TERMS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXXI, WHOLE NO. 1888

New Advertisements. TO EQUAL ON BARTH.

JUDGED BY ITS RESULTS THE Ontario Mutual Lite Insurance Co STANDS UNEQUALLED.

Low Endowment Refer with guaranteed surrender values and repid reduction of premiums by profit, cause this system to be sought after an investments. as investments the Life Plan, too, comparisons are inrited.
Twenty years of marked prosperity. The Company has now over \$18 000,000.00 of Instrance in force. Scourity unquestioned. No dividends to Stock-holders and no Assessments.

THOS. A. MIDDLETON, Office 3rd door east of Railroad, Kentot, Wagent: Wanted Good Terme. Pire and Accident Insurance effected in the Seat Offices. March 16, 1890. - 94.



M. O'HALLORAN

Shorthorn and Right Grade Stock, fatted for him for the Kaster trade, by Mr. John Campbell, ir, of Woodville, whose reputation as a feeder is familiar to all. The snimals will average 1 300 ibs, in weight. Look for them on Kent-st., TUREDAY, april 1st, all day. MUTTON, VEAL AND PORK

The cholcost that can be procured. M. O'HALLORAN. South side of Rent-st.

Lindeny, March 26, 1800.- 01-2. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Cap. 110, the oreditors of John Coad, late of the Township of Maripasa, in the County of Victoria. comm. deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of February, A. D. 1890, are, on or before

8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1890 to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Mosweyn & Anderson, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, solicitors for Catharias Coa. William Lownsbrough and Taylor Parkin, executors under he last will and testament of the said deceased, their obsisting and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the fature of the securi les, if any, held by them. The said executors shall, after the said Stir day of April, 1890, he at laborty to distribute the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such executors have then notice and shall not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, no distributed, to any person of whose claim such executors have not notice at the time of distribution of part thereof, as the

case may be. Dated this 24th day of February, A. D. 1890. Meswith & Andreson, Solichers for Executors. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOHN HOOPER, tale of the Town-ship of Maryposa, in the County of Victoria gratleman, deceased,

Notice is hereby given prement to the provisions of R. S.O., Chapter 110, Sec. 36, Cast and persons having claims against the estate of John Hooper, late of the Township of Mariposs, in the County of Victoria, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of February, 1890, at said. Town hip of Mariposa, are, on or before

THE 7TH DAY OF APRIL, 1890. to deliver or send by post prepaid to William Frederick Hardy. Oakwood post office, one of the executors of the estate and effects of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, together with a ful statement of their claims and statement of their statement of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, hold by them, and accompanied by a statutory declaration v rifying the accuracy of such claim. And further, take notice that on the 8 h day of April, 189), the executors of the said deceased with proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having repaid only to the claims of which, notice shall have been given as above repeated. And the executors of the said deceased will not be lister of the assets, or any person or versions of whose claims they shall not ten have had notices. Dated at Lin's sy this 12th day of March, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM PERDIRECK HARDY. both of the Township of Mariposa, in the

W. A. Good WID.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM PAPER and PICTURE FRAMES

W. A. GOODWIN'S Baker's Block, Kont-st., Lindeny.

ARTIST'S GOODS a Specialty. Machine Noodies, Alabastine and Dyc WOFEE ARENCY.

J. (). Edwards.



J. G. EDWARDS. Importer of Hardware Iron, Steel, Paints,

Coal Oil. Etc.

Building Hardware, Confinctors' Supplies,

O. K. Building Paper,

Steel Wire Natis,

Etrap and Tie Minges,

Burn Door Hargers,

Combination Places,

American Hand Saws, American Braces,
American Braces,
Maydole's hammers,
Warnook's Chisels,
Boxwood Plambs and Levels,
Lightning rorew Drivers,
Comb Tool Handles with Tools,
Borew Plates, Drills, Btc.

