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Lindsay, Dec. 31, 1921.-86 1/2.

**The Canadian Post.**

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1922.

Circulation..... 4,178.

**RETTALIATION AGAIN.**

The retaliation bill aimed at Canadian shipping passing through the "Soo" canal has passed both houses of congress and has received President Harrison's signature. It authorizes the president on and after the first of August to levy a toll of \$2.00 on a ton and \$5.00 a passenger on Canadian vessels passing through the "Soo" canal. It will simply drive all Canadian vessels out of the business if put into force, and will prove most disastrous to very important and growing shipping interests. It will injure the farmers of the Northwest, as it will lower the price of their grain by increasing the cost of getting to market, and it will advance the price of coal in the Northwest. It will injure the C. P. R. shipping interests, though it will benefit their railway in some ways.

Our finance minister, Mr. Foster, will now see that retaliation is a game that we can play at. There is some talk of Canada retaliating by putting heavy tolls on American vessels going through the St. Clair flats canal, which is admitted to be in Canadian territory. The policy of retaliation is very unwise. Our ministers at Ottawa are playing to the jingo spirit for political effect, and President Harrison is doing the same. The common-sense plan—the Christian plan—would be for the two countries to be as neighbourly as possible and do everything in their power to remove trade barriers.

**"FAIR TRADE."**

How is it that in the British after-election echoes nothing is said about "fair trade" or tariff retaliation by the advocates of those facts in this country. If a majority had been recorded for Lord Salisbury it would have been hailed as a great victory for "fair trade," and with some reason. Lord Salisbury in two singular speeches not only went back on his own record of five years ago, when he flouted "fair trade" and protection, but pandered to what he seemed to think a strong and growing sentiment in his favor. The Standard and other leading organs of conservative opinion condemned his views as economically unsound and as politically dangerous. There are so far no indications that the views then advanced by Lord Salisbury have found any favor with the general public. Some constituencies may have been influenced by the fallacies that have been industriously preached; but there is nothing to show that any marked body of public opinion in Great Britain has swerved from allegiance to the free trade principles accepted by both political parties. "Fair trade" and tariff retaliation are taking ideas with the unthinking, and it would not have been surprising if they had affected the results in not a few constituencies, though we do not believe they would stand a full and searching discussion.

Mr. Gladstone's majority is, of course, the death blow of the facts. It also knocks on the head Sir Charles Tupper's beautiful scheme of a preferential tariff for the grain products of the colonies. It would be a very nice thing indeed for Canada if Britain would put a duty on American grain and let ours go in free. Australia would of course want preferential treatment of its mutton and wool; the Cape could make out a strong case for its best products; and it would be very odd if India could not beat Tupper in the race for better terms. That would leave Canada practically no better off in the end, and the poor British consumer would be heavily handicapped with preferential tariffs for the benefit of colonies taxing her manufacturer. Probably Sir Chas. Tupper hoped for some specially favorable tariff regulations for Canada alone. That would be a capital thing to dangle before the Canadian constituencies just before the elections, and would show what grand things Tupper & Co. were doing or trying to do for the country. There are some good people who actually expect results of this kind.

It is painful to observe the airy eagerness of certain super-loyal people in this

county to obtain some preferential treatment from the mother country. If they were unselfishly loyal they would endeavor to lessen the burthens of the weary Titan who is laden down with the cares of governing the world; and would contribute money and means to imperial defence. They want to be loyal at the expense of the old land—or at somebody's expense, so long as it does not come out of their own pockets.

