Pond Lily Skin Soap

Beautiful Soap for the complexion mild and healing, cleansing and softening. Delicately perfumed. Medicated for toilet and bath, 10c. a cake, or 3 cakes in a box for 25c. At PERRIN'S Drug Store, Lindsay, Ont.

The Canadian Post.

CELERY BITTERS!

Are sold in Quart black bottles or in packages, 50c. each. One package makes about one and a half bottles. Can make it yourself as easily as ordinary tea. Tonic alterative, laxative, diuretic. A perfect Blood Purifier and Nerve Tonic; restores strength and vitality to run down constitutions; acts directly on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Ask for CELERY BITTERS

At PERRIN'S Drug Store.

VOLUME XXXIII. WHOLE NO. 1709. CIRCULATION, 4,170.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Warner & Co.

EYE OPENERS

FOR THIS WEEK AT

WARNER & CO'S

350 Yards Useful Dress Goods

TO BE CLEARED AT 3 CENTS PER YARD.

1,500 YARDS PLAIN AND STRIPE CHAMBRAYS,

Regular 13 cent goods; out they go at 5 cents per yard.

1,000 Yards Regular 15 Cent Fancy Costumes.

THEY ARE YOURS AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.

5,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL DEBEIGES, NUN'S CLOTHS,

REPPES AND FANCY BROCADES

Being Slaughtered at 10 Cents per Yard.

The Early Bird Catches the Worm this Time.
First Come, First Served.
Big Bargains in Every Department.

WARNER & CO.,

THE GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK MEN.

76 and 78 Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, June 2, 1892.—170S.

McColl Bros. & Co.

MILLMEN? FARMERS? THRESHERS?

USE ONLY McCOLL'S

LARDINE

Machine Oil, also Roller Cylinder and Red Engine Oils.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

McCOLL BROS & CO., - TORONTO.

For Sale by JOS. HEARD, Fenelon Falls, and at RYLEY'S Hardware Store, Lindsay.

Lindsay, May 30th, 1892.—109 26.

M. J. Carter.

See how far ONE DOLLAR will go at

CARTER'S.

6 Yds. Table Linen, very strong, for	$1.00
20 Linen Glass Towels, fancy pattern, for	$1.00
12½ Yds. Feather Ticking for	$1.00
20 Yds. Check Shirting, (fast colors), for	$1.00
12 Yds. Fancy Check Cottonade for	$1.00
16 Yds. Cambric Dress Linings for	$1.00
16 Yds. Fancy Cotton Dress Delaines for	$1.00
25 Large White Linen Finished Handkerchiefs,	$1.00
100 Yds. White Lawn Embroidery for	$1.00
20 Pair White Cotton Ribbed Hose for	$1.00
12 Gent's Silk Ties, new goods, for	$1.00
20 Pair Men's Heavy Cotton Socks for	$1.00
12 Yds. Heavy Grass Linen for	$1.00
15 Yds. All-Linen Heavy Roller Towelling for	$1.00
4 Men's Cotton Shirts for	$1.00
8 Pair Men's Elastic Web Braces for	$1.00
4 Men's Fancy Flannelette Shirts for	$1.00
8 Men's Iron Frame 4-ply Linen Collars for	$1.00
4½ Yds. All-Wool Henrietta—all shades—for	$1.00
10 Pair Men's All-Wool Socks for	$1.00
4 Pair Ladies' Cotton Drawers (lace trimmed) for	$1.00
4 Ladies' Cotton Chemise (lace trimmed) for	$1.00
11 Ladies' Lisle Thread Under Vests for	$1.00

