R. S. Porter.

CHINESE LANTERNS

For Your Next

Garden Party

Can be had in Great Variety at

PORTER'S Bookstore.

Lindsay, July 13th, 1894.—56.

F. C. Taylor.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The Double Track Highway to

Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnatti, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Boston, Portland, St. John, Halifax, New York, Philadelphia, Etc.

Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Car berths secured. Tickets for Charlotte, Rochester and all points in New York State via Steamer North King. Steamship Tickets and prepaid passages to and from the old country.

R. J. MATCHETT, - Ticket Agent.

EXPRESS OFFICE, Lindsay.

Lindsay, May 22nd, 1894.—809.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company,

ESTABLISHED, - - 1847.

Policies in force,	$62,767,000
Assets,	14,300,000
Income,	2,590,000
Death claims paid in 1893,	700,435

"Year after year the Canada Life keeps on the even tenor of its way, enlarging the circle of its patrons, dispensing its inestimable benefits and rearing its great structure on sound financial principles. The four corner stones on which the Canada Life has been built up are Economy, Integrity, Liberality and Stability.

Those joining the Company now will receive a full year's profit to December, 1894.

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent.

Lindsay, May 31st, 1884.—13.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on very easy terms, his residence, with four acres of land attached, in the village of Oakwood. The house is a beautiful one, situated in first-class locality, suitable for a retired farmer. For particulars apply to ROBT. SMALLWOOD, Oakwood, July 23rd, 1894.—20-tf.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

THE WARDER AND THE CATTLE TRADE.

Just as we supposed, The Warder, like all the lesser lights of tory journals, rushes to the defence of the government by abusing Mr. Mulock. That gentleman did right in pointing out, as we did last week, that the responsibility for pleuro-pneumonia in exported cattle rested with the government. The shameful disregard of regulations by the authorities has not yet been denied, nor can it be, and so to attract attention from the criminal neglect, the tories abuse the opposition for discovering and proving it. The Warder even seeks to blame the home government because it is a reform government, and says the embargo was placed on Canadian cattle to give Irish home rulers' cattle a chance. What silly trash! too ridiculous to be answered. The policy of the home government, as every child knows, is to tear down trade restrictions, and as a fact, on each occasion when Mr. Chaplin proposed to remove the embargo, he was waited upon by deputation after deputation of tories insisting on its retention. It is time enough for the tories to blame others when they deny the truth of their criminal neglect.

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

The small fire on Sunday last has given the council another warning of what may be expected should a large fire occur. The pressure on the mains was sadly deficient, and in fact was almost worse than having no waterworks at all, as in that case some other and better provision would have been made. Lindsay has one of the best waterworks systems of its size in the province, and the pumps used are the very best and capable of maintaining almost any pressure all over the system, but through the lack of a proper alarm system connecting the fire hall, pump house and stand-pipe, the full value of the works cannot be enjoyed. The town council should not hesitate to make the expenditure, which would be small in any case. The town may be visited with a serious conflagration that will show them the folly of delay. Some of the councillors maintain that it is the duty of the waterworks company to put in a portion of the alarm system in order to insure the prescribed pressure as called for by the agreement. That question can be very easily settled by referring it to the town solicitor, but a move should be made in the matter at once. If telephones are put in, as talked of at the last meeting of council, the line must be direct working, as there is no night service as yet at the telephone exchange.

ANOTHER HUGE STEAL AT OTTAWA.

The Curran bridge revelations at Ottawa, just closed, have discovered a state of things simply appalling. They must be bad indeed when the Empire is constrained to meet and square itself with public indignation by describing the "goings-on" as one gigantic fraud.

Not far from Ottawa two bridges had to be constructed. The opportunity is promptly seized by the party vultures and they pilfer, rob and steal from the public purse under the very eyes of parliament. To such an extent is this the case that the minister simulates alarm at the moral degradation. He is spell-bound at the disclosures—at least he talks as if he were—and, in his fit of virtuous indignation points out the sins of others, that such may alone occupy public attention and he and his responsibility escape it. To allay public wrath the government threatens criminal prosecution, but the actual thieves simply smile with unconcern. Criminal prosecution they know will tell the tale of tory election funds, and that the ministers and their supporters shared in the swab. The real culprits feel somewhat secure. They recollect the reply made to his lawyer by the man who robbed the hen roost. The chicken thief felt secure because the jury had eaten the chickens.

