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BRITTON BROS. The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

A studious perusal of the remedial bill leaves us with little hope for the settlement of the Manitoba difficulties. Indeed, the drastic character of the proposed law has, in some, encouraged the notion that the government, "riding for a fall," have introduced arrogant and reactionary provisions designed to startle the people, and secure the defeat they themselves are courting.

The World, which out-tries Toryism, hints at rebellion, and what greater proof of Toryism could one have, than a threatened rebellion if a law is passed disagreeable to a Tory! For all that, the danger ahead is not to be disregarded, and we hazard a prophecy, that should the bill pass, the most sorry people, a year or two hence, will be the very men who to-day urge on this most venturesome legislation.

constitution a wretch, which may never be healed, or at most, if healed, 'twill be when the living have ceased to live, and the heart-burnings of to-day have found rest in the grave. Mr. Laurier attains the end in view by a policy of justice with peace. And justice with peace can only be obtained by conciliation.

Let us recall that the parliament of Canada had a somewhat similar experience in the case of the New Brunswick school law. Mr. Couston, on the 20th of May, 1879, said "That the Catholics in New Brunswick had asked for the same rights as the minority of Protestants in Quebec, but they asked in vain.

The school bill interfered with constitutional rights, and ought to have been disallowed. He maintained that whatever rights were enjoyed at Confederation ought to be maintained and respected, and that at that time the Catholics of New Brunswick had separate schools.

In June, 1874, New Brunswick sustained the act by an overwhelming majority at the polls, and in the July following, the privy council declared the act *intra vires*. There is a singular likeness in the repetition of events in Manitoba, except that the controversy ended in New Brunswick by a prayer of the commons of Canada for the queen's influence to secure a modification of the provincial law.

The Mail, sensitive of the danger to its party by an extreme course at Ottawa, has for days been predicting the bill as one of so mild a character that all might well support it without a twinge, much less a wrench of conscience. But now we have it, the Mail's inner self sniffs danger, and so is silent. Were the danger one to its party, rather than to confederation, the Mail would again, as in 1885, "wave the bloody shirt," and prefer now, as it did then, that the dream of a united Canada should be shattered forever.

Not that we fear, with some, a back-saction upon the Quebec minority as the outcome of an unyielding spirit in a coerced people; nor that we fear a counter-irritant in Ontario, and by the next election returning to the legislature a majority of Amorans, or, as they are known outside their lodges, of P.P.A.'s. We view things more calmly, and though these threats are made and felt by rational men, we prefer to believe it is because impulse governs rather than judgment.

Surely the government must see that Manitoba will resist a law which they themselves have refused by practically a unanimous vote. The danger ahead is seen by the Catholics, even by those who, not appreciating what a serious thing remedial legislation is, signed petitions for it at the church doors. They want justice, as they understand it, but they do not want it at the price of destruction. The premier, lacking in statesmanship, and worried by his "nest of traitors," lost his head at the beginning, and started on a course, which assuredly will defeat the very object to be attained.

settling in the house of commons a matter as absolutely foreign to its jurisdiction as are the duties of a path-master. As to the intelligence that would be brought to bear upon such a debate, let Mr. Davies speak. "I come," he says, "from two thousand miles away. I do not know the people. I do not know to what extent the people want separate schools. I do not definitely know what they want; and yet you come to me and ask me to pass a law when I know absolutely nothing about the people."

In Ontario, as far away as 1868, the backwash of a non-responsible system was so strong that the late Dr. Ryerson said "That the administration of public instruction should now be vested in an irresponsible minister of the crown, with a seat in parliament." And to the recommendation that most stubborn of all tenets, the late Sir M. C. Cameron, replied "that he would soon propose a measure for placing the educational department under the direct supervision of a member of the executive council." Then to expect Manitoba to quietly submit to simple madness, and before the line is crossed the government had better call a halt.

What! After seventeen years of unintermitted N. P. and Tory rule! That is not the kind of wages promised "the average man" by the Tories in 1878 when they induced him to put his neck in the N. P. noose.

We learn from the Chicago "Interior" that the Canadian government has six "ice-rans" ready for war purposes. This comes of putting a medical man over the agricultural farm. He promised to pay special attention to what he calls the "sheep industry" and is evidently doing so. But what kind of a ferocious beast is an "ice ram" anyway?

The publishers who are pushing the copyright legislation are not to be allowed to play the game alone. The printers are putting in an orar, arguing that if the reading community is to be turned over to the publishers' mercy the publishers should not be permitted to import plates or matrices, but should be forced to set the type. How many more snags will the philanthropists who seek a monopoly here meet with?

The secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Society, Toronto, made application some time ago for leave to transmit some of its literature through the mails free of postage, as the society was too late to obtain a grant of money last year. The answer was that the postmaster-general "had no authority to grant this privilege." Has he power to "permit" the transmission of tons of Tory campaign literature from the house of commons during recess?

A certain Mr. Chamberlain was sent from Toronto to Winnipeg to persuade voters in the interest of the Tory candidate against Mr. Martin, the successful liberal candidate. This man Chamberlain was caught red-handed and arrested. He was let go on bail and skipped. He was followed, trapped, brought back, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the Manitoba penitentiary. It will be remembered that the Warder defended the criminal until the defence became a farce; then, to avoid condemning its political friends, the Warder sought to make it appear that the wholesale personation had been done for the grifts and not for the Tories. From that day to the present the Warder has never had the manliness to apologize, nor that keen sense of wrong-doing which would lead him to condemn the frauds.

letter introducing him to Mr. A. W. Ross. It is the duty of Mr. Small to deny this if he can. If it be true, then he is not a fit and proper person to hold office, and if he is not dismissed then he may know what to expect when the liberals come into office. Sir Hibbert actually ordered the prisoner's discharge, although the judge who tried the criminal reported against any reduction of the man's term of imprisonment.

