The Canadian Post.

VOLUME XXXII. WHOLE NO. 1666.
CIRCULATION, 4,170.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

S. Corneil.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

The latest Blue Book shows that after providing for all liabilities the surplus of the ROYAL CANADIAN for the protection of its policy holders at the close of last year was $509,074, besides stock to the amount of another $100,000 subscribed, but not called up.

The same Blue Book shows that the surplus of the London Mutual was $67,176, composed entirely of the unassessed portion of premium notes which no policy holder ever expects to be called upon to pay.

The following table shows at a glance how the affairs of the London Mutual have been going during the last few years:—

Year	Losses unpaid at close of each year.	Cash available for paying losses at close of each year.	Money borrowed.	Surplus reckoning premium notes at full face value.	Investments each year.
1885	$ 5,047	$63,953	none	$101,816	none
1886	9,873	50,686	none	115,965	6,500
1887	12,455	22,701	20,000	97,268	3,000
1888	23,014	20,721	40,000	75,334	none
1889	20,436	13,911	40,000	74,068	9,028
1890	26,182	1,403	60,000	67,176	11,797

It should be borne in mind that during the last three years the London Mutual collected in heavy assessments over $30,000 more than usual, and yet at the close of last year after receiving a full year's income, they had only $1,413 with which to pay $26,182 of unsettled losses. In regard to security no one should hesitate as to which company to select.

S. CORNEIL,
Agent Royal Canadian.

Lindsay, July 22, 1891.—64 4.

Warner & Co.

ENGLISH SAMPLES.

We have again secured another sett of English samples at a big discount, and offer some special drives in fine goods. The lot consists of

Damask Chenille, Turcoman and Lace Curtains, Damask Raw Silk and Wool Embroidered Table Covers, Linen Table Cloths, Hem Stitched Table Cloths, Drawn Work Table Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Stand Covers, Tea Cloths, Napkins, Etc.

TOWELS, TOWELS, TOWELS.

About 200 pairs sample Towels at prices ranging from 5 to 50 cents per pair. Every pair a bargain. Samples of Silk, Linen and Cotton, Plain, Fancy and Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, White Quilts, Fancy Quilts, Men's Merino and Cashmere Half Hose, Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Heather Hose, Purses, Satchels, Frills and General Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, etc. All the above lines were secured at a big reduction from regular prices, and will be sold MUCH BELOW ORIGINAL WHOLESALE COST.

Our Great Benefit Sale Still Continues.

Hundreds have taken advantage of the stupendous bargains we have offered—we have equally good bargains for thousands more. Some of the lines are all sold, but have been replaced by others just as cheap.

We Must Have More Room.

Invoices to hand of first consignment of European purchases. In order to make room for these

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO.

We have fixed the prices right, and are determined to continue giving UNHEARD OF BARGAINS during the balance of August.

We have some terrible drives to offer in MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, but mention specially two lines of Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, which we offer at $3.50 and $5.00 per Suit, worth double the price.

COME ALWAYS TO US FOR BARGAINS.

WARNER & COMPANY,

THE GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK MEN.

Lindsay, August 13, 1891.—66.

Goldie & Co.

GOLDIE & CO.

Successors to GRANTHAM & GOLDIE,

TEA MERCHANTS, Kent-St., Lindsay,

HEREWARD, SPENCER & CO'S INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS A SPECIALTY.

DANDELION COFFEE, COWAN'S HYGENIC COCOA AND BAKING POWDER.

JAMOMA COFFEE, put up in Tins Fresh Weekly.

JAPAN, HYSON AND OTHER TEAS IN STOCK.

Black Tea from 40c. to 60c. Green from 25c. to 50c. 5 per cent. discount on orders of 10 lbs EGGS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Store, Opposite the Benson House.

NOTE.—We also manufacture on the premises Patent Picket Wire Fence.

Lindsay, March 5, 1891.—43-eow.