The departmental estimate for the substruction was $122,000. The charge made was $430,325, of which the same department *has actually paid* $394,000, or $272,000 more than their own estimate. The highest sum mentioned by any contractor for the work was $160,000. The public were charged in one instance with 1,000,000 feet board measure of lumber more than by any possibility could have been used. A portion of the stone work which cost $3,000 was put in to the department as costing $16,715. Labor which cost $4 50 and $3.75 was put in at $12 and $9.20. In one case labor covering 2,193 days was counted up to 5,000 days. These are a few of the sample frauds, which, from day to day, went on under the nose of the responsible minister, and yet he says his hands are clean, and he is not responsible. It is well to know that the minister is none other than the notorious Mr. Haggart, hence the presumption is against his innocence, and the onus is at once shifted from one of proof to disproof. Among the thieves was Mr. St. Louis, who, under oath, admitted doling out a share of the stealings for election purposes. Mr. Ouimet, a relative of the minister of public works, was one of the many tory hands through whom the swab filtered, and a host of others was sworn to, each one an agent to receive from the reptile fund until the sum went up into the thousands. Verily has the jocular advice of Sir John Macdonald "to bribe the people with their own money" been solemnly accepted and put in practice to an extent sufficient to charm the imagination of a New York "Boss Tweed." A part of the system was to keep a palatial grog-shop, paid for of course by the public, but engineered by this same St. Louis, and herein a guileless clerk was tempted to take the first fatal plunge. Thus betrayed to hold his tongue, it was an easy matter afterwards for the poor fellow to link arms with his thieving comrades. Mr. Haggart himself, the deputy minister, and Mr. Douglas, visited the works time and time again, and yet in his desperate defence Mr. Haggart would have the public think he neither saw nor heard nor knew anything wrong. If he declared he *heeded* nothing wrong, the public would believe him. Thus far will a credulous public go, but no farther. Principal Grant tells us somewhere that "when we have no desire to see, we put the telescope to the blind eye, and declare there is nothing to be seen." Let Mr. Haggart take these words to heart, because the truism they contain is the public judgment upon him. Then he promises the old familiar by-play of prosecuting the robbers. In the same pit, out of which the reptile fund was to come, and which they permitted to be laid privily, is their foot taken, and so to extricate themselves the government exclaim, we shall punish the men who laid the pit. Cleobulus said the most popular government was "where citizens fear blame more than punishment." The Ottawa government fear punishment more than blame. In fact the blame they saddle on the small fry, and Mr. Haggart shrieks aloud, "we shall prosecute the guilty." Quite so; but how about the real culprit. One of the wise men of Greece compared laws to cobwebs which entangle only little flies, while the wasps and hornets break through them. The little flies had to suffer in 1891 and again in 1892 and still again in 1893, and now again in 1894; but the Carons, and the Langevins, and the Haggarts, and the Cochranes, and the Turcottes, and the Bairds, like the wasps and hornets, break through the web, or rather it was never made to catch them, and herein is the saying of Anacharsis faulty. Mr. Haggart kicked himself into the cabinet. When Mr. Dewdney was brought by the late Sir John from Regina, then Mr. Haggart repaired to Ottawa and he kicked and kicked until old Sir John finally let him in. Hence his comrades distinguish him as the kicking minister, or in parliamentary etiquette, "the honorable the kicking minister for South Lanark." The great personality of the old Sir John could outweigh the effect of a Haggart element in the cabinet. It was then a case of "chip in porridge," but the new Sir John is not the old Sir John. So far as its Ontario representatives go, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the refined element of conservatism is sadly wanting. This transparent fact prevents the Empire boasting, as once did the Mail, that it is a paper written "by gentlemen for gentlemen." The new Sir John will yet learn that, to appease Ontario, the way is not to honor the tough element in his following any more than to play at religious see-saw with Curran at one end of the plank and Wallace at the other. Sir John had better take the advice of Pittacus and "confer dignities upon the virtuous, not upon the wicked." With this tough element, which has its *coterie* to the right of the speaker, the sin is in being found out, hence the total absence in a Haggart of that nice regard for public honor which moves a Mundella to resign the instant his reputation is concerned, even though honorably acquitted by his accusers. The public conscience sooner or later must be quickened. Let us hope the time is now. Canada must look to its people, not to its government, to save it from indelible infamy and everlasting reproach.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Harvrhill, Mass, the advanced prohibitionists have hit upon a new scheme to root out the whiskey and beer dealers. They have gone into business in opposition to the saloon keepers and are selling whiskey at 5c. and beer at 2c a glass. If that kind of thing continues the population will go up with leaps and bounds.