Large Stock in the above Lines at Low Prices. J. G. EDWARDS. Britton Bros.

_ONG

For some things! Thousands of years for Electric Lights, Telephones, Railways, Ocean Cables, Steam Plows, and all the toe numerous to mention things that make life pleasant.

Waited timepiece,

Until now for the best and most reliable pocket

"THE MIDIAND" Watch, ever put on the market. It is a pleasure to own one. A man will sleep sounder and have a better appetite because of the satisfaction it affords him to possess a " Midland."

Who can should procure And so a watch of that kind when he invests in a new timepiece. They are made to order for DOGY Britton Bros.' and are especially adapted to keep accurate time under the most trying circumstances.

Men will appreciate an article of this kind because it supplies their needs better than any other; and a watch Railway which gives satisfaction to a railroader will please the most exacting.

Say: "This is the watch we should have had long ago-something reliable at a moderate price. Those who use them testify to their superior Them excellence.

A watch come and see us and get a pointer or two. We can convince you that it is not necessary to pay a fancy price Want for a first-class railroader's watch.

Foot of Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 27th, 1890. - 94.

Miss O'Brien.

Having just returned from the centres of Fashion with a large

NEW MILLINERY

Eatest Trimming Effects for Spring said Summer,

I respectfully solicit a visit from the Ladies of Lindsay and the surrounding country, satisfied that the assortment I have to show them will compare favorably with any Exhibit in

MISS O'BRIEN



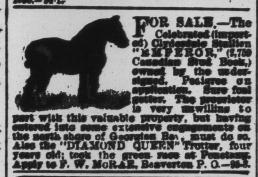
PRODUCTS



T. C. MATCHETT.

New Advertisements. NOTICE.—SALE OF CHURCH.

Jam's Recharge Clumb, Recharge Common Clumb, Recharge Common Clumb, Recharge Common Commo



esettlers' of trains -TO ALL POINTS IN -

Manitoba, the Northwest

British Columbia

TUESDAY, April 8th, Every Tuesday during the Month of April.

As Excursion Colonist Sleeper will be attached to these trains. Parties may bring along their own berdding—mattrees should be 6 ft. long by 2 ft., 6 in. wide; or fittings can be obtained at the following prices: Blanket, 30 c; Mattrees, 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 Bertha, and on his hearing from the District Passenger Agent, Toronto, you will be promptly advised on what train you can be accommodated. Berth Tickets in these cars same as in regular sleeper; accommodation secure to destination.

Aff No customs delay or expenses; no quaranties; no trassfers. For further information apply to the Company's Agent at Lindsay:

Office in Petty's Jewelry Store, Eest-st,



NOTICE. The Board of License Commissioners for East Victoria

will meet at the Office of the License Inspector, Town of Lindsay,

WEDNERDAY, 23rd day of April, 1890, at il o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering and determining applications for Licenses in the the said District of East Victoria, as provided for in Section 11. Clause 5, of the Oatario Liquor License Act.

| | Name. Municip | ality-where situated. | Kind Licens |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Rijah B. Garlick. | Bobcavgeon. | Taver |
| | Charles Reynolds, | 0. | 46 |
| i | Lena Goulais, | 41 | |
| Į | Henry Brooks, | Fenelon Palle, | .0 |
| I | Jerry Twoomey, | 10 11 | |
| ı | Noble Ingram, | 11 11 | |
| ١ | Wm, Bradhurn, | Omernee, | - 10 |
| ı | Samuel English. | 11 | 10 |
| ĺ | Isalah W Wilson, | | 10 |
| ı | Jennie Mine, | 00 | .00 |
| ı | Thomas Byres, | ** | Shop |
| | William Dunbar, | Somerville, Village of | Taver |
| ł | Riward Pymn, | Somerville, Kinmount, | 80 |
| ı | Just ph Bowle, | 00 00 | |
| ì | J. Chirpaw, | Victoria Road, Bexley. | 44 |
| ı | Sarah Ann Pattie. | Cohoconk, Bexley, | |
| ì | M Dewell, | Cameron, Fension, | - 11 |
| ı | David Edwards, | Cambray, " | |
| 1 | James Paskey, | 00 10 | |
| ł | John Campbell, | Glenarm, " | |

(By order), JOHN SHORT.