J. Wetherup.

BELL

PIANOS AND ORGANS

WERE AWARDED

THE GOLD MEDAL

AT

JAMAICA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1891,

In Competition with American, German, English and Canadian Manufacturers.

J. WETHERUP,

Agent, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, June 25, 1891.—59.

J. H. Sootheran.

A PARTIAL LIST OF

FARMS

FOR SALE BY

J. H. SOOTHERAN,

Real Estate, Money Loaning and Insurance Broker, Lindsay.

TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA.

$5,000 will buy you 147 acres, 75 acres cleared; clay loam soil, fairly well improved, 4½ miles from Little Britain. Terms to suit.

$6,700 will buy you 100 acres, all cleared, first-class buildings and good state of cultivation. Easy terms.

$3,500 will buy you 100 acres near Woodville.

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

$5,500 will buy you 119 acres adjoining Lindsay.

$7,500 will buy you 185 acres adjoining Lindsay.

$4,600 will buy you 100 acres seven miles from Lindsay.

$4,700 will buy you 100 acres three miles from Lindsay.

$4,400 will buy you 100 acre farm near Reaboro.

$4,000 will buy you 160 acre farm near Lindsay.

$5,500 will buy you 200 acre farm near Mount Horeb.

$4,600 will buy you 100 acre farm south of Reaboro.

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

$5,200 will purchase 130 acres three miles from Omemee.

$9,000 will purchase 200 acres near Downeyville, first-class in every particular. Good buildings.

$7,000 will purchase 125 acres within one mile of Omemee.

TOWNSHIP OF MANVERS.

$5,200 will purchase 150 acres near Fleetwood.

$4,500 will purchase 112 acres adjoining the village of Bethany.

$6,000 will purchase 133 acres near Ballyduff.

$2,800 will purchase 100 acres three miles from Ballyduff.

$6,700 will purchase 300 acres near Franklin.

TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

$3,500 will purchase 100 acres near Fenelon Falls.

$3,800 will purchase 100 acres near Cameron.

$1,800 will purchase 100 acres half way between Cameron and Fenelon Falls.

$2,750 will purchase 100 acres near Powles Corners.

$3,000 will purchase 100 acres in township of Eldon.

$6,000 will purchase 250 acres in township of Verulam.

FARMS WANTED TO RENT.

I have a number of applications from good tenants who are desirous of leasing for a term of years. Owners of farms who want to rent their farms and secure prompt paying and satisfactory tenants can do so by leaving their property and full information with me. Charges are reasonable, and no charge until a satisfactory tenant is secured. July and August are the proper months in which to secure the best tenants. The best results can be obtained by all parties in this way. At present I have applications from west of Toronto and east of Belleville.

J. H. SOOTHERAN,
Office opposite the Daly House, Kent-st., Lindsay

Lindsay, July 20, 1891.—63.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

From all stations in Ontario return rates to

METHVEN HARTNEY DELORAINE MOOSOMIN BINSCARTH	$28.00
REGINA MOOSEJAW YORLTON CALGARY	$30.00
PRINCE ALBERT	$35.00

To leave all points in the Province of Ontario on

AUGUST 11TH, Return until September 20th, 1891.

AUGUST 18TH, Return until September 27th, 1891.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, Return until October 10th, 1891.

Parties ticketing from other points should arrange to arrive at Toronto in time to connect with the 11 p.m. train leaving August 11th, 18th and September 1st, 1891.

For rates and full information apply to any C. P. R. agent or to

T. C. MATCHETT,
Agent C. P. R., Lindsay

Office, Kent-st., opposite Daly House.—63-eow.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Good girl to do general house work. Apply to MRS. JOHN KENNEDY, Glenelg-st., Lindsay. Aug. 5th 1891.—65.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Wolf st., South Ward, near Col. Deacon's residence, frame dwelling containing three fair-sized rooms, with kitchen and pantry. Lot one quarter of an acre Easy terms, to suit purchaser. Apply to MRS. MARTIN HOGAN, Lindsay, P.O. Aug. 6th, 1891.—66 4.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of PATRICK CONNOR, of the Township of Ops, Yeoman.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Patrick Connor did on the 1st day of August, instant, make an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors in general, in pursuance of the statutes in that behalf made and provided.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Patrick Connor, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions for disposal of his estate, will be held at the law office of Messrs. McIntyre & Stewart, in the town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, on

Saturday, the 15th day of August,

instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Creditors are hereby notified to file their claims with me before the said date, and that after that date the assets of the said estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims duly proven.

