

Johnston & Sisson.

OUR SALE
is catching the buyers of winter goods. This is how prices go:
Men's Fine Jersey Overalls, worth \$1.50, for..... \$1.00
Men's 2-Buckle Jersey Overalls, worth \$2.00, for..... 1.25
Men's Red Wool Lined Overalls, worth \$1.25, for..... 95
Women's Fine Jersey Overalls, worth \$1.75, for..... 1.15
Women's Felt Button Overalls, worth \$1.50, for..... 95
Women's Western Overalls, worth \$2.00, for..... 40
Women's Felt Gaiters, worth \$50, for..... 60
Men's Felt Gaiters, worth \$1.35, for..... 1.00
Men's 4-Buckle Felt Boots, worth \$2.00, for..... 1.50
Men's Long Felt Boots, worth \$1.50, for..... 1.60
Boys' Red Wool Lined Overalls, worth \$1.15, for..... 65
All Winter Goods at same Reduction.
Catch these bargains.

JOHNSTON & SISSON
Lindsay's Leading Shoe Store.

C. P. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SETTLER'S FREIGHT RATES
TO
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HAVE BEEN
REDUCED 40%

Settlers' Excursions every Tuesday in March and April Ask or write for pamphlet "SETTLERS' TRAINS" to C. P. R. OFFICE, 52 KENT STREET.

T. G. MATCHETT. - AGENT.
Hughan & Co.

You've Been Wrong

In thinking that the work of one Jeweller is as good as that of another. No more so than the work of one mechanic—there's good, better and best in our business, as in others.
In Watch Repairing particularly one must depend upon the honesty of the Jeweller. Your watch stops, and there may be much or little the matter—if the baby has been pounding carpet tacks with it a thorough overhauling may be necessary. Then, again, a bit of dust may have worked its way into one of the small cog wheels and stopped the machinery. In the first instance the repairs might cost a dollar or two—in the latter ten cents. The trustworthy Jeweller charges the same for both.
We've been doing a big business in repairing of late—had to hire another workman. This denotes satisfaction felt by the public.

HUGHAN & CO.,
East of Porter's Bookstore

Jos. Riggs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Three dwelling houses on new lots—situated on a south-west corner of Cambridge and Melbourne sts., south ward, three blocks from the market square. For further particulars write to S. J. JACKSON, 52 Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.—664-11, 102-11.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
One hundred acres choice land, all cleared; situated convenient to church, school and market; two and one-half miles south of Resboro and three miles west of Orange. Terms reasonable. Apply to ROBERT NUGENT, Lindsay, or ALEX. NUGENT, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.—189-11.

Real Estate Bought and Sold ON COMMISSION.
I have a number of first-class Houses for Sale and to Rent. These are principally brick and well located. Prices range from one to four thousand dollars. Also a large lot of choice farms to sell or to rent. These are well situated and in good state of cultivation. Apply to
C. CHITTICK.
Lindsay, January 9th, 1895.—96.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
Pilkie's Diphtherine
A sure cure for all affections of the Throat, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, Quinsy, Croup, etc. The efficacy of this medicine in curing Diphtheria has been proven beyond a doubt by those who have used it. It never yet failed to effect a cure. It is a most valuable remedy for a person taking Diphtheria that use it. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.
For Sale by Medicine Dealers.
Sent by Railway Address upon receipt of price, \$50, and \$1.

J. RIGGS.
No. 6 Kent-st., Lindsay

New Advertisements.
WANTED BARNBURN MEN
to establish "The Standard of Islam or Suffering Armenia," a thrilling book, graphic and most successful. The book is now being published. Numerous starting illustrations taken on the spot. Agents wanted for all parts of the Province. Apply to
Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.—189-11.

Victoria Loan & Savings Co
Head Office, Hamilton's Block, Lindsay.

Free and Manager JOHN MAGWOOD
Vice-President - W. H. CLARKE, M. D.
Secretary - W. E. STEVENS, B. A.

DIRECTORS—W. Flavella, R. J. McLaughlin, Newton Hill, C. Chittick, H. Hart, D. S. H. J. Lytle, Samuel Armour.
SOLICITORS—McLaughlin, McLaughlin & McLaughlin.
The Company has always money on hand for investment on mortgages, mortgages purchased. Delay and expenses reduced by dealing directly with the same Company. Apply to
JOHN MAGWOOD, President.