First inserved with List of Applicants in True Cawadian Post on Friday, the 4th April, 1890, —95 2.



The Board of License Commissioners for West Victoria will meet at the Office of the

License Inspector, Town of Lindsay,

SATURDAY, 19th day of April, 1890. at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of considering and determining applications for the conservation for the conservation for in Section 11, Cloude 5, of the Outsete Liquer Liceuse Let.

| B | Avante. | Manistpality. | Licenae. |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------|
| | John Dobnes, | Hout-st., Lindmy, | Shop! |
| ı | Adam Dores, Edwert Beneen, | | _ * |
| | Then McConnett, | Or. Rout & Lindens ste. | Invers, |
| | Maleolen McGregor | Fr. 11 00 11 | ** |
| ı | John Dorgan, | Lindsay-st, Lindsay, | ** |
| | John Bannon, A. J. Bradehaw, | | |
| | William Starpeon, | Routet, | Ä |
| | P. F McCabe, | 10 11 | |
| | Joseph Daly, | | 60 |
| | Jerry McCarthy, | Victoria Avenue " | • |
| ı | John Haunder, P.J. Clanes | William-ob, " | |
| ı | George Huleshy | 141 | - |
| ı | Joseph Jenkine, | Little Britain, Martucia, | |
| ı | West Brusses, | Oskwood. | - |
| I | J. D. Cole. | Marillo. | - |
| ı | Thomas Edward, | Woodville, | ** |
| ı | 186 . Juniter, | et an | 60 |
| I | Phomes Walle. | Township Dieber | - |
| ł | R Multae, | Lorseville, Elion, | 1 6 |
| Ī | Genda Foult | Bridge A | • |
| I | Andrew General | TAGEO | 23 00 |
| I | Affred Jornell, | Ample Co. | 119 |
| ı | WHITE Johnston, | Victoria Bond, Edon, | 1181 |
| 1 | 1720 | and carper . | |
| I | and seed a light | OHU SHOP | The state of |
| ě | All an stine | ore or intrares desired to a | add core |

LINDSAY, ONT., PRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

Subscribers in remitting are specially requested to write name and post office Plainly, and to give first ins same in tall and initial and same if any. "I" alone can John, James or Joseph. post office address are specially urged to give name of old post office as well as the new post office address. This will save much time and trouble in hunting up names. Subscribers in arrows and all others indebted are SPECIALLY REQUESTED to semit promptly.

MR. J. A. GILLOGLY is Collector and Canvasser for THE CANADIAN POST and is authorized to grant receipts for ions, etc., and transact ordinar; susi

Canadian Post. CHARLES D. BARR. . . THE GREAT DEBATE. THE SEPARATE SCHOOL OUES.

A Resume of the Discussion—The Speeches of Ministers and Opposition Londers— Mr. Meredith's Inconsistent Record— Several Divisions - The Government

instained by the Regular Majorities The debate on the separate school act smendmendments bill and other questions connected with the separate schools, as mentioned in THE POST last week was onened by the Hon. G. W. Rose, the eloquent minister of education. In this case he was sparing of his eloquence and drew but very moderately on the resources of his splendid cratory. It is true there was the ring of a pure and noble eloquence in the ciceing passage of his address, but it was very apparent that he sought only to make a plain, moderate, business statement, to direct his whole argument to the calm. cool judgment of the chamber, to nurse no "vote," to coddle no "element," to raise no feeling in the house or in the country, and to do nothing to unfit the public mind for the calm and exruest consideration of the issues presented for settlement. The minister reviewed the growth of provincial school legislation, touching upon the various amendments adopted since 1855, and passing on to explain in detail the bill he