**AN ODD REMEDY.**

We observe that some of our "esteemed contemporaries" are suggesting, now that Mr. Gladstone is soon to be at the head of affairs, that Mr. Blake may, after a short service in the imperial parliament, return to Canada as governor-general; and some go a step further and propose that he should in that capacity deal with certain scandals at Ottawa in the way it is believed a strong, able and decided governor-general would deal with them. That would be a neat and expeditious way of providing a sharp remedy for undoubted evils, but no one who knows Mr. Blake can for a moment imagine that he would undertake the task or accept the position. If Mr. Blake had been governor-general during the past four years there is little doubt as to what he would have done. The people of this country have had opportunities of recording judgments, and until their popular decisions are reversed in the proper way the situation must be accepted, without invoking a dangerous exercise of the prerogatives of the crown. At the same time there have been instances when the crown, in the interests of the people and of popular government, should have prevented malversation of public money and called for an appeal verdict upon measures like the gerrymander designed to undermine the government of the people by the people. The people have recorded their confidence in the Haggarts, the Dewneys and the Chapleaus, and it is not surprising if the queen's representatives, accustomed to the high standard of personal honor which is the rule with British public men, have accepted their assurances and have not insisted upon explanations that would have been awkward, or investigations that would have been impossible.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Mr. Farrer, who has done the principal editorial work on the Globe, has resigned from the staff of that paper, and is about to retire from active journalism.

It seems that Mr. Gladstone in an article published in the Fortnightly some months ago figured out for himself a majority of 46, and gave in detail the figures upon which he based his calculation. This reminder is cable as another proof of the G. O. M.'s thorough knowledge of the situation. The actual majority is 40.

At the general elections in Manitoba a vote was taken on prohibition, and the people have declared in its favor. The vote was simply declaratory, and an act of the legislature will be required to make the law of the land. Such an act will now no doubt be passed; and then will again come at the constitutional question whether a local legislature has power to pass such a law. The president of the prohibition league, a lawyer of repute, is of the opinion that the act is not beyond the power of the legislature.

Conservative papers are finding much comfort in the fact that Mr. Gladstone's majority is a good deal smaller than his most sanguine supporters expected. But it is enough to turn out the Salisbury government; and Mr. Gladstone quietly points out that many liberal ministers have carried great reforms with majorities not nearly so large as the one he now has at his command. As "an old parliamentary hand" he is pretty sure to pull through. He will simply introduce some important and pressing English reforms a session earlier than intended.

A royal commission to enquire into the outbreak of small pox in British Columbia has been demanded. The question at issue is whether the wide spread dissemination of the contagion in Victoria is traceable to the seed of the plague brought to Vancouver by the Empress of Japan, or whether it was due to the importation of Chinese sugar into Victoria direct by the steamer Phra Nang. As British Columbia is the Canadian gateway for the Orient it is of the utmost importance that it should be carefully guarded to prevent the entrance of the plague that frequently devastates Eastern countries. If the Dominion government sees fit to appoint the commission the local government will in all probability act. The people are determined that all the facts shall be brought out, and that every possible precaution shall be taken in the future.

Col. Denison rashly remarked at the Dominion day celebration in Toronto, meant the exodus, that "all the winnowed chaff remained in Canada, whilst the gallant colonel has been severely taken to task for his uncalculated sneer. Mr. Thos. W. Ballantyne of West Branch, Mich., handles the colonel pretty sharply, and advances an illustration that proves a good deal more than would appear at the first glance. In the county in Michigan in which Mr. Ballantyne resides four of the six county officers are Canadians. These officers are all elected, and the Canadians must be numerous when they control so many offices. It is well-known that in the United States Canadians easily attain positions of trust and responsibility, but it is not so easy to get the elective public offices.

Every day some new law is passed somewhere or other to protect the people against the results of their own ignorance and folly, says the editor of "Popular Science Monthly." He might also have added greed. The idea of getting something for nothing is indeed the mainstay and support of far the larger part of the fraud that exists in the world; and the first lesson in practical wisdom is to learn that the thing is impossible, and that nobody professes to give something for nothing or large value in exchange for small value, except for some selfish or dishonest purpose. In addition to the schemes that are unmitigatedly fraudulent, there are hundreds of at least doubtful character. No offer is too grossly extravagant to captivate and delude some persons who might be supposed able to take care of themselves.

In an ordinary business transaction. The green goods man could not exist a day did he not receive the assistance of the credulous and greedy.