Dated at Lindsay this 4th day of August A.D., 1891.

GEORGE McHUGH, Assignee.

65-2.

The Canadian Post.

CHARLES D. BARR, - - PROPRIETOR

THE TIMBER STEALS.

THE WHITEFISH CASE.

How the Poor Indians were Defrauded—Mr. Barron's Speech in the House.

During the debate on Mr. Charlton's amendment Mr. Barron made a capital speech, reported as follows by the official reporters:—

MR. BARRON said,—The hon. minister appeared to find fault with the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) because he did not give him notice of his intention to move an amendment to the motion to go into supply. He assumed, therefore, that the motion was of no importance whatever. I think we have only to look at the history of the last three years to see the mismanagement which has characterized the administration of hon. gentlemen opposite in the Northwest matters, to come to the conclusion, not that this motion is unimportant, but that it is of the greatest possible importance. The hon. minister thinks that no harm has been done by the government policy regarding colonization companies. That may be his view, but it is not the view which will be held by anyone who has taken the trouble to interview settlers in the Northwest. Do we not know that the whole history of this country shows that the desire of the people has been against giving monopolies large tracts of land? I can tell the minister that man after man has left the Northwest because he found the whole territory honey-combed with colonization companies. Settlers desiring to locate on particular lands found that those lands were in the hands of colonization companies who extracted from them the most stringent conditions in regard to settlement. Then the hon. gentlemen, answering I think too briefly this very important amendment, said that during his incumbency of office he had put up timber limits to public auction and had realized fair prices for them. I ask if he received a fair price for the timber limits situated at Indian Reserve No. 6, north shore of Georgian Bay, which was sold to an hon. gentleman who now sits in this house? The hon. gentleman says he put up these limits to public auction. How? If I understand the practice aright it is this: An application is made for a timber limit by some person who has become aware of the fact that there was valuable timber there. The minister then calls for tenders. Tenders are received secretly by the minister behind the door of his own office, not received openly so that everybody can bid, as is the practice followed by the Ontario government. But the minister says he has received fair value for the limits. Did he receive a fair value for the timber limit on the north shore of Georgian Bay for which $317 were paid for 79 square miles, when at that time the Ontario government were selling limits for $2,000 and $3,000 per square mile in the same locality? Yet the minister has the hardihood to say that he received a very fair value for the limits. Why did he say that? Because the men who had a right to complain were not the men who had votes, but were Indians, over whom the minister was placed in the position of guardian, they being wards, and it was his duty to have done his utmost to obtain the best possible prices for those limits.

MR. DEWDNEY.—That was done before my time, and if the hon. gentleman wants to go into it, I can show how his friends treated those very Indians.

MR. BARRON.—Then the hon. minister endeavours to get out of this iniquitous transaction by saying that he was not in the department when it was done. Then, his predecessor in office was to blame; and out of his own mouth he proves the iniquity of the transaction. Let me give a little attention to this matter. Who asked to buy this timber limit—this timber limit on the north shore of Georgian Bay of 79 square miles, a most valuable limit? Here is the letter from the applicant:

OTTAWA, 13th Oct., 1885.

"To the Minister of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

"SIR,—We the undersigned hereby make application to obtain privilege of cutting timber on an Indian reserve situated on the north shore of Lake Huron and known as the Whitefish Indian Reserve.

"The accompanying sketch, colored red, will show the territory applied for.—Yours respectfully, JOSEPH RIOPEL & CO."