4 Pair Heavy Corsets for	$1.00
3½ Table Oilcloth, 5-4 wide, for	$1.00
50 Yds. Black Lace for	$1.00
4 Pair Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose,	$1.00
25 Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs for	$1.00
1 Good White Quilt, Great Value, for	$1.00
2 Pair Men's Wool Pants and 1 Pair Braces for	$1.00
4 Yds. All-Wool Opera Flannel, (all shades), for	$1.00
17 Yds. Heavy Shaker Flannel for	$1.00
11 Yds. Soft Finish Cretonne for	$1.00
20 Linen Table Napkins for	$1.00
11 Yds. Stair Carpet for	$1.00
5 Yds. Handsome Ceylon Flannel (just the thing for Blouses) for	$1.00
3 Linen Tray Covers Fringed, for	$1.00
13 Linen Table Doyles, Fringed, for	$1.00
2 Ladies' White Cotton Night-Gowns and 1 Ladie's Undervest, for	$1.00
2 Suits or 4 pieces Gents Summer Underclothing	$1.00
1 Bunch New Brunswick Cotton Yarn, for	$1.00
8 Yds. All-Wool Nun's Velling, for	$1.00
10 Pairs of our Wonder Socks, for	$1.00
10 Pairs Fast Black Ladies' Cotton Hose, for	$1.00

We are Selling Men's and Boy's CLOTHING at 50c. on the Dollar.
- - Every Boy is Presented with a BASE-BALL and BAT Free.
- - Every Boy is Presented with a BASE-BALL and BAT Free.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.—That this is the Biggest Bargain List on earth and not a trashy line on it. That every line we advertise we have in stock. That you should call early for some lines are sure to be sold out quickly. That our Store closes at Six o'clock—Saturdays excepted. Read this List, figure it out, see what you can save, and make a rush for THE GOLDEN LION and secure the above Big Bargains.

M. J. CARTER.

Lindsay, June 9, 1892.—109.

New Advertisements.

PINE PLANKS WANTED.—Two cars 2 in. pine plank 8 to 12 inches in width. State price on cars. C. J. THORNTON, Orono, P. O., Ont. June 3, 1892.—109-2.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., Baker's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay, Ontario. A large amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest and terms to suit borrowers. Lindsay, June 8, 1892.—109 1yr.

WANTED.—Rooms, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife. Sitting-room and bed-room required. Apply to CANADIAN POST office. Lindsay, June 6th, 1892.—109-2.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for building a FRAME SCHOOL-HOUSE for S. S. No. 6, Emily, up to WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22nd 1892, at noon. The material is on the ground. For further particulars apply to GARRETT GUIRY, Downeyville P. O. May, 28th, 1892.—108-3pd.

FOR SALE IN THE N. W. T.—Farm of 320 acres, 11 miles from the town of Whitewood, 200 acres fenced, 160 acres under cultivation, about 100 acres in crop. There is a fine spring creek running through the place with good water the year round. New log house, 17x22; two granaries, two stables. Two and one-half miles from church and Post Office, blacksmith, one-half mile. This farm will be sold with or without the crop. Terms easy, write for particulars to GEORGE H. COWAN, Whitewood P. O., N. W. T. June 6th, 1892.—109-5pd.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that the

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

of the Corporation of the County of Victoria will meet in the

Council Chamber in Court House, Lindsay

—ON—

TUESDAY, the 14th of JUNE, 1892,

at two o'clock p. m., for the transaction of general business.

T. MATCHETT, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Lindsay, June 1, 1892.—108 2.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

From All Stations in Ontario ON THE LINES OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tickets will be sold

for Excursion leaving TORONTO 11 p.m. on

June 14, 1892

Good to return until JULY 24th.

—ON—

June 21, 1892

Good to return until JULY 31st

—ON—

June 28, 1892

Good to return until AUGUST 7th

—ON—

JULY 18 and 19, 1892

Good to return until August 28th

To the following points at rates named:

NESBITT OXBOW DELORAINE MOOSOMIN BINSCARTH	$28.00
Regina Moosejaw Yorkton	$30.00
PRINCE ALBERT CALGARY	$35.00
EDMONTON	$40.00

The Winnipeg Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held from July 25th to 30th inclusive, and July 18th and 19th have been fixed upon for excursion to enable passengers to attend the Exhibition.

An Auction Sale of Canadian Pacific Railway Lands will be held at Edmonton on July 5th. Passengers taking advantage of the excursion of June 28th will reach Edmonton in time to attend the sale.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Company,

Or to T. C. MATCHETT, Agt. C.P.R. Office, 91 Kent-st., opp. Daly House.

—107.

The Canadian Post.

CHARLES D. BARR, . . PROPRIETOR

BINDER TWINE.