contain a full record of applicants for enrolment on the list of separate school supporters, of all withdrawais from the list, and of every disallowance of applications by the court of revision or the county judge, and this book must be open to the inspection of the public. Then the instructions to the assessor require that there shall be to the assessor require that there shall be written across the face of the assessment slip whether or not the ratepayer is a public or separate school supporter, and that the official shall consult the index book and be governed accordingly. If, in spite of these precautions, errors are made, a final appeal may be taken to the municipal council. This is plain and simple machinger. ery. It certainly is not improved upon by Mr. Meredith's proposal. MR. MEREDITH'S BILL CRITICISED. The measure submitted by the leader of the opposition declares that every ratepayer shall be prima facie a public school supporter, which is the law, and always

has been the law, and therefore to pass this clause of the bill would be simply to reenact an existing statute. The pretence that it is necessary to provide that no Roman Catholic shall become a separate school supporter except by voluntary act is a simple absurdity, a piece of political bluff that will not deceive the public. The law is what Mr. Meredith proposes it shall be. There is no coercion in any of its features. The creation of separate schools is voluntary. The giving of the notice necessary to become a separate school supporter is voluntary. The withdrawal of the notice is voluntary. There is nothing compulsory, and no basis for this extraordinary contention of the leader of the opposition. The law declares that the notics required by section 40 of the separate school act is necessary, and the chancery court judges have declared that this notics was not withdrawn. It is the only binding, final and conclusive evider ce entitling a rate-payer to be relieved of the payment of public school taxes. Then, under Mr. Meredith shill the clerk is constituted a court of final appeal as to who are public or separate school supporters. As Mr. Rose put it, the whole machinery consists of the fiat of the clerk of the municipality, and that flat is conclusive. He allows no appeal to the court of ravision or to the withdrawn. It is the only binding, final that flat is conclusive. He allows no appeal to the court of revision or to the county judge, and destroys the voluntary principle by failure to provide for the withdrawal of a separate school supporter from the support of separate schools. Therefore Mr. Rose concluded the house could not adopt the first clause of Mr. Meredith's bill without stuitifying itself, as the notice required under section 40 had never been repealed, and would not adopt the second clause, as they were not ready to dispense with the machinery of the court of revision.

THE USE OF THE BALLOT BY SEPARATE SCHOOL SUPPORTERS. The minister of education then pas on to consider Mr. Meredith's bill to make the use of the ballet compulsory in public and separate school elections. His exposure record was very interesting and perhap rather surprising. In 1873 Mr. Meredith voted against the ballot for parliamentary

Mr. Meredith opposed forcing the unito-upon separate schools a few years ago, why about he now reverse his policy? Mr. Rose also pointed out that it was a rare and appropriate should be now reverse his policy? Mr. Rose also pointed out that it was a rare thing to have an election for separate school trustees. Last year out of fifty-nine municipalities in the province in which separate schools are established there were elections in but seven. Mr. Rose took the higher ground that to compel the use of the ballot in separate school elections would be a violation of the constitution. He told the house that the ballot was not compulsory in school elections in any province of confederation or in any state of the union, or in England, Ireland or Scotland. A compulsory ballot is not called for by either public or separate school supporters. But few municipalities have adopted the ballot for public school elections, and last year it seems that there adopted the ballot for public school elections, and last year it seems that there were but nine contests for seats on separate school boards. Is there a grievance which ought to divide and rend the community? Is the malignant spirit of the Meredith crusade justified by these facts? Is it necessary in the public interest to force upon public schools a system the public school authorities do not want, and to force upon the separate school people a system the public school supporters will not adop?

