

Warner & Company.

# 30 DAYS Clearing Sale AT WARNER & CO.'S

Owing to the severe weather, snow storms, blockades and bad roads, we postponed our Annual Midwinter Sale—which usually commences 1st February—until now, in order to give our friends and patrons from the country an equal chance with our townspeople.

## We commence on Wednesday, February 26th, and will continue for 30 Days only,

A MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE, during which our Entire Stock will be offered at such Startling Reductions as to convince any sensible purchaser that we are genuine truth advertisers and follow our advertisement to the letter in every case. In addition to our regular stock we have received during February \$10,000 of New Spring Goods, consisting of New Dress Goods, New Prints, Cottons, Shirtings, Flannel-ettes, Tweeds, Furnishings, etc., all of which go in at Clearing Price but for 30 days only.

This affords an excellent opportunity for every family in the district to obtain their Spring Supplies at a Great Reduction on Regular Price. . . . .

REMEMBER the Place—WARNER & CO.'S. the Date—FEBRUARY 26th, for 30 days only. the Fact—WARNER & CO.'S \$25,000 Stock, together with \$10,000 New Spring Goods, making \$35,000 in all, at Slaughter Prices for 30 Days.

**R. S. Porter.**  
**WALL PAPER**  
Our new spring Wall Paper is now in stock ready for you to examine.  
We can Suit You at Any Price.  
**Porter's Bookstore.**  
The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

### PATRONS AND REVENUE TARIFF.

On Tuesday night, in Toronto, the patrons held their annual convention. Grand President C. A. Mallory, speaking for his order, stated:

"We are convinced that taxes should be collected for revenue only. While we have consented for many years to allow ourselves to be taxed for the support of industries not fully established in the land, we did not expect that these infants, when grown to manhood, and swollen with wealth and pride, would demand, as a right, that which we, when prosperous, gave as charity to those who could not stand alone."

Who, THE POST asks, is it that has convinced the patrons "that taxes should be collected for revenue only"? In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie insisted that such was the true course to pursue. His views were rejected. From that day to the present, in season and out of season, the liberal party have been telling the people this, and now, when the patrons are convinced of it, they desert the men who have led them to the altar of truth. The position of the patrons to us, in this selfish and ungrateful course, is so opposed to all notions of gratitude and human ethics, that it is not surprising a self-seeking object is sometimes suggested for the activity of many of their leaders. The evidence of conversion in the conservative patron is not very strong. With him it makes all the difference in the world who talks revenue tariff. If it be a Tory, up will go the hat of the Tory patron. If it be a Liberal, the Tory patron will kick him. And yet both sing the same tune, the only difference being that the liberal had been singing it before the patron had cut his teeth. The liberal policy was, is, and always will be, "Tariff for revenue only."

"That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not injurious to our class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; that to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

To patrons we need no longer address ourselves. But to those whose eyes are not yet nine days old we quote Dr. Montague, one of the leaders of the conservative party, who, speaking in the house in reply to Mr. McCarthy in 1894, said:

"In 1882, I think, the duty was taken off tea, but the revenue bounded up in a very short time. In 1891 \$3,000,000 in duties was taken off sugar. The minister of finance acknowledged that there must be a decrease in revenue; but after 'one year's decrease in revenue, the minister proved that the revenue bounded up again.'"

This should end the contention that with reduced taxation the revenue will be insufficient for the needs of efficient government. Mr. Foster, on the other hand, in 1894, said in the house:

"The arrangement of a tariff and the principle which is to be adopted has two aspects—it looks to the revenue and it looks to the general trade and development of the country."

The liberals (and patrons now, also), say that a revenue tariff only will do both, but that a tariff which takes money from a people to give to fostered industries will do neither. The proof is this: Take the item of cotton. We imported last year cottons worth \$4,218,168; we paid in duties, \$1,900,820.75. Now, we consumed in Canada altogether \$13,000,000 worth of cotton. Mr. Foster says—we brote the enemy—the cost of goods

will be very closely up to the measure of the protection which was given." The average duty was 28%, so that on the authority of Mr. Foster the \$13,000,000 worth of cotton increased in cost by 28%, or nearly so, to \$3,640,000. Now, this latter sum went into the pockets of the cotton-lords. Then add to it the amount actually paid in duties which went into the treasury, viz., \$1,900,820.75, and the men of North and South Victoria may "show the rag" of satisfaction in knowing that Canadians paid last year \$4,840,820.75 on cottons alone more than they will do under a liberal or a patron policy. In the same way the people for their iron and steel goods paid last year \$6,339,062 on account of duty and increased prices and profits to the producer, manufacturer and retailer more than they will do with Mr. Laurier in power. And on coal oil the people paid \$1,431,850 more than with Mr. Laurier in power. Of this \$1,431,850 only \$466,200 went into the treasury, and the balance into the pockets of refiners and middle men.

### THOSE LETTERS.

We publish a second letter from the Rev. Father Lacombe which places that reverend gentleman in the light of having written his previous letter quite innocently and without any desire to affect the public in the way his previous letter was received.