M. J. Carter.

366 DAYS' SALE.

For the Next Three Hundred and Sixty-six Days, and as many days thereafter as the doors of this Store stand ajar, we propose selling

Up-to-Date Goods

on the very smallest margin possible. We have no one or two lines used as leaders, but every article in our Stock is a leader. We do not claim ownership of the town, nor all the monies in it, but we do boast of having sufficient of the necessary at our command to take advantage at all times of any bargains placed upon the market.

Last spring we thought it impossible for the designers to improve on the patterns and colorings of the goods then shown, but we were disappointed, for this season they are more beautiful than ever. The variety and excellence of our Fancy Cotton Stuffs cannot be surpassed. All we desire of you is a visit to our Store; we will be satisfied with the results.

CARTER.

New Advertisements.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE POST.—Only one Dollar per year in advance.
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THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Sir Charles Tupper Takes the Further Step
IN FAVOR OF THE REMEDIAL BILL

He Moves the Second Reading After a Long Speech, in Which He Digs Up Ancient History—Mr. Laurier Moves the Six Months' Hold.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Tupper, in rising to move the second reading of the Remedial Bill, said he did so under a deep sense of responsibility. The question transcended in importance any measure that had ever been submitted to Parliament during its existence. Before entering on the discussion of the measure he would like to ask the attention of the House while he reviewed what had been accomplished since Confederation. In 1864 a measure was concerted between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island for a Maritime union. Sir Leonard Tilley was then Premier of New Brunswick, and late Col. Gray of P. E. I., and (Sir Charles) held the same position in Nova Scotia. Sir Leonard Tilley was known throughout Canada for his high attainments and able public services. At that time a deputation came down from Canada to suggest confederation. The position of the country at that time was most unfortunate. Racial and religious strife existed and Upper and Lower Canada were divided into hostile camps. The credit of the country was low and trade was stagnant. It was under these circumstances that the leaders of public opinion in Canada sought to bring about a change in her constitution and made overtures to the Maritime colonies for the federation of British North America. He outlined the negotiations which took place and made a graceful reference in passing to Sir Hector Langevin, the subject of her speech, now in the Parliament, except himself, Confederation was brought about by all the colonies joining together except Newfoundland, but he hoped the time was not far distant when Confederation would be rounded off by that colony becoming a member of the confederation. (Cheers.) Sir Charles then proceeded to sketch in eloquent language the progress of Canada since Confederation. He said that a uniform standard of education in the world; her colonies were joined from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the country was united by ties commercial, political and social. But Confederation would never be accepted unless the people of the Dominion accepted the proposal of Sir Alex. Galt, then the representative of the Protestants of Quebec, with a view to the inclusion of the Protestants of the Dominion. The idea of Confederation was not an educational matter, except as otherwise set forth. For the minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, there was a guarantee of their educational rights, including an appeal to the Federal authority and the right of the Federal authority to pass remedial laws. The talk of Confederation, in view of the provision of Confederation, Act I, was simply absurd. Once the right of the Dominion was infringed upon and an appeal was made to the Federal authority and the provincial authority declined to redress the grievances, the Dominion Government was seized of the right to legislate on this subject. He was glad to know that there was no doubt in the minds of those there being the highest authority in the Empire for it. He alluded to the fact that the Dominion Government was being without a peer among the legal tribunals of the world. He proceeded to quote at considerable length from a recent issue of the Dominion Government which had denied themselves the right to legislate on this subject exclusively on the question of education, and the duty was imposed on the Dominion Government of the Dominion to legislate in this respect. He contended that the duty of Parliament was not to define, that they should not define and not "should" make them. If that definition was made it was a contention which would be the work of the government of any civilized country. He trusted that there would be no one who would hide behind a subtlety like that. (Hear, hear.) He said that the Dominion Government had made a mistake in the protection of Protestants. (Cheers.) But, besides the question of constitution, there is a higher law, which should be respected, and that is the law of the majority. He referred to the views of eminent statesmen like Sir John A. Macdonald and others who endorsed the Act of Parliament of Canada in view of the fact that the Catholics of Manitoba, whose rights had been infringed upon. He asked whether the peace and harmony of the country was to be guaranteed to them by an unconstitutional being allowed to be thrust upon it. Was a small minority in Manitoba to be guaranteed to them by an unconstitutional being allowed to be thrust upon it. He said that the Dominion Government was not simply a question of separate schools, it was a question of the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) It was a question of the constitution of the country. He said that the Dominion Government was not simply a question of separate schools, it was a question of the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) It was a question of the constitution of the country.

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