

R. S. Porter.

WALL PAPERS.

NEWEST DESIGNS English, American and Canadian WALL PAPERS R. PORTER'S. F. C. Taylor.

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The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 28 1890.

AMERICAN TARIFF RETALIATION.

The sections of the proposed tariff revision bill now before congress at Washington directly affecting Canada form only a portion of a general measure designed to accomplish a reduction of surplus revenue by about sixty millions of dollars, and at the same time afford the party in power an opportunity of displaying before the western farmers some significant illustrations of the beauties of retaliation and protection. It is estimated that the reduction in duties will be distributed about in this proportion: Reduced duties on sugar \$20,000,000 Additional free list 1,300,000 Other reductions of tariff schedules 14,000,000 Reduction, internal revenue taxes 10,000,000

EDITORIAL NOTES. Hon. Mr. Foster expected to deliver his budget speech yesterday afternoon. Mr. Balfour has introduced his long-promised Irish land purchase bill. It is a very complicated measure, and will be very popular in England than in Ireland, and is not at all satisfactory to the Parnellites.

trade and the most friendly relations with Canada—even a full measure of reciprocity. A long struggle has been in progress in the ranks of the republican party as to the fundamental principles upon which tariff revision and trade relations with the Dominion should be based, and it is a great misfortune for Canada that, strengthened by the unhappy example furnished by our precious Ottawa administration, the advocates of extreme protection, of retaliation, of coercion and of trade prohibition have prevailed. It is not surprising that in the face of the impending disaster the tory organs have been for days silent in conscience-stricken gloom. One, it is true, has offered "two-rowed consolation" in Mr. Carling's scheme to raise barley for the English market. The Montreal Gazette is verdant enough to see through the gloom a prospect of "fair and equitable reciprocity" as a result of the Dominion government taking a leaf out of Mr. McKinley's book, and adopting retaliatory, coercive and prohibitive tariff measures against our American neighbors as "a need of justice to the farmers of the Dominion." There will not be many tory farmers so verdant as to second the Gazette's brilliant suggestion. The western American farmers may be deluded a little longer with the "home market" idea, and prices of certain articles imported into New England from Canada may for a brief period be advanced, but it is unlikely that the stoppage of our agricultural exports, important and valuable though they may be to us, will have any serious effect upon the immense volume of American production. A few isolated but striking illustrations of loss and inconvenience to themselves arising from the new tariff may be furnished the Americans. The Oswego barley trade is largely made up of Canadian importations, and Oswego looks with dismay on the new barley duty as certain to result in the ruin of one of its largest trading interests. The prices of some productions from the eastern townships may be exalted in the Boston market for a time. The brewers and malsters will oppose the imposition of the new barley duty, and the sugar trust and refiners will oppose the reduction of the sugar duties. The sugar trust threaten to enforce a reduction of the iron duties if their monopoly is not maintained at its full height. And so the struggle will go on. Concurrently with the tariff retaliation report the house committee on foreign affairs has reported the following resolution by Mr. Hitt, a republican and an advocate of reciprocity: "That whenever it shall be duly certified to the president of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as would result in the complete removal of all duties on trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to ascertain upon what terms greater freedom of trade between the countries can be best secured, and said commissioners shall report to the president, who shall lay the report before congress." The New York Herald advocates complete reciprocity of trade between the two countries. After referring to the resolution of the Quebec interprovincial conference and the legislature of Manitoba on the subject and the speeches of the liberal leaders in the house of commons, it endorses Mr. Hitt's proposition to appoint commissioners to deal with the question of reciprocity whenever Canada expresses a desire for it. In conclusion the Herald says: "There is no doubt, no doubt of the passage of this resolution. Unless congress should take this course, it might easily be said by Sir John Macdonald that 'Canadian liberals were asking for what this country did not desire to grant.' It has been urged in some quarters that we ought not to declare ourselves ready for free commerce with Canada, because if we reject that the result would be to constrain them to beg admission to trade or annexation. The committee on foreign affairs have wisely, as we think, judged that Canadians of the Anglo-Saxon race like ourselves would not be induced to any course by high or to be language, but that civil readiness defiance whereby where it is mutually profitable was the most sensible way to get on with sensible men."