FATHER LACOMBE'S LETTER.  
A SECOND ONE, THIS TIME ADDRESSED TO "LA MINERVE."  
(Montreal Star, Feb. 26th, 1896.)

Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., has written another letter, this time presumably to Hon. Joseph Royal, editor of La Minerve, and which is published by that journal this morning. He makes a strong objection to certain motives which have been imputed to him by a French conservative paper, and thinks that improper use is being made of his famous letter in some quarters. He thinks he has not been given credit for his good intentions towards the liberal chief, and says that the man he has been negotiating with is well worthy of being at the head of a party. Then he goes on to say:

"You may continue to defend our cause with courage. Tell all who read your paper, and who will repeat it to my compatriots, that we will go to the end. We are decided to aid those who to-day have still power in hand, so that justice be rendered us. I repudiate all who are making political capital out of this question. The solemn moment has arrived. To-day, after five years of agony for an oppressed minority that I am charged to defend, I appeal to all the friends of justice, no matter their party, and I entreat them in the name of patriotic honor to rally themselves to our side. Is this not what I did with the Hon. Mr. Laurier and his partisans?"

Proceeding, he says: "This is not the time to-day to answer this journal when it doubts my position towards the episcopacy. For the moment, let us try to settle this question of the Manitoba school, and for this purpose let all wise men afford their concourse of justice and patriotism. When this question has been settled, then let the thinking nation prepare itself loyally and honorably to meet upon the field of action, where once more the people will freely and conscientiously vote for the party which is to govern the country. An aged missionary, accustomed to live in the midst of Indian tribes and to minister to new settlers, I am far from claiming the astuteness of a politician. To my regret, circumstances have placed me in an atmosphere which is contrary to my customs. It is only obedience and duty which can sustain me in the midst of the contradictions which I encounter."

We likewise publish a reference to Mr. Laurier, for his enemies sought to attach to him the odium of making public private correspondence. It is needless to say that no one who knew the man could believe such a thing of Mr. Laurier.

"Mr. Laurier has written a letter which appears in this evening's Le Temps here, denying Father Lacombe's statement in La Minerve that he gave out for publication Father Lacombe's celebrated letter addressed to him. It was stated at the time that the letter found publicity through an Oblate escapee at Montreal."

### TOWN JOTTINGS.

Police Court Calendar.  
—The man Reid, who was arrested in Trenton last week by Constable Hume, of Cobocook, and lodged in jail here for wife desertion, was given a hearing on Saturday before County Magistrate Deacon, and was remanded for sentence.

—On Saturday last Alex. Burke, Alfred Pogue, Charles Pogue, Walter Pogue and Hamilton Pogue, of Ops, were summoned before County Magistrate Deacon on a charge of having fought on the public highway with Edw. Sibley, Campbell and Charles were dismissed; Burke was fined \$3.50, while Alfred and Walter had to put up \$8.90 each.

Railway Lines Again Blocked.  
Last Monday's storm resulted in the railway lines being again badly blocked, and at an early hour on Monday snow-plows were sent out east, west and north. The Halliburton train was half-an-hour behind the Port Hope express two hours, and the Toronto express one hour behind. The plow sent east left the track and ran into a fence corner near Millbrook; another left the track near Campbellford; while a fourth, in charge of Conductor Joblitt, sent over the Cobocook division to clear the line for Conroy's train, was blocked at Grass Hill, and the auxiliary crew had to be sent out to repair damages.

Obituary.  
—The destroyer has stilled the throbbings of another faithful heart—Peter Morrison, a most estimable and good young man, sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. Deceased was born and resided near Mount Hope, Ops, until he moved to Lindsay a year ago. About ten days before he was attacked with la grippe, and although the best medical skill was called in he succumbed to the dread disease on Monday morning of this week. He leaves behind a sorrowing father—Mr. James Morrison, a highly esteemed citizen—five sisters, Mrs. Giron, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Kinz, Mrs. Kirkfield, Mrs. M. Clary, Mrs. Mahor, Lansing, Michigan; and one brother, James, also of Lansing. The funeral service proceeded from St. Mary's to the R.C. cemetery, was one of the largest seen in Lindsay. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in Lindsay, Esaboro and Mount Hope.

Church Notes.  
—Rev. J. W. Shier, of Victoria Road, occupied the pulpit of the Queen-st. Methodist church last Sabbath. He also preached at Salem in the afternoon.

—Next Sunday, March 8th, the mission-ary services in connection with the Cambridge-st. Methodist church will be conducted by Rev. F. A. Cassidy, returned missionary from Japan. The following Monday evening a lecture on "Missions" will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Cassidy. He is assisted by Mrs. Kinz, thoroughly informed on missionary work in Japan, a large assembly is anticipated.

—Rev. J. W. Totten is this week holding special services in the Queen-st. Methodist church. He is assisted by Rev. H. Malloch. There are two services each day—at 3 and 7 30 p.m. They are free for all, and all will be cordially welcome. They will be continued every day, closing this week with Friday. It is probable they may be continued longer than this week.