Lord Rosebery's government has grown stronger during the past two months, the ministerial majority having increased to 30 and 35 upon recent divisions. It is being predicted that Joe Chamberlain is growing tired of his tory company and is hopeful of the return of the unionists or dissident liberals to Lord Rosebery's policy. If that happens and it is very likely the tories will indeed be in a hopeless minority.

The election of Dr. Ryerson in East Toronto has been protested, and the liberals claim to have abundance of proof of illegal practices. Nearly the whole catalogue of election offences are enumerated, such as: Offering to procure valuable considerations and employment for voters; providing drink and entertainment; paying for cabs, intimidation and fraudulent devices to compel voters to restrain from voting or to make them vote contrary to their wishes and lastly, promising, giving or lending money to lodges, corporations and societies to influence votes.

English papers are not enthusiastic over the advantages likely to accrue in the event of the carrying out of the recommendations of the recent intercolonial conference held at Ottawa. They say there are many difficulties in the way, some of them insuperable. The quiet remark dropped by the Earl of Jersey, England's unofficial representative, that Great Britian's trade with her colonies amounted to only 15 per cent. of her foreign trade was significant. It simply meant that the mother country is not likely to risk 85 per cent. of her trade for the sake of the other 15 per cent.

The demeanor of the majority of the prominent female agitators who battle for advanced rights for their sex at the polls and elsewhere is not calculated to lead men to place a very high value upon their refining influence in the heat and turmoil of the fray. The other day, at a populist meeting at Topeka, Kansas, Mrs. Diggs, an eminent politician, referred to Mrs. Lease, another light in the political firmament, as one of a band of infamous traitors who were trying to stab the populist party to death. Mr. Lease replied by making another charge, whereupon Mrs. Diggs "made for" Mrs. Lease, shouting in shrill tones, "you're a liar, liar, liar!" and wound up by shaking her fist in the Lease face. We pity the poor men whose firesides are presided over by such 'angels.'"

Ald Lamb, of the Toronto city council, is agitating for the establishment of a fire insurance bureau to do the insuring of city property, in answer to the fire companies companies' demands for better protection. The worthy alderman has looked carefully into the question, and has discovered that a very small capital is needed to carry the millions of dollars of risks, and that immense profits, ranging from 10 to 75 per cent, are earned by the companies in addition to maintaining expensive offices and an army of highly paid officials. It is estimated that $600,000 are paid in premiums by the city property owners annually, while the losses aggregate about half that amount. There seems, no good reason why, the city should not do its own insurance, and the experiment would be carefully watched by every town in Canada.

Montreal Witness: The government is rejoicing over the sale of the Thousand Islands, which, it appears, are going off cheap for cash. Over three hundred have been sold for the paltry sum of forty thousand dollars, or say one hundred and twenty-five dollars each. The Ontario government was not given much time to consider their purchase. The Dominion government has had its own way. The 'nigger in this wood pile' is yet to be discovered. It is not imaginable that the Dominion government would part with such a unique and magnificent park property merely to save paying the Indians interested fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. Just what motive is behind the determination of the government to sell the islands in spite of public opinion is not evident. Those who remember all the Rykert and other timber land deals, and who look back over the thirteen years' record of this most corrupt government will look for revelations in connection with this matter seme day.

