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The Canadian Bost. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL, 30, 1897. AN AMERICAN VIEW.

We take the following from a recent editorial in the New York Evening Post referring to the possible result of the Dingley tariff :

"It is quite true that Canadian liberals necessary to get back to a revenue tariff item: The party, plunged in the depths declared during the campaign that it was basis without a reduction so sudden or so of a long, cold winter of opposition, exgreat as to create great disturbance, but pected that the Nova Scotia election rethat is altogether different from maintaining protective duties because the United Sir Charles Tupper wants to know how States congress maintains or raises them. Nor is it altogether certain that the United States congress will greatly or at all raise the duties on articles imported chiefly from Canada.

ity grows that the Dingley tariff will be was denounced most unmercifully last much less extreme in its protectionism | night by the ex-finance minister. This before it is finally put through congress was very proper, and a touching example than it was when it entered the national angar combines of gratitude. Visions of red parlors, crucible. The Canadian government for legitimate electoral expenses, would do well to strengthen the hands of course) no doubt rose before his tear the tariff reformers in the United States dimmed eyes. But the public will be and weaken the position of the protection provided for their negotians and weaken the position of the protection provided for their negotians. retaliationists by carrying out the policy of tariff reform which they were elected to carry out, and refraining at least from retaliation in anticipation. The Laurier | tion tariff, which brought twenty millions government is not expected by the farmers of dollars into the revenue chest of the and laborers and the mass of its sup- government, about sixty to seventy milporters who are looking for tariff reform lions of dollars went to support the to roughly and unexpectedly kick away manufacturing industries, most of which altogether the protection crutches which enriched no one, but merely went to our protected manufacturers have un- waste. A rough guess at the amount happily learned to lean and depend upon, which will be saved by the new tariff that if a country admitted but one or to the weakening of their own natural from this waste, not counting the less of muscles and the lessening of their independent energy, but they are expected to pendent energy, but they are expected to under the twelve and a half per cent reshorten the crutches effectively all round duction, and perhaps seven or eight land. and warn the protected manufacturers millions in the second year. If a recithat the time has come when they must procity tariff is concluded with the learn to use their legs again and discover United States, by which the United States how much superior for progressive purposes legs are to crutches."

show that the government has done this. THE LONDON TIMES ON THE

NEW TARIFF. all who desire to see the empire knitted people are required by the tariff to pay more closely together. It is the most remarkable step yet made towards the fiscal federation of the empire.

judgment upon the most-favored-nation clause, we have no hesitation in saying that if such stipulations stand in the way of freer and better arrangement of duties between this country and Canada, the earliest opportunity should be taken to to see the attitude of Mr. Foster. It is reception held by Lady Aberdeen at the unfair to attempt to discredit the proposition as a refusal to be bound by Imperial excellency to the proposed establishment excellency to the proposed establishment of the Victorian Order of Narses in Canada these treaties have any bearing on the diamond jubilee. proposal, but even so, the Imperial government has an undoubted right to alter the fiscal arrangements with fereign nations which appear obsolete and inexpedient. Immediate enforcement of the new tariff with the parliamentary resolutions passed subject to statutory sanction afterwards is in accordance with the established rule of the house of commons.

We cannot believe that the old followers of Sir John Macdonald will, on therely a partisan ground, endeavor to obstruct the adoption of this plan for closer union with Great Britain. They should rather welcome the conversion of a government to their ideas. No doubt it is unpleasant to politicians to see a policy that they claim very properly as their own suddenly that when the momentary chagrin is forgotten there will be no desire to prolong
carping criticism, or carry out the threats

take action at once and come to an understanding among themselves as to derstanding among themselves are derestanding among themselves as to derstanding among themselves are derestanding among themselves as to derstanding among themselves as to derstanding among themselves are derestanding among the derestanding of strongly opposing the new tariff, which is the most striking step as yet made little significance is the fact that it is by the first French-Canadian statesman, the liberal and Catholic prime minister of the the ladies, "Get what you ask for." Dominion, that it has been brought

If other British colonies shall follow suit, and the day comes that free trade Dyes is on every packet they buy.

Dyes is on every packet they buy.

Bear in mind that inferior dyes ruin your exists from one frontier of the empire to the other, it will be mutual satisfaction to recall the circumstances of the first step in the initiation of that policy.-London Times, April 26, 1897.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The indications are that the Greeks are injuring their teeth on their old Turkey. Uncle Sam's supply of pine seems sure soon to be merely pine for the supply Canada has.

The Toronto trades and labor council by a unanimous vote has approved of departmental stores and declared them to exist on sound economic grounds.

In sweeping away so many of the oppressive and unjust specific duties the government have done much to make tariff taxation more equitable and abolish glaring abuses.

