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Lindsay, Aug. 29th, 1890.—15.

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The Canadian Post.

Circulation 4,176

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1890.

A PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION.

The probabilities of a parliamentary dissolution and a general election this fall continue to receive newspaper discussion, and the latest report states that a session of parliament will be held before Christmas, as necessary supplies have to be voted, and that the contest will take place early in the new year. A general election in our opinion is more likely to take place in October or early in November than during the winter. Sir John Macdonald will avoid another session if he possibly can. His supporters in the house and, in fact, most of the members would prefer another sessional indemnity, but Sir John has never been noted for any tender solicitude for their interests in this respect when his own fortunes as leader were concerned. There is any amount of trouble and danger ahead for Sir John next session, and he must dread it. He cannot very well help being placed in a very bad plight before the country by his inconsistent and improper use of the veto power as well as by his failure to veto according to his own doctrines and by his uncalled for intermeddling in provincial affairs. An interesting discussion has taken place as to the propriety of the Governor-General granting a dissolution, and the Globe has on this point re-echoed the arguments frequently advanced by Mr Goldwin Smith in the Bystander to the effect that the crown need not and should not grant a dissolution, and that it should exercise its prerogative to prevent a premier from using a power so great merely for a party advantage. If the Governor-General were to refuse to accept the advice of his ministers on this matter his ministers would probably resign, and his successor would have to go to the country and a general election = the step objected to would have to take place. It is not at all probable that Lord Stanley will refuse a dissolution. The contention that a dissolution need not be granted is sustained by a despatch sent to New Zealand in 1878 by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then secretary of state for the colonies. Sir Michael wrote: "The responsibility, which is a grave one, of deciding whether in any particular case it is right and expedient, having regard to the claims of the respective parties in Parliament, and to the general interests of the colony, that a dissolution should be granted must, under the constitution, rest with the governor. In discharging this responsibility he will, of course, pay the greatest attention to any representations that may be made to him by those who, at the time, are his constitutional advisers; but if he should feel himself bound to take the responsibility of not following his ministers' recommendation, there can, I apprehend, be no doubt that both law and practice empower him to do so." It does not follow or seem likely that Lord Stanley would under present circumstances feel himself bound to take the responsibility,—and it would be an exceedingly grave responsibility of declining to follow the recommendation of his ministerial advisers.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness gives a very high conservative official on Parliament Hill as authority for the statement that a dissolution is not far off. This official is satisfied that a general election is to be held this winter, a fall session being held to vote some money.

On the other hand the Globe shows that the government is pledged by Mr. Chapleau's utterances not to bring on a general election until after the general census is taken. This official declaration was made in committee on the voter's list bill, and there was a distinct understanding to this effect. A very strong case is made out; and yet if Sir John Macdonald, after considering the pros and cons, decides, as may think he will, to have a dissolution this fall or winter Mr. Chapleau's promises will be scattered to the winds and we may look for a general election.

SOUGOG IMPROVEMENTS AT LINDSAY.

Supt. Walters and his force of men are making excellent progress in the Scugog river improvements, and they hope to finish the work this fall. We understand that in addition to the Dominion government's special vote of $3,000 the sum of $1,000 was included in the engineer's general estimates for the improvement of the river at Lindsay. Now, it would be exceedingly desirable to have this sum expended this fall in completing the work. The Ontario appropriation can be applied as it is now being done, to the deepening of the river channel, and the Dominion vote should be used in building the wharf, purchasing land and excavating a turning-place for the steamer at or near the Wellington st. bridge. No time should be lost in pressing this matter upon the Dominion authorities so that the work can be gone on with now. It would be a great boon to the people of the town if the next season of navigation could open with the river so deepened and improved that the steamers could leave the Wellington-st. wharf. The Ontario government officials are energetically pushing on their part of the work; let the Dominion people show equal energy and determination. It is perhaps a certain local advantage in this matter that Mr. Walters, the Ontario superintendent of public works, is a resident of Lindsay. He can appreciate the public benefit from the early completion of the work. The board of trade and town council should take up this matter and press it upon the attention of the Dominion authorities so that immediate steps may be taken to go on with the work.