President Cleveland has written a letter that goes to show his determination that the policy of the democratic party as to tariff reform will be adhered to if he has any thing to say in the matter, despite the alterations to the bill in the senate. The letter caused great excitement, and next day Senator Gorman, of Maryland, denounced the president in unmeasured terms. During the progress of his speech said: "Free coal would give the people about three fourths of one per cent. in the cost of manufactured goods. Who would be benefitted? There is but one concern on the face of the earth that would be benefitted. I refer to the Canadian government, which leased to private parties the great Nova Scotian coal fields and now wants revenue"....Senator Hill, of New York, who has not been kindly disposed towards Cleveland since his election, took up the cudgels in his defence. The concluding portion of his eloquent speech was as follows: "Mr. President," said the senator with one hand raised on high "I am not ordinarily a defender of the president. (Laughter.) I have my grievances. I have received nothing from him. I differ from him, especially on matters of party policy in my own state, but I agree with him in this principle, and I am broad-minded enough to defend him when he is unjustly attacked."

Hamilton Times: "Her sun has set. Mrs Margaret L Shepherd, organizer of the Women's P. P. A., alias the "Loyal Protestant Women of Canada," and who has been its honorary supreme president, and who, according to the Mail, "is said to have done much good for the organization," has been incontinently bounced from the order. The press has been asked to state "that the office of hon. supreme president of L P. W of C. is now dispensed with, and the above society is in no way whatever connected with Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd, who formerly held that office." Mrs. Youmans, who was a party to the recent rather interesting suit in which Margaret L gave under oath a little sketch of her own career, is now supreme president, so that the foundation of Protestantism and the cause of female purity, so eloquently championed by Mrs. Shepherd, will probably survive her decapitation. "The confessions of Hamilton Adorers of Margaret L. Shepherd, mother of the P. P. A.," would make entertaining reading now."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

[From the Toronto Globe, July 25th.]

It is beyond question that a large majority of the people of Ontario are opposed to the maintenance of such ornamental institutions as government house. Like many of the forms and ceremonies still clinging to the enactment of laws and the despatch of public business, these institutions have outlived their usefulness. It would be untrue to say that they were not at one time an essential link in the chain of civilization. When men were in a ruder or more barbarous state, when they had less respect for the right of their fellows and were more given to rapine and spoliation, providence, by a wise dispensation, gave them an abject veneration for their chiefs and rulers, and all the pomp and display with which these functionaries were surrounded. The same rule still obtains. The tribes and races with least respect for the rights of their fellows render the most obedience to their chiefs and monarchs, and through that obedience they gradually change to more advanced forms of civilization. The distinction can be traced even in our own political parties and in the varied tones of the press. The party which is always ready to condone and apologize for marauding raids on defenceless savages and for unjust restraints on individual rights in commercial and industrial matters is most profuse and even abject in veneration for personal sovereignty and all the distinctions of caste which go to support it. The lack of respect for the natural rights of individuals is accompanied by a veneration for a ruler which makes existence in an advanced stage of civilization possible. Without this spontaneous obedience to official authority the predatory instincts shown in utter disregard for individual rights in legislative enactments would disrupt any social state in which complete interdependence was the leading principle.

But the people of Ontario have happily passed the stage in which it is necessary to overawe them into obedience by costly displays of social ceremony. The social events at government house are of no interest to anyone except those who attend and enjoy them. The ordinary citizen will respect the rights of his neighbor quite as well if such affairs were deprived of official recognition and assistance. He will pay his taxes quite as punctually, and with a more satisfactory feeling, as he will know that no portion of his contribution is spent to minister to the personal enjoyment of a privileged class—for it is a class privilege to attend social entertainments at public expense. The people of Ontario have learned to regard government as simply the despatch of that part of their business which can be most economically attended to by the people in their collective capacity. They know the essential operations which can best be effected by collective action or government, and can distinguish them from the activities which should be left to the individual members of society. Pomp and display are no longer necessary to secure compliance with the regulations which advance their best interests. And it would be unjust to burden them longer with the maintenance of ornamental appendages and trappings.

Central Prison Twine.

Central prison manilla binder twine running from about 600 to 650 feet to the pound, and put up in bales of not 50 lbs. to the bale, is this year sold at 8c per lb. in less than car lots, freight paid to the purchaser's nearest railway station within the province. It can be obtained by any one remitting cash with the order to Mr. Alex Jaffray, Burser, Central Prison, Toronto.

Remember!