CATHOLIC TRUSTERS ON HIGH SCHOOL

BOARDS. Hon. Mr. Ross proved by the British North America act and subsequent legislation that teachers of religious orders qualifled to teach in Quebec were likewise qualified to teach in Ontario, and that egislation attacking this qualification would have to be disallowed by the federal government under the terms of the constitution. He quoted figures to show that more than flity per cent, of the female teachers in the separate schools of Ontario had provincial certificates, notwitnstanding that they could teach as members of the religious orders. He quoted from re-ports of the inspectors to show the value of the educational work of many of the separate schools. He told the house that 190 teachers in the separate schools had regular certificates. He insisted that in order to establish ground for the passage of his bill Mr. Creighton must show that the teachers of these separate schools were inferior and the standard of education lower. This brought Mr. Ross naturally to Mr. French's bill to deprive Roman Catholics of the right of representation on high school boards. He pointed out that before the amendment to the law which Mr. Freuch sought to repeal was passed Catholics were not represented on high school boards, there was a vestige of taxation without representation, and it was thought desirable to enlist the sympathy of Roman Catholics in higher education. He showed that there had been an increase of 70 per cent. in the number of those who wrote at the high school entrance examin ations, and an increase of 90 per cent. in the number who passed. He showed that 58 per cent. of the pupils from the separate schools were successful, and that but 59 per cent. of the public school pupils were now asked the house to adopt. This bill gives very specific instructions to municipal officers. It is proposed that the municipal clerk shall keep an index book which shall contain a full record of applicants for enmething to improve the position of the separate schools in public estimation. and ought to be accepted as conclusive evidence that the standard of separate chool education is by no means as low as is commonly represented. Mr. Ross also made the rather striking argument that in the high schools the children of the public and separate schools were under one teacher, and that the arguments against separate schools were in support of this union of all denominations in the high schools as in the provincial non-denomina tional university. He argued elequently in closing that it was the duty of the house to declare confidence in the act of confed eration, and that the liberal party, which was the active party in promoting the confederation, should be loyal to the terms of union. He pleaded for generous treatment of minorities, and that the rights guaranteed to the Catholics of Ontario and the Protestants of Quebec under the federal compact should be held inviolable and the work of the fathers maintained in its integrity. It was a calming and convincing and moderate address throughout, and when the speaker eat down the long roll

of applause which rewarded his effort testified that its conciliatory spirit and the orator's courage and candor had the sin-cere appreciation of the assembly. MR. MEREDITH'S SPEECH hardly met the general expectation. He was vigorous and passionate, but he introduced no new feature into the situation. he brought no new evidence to justify the crusade in which he is engaged. The greater part of his address was made up of attacks on the authorities of the Roman Catholic church, and was rather in the spirit of the stump harangue than in that of a responsible leader of opinion. The public cannot forget that until Mr. Merepublic cannot forget that until Mr. Meredith met his last hopeless rout in the constituencies he could not be forced upon the platform he now occupies against his own better judgment, and the suspicion will come that he has no heart for the work in which he is engaged. He declares even now that there is no power in the legislature to abolish separate schools, nor will he declare that their abolition ought to be demanded. He has not wholly abandoned his responsibility nor wholly accepted the his responsibility nor wholly accepted the rash and intemperate counsels of many of his advisers. He will move neither the rish and intemperate counsels of many of his advisers. He will move neither the house nor the province by an attack upon Archbishop Cleary. That is an old quarrel. The Cleary-Meredith controversy seems to have become a permanent feature of our polities, and perhaps most people are disposed to stand saide and let the principals fight it out. His contention that the notice required to enable a rate-payer to become a separate school supporter is against the judgment of the attorney-general and against the decision of the chancery court judges. These are at least as good authorities as the leader of the opposition. If Mr. Meredith shows that some municipalities have dispensed with the notice he simply proves that the law has not been carried out. He advanced very little argument in favor of the bills introduced by himself and his supporters. His speech was mainly exaggerated declamation, not intended to influence the judgment of the house, but to influence the passions of the electorate.