The consumer of American coal oil in Canada has to pay twenty-seven cents a gallon, while the people living on the other side of the line only pay ten cents for the same quantity. Who pays the duty?

The Pacific province does not produce sufficient eggs for her own consumption and has been in the habit of importing her supply of hen fruit from the Pacific states. The duty of five cents increases the cost by that amount, and as it will not pay to transport eggs across the plains and Rockies from Ontario to the Pacific coast, the egg eaters of British Columbia are angry. However, the people of that province have no right to complain. They persist in sending trade restrictionists to misrepresent their interests at Ottawa and they must accept the consequences of their folly.

Mr. Blake's home rule speeches read well. They are plain, matter-of-fact and eloquent, and full of references to the way "home rule" has worked out in Canada. Mr. Blake will have abundant scope as a reformer if he can graft upon English institutions over half or one-quarter of the home rule ideas and methods we have long ago adopted in Ontario, and which would simplify the laws and render administration less expensive and cumbersome. There is a grand field for his statesmanship in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland. It cost over ten thousand sterling to get the necessary legislation to close up a town pump in Dundee a few years ago that everybody wanted to have filled up. In this country ten dollars would probably do it.

The exodus from Lower Canada is this summer assuming alarming proportions. Its magnitude cannot be successfully denied by the ministerial press. Two authorities as widely different as the Rev. Father Chiniquy in a letter to the Montreal Witness and a letter to the Montreal Witness of the losses you are making every day by emigration. To understand this you must travel as I do through the New England States, and go through Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, etc., etc., states. When your politicians of all shades and names are, with very few exceptions, at work to rob our dear Canada, the population is flying away by every road as if it were a deadly plague raging on both sides of the great St. Lawrence river. Those who wish to see Canada become a part of the United States need not trouble themselves. That fusion of the two countries into one is coming faster than you suspect, of itself. Yes, without any shedding of blood, without any political struggles. Before long you will have to cross the frontier if you want to see the children of those who shed their blood at Chateauguay in order to save their country from the impending wreck.

..... The Canadian, Mr. Tarte's paper, has devoted considerable attention to the question, which it calls "the great evil." In a recent article describes the exodus as the result of a long succession of national disasters. These have led to the ruin of the farmer who can no longer make a living from the soil. Butter and cheese are the only articles that it pays to produce. Others do not pay owing to the absence of a market, and the prohibition duties imposed by the United States. The attempt to open the American market failed through the unwillingness of our government to admit American manufacturers because Canadian manufacturers feared that to do so would diminish their profits. Our monopolists, organized for the defence of their fortunes, and the maintenance of the existing order of things, are prepared when necessary to subscribe millions of dollars to carry elections. Thus the evils of the situation were intensified and perpetuated. Now, the question before us is not on the abstract merits of protection and free

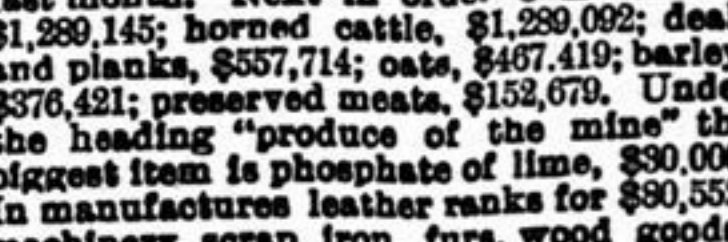
trade, but how we can open the American market to our farmers. It is possible to arrive at a favorable solution of this problem. Mr. Tarte believes, without the sacrifice of any industrial interests which have a legitimate existence.

**THE AMERICAN DOCTORS**  
 (25 Years Practice in Europe and America.)  
 THEIR SERVICES ARE FREE.

A staff of eminent American Physicians and Surgeons have opened an office for medical and surgical attendance at No. 2303 St. Catherine St., Montreal. They give free services to all who call upon them before August 1st, 1922, and all incurable cases are referred. Special attention is paid to every case. Invalids living outside of Montreal should advise their letters to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Manager, and inclose two 5-cent stamps for symptom blank and question sheets.—162.