Churches and societies having their printing done at this office will be given a reasonable notice in THE POST, with the benefit of its large circulation, free, which alone is worth the price charged for the bill. In every other case where printing is done elsewhere our regular rate, 10c a line, will be charged.

J. B. Pace.

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

J. B. PACE, Tobacco Co., Richmond Va. and Montreal Canada.

N. H. Cowdry.

N. H. COWDRY,

SEED BUCKWHEAT,

Grain, Flour, Shorts, Bran, Chop and Feed Grain for sale.

Warehouse, King-st., Lindsay.—806-tf.

P. McArthur & Co.

CLEARING SALE.

In order to clear out the balance of our SUMMER GOODS we have commenced a

GENUINE CLEARING SALE

of all Summer Goods. Remember, this sale is genuine and not mere talk, as everything must go to make room for our fall purchases. Every article in our store is marked down to a price that will clear it out.

Read this and then consider over it:

5 pair Ladies' Hose for	$ 25
5 Ladies' Vests for	25
Ladies' Gloves for	10 and 15
4 pair Men's Sox for	25
A good Bathing Suit for	25 and 30
A regular $1.25 Parasol for	75
A regular $2.00 Parasol for	1.00
A regular $2.50 Parasol for	1.45
A regular $2.65 Boy's Suit for	1.25
A regular $3.00 Boy's Suit for	1.65

We will not quote any more prices, as space will not permit, however, call and learn the nature of the "snaps" we have in stock.

P. McARTHUR & CO.

M. J. Carter.

GREAT BARGAINS

now offered daily

AT

CARTER'S

Goods Reduced 20 per cent. until the End of August

Try Victoria Flour Mills

—FOR—

Quality, Cheapness and Choice of 5 different grades of Flour, also Meal and Chop.

G. E. MARTIN, Proprietor

Lindsay, March 20th, 1894.—7.

New Advertisements.

A FIRST-CLASS REMINGTON No. 2 TYPEWRITER for sale at a bargain. Type new and machine guaranteed in first-class order. Address DRAWER 22, Cobourg P. O.—19-2.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Those valuable farms, consisting of the West half of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Con. of Mariposa, and the West half of Lot No. 2, in the 8th Con. of Mariposa. For terms and other particulars apply to ALEXANDER McDONALD, Cannington. June 11th, 1894.—14-4tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will sell at a reasonable price a valuable farm at the Village of Downeyville, containing one hundred acres more or less, being the North half of Lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Emily. Terms reasonable. Immediate possession. Apply to MORGAN O'NEILL, King's Wharf; or to WILLIAM O'NEILL, Lindsay, King's Wharf, August 14th, 1893.—71-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF OAKWOOD.—The undersigned offers for sale that desirable property in the Village of Oakwood now occupied by himself, consisting of a good frame house with stone cellar and all necessary outbuildings. There is one acre and a half of land attached, on which is a young orchard commenced to bear. Good water, both hard and soft, on the lot. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to THOMAS STAPLES, or to the owner, JOHN SHERIDAN Oakwood, P.O. Oakwood, Sept. 4, 1893.—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have been instructed by Mr. John Head to sell his very handsome brick residence and grounds, consisting of two acres, situated on Kent-st., opposite the Collegiate Institute, and said to be one of the most desirable in town; also

A Summer Residence

at Sturgeon Point, with furniture, boats and boat houses included. Terms very reasonable. Apply to

C. CHITTICK.

Lindsay, May 10th, 1894.—809.

Priestley.—Montreal.

N.B. TRADE MARK OF THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Dress Fabrics

In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and grace which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise.

Hughan & Co.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Was lost to Napoleon because the general whom he had ordered to aid arrived a few minutes late. History is silent upon the point, but is thought his Watch was out of order.

IN OUR OWN DAY,

and among the people of Lindsay, we hear of loss and annoyance to incorrect time-pieces. This can be easily and cheaply prevented by simply consulting HUGHAN & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, next door to Kennedy & Co. They make a specialty of repairing and guarantee satisfaction.

CORRECT TIME IS IMPORTANT.

If your time-piece is in good running order call at HUGHAN & Co.'s and have it regulated. Absolutely correct time received every day over special wire from Toronto.

HUGHAN & CO.

WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS

Lindsay, April 10th, 1894.—805.