MR. FAIRBAIRN'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

A Farmer's Defence of the Monopolists—A Reference to Mr. W. Eyres of Mariposa—Prices of Binding Twine.

[From the official report, April 26.]

MR. FAIRBAIRN. As a farmer and one who knows what he is talking about, I desire to make a few remarks on this subject. Last session I made a short speech on this subject, and when I went to my constituency for re-election, the reform papers said that I had come to the rescue of the government, to save the monopolists and the great rings that surrounded the farmers of this country. I want to say to the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) that until he can prove on the floor of this house that the Canadian farmer is paying more for his twine than the American farmer has done for the last ten years, he has no case. Now, if I went into a dry goods store and attempted to teach him about his business, he would tell me to mind my own business; and so I can assure you that I am talking as a farmer now about something that I know. I know nothing of what stand the government intends to take on this matter. Although I speak as a farmer, and not with the polished tongue of some hon. gentlemen who have been born with silver spoons in their mouths, still I think I know what benefits the farmer as well as any other member in this house. I would also say to my learned friend from North York (Mr. Mulock), who has been down in my riding talking binding twine, that if I went into his office and told him that he did not know anything about getting up a brief, then he might reasonably say to me: You do not know anything about my business, but I do myself. I want to say also to the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), that if I went into his machine shop and told him that he knew nothing about machinery—