property paid for by the corporation printing at double the best rates paid in the province. An interesting discussion in committee of supply on the Trent valley canal vote, brought on by Mr. Barron, is printed in our column. ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. The Separate School Amendment Debate.—Mastery Speeches of Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. Mr. Fraser. The separate school act amendment bills come up before the local house Tuesday afternoon. Hon. G. W. Ross is a brilliant and masterly speaker moved the second reading of his bill. He was followed by Mr. Meredith in a vigorous fashion. Hon. Mr. Fraser replied in one of the finest speeches ever heard in the house. The debate was continued Wednesday by Mr. Clancy and others. The debate is still in progress. The debate was upon five measures that are before the assembly dealing with school questions. One of the masterly speeches is intended to remove doubts as to the status of public and separate school supporters. One by Mr. Meredith aims to achieve the same object by different and somewhat "uncertain" methods. One by Mr. Crighton proposes to take from the teachers of religious orders the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and to require them to undergo the same examinations as public school teachers. One by Mr. French is intended to take from Roman Catholics the right of representation on high school boards, and a second by Mr. Meredith proposes to restrict the use of the ballot compulsory in both public and separate school elections. The Globe of Wednesday gives the following as an important development in the Meredith plan of campaign for the coming provincial election. It is learned on the best authority that the local opposition have decided to limit their work in the province to fifty-four constituencies. The counties that are thought to be absolutely safe for the liberals they will not invade, at least as respects the distribution of campaign literature. But into those fifty-four unfortunate counties selected as the field for operations they will pour a great stream of tory speeches and tory pamphlets. It is reported to be the conviction of the Meredith plan of campaign, that these counties contain one-fourth of the electorate "No-Popery" oratory, ranging all the way down from Mr. Meredith's speech at London to the address of Dr. Wylie of the St. Simcoe, is expected to make in the debate now in progress. The usual feature of the plan, however, is that these documents will be addressed only to Protestant liberals. The conservatives will be counted as safe to go with the party in any event. The "hot shot" and the "burning silences," and the "fierce invectives" and the "masterly arguments" will be applied to liberals only, and it is hardly likely that any effort of petitioning or any organized remonstrance could save these counties from the tory visitation with which they are threatened. They must simply suffer and be strong. Whether or not the custom of preparing a second set of campaign sheets for circulation among the Roman Catholic electors of these same counties is also to be observed has not transpired. If the speeches delivered Tuesday night are a fair sample of the tory literature that is to come out of this separate school debate, its effect upon the liberals is not likely to be at all disastrous to the government or its representatives in the constituencies. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS. The opposition's unsuccessful attacks on the government in connection with the separate school, the parliament buildings, the license act and the finances, have been followed by an equally unsuccessful attack upon the crown lands department. The latter was led by Mr. Crighton of the Empire, and it is almost needless to say that he cut as sorry a figure in the hands of Mr. Hardy over the matter as he did in the hands of Mr. Fraser on the parliament buildings. The opposition think their resources are running low, but Mr. Hardy says they cannot be exhausted in a century, and estimates the value of the known quantity at \$136,350,000. USEFUL MEASURES. Mr. Hardy's bill to regulate mining operations fixes the age limit from 14 to 17, and excludes work on Sunday. By another bill no boy will hereafter be committed to the reformatory after 13 years of age. If younger he may be sent to an industrial school. A bill introduced by Mr. Drury provides for the appointment of fire wardens, who, with fire-viewers, pyrometers, etc., may when bush fires break out, warn out the inhabitants liable for statute labor, to assist in the extinction, and all such men so warned will be allowed for statute labor, or, in default of payment by township, counties may provide payment. The independent schools of the province, in the absence of settled diocesan authority, are to be put under the legislative control of the province. The bill provides for the grant of \$10,000 for the purpose. COMMUNICATIONS. Tithes in England. [To the Editor of the Post.] Sir,—The subject of tithes is one of interest to many at the present moment. I see by a paragraph in the last number of the Post that you would like to know to whom they are paid and by what authority. Tithes have been established in England by all the authorities, both ecclesiastical and civil, that the nation could afford. They are a reservation for the support of religion in all grants from the crown. In A.D. 854 King Ethelwulf, the first king of Wessex that could make such a grant, gave the tithes of all the lands in his kingdom to the church. It was seen, however, that this grant could only extend to Ethelwulf's hereditary kingdom of West Saxony and Wessex. So, in the following year, A.D. 855, at a Wintonagete (the parliament of that day) assembled at Winchester, this grant was confirmed, and rendered general for the whole kingdom. The royal charter is as follows: "I, Ethelwulf, by the grace of God, king of the West Saxons, in the holy and most solemn feast of Easter, for the health of my soul and the prosperity of my kingdom, and of all the people by Almighty God committed to my charge, have with my bishops, earls and all other my nobles, brought to pass this wholesome counsel, that I have not only given the tenth parts of the land through my kingdom to the only churches, but also have granted to my ministers placed in them, to enjoy them perpetually. I have also given that they shall remain firm and inalienable, freed from all royal services whatsoever. And it hath pleased Alastan, Bishop of Sherborne, and Gritbert, Bishop of Winchester, and the rest of the chief men, to give their consent hereto. This we have done for the honor of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the saints, and for the reverence which we bear the feast of Easter, that Almighty God may vouchsafe to be propitious to us and our posterity. This charter was written in the year of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, 924, in the second indiction, on Easter day, in our palace called Wilton. Whenever shall succeed this charter may God consent that he bless the present date. But if any man shall presume to diminish or change it, let him know that he must give an account before the judgment seat of Christ, unless in the interim he doth make amends by giving satisfaction for the same." I, EVERWALD, the King, I, ALSTAN, Bishop, I, WULFAR, Abbot, I, FREDERICK, and I, ALWARD (Alfred the Great) the king's sons, have given our consent hereto.

WEDNESDAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT Puffings and Insertions, Tuckings and Lawns, Swiss Checks. WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, SHIRTINGS AND COTTONADES, PRINTS AND SATEENS. Irish Trimmings, Torchon Laces, Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburgs. E. E. W. MCGAFFY'S. McClure & Wilson. The time for buying Cottons has come. One always wishes to buy in the most advantageous market. LINDSAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1890.—McClure & Wilson.

On Reading "An Ailgown Maiden." I think I see the Indian maiden there. Her sweet red lips and brown eyes, and the love that burned in the large quiet depths thereof; Her stately mien, her dusky, wistful hair, Her bosom naked to the light above; Her hair on the cliff above, The moon lit waters, like a careless dove Mood-driven over the woodland far or near. G. L. M. POUZE. Toronto, March, 1890. Napoleon Bonaparte. Like a strong storm through Egypt's wastes of sand He whirled—and over Russia's fields of snow Crying out fiercely: "Hail where'er I go My sword sears deep into the soul of the land!" But when he fronted our grim, well-armed host, The enthroned Caesar smote every blow Scathed to the heart, and he was forced to know Britain's supremacy, death's nerveless hand. G. L. M. POUZE. Toronto, March, 1890. MARRIED. HENDERSON—NICHOLSON.—At the Manse, Lindsay, on the 25th Feb. 1890, by the Rev. John Johnston, R.A., John Nicholson of the township of Penson, and Jane, daughter of John Henderson of Galway township. NICHOLSON—HENDERSON.—At the Manse, Lindsay, on the 25th Feb. 1890, by the Rev. John Johnston, R.A., John Nicholson of the township of Penson, and Jane, daughter of John Henderson of Galway township. DIED. BABCOCK.—In Lindsay, on Monday, March 25th, 1890, Jesse Babcock, aged 43 years. MURPHY.—At Rowmanville, on the 22nd March, William Murphy, aged 19 years. SIMMON.—In Verulam, on Saturday, March 15th, 1890, George Simpson, aged 47 years. MULLIN.—At Lindsay, on Friday, March 14th, 1890, Hugh Mullin, aged 67 years. RICHARDS.—In Lindsay, on Friday, March 11, 1890, Elizabeth Paecoe, wife of Thos. Richards, aged 48 years. MILLER.—At 283 Bethune-st., on Saturday, March 22nd, 1890, the wife of Mr. Arthur Millar, C. P. R., of a daughter. CLUNAN.—In Lindsay, on Friday, March 22, 1890, Edward W. J. Clunan, 17 yrs. of F. F. Clunan, aged 13 years, 7 months and 17 days. CURTIS.—At West York to Junction, on Sunday, March 24th, 1890, Robert Emmet Curtis, infant son of Michael Curtis, aged three months. MENZIES.—At Lindsay, on Thursday, March 27th, Robert Greenlee, second son of Mr. Robert Menzies, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days. DREW.—At her residence in Brighton, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1890, Misses Jane Drew, wife of Henry Drew, and mother of Rev. G. W. Hewes of Lindsay and Rev. C. N. Dewes of Burk's Falls. 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 barn and all necessary outbuildings, \$2,500 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 dwelling, frame barn, 10 x 30 ft., with stone foundation and well equipped with other necessary buildings, terms \$3,500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent. \$8,000.—Farm in the township of Ops, 200 acres; within one mile of Lindsay, 160 acres; good frame dwelling, barn, 30 x 70 ft., stable, 30 x 30 ft. \$8,250.—In Township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, subject to lease, 50 acres; good building, free-class land. Every foot of this farm is under cultivation—and 50 acres, adjoining to the same property about 1 1/2 mile distant from the above, will be sold separately or together. \$10,000.—In Township of Manvers, 300 outback acres, good house, fine barn, good school and post office, \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent. \$1,500.—In township of Eldon, 100 acres, good house and outbuildings, good well, sandy loam soil with clay bottom. \$300 down, balance easy at 6 per cent. \$1,600.—In Township of Eldon, 100 acres, under cultivation. No stamps, 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, the grain farm, good house, barn and other buildings, orchard. \$1,500.—In Township of Ops, 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; very choice farm near Talcott, well improved, good buildings, well situated, \$1,500 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, MONEY LENDING and 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 so 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 books. Our writings, notices and others supplied with House or Lot on the Improvement Plan.

