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BROWN'S BOTANIC BITTERS,
The best Blood Purifier and System Regulator on the market is actually sold at
PERRIN'S DRUG STORE, Lindsay,
for 25 cts. a Bottle.

The Canadian Post.

DR. LLOYD'S
KIDNEY PILLS
cure all Kidney Affections, Pain in the Back, Etc. 25 cts. a Box.
PERRIN'S DRUG STORE, Lindsay.

VOLUME XXXIII. WHOLE NO. 1814
IN ITS FORTIETH YEAR.

LINDSAY ONT. FRIDAY JUNE 15 1894.

TERMS: $1.00 PER YEAR.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Cook & Whitby's Circus.

OMING! COMING!

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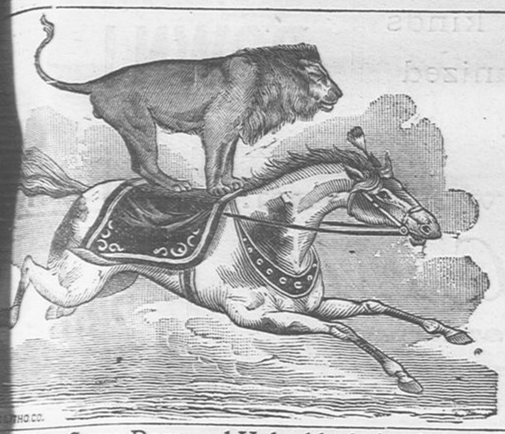
ircus, Museum and Menagerie,
Allied with America's Racing
Association, and
PITER THE RIDING LION!



Fifty Cages Rare and Valuable Animals!
rd of Elephants! A Drove of Camels!
Hundred Acts! Twenty Aerial Artists!
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hough Trained Animals Alone to Equip a Big
. . . Menagerie. . . .
The Finest Horses of any Show on Earth!
r Three Rings, Two Elevated Stages, and Half
Mile Hippodrome Track.

ACCOUNT FAIL TO WITNESS THE THRILLING PERMANCE OF JUPITER, THE EQUESTRIAN LION! It has $20,000 and Five Years Labor to Produce this Feature, the st Spectacle ever Offered the Public by Amusement Mana- Astartling and Unique Performance that Staggers Belief Stages Criticism! Seen on the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair this Spectacle Astonished and Delighted Thou- His the greatest Trained Animal Alive and is Performed Exhibition of this

FOREMOST SHOW OF THE WORLD.

MISS THE PARADE, 10.30 A. M.

ursions Run on all Railroads. Will Exhibit at

dsay, Friday June 29.

. 1894.—14-2.

Music.

N, PIANO, VOCAL MUSIC
NO TUNING.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS.
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Instruction given in Music, Organ
Violin and Voice. Piano and Organ
romptly attended to. Music for
ntal Music for parties, excursions
dsay, Dec. 13, 1893—21.

W. A. Goodwin

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OPULAR
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REMEDY.

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ETOCURA
a. Try it for Rheuma-
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Disorders. Pamphlet,
"ID CURE," giving all
on gratis, from

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CURA, price $1.00
ROM OUR AGENT,—
GORY, Druggist
st and Wm. Streets,
INDSAY.
4, 1894.—12-3mo.

THE POST.—Parties
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R. G. Corneil.

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ROTHSCHILD,
the Board of Directors of that
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"ALLIANCE,"
re associated some of the lead-
in England and Canada.
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R. G. CORNEIL,
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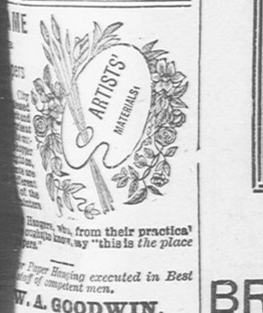

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RAILWAY

Seekers' Excursions
1894, Good till August 11th.
" " 18th.
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RETURN FARES.
Boston, Binscarth, Yorkton, Albert, } $28.
" " " " } $30.
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now on sale at the Express
Office, Lindsay.
atchett, Agent, Lindsay
ne 7th, 1894.—13.