Mr. WATSON.—Or on my farm.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN.—I do not know whether you are on a farm or not; I understand you are a machinist. The hon. member could tell me the same thing if I undertook to instruct him in machinery. I may say that I have given this subject a good deal of study; it was my duty to give it a perfect study before I gave my last vote and made my last short speech in this house; and I am able to say that the American farmer has paid as much for his binding twine during the last twelve years as the Canadian farmer. I have affidavits in my possession from six different states of the union, made under oath, and giving the prices of binding twine. These were sent to me last year when I was assaulted by the binding twine ring, and they proved conclusively that we are not paying more for binding twine than the American farmer, consequently the hon. gentlemen opposite have no case. This is a broad question, and as a farmer I have a right to express my views upon it. Perhaps in the last fourteen months I have had more election contests on my hands than most men in this house, and I ought to have a fair idea of what the views of the people of the country are on this and other questions. My hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) pointed across the floor of this house the other evening to the ministers of the crown, and he said that they were driven from pillar to post to seek a policy. Let me give hon. gentlemen an idea of the policy announced by hon. gentlemen on the other side during the three electoral campaigns in the south riding of Victoria. I can see on the opposition benches six or seven hon. gentlemen who were in my constituency propounding various policies as the policy of the liberal party. In my first bye-election on the 18th December, the first bill-head announced that the policy of the party opposite was commercial union, the next that it was tariff reform, and the next that it was commercial union and tariff reform. But the people accepted none of these policies, and I was elected by a handsome majority. The general elections came around, and then they announced their policy as continental free trade, commercial union or free trade, and finally at the end of the campaign, it came down to free trade and straight goods. Well, I was elected again. I can see three hon. gentlemen across the floor who opposed me in my next electoral campaign, and the placards distributed by their party throughout the country were headed, "Reciprocal trade and free binder twine." One gentleman spoke for continental free trade and tariff reform, and the other gentleman went for reciprocity and tariff reform, and it that is not evidence of their hunting for a policy on the opposition benches, I do not know what hunting is. We as conservatives have but one plank in our platform, and the platform is as broad as this fair Dominion of ours. It is: Canada for Canadians and the national policy. That is our policy, and that is the policy which the people of Canada have decided upon. If I were a member of the opposition, and if I got such rebuffs from the people as they have received time and again, I would be ashamed to say I belonged to the party at all. I have come to the conclusion that nothing but fault-finding is the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) came to my riding last election to oppose me, and he spoke for five hours in that constituency, addressing two meetings for two and a half hours each. I will do him the justice to say that he was different from some of the other liberal speakers, and he did not call me out of my name. However, he said I was farmer and a very poor one, but I do not complain very much at that. I may remind the hon. gentleman that in the two places he addressed in my riding for five hours I got 198 majority, and I am thankful to him in part for that. If that is not a fair rebuff to reciprocity and free binding twine, I do not know what is. The hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Paterson), a gentleman whom I know every member in this house respects for his manhood and ability, did my constituency the honor of visiting it, and he so addressed an audience on free binding twine that in that locality where there were seven votes against me at the previous elections I had 64 majority after his speech. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), who was once finance minister of this country, went into a reform hive in my constituency the night before the election. I wish he had come sooner and stayed longer, because in the place where he addressed an audience on continental free trade and free binding twine and all his other policies, I got 18 more of a majority than the most sanguine of my friends ever expected. I have only one complaint to make of that hon. gentleman; I sent him a letter of thanks and congratulation for the benefit he had done me, but he never answered my letter. The hon. member for Huron (Mr. Macdonald) surprised me the other night, and I felt very sorry for him, when he stated that the farmers of his country had been boodled and bought and voted against their own interests. I repudiate that charge, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my brother farmers, the hard working and honest citizens of Canada. The farmers of this country if they are let alone can paddle their own canoe as well as professional men, and if they have a grievance to be removed they will not go to the doctors for advice, but will appeal to the ministers of the crown, in whom they have confidence, to remedy any burden they may labor under. The hon. gentleman also said that the farmers of this country were driven out of their natural market — the United States. Does he not know that the English and European market is the market for the surplus Canadian products as it is the market for the surplus of the United States? The farmer can send all his products to the markets of the great consuming emporium of the old world, and I cannot see how it can be argued with reason that the farmers of Canada could get a market in the United States when the farmers of the United States have ten times more surplus products to export that we have. When that Chinese tariff wall was put around the American continent, intended for the benefit of the American farmer I have no doubt, our goverment sent their commissioner abroad to seek for other markets. We had no more to do with the McKinley bill than the man in the moon. That was the business of the American people, and they had a perfect right to do what they thought best in the interests of their country. But when the McKinley tariff was framed our government did not fold their arms and say that they could do nothing for the farmer, but they sought and obtained other foreign markets which are proving more beneficial to our farmers than ever did the markets of the United States. I wish to make just one remark to the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen). He said the other night that two-rowed barley was not worth sowing. He said all he could to discourage the farmers of this country from sowing it, instead of giving the government the credit of doing the best they could under the circumstances. He asked for names, because he said re had tried it, and it was a failure. Well, I hope he is a better dry goods man than he is a farmer, for I am going to give him names to-night. I know a farmer who sowed 12 bushels of two-rowed duck-bill barley—I saw the bills and I know the fields, and he had bills for 504 bushels from 10 acres with 12 bushels of seed. If the hon. gentleman can make a better showing than that, I would like to know it, and I think I have grown as much barley as any other gentleman in this house. Now, I am going to give the policy-seekers a few figures, and if it is desired I will give affidavit after affidavit from men who have come from the other side of the line, proving that the American farmer pays more for his binding twine than the Canadian farmer. I am also going to repeat a statement made by the president of the reform association of South Victoria. I met him on my way to Ottawa the other day. He has a large farm in Dakota, and he was over here buying horses. I asked him, "What are you at Peterborough for?" "Well," he said, "Fairbairn, I am going to be a loyal man like the rest of you Canadians; I am abandoning my Dakota farm, and I am going to Manitoba where I will meet my two sons, and we are going to break up a large farm and settle down as loyal Canadians." I will give hon. gentlemen his name if they desire it; he told me I could use it here.

Some hon. MEMBERS.—Name.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN.—William Eyers, Esq. I sat with him in the county council for many years.

Mr. LANDERKIN.—He was a tory then.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN.—No, he was not a tory, but he is a tory now. Now let me say that the quantity of twine manufactured in Canada is over-estimated by over 4,000,000 pounds. I desire to give you some letters from American manufacturers, and some from Canadian manufacturers, which will show the prices of binding twine in the two countries.

Fairbault, Minn., 4th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of April 2nd received. Our prices for twine to farmers were as follows:

	Sisal.	Manila.
1887	13¾ cents.	16 cents.
1888	14 "	15 "
1889	16 "	17 "
1890	14 "	16 "
1891	9 "	12 "

Respectfully,
(Sgd.) T. H. LOYHOD & SON.