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BANKRUPT STOCK SALE Who says the country is going to the dogs when Cheap Goods will go a long way towards saving it, and the place to get them is at The New Store in the McAlpine Block, First Door West of Post Office. WARNER & PERRY, The Great Bankrupt Stock Men. Are now settled in their New Store and have added to the McAlpine Stock a Bankrupt Stock of Fresh and Seasonable Goods, bought in the west at a Big Discount for cash, and consisting of SHIRTINGS, COTTONADES, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS, TABLINGS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CHECKED MUSLINS, SMALL WARES, TWEEDS, READY-MADE CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' GENTS' FURNISHINGS. HATS, ETC., ETC. We are prepared to give much better Bargains than ever, and it will be to the advantage of every purchaser to call and see for themselves. We consider it no trouble to show goods, being convinced that Low Prices will satisfy all. Remember the New Store, just West of the Post Office. W. WARNER & PERRY. Lindsay, March 28th, 1890.—E.

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 barn and all necessary outbuildings, \$2,500 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 dwelling, frame barn, 10 x 30 ft., with stone foundation and well equipped with other necessary buildings, terms \$3,500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent. \$8,000.—Farm in the township of Ops, 200 acres; within one mile of Lindsay, 160 acres; good frame dwelling, barn, 30 x 70 ft., stable, 30 x 30 ft. \$8,250.—In Township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, subject to lease, 50 acres; good building, free-class land. Every foot of this farm is under cultivation—and 50 acres, adjoining to the same property about 1 1/2 mile distant from the above, will be sold separately or together. \$10,000.—In Township of Manvers, 300 outback acres, good house, fine barn, good school and post office, \$3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent. \$1,500.—In township of Eldon, 100 acres, good house and outbuildings, good well, sandy loam soil with clay bottom. \$300 down, balance easy at 6 per cent. \$1,600.—In Township of Eldon, 100 acres, under cultivation. No stamps, 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, the grain farm, good house, barn and other buildings, orchard. \$1,500.—In Township of Ops, 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; very choice farm near Talcott, well improved, good buildings, well situated, \$1,500 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, MONEY LENDING and 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 so 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 books. Our writings, notices and others supplied with House or Lot on the Improvement Plan.