Mr. Foster had the candor to tell Mr. Fielding that his tariff announcements made him tired. Several other tories felt that way, but were judicious enough not to blurt it out.

His grace the Duke of Leeds is said to be the wittiest man in the house of peers, and yet he may fail to see any fun in the temperance people of Canada objecting to the owner of a gin factory as their

Toronto Globe: It is absurd to speak of the liberal pro-British policy as an appropriation of the tory clothes. Our conservative friends talked a good deal

wore them or owned them. Advertiser, has again been enlarged-this time to eight pages of seven columns daily. The Advertiser has been doing a grand work for liberalism in Western Canada, and we are pleased to notice the

above evidence of increasing prosperity. The Toronto Telegram, though tory, has no love for Sir Charles Tupper, and ridicules him at every opportunity. In Saturday's issue we find the following and comfort, but since that hope failed, death if the government puts a duty on

Ottawa Free Press, Saturday: The clause in the tariff resolutions which There is a fight going on over that very is designed to check the oppressive powers question in the senate, and the probabil- of any "trust, combination, association," respect in an effective manner.

It was estimated that under the protecthe saving would be for next year under the twenty-five per cent reduction, from And a perusal of the new tariff will about fifteen to twenty millions. It is easy to understand why great pressure tween the time when the new Governshould be brought to bear against such | ment took office and the introduction reductions. Protected industries built up under any given standard of protection can never see how they can possibly get on with less. In other words, they The new departure is now gratifying to regard the most of the extra price the keep their business alive. It is the cost of making expensively in the country what could be bought more cheaply

While it would be premature to pass abroad, and is therefore dead waste. Annoying, Isn't It? Many people sweat and toil at garden work, and realize a poor return, mainly

owing to having used poor seeds. To be safe, buy from ARCH. CAMPBELL. - 61-w1 The Victorian Order of Nurses. The ladies of Lindsay who attended the remember the brief reference made by her

Under date of April 24th, Mayor Smyth has received the following letter in connection with the matter: DEAR MR MAYOR, -Permit me to invite your kind

co-operation in making a success of the Canadian Fund for the commemoration of the queen's diamond jubilee by founding the Victorian Order of Nurses in prepared by the provisional committee. I am sure you will find this to be one worthy of so great an occasion in the history of cur beloved empire, wholly acceptable to the people of the Dominion, and capable of conferring great benefit on them.

May I express the earnest hope that you will call a public meeting in the near future for the dissemina-tion of information about this movement, and for the appointment of local committees who will undertake make the movement a success in your city and

of the cities of Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria.

I may assure you that the local councils of women will gladly co-operate with you in this matter, and with any committee that may be appointed at the meeting proposed to be held, -Yours very sincer sly

CET WHAT YOU ASK FOR-

some dealers whose life-object is large cattle schedule removed; while in Canprofits, it is absolutely necessary to say to profits, it is absolutely necessary to say to the approval of the people. Unscrupulous dealers are using every the uncomfortable position which the ladies occupied in their new role of the Conservation of the Conservatio Dyas" is on every packet they buy.

The live stock market was fairly active and most converient farms in Mariposa being and other commercial subjects. Ample time to get up Stenography and Typewriting for a cluding 200 head of sheep and lambs and cluding 200 head of sheep and lambs and

Was Resumed Yesterday by Hon, Wm. Paterson.

As Well as of the General Policy of the Government - Many Questions Asked by the Opposition Members - Dr. Reid Brings in a Bill to Regulate Freight Rates.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Opposition members were very thirsty for information to-day, and, after the House opened, asked questions on all manner of topics. The first business was the introduction by Dr. Reid a bill to regulate freight rates on railways. He said the proposed measure was similar to the Interstate Commerce law of the United States. It is proposed to create a commission to settle all disputes between shippers and railways, and further that rates on short hauls should not be proportionately greater than the rates on long hauls. Controller Paterson, answering Mr. Wood, said the rug Silver Spray and the wooner Mary Grover were seized in May, 1884, for not reporting goods landed at Michipicoten River. Messrs. Conmee and McLennan were the own

ers of the vessels. block was \$4500. The contract was let to Joseph Bourque of Hull without Sir Richard Cartwright, answering Mr. Casgrain, said the fortification walls at Quebec were in a bad state of repair, and the Government was taking steps to have them put into proper Mr. Davies told Mr. Casgrain that the appeal in the fisheries case would

be heard in England during the coming Mr. Davies informed Mr. Casgrain that Dr. Lavoie of Quebec had been appointed inspector of the gulf fisheries during the absence of Commander Wakeham, who was to be in charge of the Hudson's Bay expedition. Dr. Lavoie's salary would be \$1200 a year. Mr. Laurier told Sir Charles Tupper that the main features of the agree ment with the Grand Trunk Railway for the I.C.R. to enter Montreal were complete, but that there were important details still to be settled.