Webster City, Iowa, 2nd April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Answering your request of this date, I find that retail dealers have charged farmers the following prices for sisal and manila twine in the five years last past:

	Sisal.	Manila.
1887	14 to 15 cts.	16 to 18 cts.
1888	14 to 15 "	16 to 18 "
1889	15 to 16 "	17 to 18 "
1890	11 to 12½ "	15 to 19 "
1891	9 to 10 "	14 to 16 "

The variation in price being determined by quantity bought and terms of sale.

Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) C. E. FISHER.

Lafayette, Ind., 4th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—The price of pure manilla and sisal binder twine for the five years from 1887 to date, according to our books, are about as follows:

	Sisal.	Manila.
1887	13 cents.	15 cents.
1888	13 "	15 "
1889	12½ "	13 "
1890 (with variations, cutting)	10 "	14 "
1891	9 "	13 "

These prices varied one-half cent according to terms, customers, etc.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) JAMIESON BROS.

Iowa City, 2nd April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of 1st we take pleasure in giving you the prices at which we have retailed pure sisal and pure manila binder twine, from the year 1886 to 1891, inclusive:

	Pure Manila.	Pure Sisal.
1886	15 cents.	12 cents.
1887	15 "	13 "
1888	13 "	16 "
1889	15 "	13 "
1890	12 "	9 "
1891		

If you have any "inside" on twine please quote us prices, we have not yet bought.

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) THOS. C. CARSON & SONS.

Aberdeen, 9th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry as to the prices of binder twine in this territory I beg to submit the enclosed list of prices, and being in the binder trade I have taken the prices from the retail sales books for the years named. Our prices are mostly for time sales, as a majority of our farmers are compelled to buy that way, currency being scarce until after the threshing in the fall.

(Sgd.) S. HAWKINS.

(COPY.)

Retail prices to farmers at Aberdeen, South Dakota:

	Pure Manila.	Pure Sisal.
1887	18 cents.	15 cents.
1888	18 "	15 "
1889	17 "	13 "
1890	16 "	12½ "
1891	13 "	10 "

Janesville, Wis., 10th April, 1892.

JOHN F. STAIRS, Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a list giving prices at which binding twine has been sold to farmers in this country for the last seven years. Hoping it will be of use to you,—I am, yours respectfully.

(Sgd.) W. T. KING.

(COPY.)

	Manilla.	Sisal.
1885	15 cents	14 cents.
1886	12½ "	11 "
1887	15 "	13 "
1888	17 "	14 "
1889	17 "	15½ "
1890	14 "	12 & 12½ "
1891	12 & 14 "	8 & 10 "

Now we come to Canada:

Brampton, Ont., 7th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 6th ultimo to hand, contents duly noted; in reply to your request re binder twine, we have much pleasure in handing you memo. of prices, say from 1887 up to 1891:

First year of 1887		No. 1 Manila	13½c	per lb
"	"	No. 2 Manila	12½	"
2nd "	1888	Manila,	14½	"
"	"	Mixed,	13½	"
3rd "	1889	Red Star Manila	15½	"
"	"	Blue Ribbon	16	"
"	"	Red Cap,	16	"
4th "	1890	White Ribbon,	15	"
"	"	Blue Ribbon,	15	"
"	"	Crown Brand,	12½ to 13	"
"	"	Red Cap from	15 to 15½	"
5th "	1891	Crown Brand,	10½ to 11	"
"	"	Red Cap from	10½ to 11	"
"	"	Blue Ribbon,	13 to 14c	"

The above memo. of prices have been taken from our books and orders in the years named as above and are correct.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) PEAKER & RUNIANS.

Port Hope, 6th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter and telegram re twine, would say that I called on the twine dealers here and obtained the prices that twine was sold to the farmers in 87, 88, 89, 90, 91; and now enclose you a list of the same. In some cases twine was sold at a cut price to farmers where the dealers were running each other; at Cobourg last year Red Cap was sold to farmers at 12½ cash, 13½ credit; and silver composite at 9½ cash, 10½ credit. Trusting that list enclosed will be of service to you, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) THOS. CARSON.

Port Hope, 6th April, 1892.

