the Township of Mariposa, 150 acres, with good outbuildings, no house; all other necessary buildings.
- \$3,100 - In Township of Emily, 100 acres, fine grain farm, good house, barns and other buildings, orchard.
- \$1,500 - In Township of Ope, 100 acres, favorably located.
- \$8,000 - In the Township of Manvers, 300 acres; very desirable farm with first-class improvements. \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.
- \$5,300 - In Mariposa, 100 acres; a very choice farm near Valencia, well improved, good buildings, well situated. \$1,000 down, balance to suit.
- \$2,000 - In Mariposa, 100 acres; very cheap as owner wants to sell.

NOTICE.

As we intend making a regular business of REAL ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE and LIFE INSURANCE we invite everybody who may have business in 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 Instalment Plan.

J. H. Sotheran & R. S. Smith.

OFFICE - 2nd door west of the new Post Office, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 25th, 1890.-90.

McLennan & Co.

Sign of the Mill Saw, South Side of Kent-St.

Apple Parers, Carpet Sweepers, Curtain Poles, Powder, Shot, Shells, Paints, Oil and Glass, AND ALL KINDS OF Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Lowest Prices.

ALSO THE Celebrated Scranton

COAL,

Delivered at the Lowest Prices, at

McLENNAN & COY S

Hardware, Coal & Lumber Merchants.

Lindsay, Sept. 3, 1889.-90.

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

WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS AND SATEENS, SHIRTINGS AND COTTONADES, Irish Trimmings, Torchon Laces, Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburgs. Puffings and Insertions, Tuckings and Lawns, Swiss Checks. REMEMBER WEDNESDAY IS Bargain Day AT E. E. W. MCGAFFY'S. Lindsay, February 27th, 1890.-90. S. S. Ritchie.

Lindsay, February 27th, 1890.-90.

FIRE! FIRE!

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER.

DAMAGED STOCK.

A fire broke out in the store adjoining S. S. RITCHIE's and the smoke came through in clouds, damaging our stock to some extent, and in consequence thereof we will offer our whole stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at such prices as will effect a speedy clearance, and paralyze those Johnny Jump Ups of the business world.

DRESS GOODS - Ladies, now is the time to buy; we have a magnificent stock of New and Fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings to match. Also Gloves, Hosiery, Swiss and Muslin Embroideries, Lace and Embroidery Flouncings, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Prints, Gingham, Silk Veiling, Frillings, Swiss, Check and Lawn Muslins. Also a lot of Lace Curtains bought from the Wholesale Bankrupt Stock of Taite, Burch & Co., Toronto, at about 50 cts. on the dollar.

GENTLEMEN - See our New and Stylish Hard and Soft Felt Hats and Neckwear, and compare prices before purchasing our Men's Suits, commencing at \$3.25, and Boys' Suits at all prices, Overalls, Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, Shirtings, Etc., Etc.

All to be Sold at Damaged Stock Prices for Cash.

S. S. RITCHIE.

Lindsay, March 13, 1890.-92.

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' FURISHINGS, 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.

Lindsay, February 27th, 1890.-90.