Britton Bros.

THE
MAN

who wants to keep his appointments, who wants to be on time, finds it profitable to have his watch and clock repairing done at Britton Brothers.

Our facilities for doing this class of work are not equalled elsewhere in the County. First class work is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory.

Save your time and money, and bring your timepieces to us for repair when

YOU
WANT
IT
DONE
RIGHT.

BRITTON
BROS.

Lindsay, June 14th, 1894.—33.

Canadian Pacific Railway

60 Days Home Seekers' Excursions, 1894
From all stations on the line of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—TICKETS WILL BE SOLD ON—

June 12, Good to return until August 11. **June 26**, Good to return until August 18. **June 26**, Good to return until August 25. **July 17**, Good to return until September 15, to the following points at rates named:

Deloraine, Boston, Estevan, Moosomin, Binscarth.—$28. Regina, Yorkton, Moosejaw.—$30. Prince Albert, Calgary.—$35. Red Deer, Edmonton.—$40.

Winnipeg Agricultural and and Industrial Exhibition will be held from July 23rd to 30th, inclusive, and July 17th has been fixed upon for Excursion to enable passengers to attend the exhibition.

T. C. MATCHETT, Agent.
No. 52 Kent-st., East of Gregory's Drug Store.
Lindsay, May 31st, 1894.

Election.

ONTARIO
AND
MOWAT.

HON. G. W. ROSS
MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
will address a mass meeting of the electors in the interests of **Dr. McKay**, the Liberal candidate,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
in the Town of Lindsay, on
WEDNESDAY, June 20.
Dr. McKay and other speakers will be present. Doors open at 7.30 p. m., chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS
on behalf of the government of Sir Oliver Mowat and Dr. McKay, the reform candidate, will be held a follows:
FRIDAY, June 15th,
at Black's, Mariposa, and at Kenny's, Ops.
TUESDAY, June 19th,
at Kirkfield.
WEDNESDAY, June 20th
at Crosswell, and at the Academy of Music, Lindsay,
Thursday, June 21st
at Jackon's, and the same evening at
OAKWOOD,
—BY—
S. H. Blake, Q.C.
FRIDAY, June 22nd,
at Fingerboard.
The chair will be taken at 7.30 p.m.
Addresses will be delivered by Dr. McKay and others.
An opportunity will be given the other candidates or their friends to address the meetings. All are invited.
D. R. ANDERSON, SECRETARY. GEO. McHUGH, PRESIDENT
God save the Queen.
Lindsay, June 1, 1894.—12.

Fairweather & Co.

The Holidays

Soon will Holiday-Making Citizens take their leave for the Summer Resorts. . .

Great is the Holiday-maker. Where is the spot, however remote, that the pleasure-seeking tourist does not reach. In the sunny south and the far north, to the east and to the west, the tourists' go on their annual pleasure trips. None love recreation more than Lindsay's citizens, and during the summer months they are to be seen wherever pleasure is to be found. When holidaying they wear appropriate . . . .

HATS and CAPS
and all who are in the swim buy their Hats from
FAIRWEATHER & CO.

The weather has certainly been rather cool lately, but soon we'll have scorching heat and there will be a big rush for Fairweather & Co.'s SUMMER HATS and Caps. Fairweather & Co.'s store is at No. 96 Kent-St, Lindsay.

All citizens are welcome to visit their Show Rooms at all times. Their prices are low when Good and Reliable Goods are considered.

FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
NO. 96
Kent-St., Lindsay,

Lindsay, June 13th, 1894.—806.

The Canadian Post.
WILSON & WILSON. PROPRIETORS.
G. H. WILSON. F. W. WILSON.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A Rally at Brown's School House, Mariposa.