BLAINE AND SHERMAN AND RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Blaine has followed up his attack on the McKinley high protectionism by an elaboration of his reciprocity policy in an address before a public meeting in Maine. Mr. Blaine is carefully feeling his way so as not to alarm the strong high protection sentiment of his party while endeavoring to attract the support of those who favor tariff reform and removal of trade restrictions. His reciprocity policy is of a huckstering character. He will make a concession or two in order to obtain a similar advantage. He is going in the right direction by a slow and difficult process. But imperfect as is his policy it is far better than the restriction and trade prohibition of the McKinley section of the party; and it has stimulated Senator Sherman of Ohio to come out in favor of reciprocity with Canada. Senator Sherman's resolution might well have marked out more definitely the line to be taken to secure reciprocity, but it is an expression of willingness to consider and arrange, and as such it is a step forward. It will test public sentiment, and it is clear that there is a strong feeling in the border states in favor of a liberal reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Partial or complete reciprocity is within reach providing the Dominion government abandons its ill-timed and injudicious hostility and honestly determined not only to throw no obstacles in the way, but to give it friendly consideration with a view to a practical arrangement. It is earnestly to be hoped the Dominion government will have the courage and the wisdom as well as the patriotism to take this course. We cannot imagine that an observer of the signs of the times as shrewd and acute as Sir John Macdonald will hesitate a moment in accepting the plain invitation to abandon his recent hostility to reciprocity and to promote its adoption. We have to face a condition where party interests must be subordinated to the good of the country.

TARIFF REFORM AND RECIPROCITY.

Our western contemporaries are still enjoying an able "academic discussion" of free trade, incidental protection, direct taxation and Henry Georgeism. The Hamilton Times was getting worsted by the Dundas True Banner and Brantford Expositor, when in a happy moment it took to quoting scripture by giving not the full text but only the chapter and verse, leaving the reader to find it out for himself. This was taking the Brantford and Dundas journalists into evidently unfamiliar ground, as they have been unable to respond with telling force.

The Dundas True Banner, however, states the case so far as the policy of the reform party is concerned, in a clear and concise way: "The long and short of the matter is that we must have a tariff for the purposes of revenue, and it has been the practice with all governments in this country in devising the tariff, to so arrange it that if any advantage could be fairly given to the industrial classes it should be given. This plan would be followed if the liberals came into power to-morrow. The present government has carried the idea to excess and tariff reform is now urgently required. When the conservative party appealed to the country on the strength of the N. P. the cry was 'reciprocity of trade with the United States or reciprocity of tariffs.' No one advocated protection. But protection has now got the upper hand. The country is protected to death. Tariff reform and reciprocity with the States would set matters right, with free trade to dream over."

"Tariff reform" and "reciprocity" are the political issues before the country. So to reform the tariff as to remove unnecessary and burdensome burthens, and to prevent it from fostering monopolies. That it bears heavily on the farmers and has many unequal and unjust forms of taxation, goes without saying. That it fattens and enriches the monopolist must be clear to every one. But along with tariff reform must come economy in the expenditure of public money. Carefulness in expenditure and good management will or ought to remove the objection to reciprocity on the score of revenue.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A news item states that "among the articles for sale by auction at Ottawa belonging to Gen. Middleton were the cocked hat and plumes worn on so many fields in Canada." Sir Adolphe should have telegraphed to purchase these "souvenirs."

Hamilton is ahead of Toronto in having Lord and Lady Aberdeen as residents for the next few months. Lord Aberdeen has shown considerable courage and public spirit in attending a meeting of the Hamilton city council where he was for some time a deeply interested observer.

The Montreal Gazette has taken the curve and has come out in favor of reciprocity as embodied in Senator Sherman's resolution. The Empire, however, opposes reciprocity and contends that it was war and not reciprocity that made the good times of '54 and '61-4.