		Cash.	Credit.
1887	Mixed Twine, your make	12	12½ cents
1888	Blue Ribbon, pure	13½	14 "
1889	Red Cap, pure	16½	17 "
1890	Red Cap, pure	15	15½ "
1890	Red Cap, mixed	14	14½ "
1890	Silver Composite,	10	10½ "
1890	Common Sense,	10	10½ "
1890	Crown Brand,	12½	13 "
1891	Red Cap	13	13½ "
1891	Crown Brand,	12	12½ "
1891	Silver Composite,	10	10½ "
1891	Picture Tag, pure	15	15½ "
1891	Common Sense,	10	10½ "
1891	"	10½	11 "

Prices at which binder twine was sold to the farmers of the United States under the undermentioned years, compiled from letters extracts of which are attached:

SISAL.

Place.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
La Fayette, Ind	13	13	12½	10	9
Iowa City	12	13	16	13	9
Wisconsin	13	14	15	12½	10
South Dakota	15	15	13	12½	10
Fairbault, Minn	12½	14	16	14	9
Webster City, Iowa	14	14	15	11	9

MANILA.

Place.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
La Fayette, Ind	15	16	18	14	13
Iowa City,	15	15	18	15	12
Wisconsin	15	17	17	14	13½
South Dakota	18	13	17	16	13
Fairbault, Minn	16	15	17	16	12
Webster City, Iowa	16	16	17	15	14

The average price of binder twine to the farmers of the United States from the foregoing table is about as follows:

	Sisal.	Manila.
1887	13½ cents.	16 cents.
1888	14 "	16 "
1889	14½ "	17½ "
1890	12 "	13 "
1891	9½ "	13 "

In Canada the prices to the farmers as nearly as can be ascertained were as follows:

	Sisal.	Manila.
1887	12 cents.	12 -15½ cents.
1888	13½ "	13½-14½ "
1889	13½ "	15½-16 "
1890	12½ "	12½-15 "
1891	10½ "	10½-15 "

Now, I feel that the position of hon. gentlemen opposite with reference to binding twine is not a logical one. We have proved conclusively by their own figures that the Canadian farmer pays less for his twine than does the American farmer. It is not to-night that I have learned that, because the necessity was imposed on me of defending myself in this matter, as the cry raised about my vote in this connection last session was the strongest cry raised against me during the bye-election. I wrote to all the dealers and had all the facts and figures before me, which satisfied me that my vote last session and my speech was not against the interests of the farmer, and that vote and that speech I have never since regretted. I wish to say that I have no knowledge what stand the government pretend to take in this matter, but as an individual, if I stood completely alone in the house of commons, unless hon. gentlemen opposite could prove to me that the American farmer is getting his twine cheaper than the Canadian farmer, I would stand by the position I have taken against all odds. The whole opposition against me at the bye election simmered itself down to the agitation on the binding twine question. At the first audience I addressed I told my constituents that if they sent me back to parliament I was prepared to take again the very same stand that I took the previous session. I am confident that I understand this question as well as any professional man in this country, because I have seen more of it, and I am surprised that hon. gentlemen who never sat on a binder in their life should presume to dictate to the farmers of this country. This binding twine question was a thing I had to contend with, it was that with which the reformers were going to tie me hand and foot, it was that which was going to prevent me as a public man ever holding up my head again; but I happy to say that my opponent, who is the highest calibre of a man, a man weighing 250 pounds, I tied up so tight with the binding twine, that he and his friends have been scarcely able to shake him loose since. I tell you, if you saw that demonstration in the town of Lindsay with 120 Union Jacks waving in the breeze and every lady and every gentleman with some binding twine in their button holes, you would have come to a clear conclusion that there could not be very much in the policy of the opposition when it had whittled down to a ball of binding twine. I came here as a supporter of the government, and it would be a pretty queer vote I would not give in favor of that government, especially when now I am pretty well acquainted with the opposition. It is a sad thing to find that the policy of these gentlemen has come down to a ball of binding twine. I do not wonder at hon. gentlemen getting a little discouraged when all their schemes are brought so low, and I hope that, until they change their policy, they will remain where they are, in opposition, as they will, unless I mistake the farmers of this country, if their policy is limited to a ball of binder twine. I am here to support a Canadian government, I am here to support a government that is not looking for a policy, I am here to support a government that has an established policy that the people have fallen in line with, and the longer they know that government and its policy she better they appreciate it, and the late vote shows that to be true. When the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) tells the ministers of the crown that they are running from pillar to post, running to Washington and elsewhere looking for a policy, I think it comes with a very bad grace from him. I now resume my seat.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

—Four bodies have been found hanging to the limb of a tree in Wyoming territory, as a relic of the late war between cattlemen and rustlers.