The result of this, and of the Connolly-McGreedy release, and of other matters, has lowered the standard of the administration of justice under the present regime to a degree which shames and humiliates every Canadian. Now we have Sir Charles (his father) cornered in the house for his false statements. He deliberately, time and time again since his election, from the public platform, made the statement that the liberals had spent \$20,000 to defeat him in his recent election. Mr. Davies brought up the matter in the house and challenged the proof. Sir Charles fell back on rumor, and received such addressing as even he will not soon forget. The liberals offered to submit the matter to a committee of the house of his own selection, but Sir Charles declined to accept the offer, and the picture of the old man ignominiously backing down was pitiable in the extreme.

The political execution of Premier Bowell has been postponed on account of the squally weather at Ottawa. The men who exports whiskey made from corn is refunded all duties paid on imported grain; the farmer who exports pork cannot get a cent of drawback, but must pay the last farthing the N. P. demands.

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Mr. Mackenzie's Bewail. Farewell! a long farewell to my short greatness! This is the state of me; to-day I blossom And twinkling honors come upon me fast; To-morrow comes a frost - a Tupperian frost - And when I think, poor me, full surely that My greatness is a ripening, freezes me out, And then I fall all white, I have ventured Like three Sir Johns, all dead and gone before me, Three several months and in a doubtful sea, But rather 'neath my depth; my Orange sloop At length broke under me and sadly left Me wearied, worn, unto the cruel mercy Of the cruel-caucus that doth wipe me out, Vain pomp and pride of politics, I hate ye! I dare to say my thoughts, for O, how wretcheded is that poor man that hangs on Party's favor! There is betwixt that smile on Tupper's face, That sweet aspect of baronet, and my ruin, More pangs and fears than priests or loaves have; And when I fall, I fall like Spenser's boy, Never to fall again, Had I but served the Right with half the zeal I served the Gang, it would not in this day Have left me lone and Tupper-rod.

CHAMBERLAIN AND TUPPER. A certain Mr. Chamberlain was sent from Toronto to Winnipeg to persuade voters in the interest of the Tory candidate against Mr. Martin, the successful liberal candidate. This man Chamberlain was caught red-handed and arrested. He was let go on bail and skipped. He was followed, trapped, brought back, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the Manitoba penitentiary. It will be remembered that the Warder defended the criminal until the defence became a farce; then, to avoid condemning its political friends, the Warder sought to make it appear that the wholesale personation had been done for the grifts and not for the Tories. From that day to the present the Warder has never had the manliness to apologize, nor that keen sense of wrong-doing which would lead him to condemn the frauds.

One Week

Matters with the estate of the late Mr. Dundas have to be closed; One More Week of our Forced Sale. The fact of special values in Dry Goods and Clothing is no news to you, and the enthusiasm of quick sales is not new to us.

- CLOTHING—Men's Fine All-wool Canadian Tweed Pants, light and dark colors, in small neat checks, regular price \$2.00, for \$1.40
COTTONS—50 inch Heavy Unbleached Cotton with Fine, Even, Round Thread, guaranteed free from slings, regular price 80 a yard, Saturday morning 40
HOSIERY—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full fashion, high spliced ankle, double heel and toe, regular price 80c a pair, on sale 25c
TAPESTRY Carpets, 27 inches wide, in new designs, any color, regular price 45c a yard; special 30c
INGRAIN Union Carpets, 36 inches wide, reversible, regular price 55c a yard; special 25c
GLOVES—Ladies' 7-flock Lacing Kid Gloves, in black and brown, regular price \$1.00 a pair, at 67c

Whether you live in Lindsay or twenty miles away you can't afford to ignore such values. Careful buying and spot cash payments at Force Sale Prices bring New Goods to you for Less Money than ever before. The chance is limited for One Week. What're you going to do about it? TERMS, CASH.

DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS. E. E. W. McGaffey.

DRY GOODS FOR PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

Are you moving on with the rush of the world? If you are you want a complete and tasteful selection. House Napery, Chenille Curtains, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.50.

These prices are leaders. If you see our TABLE LINENS the prices will be a source of congratulation to you. LARGE WHITE COTTON TOWELS, 9c. and 10c. THE MOST FOR THE MONEY YET OFFERED. E. E. W. McGAFFEY, Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

OUR CANADIAN WINTER IS NOT TO BE FOOLED WITH.

It has been a little late in coming, but it is here, and many people have been caught napping—or in other words, poorly equipped to withstand the rigorous weather that may be looked for between now and the First of April. We would probably be safe in asserting that there are more people in the county unprovided with proper wearing apparel than could be fitted out in our store at short notice, large as the stock is.

NOT OUR FAULT, GOOD PEOPLE

We've been talking at you through these columns for two months past and offering the most enticing bargains in seasonable wares, but some of you have held back—and are sorry for it, likely enough. However, the chance is yours again to let slip or take hold of, but the weather will likely help us at this particular season to give your thoughts the right direction.

We Want Money, Rhino, Spondulicks. WE MEAN BUSINESS FROM THE WORD GO. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH. P. McARTHUR & CO.

Vertical text on the far right edge, including names like Peter, Young, and various notices.