Mr. Delamere has with his usual enterprise resumed the publication of the Minden Echo, the plant of which, it will be remembered, was completely destroyed in the late fire. No doubt the Echo will receive cordial support from the people, especially as the fire caused a heavy loss to Mr. Delamere.

The Hamilton Times scores a point: "The tories are queer reasoners. Mr. Adam Brown is a patriot because he is going to Jamaica at the country's expense to drum up trade between it and this country, and Mr. Longley is a traitor because he has gone to Washington at his own expense to further closer trade relations between Canada and the States."

The Toronto Mail remarks that "the brewers and maltsters of New York have pronounced Canadian barley indispensable. It is right as to color and correct as to weight. There is also something about it, as a consequence of its growth in the cool climate of the north shore of Lake Ontario, that cannot be supplied south of the lake. This something is the result of slow growth. Some brewers have taken the ground that the increased barley duty will lead to an increase in the price of beer. But it is more probable that chemicals will be introduced to take the place of barley to some extent. The American farmer would have derived more protection from a law prohibiting adulteration than he will get from the higher duties." In the meantime what will the Canadian farmer do?

Some time ago the London Advertiser in a leading article invited Mr. Gladstone to visit Canada, and Mr. John Cameron repeated the invitation in a letter to the G.O.M. Mr. Gladstone replied as follows: "I regard with the greatest interest the condition and progress of Canada. I had to do with her affairs officially when she was in the trammels of administration from Downing street, and I belonged to the cabinet which prepared the act and formed the plan for the erection of the Dominion. But I cannot hope to see that great territory; for my age, and still more, my engagements, utterly disable me from crossing the Atlantic. I shall be glad if you will make this known to all such as may feel an interest in the matter." A fac simile of Mr. Gladstone's letter was published in the Advertiser last Saturday.

The threatening potato blight in Ireland, says a London cable correspondent, has inspired one of Punch's artists, who has drawn a powerful cartoon, showing Secretary Balfour in golfing costume—he is now away on his holidays after game—behind him hovers the spectre of famine pointing with menacing arm to starving Ireland. This cartoon, which has excited great comment in London, is accompanied by a set of verses entitled "Shadowed." The concluding stanza reads:—

Wake, there is need for provident provision;
For watchful eye, and for most wary hand.
In mellow autumn's interlude elysian
The grim old shadow strikes across the land.
May heaven arrest its course, avert its terror,
And keep the statesman who this foe must fight
From careless blindness and from blundering error,
Such as of old lent aid to the black blight.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1890.

A Rate of 24½ Mills Struck—The 1889 Deficit Explained.

The following is the report of the finance and assessment committee, presented by Chairman Williams, at Monday evening's council meeting:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee have had under their careful consideration the financial requirements of the town for the current year, and beg leave to submit for your consideration the following estimates:

The total assessment upon which a rate will be struck is $1,750,000, being the assessment of 1890.

By error the assessment of 1888, which included about $30 000 of exempted property, was used to strike the rate for 1889, and as 1889 assessment was $40 000 less than that of 1888, or about $1,708 000, it helped largely to make the present deficit.

It will be seen by the attached statement marked "A" that the total amount required for the current year's expenses is $25,881 15; but this amount includes the deficit of 1889, which is $6 856 91. Taking away the deficit leaves a balance of $19 024 94 to be provided for. The total amount required for the schools is $13,270, making in all $32,151 95; but it must be remembered that the amount of $19 024.85 (town requirement) includes $1 977 45 received from the county as the town's proportion of Scott act fines, for which an injunction has been issued prohibiting the present use of that money.

The attached statement, marked "B," shows the amount of receipts and payments to date (22nd Aug.) and the amounts estimated to the end of the year.