HON MB. FRASER'S REPLY

PARLIAMENTARY TOPICS. ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE—MR. FOSTER'S FINAN-CIAL EXPOSITION-SIR RICHARD CART. WRIGHT'S REPLY-MORE TAXES FOR THE FARMERS AND NO RECIPROCITY-THE TARIFF WAR.

Hon. Mr. Foster made his budget speech last Thursday. He occupied a little over two hours, making a sensible reduction in time. The actual revenue for the past financial year ending June 30, 1889, had been \$38,782,870 or an increase of \$181,576 over the estimate. The expenditure had been \$36,917,834 against \$36,600,000 estimated. As compared with 1887 8 there was a surplus of \$1,865,035 against a deficit of \$810,031 and the surplus and sinking fund was \$3,601,679 against \$1,129,046. Passing to the year 1889 90 the situation was found

to compare thus with the estimate made last session: Estimated Receipts to Customs......\$23,800,000 5, 440, 932 Total...... \$33,175,000

Adding the estimated receipts for the balance of the year on the basis of 1889, we get the following amended estimate for 1889 90: 8.200.000 against the estimate of \$30,175 060.

The expenditure to March 20, 1890, has been \$23,353,399. That from March 20 to June 30, or the basis of 1889, will probably be \$13,871.674, making a total on this basis of \$36,225,073. But having regard to larger supplementaries for 1889 90, we next estimate the avenditure of \$26,225,000 estimates. mate the expenditure at \$30,500,000, the riginal estimate, in which c are the surplus will equal \$2,700,000 as against \$1,865,035

For the year 1890 91 he felt warranted in making this estimate of receipts: Customs......\$23,500.000 7,000,000 8,700,000 The estimated expenditure on consolidated fund was as follows: Total..... \$36,710.000

This would probably be a surplus of about \$2,500,000 so far as 1890 91 was con-Mr. Foster then introduced the tariff changes which were adopted.
Sir Richard Cartwright followed with a

masterly review of the financial and commercial eituation, pointing out the un

wisdom of adding to the burthens of taxation and of going still further in the direc tion of retaliation of tariffs against our neighbors. Sir Richard closed with the following resolution: That it be resolved that the total ordinary expenditure of Canada chargeable to consolidated fund in the fiscal year 1878 was \$23,519,000, that the total faxation llected in the same year was \$17 814 000 that the total ordinary admitted expenditure for the year 1889 was \$36,917,000, that the total tax stion collected in the same year was \$30,613,000, that over and above the amount of tax stien actually paid into the treasury an immerse additional sum is annually taken out of the pockets of the people, and is paid over to certain private individuals and corporations under pretence of protecting and encouraging certain special industries; that in the decade ending on the let day of July, 1889, the sum of \$262,812,878 has been raised in the way of taxes actually paid into the trea-sury independently of an immense additional amount collected from the people for this aforesaid purpose; that the taxation is enormous and oppressive in its incidence, and that it is so imposed as to diminish the value of lands used for gricultural purposes and to increase the

indebtedness of the agricultural class in especial; that, in fact, the values of farm lands have greatly diminished and the amount of mortgages thereon has been much increased throughout a very large portion of this Dominion since 1879; that the additional taxation which is now sought to impose will still further increase the burthens of the people, and is likely to still further aggravate the distress existing among a large portion of the farming population of the Dominion, and that, inder such circumstances, it is the bounder Mayor Smyth a public meeting was held in the duty of this house, instead of adding to the existing oppressive taxation, to apply itself to the reduction of burdens now mpeding the progress and prosperity of the principal producing classes of the Dominion, and for this purpose to abolish or reduce the taxes now imposed on articles of prime necessity to farmers, miners, fishermen and other producers.