The most enthusiastic and largest meeting ever held in this part of the township was called to order by Mr. D. Forrest, the chairman, at 8 o'clock on Monday last. Mr. Geo. Graham opened with an excellent speech of three quarters of an hour duration. Mr. E. Bowes, of Lindsay, was next called, and spoke briefly but to the point. Mr. D. R. Anderson and Mr. J. A. Barron occupied the rest of the evening. The meeting was strongly in favor of the Dr. Neither Mr. Campbell or Mr. Bryans was represented.

Meeting at Murphy's School House.

A rousing reform meeting was held at Murphy's school house last Friday. Mr. Allan S. Macdonnell opened the meeting with a good speech for Dr. McKay. It was his maiden effort, and an excellent one it was. Dr. Lynch followed on the same side with a capital logical and convincing speech. Mr. George McHugh then entertained the audience with a few remarks of sound common sense on behalf of Dr. McKay and the Mowat government.

Mr. Robt. Adam, Mr. Donald Jackson, and Mr. Thomas Adam spoke for the patron candidate. When these gentlemen think it over we believe they will see their error in endangering the government with which they find little or no fault.

Mr. T. Stewart closed the meeting with a speech of an hour for Dr. McKay and the Mowat government.

Meeting at Grange Hall, Mariposa.

A large meeting in the interests of Dr. McKay was held at the Grange hall, 12th con., Mariposa, on Monday, June 4th inst. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Dr. McKay himself was present and made a masterly speech in defence of the Mowat administration, and also thoroughly exposed the tactics of the patron candidate in supporting his (Dr. McKay's) candidature, while at the same time not opposing Mr. Bryans at any of his meetings. Mr. Campbell and Mr. J. Cruess, ex-M.P.P., spoke from the patrons' stand-point. Mr. Weeks, of Woodville, made a short but invigorating address in support of Dr. McKay's candidature. Mr. Campbell attempted to prove by Mr. Edwin Rogers that Dr. McKay was instructing the electors to vote for Bryans if they could not vote for him. The doctor denied this emphatically, saying that he always considered Bryans his most dangerous opponent, and that Mr. Rogers, if he understood him otherwise, had certainly misunderstood him, as he never considered Campbell in the race. There were many supporters of the worthy Dr. present.

Meeting at Fingerboard.

A very successful meeting in the interest of Dr. McKay and the Mowat administration was held at Fingerboard on Thursday evening, 7th inst. Dr. McKay opened the meeting with a very able speech. For an hour he reviewed his course in parliament and the record of the government, to the evident satisfaction of his audience. Mr. John Campbell, the patron candidate, spoke for an hour, stating nothing new and repeating his stock of criticisms of the Mowat government. Mr. Bryans, the other opposition candidate, was not represented. Mr. T. Stewart closed the meeting with an exhaustive speech. He completely refuted every objection of Mr. Campbell; and reviewed the admirable record of the Mowat government. The speaker pointed out that our public institutions in Ontario rank among the very best in the world and are yet carried out at less expense than those in any other English-speaking community. He referred to the beneficient laws relating to the social government of the people. He dealt also with the management of the provincial finances, and showed that with a less honest and economical handling of the public treasures, instead of enjoying a first class educational system and public institutions of the best, these all might be third-rate, and such as they were they would have to wholly support them by a direct additional tax. He pointed out the vacillating course of Mr. Meredith, and how dangerous it would be to entrust him with the public business.

The Oldest Patron Speaks.

The leading editorial in a late issue of the Canada Farmers' Sun is devoted to Alexander Wood, East Nissouri, Oxford county, and to his son William, who for the past years represented North Brant in the Ontario legislature.

Of the father, the Sun says: "The oldest patron in Oxford has a record that is unique. A sturdy, honest, intelligent Scotchman, he proudly maintains the principles of our order, and champions our cause against all comers."

Referring to the son, the patrons' organ says: "In a neighboring constituency the son—also a sturdy, honest, intelligent man—has become an exponent of gritism, and is the sitting member for the legislature. The son is a dutiful fellow, but filial regard cannot influence him to cease to worship at the shrine of the premier of the province."