The following accounts show an increased expenditure over the previous year:—Streets and bridges, $1 300; fire and water, $650; debenture interest, $286; light and fuel, $250; police court, $200; and the agricultural society have received the guarantee grant of $200, and an additional grant for the present year of $250, in all $450, making a total increase of over $3 000; while on the other side of the account the only increase in receipts is the amount received from the county, $1,977 45, but your committee have much pleasure in stating that the demand for taxes for collegiate institute purposes has been decreased by about $1,000.

Your committee would recommend that a rate of 24½ mills on the dollar be struck, which will yield the sum of $19,250, covering the town's requirements for the year, and an additional rate of ½ mills on the dollar, which will yield the sum of $1,400, thereby reducing the present deficit to $3,000. The rate is at the rate of two mills on the dollar to struck twice $9,000 for the collegiate institute, and a rate of 3½ mills on the dollar to raise $7,700 for public schools, making in total for taxes and schools of 31 mills on the dollar. To this, however, must be added one-half mill to provide a sinking fund on $23,300, being the collegiate institute debenture debt. This will make a total rate of 31½ mills.

Your committee finally recommend that a by-law be introduced authorizing the levying of a sufficient rate to provide funds for municipal and other purposes as herein specified.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. S. WILLIAMS, chairman.

Lindsay, 1st Sept., 1890.

Subjoined is a tabulated statement showing the deficit of 1889:

LIABILITIES.

County rate, unpaid	$ 1,590 00
Railway rate, unpaid	1,142 00
Salaries and outstanding accounts, unpaid	666 00
Bills payable	15,000 00
	$18,398 00

ASSETS.

Resident taxes, uncollected	$ 9,114 26
Rent of market free, unpaid	200 00
Proceeds of $2,300 bonds	2,440 05
Queen's square rent unpaid	10 00
Police court fines unpaid	16 75
	$11,811 06
Actual deficit for 1889	$ 6,586 94

W. A. Goodwin.

HEADQUARTERS

IN VICTORIA COUNTY FOR

GOOD PAPER and PICTURE FRAMES

—IS AT—

W. A. GOODWIN'S

Baker's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

ARTISTS' GOODS a Specialty.

Machine Needles, Alabastine and Dye Works Agency

F. C. Taylor.

Home Seekers'

EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Indian Territory Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, &c.

—ON—

SEPT. 9TH AND 23RD

—AND—

OCTOBER 14TH, '90.

Tickets will be sold at the rate of one fare for ROUND TRIP valid for return within THIRTY DAYS from date of sale. For further particulars apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,

AGENT, Express Office.

Lindsay, Sept. 3, 1890.—17.

Real Estate and Insurance

J. H. SOOTHERAN

—AND—

R. S. SMITH,

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

—AGENTS FOR—

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of London, England.

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MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgages at lowest current rates.

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MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

REAL ESTATE bought and sold on commission.

PROPERTIES Rented and Tenants procured on short notice.

Properties for Rent.

Our Office is the proper place to rent your property and procure good tenants. At the present time we have a great number of applications from No. 1 tenants wanting good farms to rent at reasonable prices. If farmers and owners of farms will leave in their names and full particulars of their farms we can bring both parties together on short notice. July and August are the proper months to secure good tenants. If owners of farms cannot come into town, write for blank form to fill up and return it to us.

Properties to Exchange.

Farm in the Township of Fenelon to exchange for dwelling houses in Lindsay.

Farm in Muskoka to exchange for dwelling house in Lindsay.

Park Lots in Lindsay to exchange for farm property.

Farms for Sale.

$7,500—Farm in the Township of Ops, 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 $2,500 down, balance easy at 6 per cent.

$6,000—Farm in the township of Ops, within one mile of Lindsay, 100 acres; good frame dwelling, barn, 36 x 70ft., stable, 30 x 20 ft.

$8,000—In township of Ops, 220 acres, with privilege of buying adjoining 100 acres for $20 per acre if purchaser desires; two good dwelling houses with stone foundations, three barns, with stone foundation under large barn, 40 x 62 ft. An excellent farm, $3,000 down, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

NOTICE.

As we intend making a regular business of REAL ESTATE, MONEY LOANING 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, 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.