Mr. Mulock stated to Mr. Davin that Mrs. McManus, postmistress of Northfield, B.C., had been dismissed owing to the overbearing conduct of her hus-[Laughter.] Mr. Fielding said that Charles Thibault, advocate of Waterloo, after 8 years and 9 months' service as secretary of the Board of Official Arbitra-1889, after paying \$322 to the superannuation fund. Ten years had been added to his term of service. [Ironical cheers from the Government benches.] He had drawn as superannuation \$6143

and as salary from 1880 to 1889 \$16,272. [Liberal cheers.] Mr. Laurier told Mr. LaRiviere that shortly after the conclusion of last session the Government invited the Government of Manitoba to negotiate on the school question. Accordingly three came to Ottawa and had several conferences with the Dominion Government. That was the arrangement now before the country. [Hear, hear.] Mr. McNeill asked what interpretation the Controller of Customs placed on the words "on the whole" in the

Mr. Paterson said, without wishing to be discourteous, he could only say the words carried their own interpreta-Mr. McNeill asked whether the words

"on the average" would be a fair Mr. Patherson: I do not understand

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Paterson, Controller of Customs, Defends the Government Policy.

Mr. Paterson, after an introductory what had taken the Conservative Gov ernment a year to do in 1894. He denied unusual in the case of any impending letter the pledges in the platform adopted by the Liberal party in 1893. The taxes had been reduced on every article except ales, spirits and tobac cos, and no industry had been unjustly treated. The Government took the ground that the tariff should be a tariff for revenue, a tariff framed to there was any protection incidental as an incident and not as a principle. be able to understand the reciprocal lause of the new tariff, albeit they deounced its provisions as unconstituonal. It was strange that these genlemen, with the resolution in print in hands, should not be able to comprehend it when newspapers thousands of miles away, receiving their reports by telegraph and cable, are able to understand it, and as The London Times did, comment favorably upon it and even commend it to the good Proceeding upon this point, Mr. Paerson read from Sir Charles Tupper's

speech before the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, wherein he, speaking to the preferential trade resolution, declared that while Canada's loyalty was not dependent upon commercial benefits, preferential trade would be a strengthen ing of the bonds. And Sir Charles fur-ther had announced that Lord Salis bury, as well as every statesman, Liberal and Conservative, in England, was pledged to the abrogation of these fa vored nation treaties, which stood in the way of carrying out a preferential trade arrangement between Great Britain and the colonics. If Sir Charles believed that, Mr. Paterson asked when did he see the difficulty of carrying out the resolution before the House? The along in favor of preferential trade arrangements with England. The only difference was that the Tories knew it was right, but dare not do it. The effect of this resolution in England was

such that never in the history of Canada had anything occurred that so the sympathetic effect in England thus aroused, Mr. Paterson said, that the

Mr. Davin replied. He referred to the uncomfortable position which the

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IIVEN

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to Canada through England? It was said the Government had received a despatch from one of the Imperial secjesty's Government was pleased with the expression of loyalty, but that the treaty could not be sanctioned. He asked the acting leader of the House (Mr. Davies) whether the report were

should answer such a question as that. Northwest, had also been allowed to remain. In his opinion the anti-combines clause was a scheme for terrorizing a section of the community just previous

Mr. Davin pointed out the hollowness of the preferential clause of the tariff, and criticized Sir Richard's mistaken notions concerning its effect and the manner it was sought to enforce it. Mr. Oliver, Liberal member for Alberta, said that some features of the

tariff were disappointing to him, but on the whole he favored it. A reduction of 1 cent a gallon on coal oil did not mean much when at Edmonton article sold at 50 cents a gallon. The question of transportation was the problem for the Northwest. Mr. Crang (Conservative), East Durham, said that in some respects he approved of the tariff, but in his opinion, however, the Government had broken every promise they had previously made. They had presented a policy based largely on that of their predecessors. The tariff faced both ways. In framing it the Government had been rather more agile and dexterous than he had given them credit for. Protectionists were invited to their eye on the general tariff keep their eye on the special tariff, and not look at the special tariff, white free traders were told to keep in view the special tariff. Then it was suggested that the Government wanted to hit the United States, and a strange way they had adopted to do that. They proposed to do this by making corn free, reducing the duties on coal on and wheat flour, and abolish-ing the duties on barbed wire and and binder twine, He regarded the reciprocity clause as dangerous because it made the Controller of Customs sole arbiter in this matter. It was, more over, the thin edge of the wedge to destroy protection altogether. This preterence with Great Britain was a pre-tended preference, as Germany, Belvoted son of the Empire, but he had been sent to Parliament to legislate for the workingmen of Canada, not for the Empire. A true preferential arrange