In reply Mr. Wood, sr., writes this letter to his son: "You are quite able to tell the electors of North Brant why you have given the government a general support, and, like myself, I think you can point to your public and private record as to the best proof of your honesty and intelligence. So far, so good; but the point of the editorial is the subsequent reference made to myself, viz.:—"The aged parent, will, however, rezard it to be a duty to support the patron candidate, who is contesting the riding of North Oxford against Sir Oliver." This statement is wholly and entirely untrue. I am a patron, and it is true that I have always been willing to maintain the principles of our order, but I never consider myself bound, and I will not be bound, to turn my back upon Sir Oliver Mowat in the present contest. I do not claim to be in accord with every part of Sir Oliver's policy, but my intelligence is at least great enough to appreciate good government wherever I find it, and taking it all in all I regard it as the best we have ever seen in Canada. In another sentence the editor says: "To battle for purity and economy in the administration of public affairs is a record that many good men of to-day will be proud to leave to their children's children." These are true words, and they furnish the very reason why I intend to support the Mowat administration. I am not prepared to barter away my liberty and sacrifice my judgment and independence to satisfy the ambitions of the men who framed the slavish resolutions of 1894. No political party ever sought to "boss" and "bully" its supporters. Perhaps the editor will now place my name in the black list along with Joseph Stratford, the president of the County of Brant association; a gentleman who has done heroic service for the patrons of Ontario, and who is (in the Farmers' Sun of May 15), accused of being a partisan. Well, let it be so. We are in good company, Mr. Stratford. The list of good patrons who refuse to oppose parliamentarians who have done all in their power for the farmers is swelling every day, and nothing so much tends to add to its number as the foolish attempts of some of our leaders to muzzle and chain their followers."

The Prohibition Question.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AT LONDON.

You all know that I have announced my conviction that the time had come when the great experiment of prohibition should be tried in this country. (Loud applause.) There may be difficulties in enforcing the law, but my view is that we should dodge those difficulties and not despair of finding a way of conquering them. I have announced that as far as I am concerned, and as far as concerns those who in this may follow me, or whom I may influence, we propose, provided the privy council decides that we have the jurisdiction, we propose, I say, to pass such a law—(applause)—and I know that in passing such a measure and in our efforts to enforce it, we will have the moral support of the women of this country, as well as a large number of the men of this country. (Applause.)

MR. MEREDITH AT LONDON.

What very differences of opinion there might be as to whether a prohibition law could be enforced—there were many good men who held strong opinions that it could not be enforced—the will of the people of this province had been pronounced and it was in favor of prohibition, and he said it was the duty of every man sitting in the legislature to bow to that will. (Applause. What he considered should be the duty of the legislature, after it should be decided that the province had jurisdiction in the matter, would be to bring in a bill to provide for the carrying into effect what had been determined to be their jurisdiction and THEN TO SUBMIT THIS MEASURE TO THE PEOPLE, so that they might have an opportunity of pronouncing yea or nay. (Hear, hear).

Sir Oliver Mowat's attitude towards the temperance question has been a most consistent one, and has given Ontario a license system which is the most perfect in existence. When the people asked for a plebiscite he gave it to them. The plebiscite declaring in favor of prohibition, then Sir Oliver, like a true christian statesman, promised the people a prohibitory law as soon as his power to do so is decided by the privy council. Can any temperance elector or christian voter do otherwise than support the Mowat government?

Public Charities.

The apportionment of government aid is made under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act" of 1874, and all institutions entitled to a grant under its provisions are treated alike. They are provided for under three class, viz., (1) hospitals, (2) houses of refuge and (3) orphan asylums. The grant of public money to the first of these is made on the basis of twenty cents for each day's actual treatment of every patient in the institutes; to the second, on a basis of five cents for each days' lodgment and maintenance of an indigent person; and to the third, on the basis of one and one-half cents for each day's lodgment and maintenance of an orphan and neglected or abandoned child—reckoned in each case on the number of inmates in the several institutions during the previous calendar year. And with the view of encouraging contributions by municipalities and from other sources, the act also further provides that further aid upon the same basis may be given to ten cents to hospitals, two cents to houses of refuge, and one and one-half cents to orphan asylums; but so as to not exceed one-fourth on the amount contributed from other sources in the preceding year.