Workingmen, mechanics and others supplied with Houses or Lots on the Building Plan.

J. H. Southeran & R. S. Smith.

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

Lindsay, June 20th, 1890.—26.

R. E. W. McGaffey.

Mantles. MANTLES. Mantles.

We have a large and well-assorted stock of adies' Short Jackets for early fall wear. We have also an elegant assortment of adies' Isters and Wraps, which we think are the most complete in style and finish one could desire.

ASK TO SEE THESE GOODS.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY,

Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices.

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

One Door East of Simpson House, Kent Street.

Lindsay, Aug. 29th, 1890.—1616.

Arch. Campbell.

FRESHNESS AND VARIETY.

Two important factors in the doing of a large grocery business, and recognized as such by the public; when one asks for a can of Fresh Salmon it is to be taken as an indication that a sample of the catch of five years ago will not fill the bill.

It has not been exactly a hobby with us, this seeking after Freshness and Variety—we've no time to devote to hobbies. It's simply a business principle, the carrying out of which is materially helped by our large sales, which necessitate constant purchases.

Heads of families dealing with us are saved much annoyance and loss, and as a consequence are good-humored and jovial to a degree. "Freshness and Variety" will always be inscribed upon the seal to our covenant with the public.

Freshness and Variety

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Family Grocer.

Lindsay, August 29th, 1890.—1616.

New Advertisements.

R. J. LeROY, COBOCONK.—Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Victoria. Aug. 25, 1890.—16-1yr.

NOTICE.

Estate of M. McLEAN & Co.

All parties owing the above Estate will please call at the store and settle the same with Mr. HUGH ROSS, agent for HENRY BARBER & CO., assignee. Lindsay, Aug. 27, 1890.—16-2.

A1 FARM IN MARIPOSA FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Windsor House, Lindsay, next the new post office, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1890, at two o'clock p. m. West half lot 10, con. 11, Mariposa, 100 acres, 35 acres cleared, 5 acres hard wood bush; stake and rider fences; frame buildings; house 24 x 32, with kitchen; barn 100 x 30; shed and stable 30 x 30; two wells, with pumps at the house and barn. The farm is three miles from Oakwood, four from Cammaton, and four from Woodville. This is an A1 farm. It has been rented for $400 a year, and there are a dozen applicants for it now at the same price. One tenant had it for fifteen years. No mustard or wild oats.

TERMS: $4,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. 10 per cent. of purchase money down, balance of cash portion within thirty days. Immediate possession. GEO. McHUGH, auctioneer; E McALPINE, owner. Lindsay, Aug. 25th, 1890.—16-2.

McClure & Wilson.

CHINA HALL

Kent-St., Lindsay,

—ARE SHOWING—

Direct Importations of BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS, ranging in price from $2 to $75 per set. A lot of CHAMBER SETS from $1 to $25 per set.

Also an endless variety of ORNAMENTS and FANCY GOODS. WEDDING PRESENTS, HOTEL CHINA, GLASSWARE and CUTLERY our Specialties.

Best Brands of Canadian and American COAL OILS at wholesale prices.

McCLURE & WILSON,

Direct Importers.

Lindsay, April 17, 1890.—S

Joseph Maunder.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

J. MAUNDER,

Importer of the best grades of Scranton Coal, Positively the very best, delivered to any part of the town at lowest prices.

All orders left at R. BRYAN'S Shoe Store will receive prompt attention.

JOS. MAUNDER.

Office and Yard—Victoria Avenue, south of Sylvester Bros.' Works.

Lindsay, Sept. 2, 1890.—17-cow.

R. D. Thexton.

STRAW AND HAY WANTED.

I am prepared to buy any quantity of Good Hay or Straw and press it at barns. Parties who are threshing should call and get samples of my

STEAM COAL

No danger of fires around barns when it is used, and is cheaper than wood. Two Cars just to hand.

R. D. THEXTON.

Lindsay, Sept. 4th, 1890.—17.