**Imports and Exports at Montreal.**  
 Speaking of the imports and exports at Montreal for the month of June the Montreal Times says: Among the exports we find American goods as under; cheese to the value of \$129,808; meats, \$25,400; fruits, \$47,918; maple, \$144,907; wool, \$75,986; wheat, \$214,312. The largest item in the list of products of Canada exported is wheat, of which the large quantity of \$1,598,478 worth was shipped from Montreal last month. Next in order come cheese, \$1,280,145; herring, \$1,280,092; deals and planks, \$557,714; oats, \$447,419; barley, \$376,421; preserved meats, \$158,079. Under the heading "produce of the mine" the biggest item is phosphate of lime, \$30,000. In manufactures leather ranks for \$30,550; machinery, scrap iron, furs, wood goods, cottons, carriages and sprites being the other items. Horses, eggs and butter represent \$73,616, \$34,891 and \$27,618 respectively.

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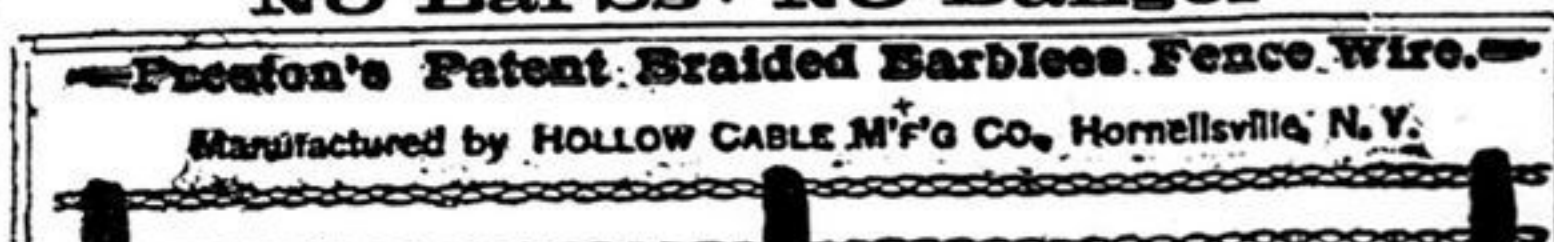
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 Lindsay, June 16, 1922.-110.

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 and  
**CYLINDER OILS**

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**MCCOLL BROS. & CO., - TORONTO.**

Lindsay, July 27, 1922.-18.

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**PARIS GREEN and FLY POISON.**  
 The pure article. Be sure to call on us for a supply.  
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**W. H. POGUE.**

Little Britain, July 14, 1922.-14 con.

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We Announce the following Reduction in Prints:

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- 64 Pieces 10c. Print, now for 7c.
- 40 Pieces 12 1/2c. Print, now for 10c.
- 25 Pieces 15c. Print, now for 10c.
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The above are Genuine Bargains of Regular Goods and anyone wanting Prints will find it to their advantage to call and see our Stock.

Come Early and Secure the Best.

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This week we are rushing out our Summer Goods, Millinery for a song. Prints, Delaines, Blouses, Cotton Vests, Hosiery and Gloves are vying with each other as to which will be the first to get a gait on.

All our Summer Clothing, Shirts, Neckties and Underwear must depart. Parasols and Sunshades selling at a price.

Lace Curtains, Carpets, Blinds and Curtain Poles are in the swim and must move with that graceful glide that arrives there immediately, if not sooner.

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 Manufacturing Furriers of LINDSAY and PETERBORO,  
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The Largest Stock of Straw Goods in Lindsay will be sold at a Great Reduction in the NEXT FEW WEEKS.

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 Dress Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gent's Underclothing (all sizes), Gent's Kid Gloves, colored, black and white; a full range of Camping Shirts. Call and inspect our Fine Stock.

Highest Price Paid for RAW FURS. Furs Repaired and Re-modelled and best of Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**THOS. ARMSTRONG, Manager.**

Lindsay, July 6, 1922.

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Lindsay, July 26, 1922.-16.