All institutions in receipt of aid under the charity aid act of Ontario are subject to inspection from time to time by the inspector of prisons, who is authorized to make all proper enquiries as to maintenance, management and affairs thereof, and to particularly satisfy himself by the examination of registers and other means as to the correctness of returns made under the act, and to report to the government.

The annual return for each institution is made by its officials according to forms prepared by the government. They are verified under oath, and any person who wilfully makes or is a party to procuring to be made a false return is liable to a penalty of $1,000.

In the strict sense there is only one sectarian institution in the province, the Nicholls hospital at Peterborough, which by charter has been established "for the benefit of the Protestant population of the said town." All others, whether under Protestant or Roman Catholic management, admit patients and inmates without distinction of church, race, creed or color.

The True Position of Affairs.

The speech of Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, at the liberal mass meeting held in the pavilion, Toronto, on Wednesday, is worthy of a careful perusal. He said:—For nearly a quarter of a century the liberals of Ontario have fought the conservative party, and defeated it in every contest. In this contest, in many parts of the country, you can scarcely identify the conservative party. You cannot tell, whether Mr. Meredith is leading the factions of the party, or the factions of the party are leading Mr. Meredith. There are Thompson conservatives and Meredith conservatives, and independent conservatives and P.P.A. conservatives and patron conservatives, and P.P.A. patron conservatives and P.P.A. straight. (Laughter.) There are more than thirty constituencies in this province in which conservative conventions have not put candidates into the field. There are some of those constituencies in which the candidates of the opposition, or rather the opposition candidates, if elected, will be obedient and loyal supporters of Mr. Meredith, but he dare not go upon the platform urging their claims to election: Mr. Clarke Wallace is speaking in East York to-day in behalf of the Meredith candidate. Could you imagine his leader, Sir John Thompson, or Mr. Costigan, or the solicitor-general, Mr. Curran, speaking in Hamilton or South Essex—(great laughter and cheers)—in behalf of the candidates who will support Mr. Meredith, if elected. Mr. Meredith, in his London speech, made a profession of high Canadianism, and those who know him believe that he made it from his heart; but he is at the mercy of the guerilla factions which have broken out in his party. He has to go where they lead, praying only that the Lord would deliver him in safety at the end of the contest. (Great laughter.) During the last presidential campaign in the United States there appeared in Georgia a stump orator named Ham. He was a sort of political Sam Jones. He had a great equipment of stories, and he became a great favorite throughout the whole country during the course of the contest. He told one story about a boy who undertook to break a yearling. In order to make sure that it would not get away he tied one end of the rope around his waist. Of course the other was round the steer's horns. Well, as Ham says, the steer became angered during the breaking-in process, and split a crack in the atmosphere towards the swamp, and the boy hit the ground only on the high places. In their mad career they met a neighbor who shouted to the boy "Where are you going?" and the boy, as they struck the next altitude, shouted back, "I don't know, you meddlesome idiot: ask the steer." (Great laughter.) Mr. Meredith is just as much at the mercy of the factions of his party as the boy was at the mercy of that steer. (Laughter and applause.) In the time of its great leader, Sir John Macdonald, they always knew the position of the enemy—they always knew that the leader was stronger than the party, and the party stronger than its factions—(hear, hear)—and few liberals will deny that during the later days of his life Sir John Macdonald's one supreme aim was to build up a united Canadian country and keep down friction, to obviate religious quarrels and racial hatreds and to make Canadians a more united and tolerant community; and there are scores of conservatives in Toronto to-day, and in every constituency throughout this province, who know that if the forces which are behind Mr. Meredith triumph in this contest—if they defeat the liberal government of Sir Oliver Mowat—that the old historic conservative party will perish in the same disaster. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I simply desire to say in closing that in the days to come the name of Sir Oliver Mowat will be as illumination on the page of Canadian history—(hear, hear)—and the descendents of the conservatives who now revile him and denounce him for paltry party ends will hold up his career and the record of his government as high examples for the public men of Ontario for generations to come. (Cheers.)