—The loss of life and property by Sunday's flood and fire disaster in the oil region of Pennsylvania was even greater than at first reported. Over 100 bodies have been recovered in Oil City and Titusville alone.

SYRUP OF FIGS,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Fairbairn's False Statements Corrected.

[To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,—A pamphlet purporting to be a speech delivered by Mr. Fairbairn, M. P., for South Victoria, in the house of commons at Ottawa, on the 26th ult., was handed to me last week on my return from Manitoba. In this speech I find Mr. Fairbairn refers to a conversation he had with me in the following language:

"MR. FAIRBAIRN.—I am also going to repeat a statement made by the president of the reform association of South Victoria. I met him on my way to Ottawa the other day. He had a large farm in Dakota, and he was over here buying horses. I asked him: 'What are you at Peterborough for?' 'Well,' he said, 'Fairbairn, I am going to be a loyal man like the rest of you Canadians; I am abandoning my Dakota farm and I am going to Manitoba where I will meet my two sons, and we are going to break up a large farm and settle down as loyal Canadians.' I will give hon. gentlemen his name if they desire it; he told me I could use it here.

"Some hon. members.—Name.

"MR. FAIRBAIRN.—William Eyres, Esq., I sat with him in the county council for many years.

"MR. LANDERKIN.—He was a tory, then.

"MR. FAIRBAIRN—No, he was not a tory, but he is a tory now."

When I read the above I wondered what had happened Mr. Fairbairn. Has his close application to his parliamentary duties unstrung his mind, or has the foul moral atmosphere so prevalent at Ottawa carried him down with McGreevy, Langevin and the rest of the boodle brigade! If his purpose is to get as far from the truth as possible then he has succeeded admirably. What was said about my loyalty was said in the veriest irony, and Mr Fairbairn knew it right well. His reference to it is a mean effort to make a little unjust capital at my expense by twisting the roasting I gave him on his loud mouthed loyalty. Mr. Fairbairn was in error when he said "I was abandoning my Dakota farm," but the extreme height of barefaced falsehood is reached when he says "He told me I could use it here." I gave him no such permission; he did not require it.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add Mr. Fairbairn deliberately stated what he knew was not true, when he said, "he is a tory now!" During the last 35 years I have not cast a tory vote at either a provincial or Dominion election, and now, as I look at our fair country, weighed down with heavy taxation, much of it unnecessary, except to furnish funds for a foul brood of boodlers and their accomplices—worse than Tammany ever knew, I am more than ever convinced that the interests of this grand Dominion would be best promoted by hurling from power the whole tory party.