On Friday the budget debate was resumed by Mr. Patterson of Brant, who made a speech evincing a firm grasp of the whole subject, and a mastery of detail which commanded attention and respect for his statements. He denounced the imposition of further burdens on the peo pie, which he described as another turn of he screw to wrench a larger portion of the people's earnings from an already excessively taxed people. He showed that if the revenue taxation of the Mackenzie regime had been continued, making al lowance for increased population, there would be an annual saving of about seven would be an annual saving of about seven militons of dollars now unnecessarily taken from the taxpayere. This alone would enable them, under reciprocity with the United States, to do without the revenue on United States imports. This extortion of extra militons annually from the people he would not condem so much if it had been applied to the reduction of the debt, but at the same time the debt had been increased at the rate of ten militons a year. He made the ministerialists low spirited and exposed Mr. Foster's fallacy that taxation was benefical by quoting Sir John Macdonald in 1880, to the effect that adding to the taxation was adding to the John Macdonald in 1889, to the effect that adding to the taxation was adding to the burdens of the people. Put this with the quotation from the premier given by Sir Richard Cartwright last night, that the farmer could prosper under a tariff of 17½ per cent., and a complete answer to the government position is furnished from the past utterances of the leader of that government himself. He leader of that government himself. per cent., and a complete answer to the government position is furnished from the past utterances of the leader of that government himself. Mr. Patterson cleverly presented the Northwest policy of the government, which was to build the Canadian Pacific railway free of cost and put 420,000 people in that country by 1900, dwelling on the melancholy facts that the people were made to pay for that railway and only 55,000 souls were sent into Manituba and the Northwest. He dealt with Mr. Colby's declaration that reciprocity in natural products would be a calamity to the farmers and showed up that gentlemen's inconsistency by quotations from his farmer speeches declaring his strong belief in reciprocity. So closely did he prese the matter that Mr. Colby was compelled to interrupt for the purpose of announcing that he meant agricultural products. By showing the great proportion of egricultural products bought by the United States he made even this position seem so absurd that when Mr. White of Rosflow speks he his countrained to declare that he was in favor of reciprocity in metural products if it could be got on reasonable turns. Mr. white made an excellent speech from the government's point of view and was frequenty cheered. While expressing himself in favor of the tariff changes generally, he took exception to the free admission of ensilage corn and to one or two other points. Mr. Chariton effectively replied to Mr. White and delivered a speech that will well repay perusal. His declarations on the subject of unrestricted reciprocity were received with ringing cheers. He spoke for an hour and a haif and was followed by Mr. Ferguson of Welland. Mr. McMullen Ferguson of Welland. Mr. McMullen moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to after some strong objection to so early a close by Sir Hector

OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE. Mr. McMullen, M.P., in the absence of

Mr. Cook, on Monday night last moved

the second reading of the latter's bill relating to the civil service. In support of the bill Mr. McMullen read the petition of the Lindsay labor organization. The bill has for its object the opening of civil service situations for Canadians, in preference to such offices being filled by gentlemen from England. Mr. Barron, who replied to Sir John Thompson, admitted that in some details the bill was ill-advised, such as the clause disqualifying from cilice any one from England until af er five years residence, but he contended for the principle of the bill and charged the government with turning from its official doors young Canadians whose fathers and mothers were the pioneers in our land, and who have nade Canada what it is to day, while at the same time most paipable preference was given to young men from Eagland who came to Canada under the wing and with the influence of grandees and men of title in the old land. Sir John Macdonaid repudiated this accusation and asserted that no preference had ever been given or would be given in the future in the manner charged by Mr. Barron. The labor or-gan zations throughout the country, however, evidently thought o herwise, for petition after petition from such sources were read to the house by Mr. McMulien in favor of the bill, which was withdrawn after the assurances of the premier. The fact remains, however, that, as Mr. Barron stated, Canada is not for the Canadians in the matter of granting situations in the Dominion civil service to young men-tarting out in life. At the present time over two thousand young Canadians have passed the civil service examination and qualified themselves for official positions, and yet there is nothing for them, while Englishmen are continually finding lucrative positions at ones upon reaching Ottawa. If preference is to be shown it should be to the sons of men and women who have borne the brunt of life known to the old residents who have made Canada what it is to-day.