A Ministerial Tribute.

The Rev. Mr. Knowles, of the Stewarton Presbyterian church, Ottawa, declared himself in the following terms:—"We have recently heard much criticism of ministers of the gospel for expressing their views on the matters of political interest agitating our own times. It seems to me that the birth of the minister should not of necessity be the death of the citizen. Their moral trust is greater now than ever. If the church of old, by the will of God, helped to choose a righteous king, why should not the church of the day help to choose a righteous premier? Politics may not be the noblest of professions, but in politics there may be the noblest of men; and what we commend in the abstract we may certainly endorse in the individual. I do not think a man should be selected for goodness alone, but noble men are more scarce than noble politics, and when uprightness of character is added to a well-proved ability of statesmanship, as in the premier of Ontario, it is right that ministers should acknowledge it, both as a reward for past fidelity and as a means toward future good."

Ontario Asylums.

The following table will give an idea of the comparative cost of the maintenance of Ontario asylums as compared with those of other countries:—

COST PER PATIENT.

	Yearly	Weekly
Montreal Protestant Asylum, average for 1892 and '93	$182 12	$3 42
Manitoba Asylums at Selkirk and Brandon, average for 1891 and '92	236 28	4 53
Massachusetts six State Asylums, average for 1892 and '93	176 19	3 38
Pennsylvania Asylums for 1892	242 01	4 65
Utica State Hospital, Hudson River State Hospital, Middleton State Hospital, and Buffalo State Hospital, average for 1889, '90 and '91	264 98	5 09
78 U.S. Asylums, average cost of maintenance	127 88	4 38
English Asylums, average of 21 years	151 84	2 92
New South Wales Asylums, average for 21 years, as per Inspector General's report	193 86	3 73
ONTARIO ASYLUMS, average for 1891, '92 and '93	138 43	2 66

Retain good government by voting for Dr. McKay on the 26th.

An Ideal School System.

An associated press despatch that was published in the leading newspapers of the world, dated from the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, Sept. 27:—"Sir Richard Webster, chairman of the Royal British commission to the World's Columbian exposition, has been thoroughly exploring the fair during the past week. The distinguished statesman, having completed the rounds of the exhibit courts of the different provinces of the Dominion, was asked what he thought of their displays. Sir Richard unhesitatingly declared that he was astonished both as to the magnitude and perfection of the most of the exhibits, but said what struck him most forcibly was the Ontario educational exhibit in the gallery of the liberal arts building. Further, he expressed the opinion that it was one of the most beautiful and instructive in the whole exhibition. He thought Ontario's the only exhibit that at all approached his ideal of what an educational exhibit should be, for he considered it the most perfect in arrangement, and explanatory in a simple and satisfactory way of the finest practical system of public education from the kindergarten to the university that the world affords to-day.

Electors, stand by the grand old man who has stood by the people all his life.

Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutes.

A comparison of the cost per pupil of scholars educated in the blind institute at Brantford, and also puplis in the deaf and dumb institutes of the province which are under the management and control of the Ontario government, is worthy the consideration of every elector of the province. It can not be wondered at that Principal Grant, a staunch but honest conservative, writes, "Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat," Below we give the tables:—

ANNUAL COST PER PATIENT.

Few York State	$294 00
New York City	315 00
Maryland	280 00
Illinois	232 00
Michigan	284 00
Texas	257 00
Yorkshire (England)	282 00
Pennsylvania	270 00
Kentucky	270 00
Massachusetts	316 00
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO	269 00

ANNUAL COST PER PUPIL.