Since Mr. Fairbairn, without any permission from me, has seen fit to use my name before the house of commons, and to circulate the above false statements in the county of Victoria in pamphlet form, (I understand they have not appeared in the public press) I consider an explanation of my position and doings due to my reform friends who have honored me with their confidence for so many years. I have been farming and dealing in farm land for nearly forty years. In my early days I bought cheap farm land in this country to the full extent of my ability to pay, and never sold an acre until thirteen years ago when I found farm land depreciating rapidly in value. About this time I sold $26,000 worth at an advance on cost of 160 per cent. Had I sold—perhaps I should say "abandoned"—all my land property in this country at that time and escaped the blessings(?) of tory rule, I would now be thousands of dollars ahead. Thirteen years ago I with my son went to Manitoba to invest proceeds of farms then sold, but we found the land laws then in force there very unfavorable to actual settlers. Reluctantly we crossed the line into the United States where we believed a more inviting field was open, and there in the then territory of Dakota we invested a considerable amount, and instead of being about to abandon our property there we have found the valley of the Red River all right. On other parts of Dakota I have nothing to say. Our land in Dakota has gone up in price from 300 to 500 per cent., and is now saleable almost any day. I am negotiating the sale of 160 acres of this land which is far from our centre of operation and not a rod of fence or an inch of roof on it, for $30 per acre, when this year's crop is removed. I suppose Mr Fairbairn calls this "abandoning" it. This land paid me last year $660 rent, and I did not skin my tenant either. He had three times as much. I got only a quarter of the crop. The above cannot now, so far as I know, be repeated in Dakota, certainly not in this valley of the Red River, but I believe it can be done, or something approximating it in our own northwest country, and here I would like to remind my friend, Mr. Fairbairn, I never swore away my allegiance to my country, or to our noble queen—long may she live! I have paid $300 taxes in a year in Dakota and did not have the privilege of voting even for a poundkeeper, and it was right. Now I believe $30 taken out of one acre of land in Dakota well as it has paid, and judiciously invested in Manitoba first quality land, at from $3 to $10 per acre, and properly attended to will in the not far distant future pay better than it would if allowed to remain in Dakota land at $30 per acre. Now, sir, I think you can at least get a glimpse at my loyalty to my country and to myself and family, and also the reason why I want to "abandon" a portion of my Dakota land, viz., to raise funds to open up the large farm Mr Fairbairn speaks of in Manitoba.

There is another reason why I want to invest in Manitoba. In going up and down in that country and talking with the people, I have yet to find a man there, tory or grit, who is not earnestly looking and hoping for the day when railway monopoly and high protective tariff will be things of the past, and I have no doubt that from that far western country a voice will yet come right down to Ottawa touching these matters, which must be heard. With regard to binder twine, of which he says so much in his pamphlet, I think Mr. Fairbairn will admit the old proverb, 'Seeing is believing." Well, we used twine last year in Dakota to bind 30,000 bushels of grain and 3,000 bushels here, and we paid for same quality of twine about three cents per pound more here than in Dakota. I may, at a future time, furnish price list, which is not now at hand. Only a few words on coal oil and I am done. A few days ago I was at my son's place in Dakota, I saw him roll in a barrel of the best American coal oil at 12 cents per gallon. I pay for the same oil here, 25 cents. I am glad our tory government cannot tax the light of day. Thanking you for so much space,

I am, W. EYRES,
President reform association,
South and West Victoria.

Peterborough June 7th, 1892.

Lindsay Market Prices.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Red Fife Wheat	$0 80	to	$0 85
White Fife Wheat	0 77	to	0 80
Fall Wheat	0 00	to	0 82
Spring Wheat	0 00	to	0 77
Barley, No. 1	0 35	to	0 35
Barley, No. 2	0 00	to	0 35
Barley, No. 3	0 00	to	0 35
" 3 extra	0 00	to	35
Barley, two rowed	30	to	0 32
Oats	0 58	to	0 60
Peas	0 80	to	85
Marrowfat Peas	00	to	0 70
Rye	00	to	40
Buckwheat	0 00	to	2 60
Flour, new process, bks., 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 50
" " " mixed, "	0 00	to	2 30
Straight Roller Flour	0 00	to	2 25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 20
Cornmeal, "	1 00	to	1 30
Oat Chop	1 00	to	1 20
Mixed Chop	1 75	to	1 85
Corn Chop	1 50	to	1 60
Pea Chop	0 20	to	20
Potatoes, per bus	0 9	to	0 10
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 11	to	0 13
Butter, per lb	0 11	to	0 12
Cheese, (in bulk)	0 00	to	0 50
Alsike Clover Seed	0 00	to	00
Red Clover Seed	1 80	to	2 25
Timothy Seed	0 14	to	0 16
Bran	0 16	to	0 17
Wool	8 00	to	10 00
Hay	5 75	to	6 00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	0 75	to	1 10
Sheepskins	0 25	to	0 75
Calfskins			

Ho! for Lake Muskoka.

Beaverton Lodge, I. O. O. F., will run an excursion from Lindsay, via Blackwater, to Gravenhurst, thence by steamer to Bala, Lake Muskoka, Wednesday next, June 15th. Special train leaves Lindsay at 6 30 a.m., returning at 10 25 same evening. Fare, $1.50 for the round trip.—109-1.