Garden, Field and Flow-r Seeds Fresh and Reliable.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of above seeds, and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, by the pound, ounce or package Market gardeners and others who r quire large quantities will find it to their advantaze to cair and inspect stock and prices before purchasing. W. M. Robson, Kent-st. west. 924.

Lindsay Board of Equestion. The regular monthly meeting of the board of education was held on Tuesday evening in the council chamber, about 8 39 p.m. Some five or six members were on hand at 8 o'clock, the proper hour for taking up business, and after waiting twenty minutes for a couple more to furnish s twenty minutes for a couple more to furnish a quorum, the secretary wrap ed up his books preparatory to leaving just as Janitor Mosgrove, who had been despatched upon a reconnoitering tour, hove in sight with a captive. The board was then hastily re-oranized, with the following members present: J. Dobson, chairman: Messrs, J. D. Mac Murchy, J. L. Dunsford, J. Deacon, J. Kenney, R. Kennedy and J. R. McNeillie. The minutes of last meeting were read by the secretary, and on motion were acopted. Mr. Milner's presented the report of attendance at the collegiate institute for March, showing an average of 255; the public schools report was incomplete. A petition from the showing an average of 255; the public schools report was incomplete. A petition from the cricket club, asking that the board furnish a lawn mower, was read and referred to the managing committee. A petition from Lindsay public school pupils was the read, asking for additional holidays at Easter. Some discussion took place, when it was moved by Mr. R. Kennedy, and seconded by Mr. J. Kennedy, that no holidays by granted the public school pupils other than those allowed by law. It was moved in amendment by Col. Deacon, seconded by Mr. J. L. Dunsford, that his board direct that the public schools close thoon of Wednesday, the 2nd April, and open on Tuesday, April 5th, at the usual hour. Amendment carried, Mr. J. R. McNeillle read the report of the finance committee, which was adopted, and the board then adjourned.

The Electric Light Question

In accordance with the requisition upon

pera house last Friday evening to consider the dvisability of the town or tering into a contract with Mr. Reesor for a certain number of electric lights for the different wards. Promptly at eight o'clock Mayor Smyth, Mr. S. Irwin and Mr. John Comsteck, chairman of the fire and water committee of the town council, ascended the platform, and Mr Constock proceeded to explain the terms of Mr. Reesor's offer to an audience numbering about one handre i persons. After he had taken his seat an invitation sons. After he had taken his seat an invitation was extended to those in the hall wishing to give their views regarding the proposal, and Mr. D. Ray, in response to numerous calls, opened the discussion by remarking that the proposed system of lighting would cost the town \$1,500 per year, or deducting the cost of the present coal oil lamps, about \$1,500; this would be in addition to the gas contract, which had some years to run, and the whole would entail about one mill in the dollar of taxation. There was a probability of a system of waterworks being put in, and if built the company could furnish the town with electric light at a very low rate. Another point against undue haste in closing a contract was that electricity was as yet in its infancy, and no doubt in a short time new discoveries would greatly reduce the cost of the contract was that electricity was as yet in its infancy, and no doubt in a short time new discoveries would greatly reduce the cost of the system. He was in favor of sending out circulars to towns at present using the light asking for information—the scheme had worked admirably in the waterworks case. He was not in favor of having the lights at present, for the simple reason that the town could not afford it; to get it was equivaient to the locking up of \$25,000 of capital.... Dr. Burrows made a few explanations regarding the proposed waterworks system, and said that a start would be made upon them shortly. The town would do well to hold back upon the electric light contract, as the waterworks company could do much better than the offer now before them..... Mr. Resear was called upon, but said he did not think he could add anything to what was incorporated in his propo al. He was willing, however, to answer any questions.....Col. Deacon