Average of 41 institutions in the United States for 1892, (in no case does that cost come anywhere nearly so low as in Ontario)	$272 80
Halifax Institution, Halifax, N.S.	188 88
Mackay Institution, P.Q.	239 76
Fredericton Institution, N.B.	214 44
Manitoba Institution, N.B.	250 37
ONTARIO	176 81

Vote for Dr. McKay and vote early.

Crown Lands and Timber.

Opponents of the Mowat government say that they would not sell the timber on the crown lands if they were in power, or if they did sell it they would not use the money as revenue, but would keep it so that future generations might draw the interest and thus avoid direct taxation. Their declared policy varies from time to time, but they are never satisfied with what the government does. Yet there is every ground for satisfaction, as the following figures and statements will show:

Before confederation (1841 to 1867), 9,904 miles of timber lands were sold at 50 cents a mile, and 2,561 miles were sold at $43 50 a mile of bonus (or $116,771), or 12,465 miles in all.

The Sandfield Macdonald government, 1867 to 1871, sold 635 miles of timber lands at $260 per mile, or $165,362.

The Blake government, 1871, sold 5,031 miles of timber lands at $117 per mile or $592,601.

The Dominion government sold several thousand miles of timber lands in the disputed territory in 1883-4, at only $5 per mile.

The Mowat government, 1873-1894, sold 4,234 miles of timber lands at $1,205 per mile, or $5,101,627.

Ontario crown timber berths are sold only by public auction after the fullest publicity.

The Dominion government voted down, during the session of 1894, a motion to have all Dominion sales by public auction only, thus adhering to the practice of selling by tender or privately.

The Canada Lumberman, May, 1894, in comparing the Ontario method of selling timber berths by public auction only, with that of the Dominion by tender, says: "If we take the price secured at the (Ontario) sales, and compare them with prices obtained by other methods of sale, only one conclusion can be reached as to the financial results accruing from the sale of timber limits by auction."

The receipts from lands in 1893 were:

New York State	$ 24 334
Michigan	14 258
Minnesota	192,345
Indiana	40 625
Ontario	1,823,550

The above states have no revenue from crown lands as Ontario, are compelled to raise most of their revenue by a direct tax on counties, amounting to $4,028 071 in New York State; to $1,272 000 in Michigan; to $1,300,000 in Minnesota, and to $1,497,000 in Indiana.

Vote for Dr. McKay and the Mowat administration.

A Striking Comparison.

The following schedule will show the comparison between the general sales by the Dominion government of Kominion timber limits and the last sale of timber limits in this province in 1892:

	Amount of bonus per square mile	Annual ground rent.	Dues per m. feet board measure.
Ontario	$2 637	$3	$1 25
Dominion	Nil	$2 00	75 cents.

On a limit of 50 square miles (which is The average size granted by the Dominion government) the gain to the people of Ontario, in bonuses over the Dominion system would be $182,150 00
On an average limit of 50 square miles the gain to the province on dues alone would be 25,600 00
$207,850 00
Less $100 difference in ground rent 100 00
Leaving the net gain in favor of Ontario on 50 square miles $207,750 00

Vote for Dr. McKay and the Mowat administration.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Another Explanation.

[To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,—I send you another letter for publication in this week's POST which I hope will end the talk on the registry office question as far as I am concerned.

In saying before that John Campbell urged Dr. McKay to give A. C. Campbell the appointment, I may have put it too strongly. The facts are: Mr. Campbell called on me to go with him to see the doctor on behalf of A. C. Campbell, and he asked the doctor if A. C. Campbell could get the appointment and the doctor replied no. Mr. Campbell then asked why and the doctor said, "Well, for one thing, he doesn't live in the county." This was about the whole of the conversation, as far as I remember.

PETER CAMPBELL.

Woodville, June 5th, 1894.

[NOTE.—The above letter should have appeared in our columns last week but through an oversight was omitted.—ED. POST.]

Reformers, Take Warning.