—Rev. J. W. Totten attended the anniversary church services at Victoria Road last Sabbath, preaching at 10:30 a.m., and at 7 p.m. He also addressed the Sabbath school in the afternoon. The weather was stormy, yet the congregations were good, and a very commendable interest was manifested in the services. The tea meeting on Monday, notwithstanding the cold and stormy evening, was a decided success. The tea and collections, and proceeds of an autograph quilt, realized about one hundred dollars.

Fire in a Business Block.  
Last Monday evening at Mrs. Edney, wife of the caretaker of the Ontario bank, (who lives overhead on the third flat), was passing from one room to another with a lamp in her hand, she stumbled and the lamp fell to the floor, causing it to explode. The oil was scattered in all directions, and lighting, set fire to the carpets and window curtains. Mrs. Edney threw water on the flames, which only hastened the fire further spreading, which is burning oil, and finding her efforts futile to put out the fire she gave the alarm, which speedily brought the fire brigade to the scene. A heavy stream was soon playing into the flat, but it was some minutes before the seat of the fire was reached and the flames subdued. The interior of the third flat of the building, which is owned by Squire McDonald, was badly damaged by fire, and the first and second flats, occupied by McIntyre & Stewart, harnessers, and the Ontario bank, were badly flooded. The loss on the building is about \$400. Caretaker Edney and wife lost almost all their clothing and most of their furniture; insured for \$300. McIntyre & Stewart's loss is not large, and is fully covered by insurance. The Ontario bank's loss is small, and is amply insured. The premises of Mrs. W. J. Morton, confectioner, adjoining the bank, were damaged to the extent of about \$50. The need of better provision and conveniences for the handling of the fire apparatus at the fire hall was fully exemplified last night, as it took fully twenty minutes to get the new hook and ladder truck out of the hall and down to the fire. The cause of the delay was through no fault of the firemen, but owing to the awkward position in which the hook and ladder truck was stored on account of lack of room in the fire hall, and also the fact that the harness had all to be readjusted to suit it. The committee in charge of the branch of the town's business should see that this matter is in some way remedied at once.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TORONTO MARKETS.  
Flour—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Holders ask \$3.65 to \$3.75 for straight flour, the latter for choice brands.  
Wheat—Can. of wheat are nominal at \$1.25 to \$1.50 west, and shorts at \$1.13.  
Wheat—The market to-day was quiet. White sold outside at \$1.00 on the Northern and red at 80c. No. 2 white wheat sold outside on G.T.P. at 80c. No. 1 hard sold at 77c. No. 1 soft at 76c. No. 2 soft at 75c. No. 3 soft at 74c. No. 4 soft at 73c. No. 1 frosted offered at 68c N. B., and at 70c. No. 1 Northern offered at 81c to arrive N.B. with 70c bid.

Barley—The market is quiet. No. 1 sold at 40c outside, No. 2 is quoted at 34c, and feed at 25c outside.

Oats—Trade quiet and prices are easy. White sell at 22c to 23c on Northern, and 22c is bid for No. 1 white Montreal.

Peas—The market is quiet, with sales at 60c outside.

Livestock—The market is dull and prices nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.25 outside.

Butter—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Eggs—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Grain—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Stocks—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Exchange—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Commodities—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Shipping—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Insurance—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

Real Estate—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

General—The market is quiet, with sales at 22c to 23c outside.

## BARGAINS

for Progressive People.

BARGAIN NO. 1—Unbleached Cottons, 4c. 5c. and 7c.  
2—Prints, Prints 5c., 6c. and 7c.  
3—Embroideries, 2c., 3c. and 5c.  
4—Cotton Shirtings, 5c, 6c., 8c. and 10c.  
5—Cottonades, 15c., 18c. and 20c.  
6—White Lawn Muslins, 5c., 7c. and 8c.  
7—White and Grey Flannel Blankets, 75c.  
8—All-Wool Tweed, 25c., 30c. and 35c.  
9—Boys' Suits, ages 4 to 8 years, \$1.00.  
10—Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, 25c.  
11—Dadoed Linen Window Shades, complete, 35c.  
12—Large Towels, at 9c. and 10c.

**E. E. W. MCGAFFEY,**  
Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

**P. McArthur & Co**

## Our Great Sacrifice Sale is Drawing!



### FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH

We will hold a SACRIFICE SALE, embracing every line in our Store. We are compelled to do this in order to realize money enough to pay cash for Spring Goods and reap the benefit of the discounts. Trade has been dull of late, and we are feeling the pinch with others.

#### HERE'S A SMASH-UP OF PRICES!

New Spring Dress Goods, worth 20c. and 30c., for 15c. and 20c.  
New Spring Dress Goods, worth 35c., for 25c.  
New Spring Prints, regular price, 9c., 10c. and 12c., for 7c., 8c. and 9c.  
Ladies' Underwear at Specially Low Prices.

#### EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR STORE REDUCED.

Careful buyers who are in search of a Bargain should come to us as soon as possible, as some lines are selling rapidly. Hard times have resulted in hard times prices with us, and it is for your benefit. An inspection of our Goods is sufficient to warrant a purchase.

**P. McARTHUR & CO.**  
The Post.

#### FIRST-CLASS PRINTING AT "THE POST."

WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.