as dangerous. It gave concessions for he was not loyal enough to see English or Germans doing the work of J. Ross Robertson (East Toronto) said he had always been a protectionist and controlled the first protectionist newspaper ever printed in Canada, By this tariff the leader of the Opposition had been robbed of his clothes, but he still retained the principles of protection, and it was his (Mr. Robertson's) duty to follow those principles, clothes or no clothes. [Cheers and laughter.] The Liberal party was half converted the country's sake he rejoiced that the Government was half seas over on the voyage of protection. His place, however, was with those who stood for protection for the country's sake. The Covernment was a sort of wet nurse and suckled protection in order to earn a living for its party. [Laughter.] In his judgment there was too much free trade and too little protection in this tariff. He recognized in the Government an enemy to his principles, an enemy all the more dangerous because in this instance it was long-headed and far-seeing in its methods. The citadel of protection had been abandoned to its enemies by the folly of its friends. Mr. McMullen moved the adjourn-

ment would receive his support, but

ment of the debate. The House adjourned at 11 p.m. COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Flour-The market was quiet to-day, with prices nominally unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Bran-Trade quiet, with bran quoted a Wheat-The local market is quiet, with the feeling unsettled. Red winter wheat is quoted at 75c, and white at 76c outside. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 84c to 85e Midland, and 75c afloat, Fort William, No.

Buckwheat-The demand is moderate, Barley-The market is quiet, with the 30c, No. 2 at 26c to 27c, and No. 3 extra at 24c. Feed barley 21c to 22c west. Oats-The market is quiet, with no changes in prices. Sales of white west at 20c and 21c middle freights. Mixed are quoted at 19c to 194c west. White on the sales to-day at 40c to 40%c north and west.

Outmeal—The market is quiet and prices 1897, Lizzie Phillips, beloyed wife of Mr. Waite Peas-The market is steady, there being sales to-day at 40c to 40%c north and west. steady at \$2.75 to \$2.80. Corn-Trade quiet, with cars quoted at Rye-Trade quiet and prices steady, the

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Cutaway Coat, lined with the best \$10 of linings, and Tailor made, for Boys' Navy Serge Suits, extra quality for this price, and made with \$ 25

good linings, for

Boys' Suits at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3. Youths' Suits at \$4 50, \$5, \$6, \$7. Men's Suits at \$3, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10



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ARTER

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Lindsay Market Prices. CORRECTED DAILY

TORONTO MARKETS.

> CLENDENNAN. - In Lindsay, on Sunday, April 18th ARMOUR, -At her late residence, Armourdale, Victoria Road, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1897, Margie McDowell, beloved wife of Mr. John Armour, aged 54

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Canadian Post NDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30 18

Great Speech by the Minister of Finance.

Free Corn, a Reduction on Coal Oil and on Wire Fencing Duty on Spirits and Tobacco Ottawa, April 22.-(Special.)-The

alleries filled up quickly, although as the subject of remark that the ave been occasional "Budget Days" he past when a bigger crowd was pre ent. Among those observable in alleries were well-known manufac urers and importers from all parts he country, anxious to know the ate. There were also old-time Libera een to learn how the great Liber party proposed to live up to the Oth wa platform of 1893, when tar for revenue became the party water word. Lady Aberdeen occupied a se to the right of Mr. Speaker. Routi business took over an hour to dispo of, but nobody seemed to pay m

Mr. Fielding entered at 4.25, and w greeted with Liberal cheers. By use of both desks for his papers. fateful tariff reposed in a basket u he proper time to unfold it. The 1 ster looked pale and somewhat yous. No doubt he has been work He sported in his button hole st

Nova Scotia Mayflowers. THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Fielding Figures on a Deficit This

Mr. Fielding arose amid loud Mi terial cheers. He asked the gene indulgence of the House in his He paid a tribute to the long lin able men who had preceded him this particular duty. First of al devoted himself to the financial ret of last year, explaining the incre in customs, excise and miscellan been wiped out could the

> of the year would amoun \$2,750,000 people were looking for rel policy was the growth of po Conservative party erroned mitted themselves to be led a the old faith. Mr. Foster: No cheers for timent.

Mr. Lister: The cheers Mr. Foster: Yes, when the oil duties. [Laughter.] Mr. Fielding, continuing, contention put forth in far National Policy was that or three years of protection Irdustries could stand a what was the contentions tothe nursing bottle away t and they would immediately

the face of the earth. The contended that a high take seure reciprocity with