[To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,—Is there no way by which the reformers can be convinced of the scheme now being resorted to by the tories to win this riding from the reformers? After two weeks' careful enquiry in almost every part of the riding, I am fully convinced that a deep laid scheme has been concocted by the tories which is likely to succeed unless the reformers get their eyes opened before polling day. In the first place, Mr. Campbell was brought out by a few disappointed reformers and the tory manipulators, and was given to understand that no tory would be put in the field. He was brought out early, as we know, and was persuaded to make an early canvass, with the understanding that he was to work among the reformers only and get as many pledged to support him as possible, either by word of mouth or by standing up at the meetings, as was done at the grange hall in the Quaker settlement, in Mariposa. At the proper time the tories put Mr. Bryans in the field so as to poll the tory vote and be elected owing to the split among the reformers. As things now look, the plan may succeed, for by a careful enquiry among the farmers and in the surrounding villages, as well as in Lindsay, I am positive that Mr. Campbell will not poll twenty-five tory votes, and that in all he will poll about four hundred votes on the 26th. This, of course, would let Mr. Bryans in by a nice majority.

Were it not that I am in honor bound not to mention it till after the election, I would say here that the most influential tory in the riding told me during the past two weeks that they had "counted noses" and were sure that not twenty-five tories would vote for Campbell, and that it was their plan to kill him now practically for fear he would give them trouble at the coming Dominion elections. After the 26th I will tell who my informant was. We all know that Mr. Campbell has a grievance, and that if there had been no vacant offices during the past eight years he would not now be in the field. A personal matter between he and Dr. McKay and the Mowat government prompts him to oppose the Dr. by posing as a reformer, and by taking a few hundred reform votes, to let Mr. Bryans in.

There is no question but what Mr. Campbell would do his utmost, if elected, to defeat the Mowat government, in fact he told me that if Mr. Meredith prepared a want of confidence resolution embodying the one plank of the patrons' platform objectionable to the government, he would support it, turn the government out, and put the tories in. Reformers will do well to consider this matter. Mr. Campbell will not get more than four hundred votes in the riding, and if the farmers of the riding were going about from place to place as I am they would know I am correct in my estimate. At the last moment the tory patrons who now talk for Campbell will "rat," and every patron reformer who votes for Campbell will not only lose his vote, but will help Mr. Bryans just so much. The story now being circulated that Mr. Campbell will lose his deposit if he don't poll a certain number of votes is calculated to work up a sympathy for him—for in fact a deposit is not required in the provincial elections. When a vote is solicited on this score reformers had better remind the canvasser of this fact. Mr. Cruess is an Al man, but don't forget that for four years he tried to oust the Mowat government, and by supporting Mr. Campbell now he is only again trying to do that which he failed to do during the four years he sat in parliament. Reformers will do well to note that Mr. Ellis and other leading tories are helping Mr. Bryans far more by supporting Mr. Campbell than they possibly could by supporting Mr. Bryans alone, because it makes it appear that the tories are in earnest. A few of the tories, such as Mr. Ellis and Mr Cruess, will no doubt vote for Campbell, but fully ninety per cent.—of them will desert him at the last moment and put Mr. Bryans in, if possible.

To the reformers and old time supporters of the reform cause, I say look this matter fairly in the face, and ask yourselves this question: "Can I afford to risk the Mowat government being supported and sustained by men like Mr. Campbell, and throw aside Dr. McKay, who has stood by the "Grand Old Man" so faithfully, and to reformers I say that unless we unite on Dr. McKay and polls a solid vote for him, as the tories will for Campbell, the riding will be lost. Mr. Bryans will poll ninety-five per cent. of the tory votes, conservatives and patron conservatives alike, and Mr. Campbell will not poll 400 votes, which will resent in the election of Mr. Bryans. A vote for Campbell is in reality a vote for Bryans, and at the same time it is a vote against Mowat and good government.—Yours, etc.

C. G. CODY.

Lindsay, June 14th, 1894.

THE LADIES.

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