When I read that letter in this house a session or two ago some hon. gentlemen said I had not proved that the applicant was an hon. member of this house. Let me read further a document which will show the names of the persons who constituted Riopel & Co.

"OTTAWA, 11th Nov., 1885.

"To the Minister of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

"HON. SIR,—I take the liberty to remind you of my application for license to cut timber on an Indian reserve.

"Will you please let me know the result of your conclusion in this matter, and much oblige.

"Your obedient servant,

"H. ROBILLARD."

Mr. Honore Robillard being at that time the junior member for the city of Ottawa; and yet, sir, when I first of all spoke upon this subject a session or two ago, it was sought to make it appear that Mr. Robillard was not the applicant, but that the applicant was Riopel & Co. Now, sir, during that discussion, and that is more particularly why I rise to my feet, because I do think that we should try as nearly as possible to get down to bottom facts in our discussions upon the floor of this chamber, and on that occasion I made the statement to the house on information which I was informed to be true, accurate and reliable, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Robillard) was interested in that timber limit. This is what occured on that occasion, and I quote from Hansard:

"Mr. Barron—Now, I would like to know from the junior member for Ottawa (Mr. Robillard) how much money did he get for this?

"Mr. Robillard—I got nothing at all. I had no interest in it more than the hon. gentleman himself.

"Mr. Barron—Who had? The government got $316 from the junior member for Ottawa and the property was sold to him. It was sold to Riopel & Co., and the hon. gentleman was one of that company, and he certainly realized some of the booty out of the sale to Francis Bros. If I am not altogether misinformed, he realized something between $5,000 and $50,000. The hon. gentleman shakes his head.

"Mr. Robillard—I say it is false."

In other words, Mr. Speaker, he said that the statement I made was false.

"Mr. Barron—Well, I suppose I am bound to take his statement inside this house, but if I were outside this house I do not think I would take his statement.

"Some hon. members—Order.

"Mr. Barron—I has been suggested—

"Some hon. members—Withdraw.

"Mr. Barron—Withdraw what?

"Mr. Kirkpatrick—It is a very offensive statement.

"Mr. Barron—I say I am bound to accept the hon. gentleman's statement.

"Mr. Kitkpatrick—The hon. member said he would not take his statement outside of this house. That is unparliamentary.

"Mr. Barron—I am bound to accept the statement of the hon. member inside this house, but it is very extraordinary that Riopel & Co., one of whom was himself, should have got this money from Francis Bros., and he, the junior member for Ottawa, should not have got anything at all."

I have taken the trouble to read that at length, because here I have the statement over the signature of Mr. Latour, a gentleman who can be found very easily, that what I stated there was true and correct, and that the statement of the hon member for Ottawa (Mr. Robillard) was incorrect and unfair to me. Let me read the statement of Mr. Latour:

"OTTAWA, March 28th, 1890.

"I beg to state that learning that Mr. Honore Robillard has acquired and was owner of one-half interest in the timber license upon Indian Reserve, Treaty No. 6, 79 square miles in extent, from Dominion government, I met him and offered him for his individual one-half share the sum of $10,000 in cash. I said to him, 'You come up to the bank and I'll give you a cheque right off.' Mr. Robillard replied that he would consult with his partner, Mr. Joseph Riopel, and give me an answer. I understood at this conversation from Mr. Robillard, that he owned an individual one-half interest and Mr. Riopel the other individual one-half interest in said limit. Having obtained no reply to my offer and subsequently meeting Mr. Robillard in the lobby of the house of commons, I mentioned the subject of my offer to him and he then replied that he sold his interest in the limit to Mr. Barnet, of Barnet & McKay, Renfrew, for the sum of $15,000 cash. I reproached him for not giving me an opportunity to raise my offer, and he simply expressed his regret at my disappointment, as he thought it best not to refuse the offer of $15,000. This latter conversation took place after Mr. Robillard's election as a member to the house of commons. I have reason to believe that Mr. Barnet transferred his half share to one Maguire, who was in his employ, and for whom he bought the half interest. Riopel and Maguire were then the owners and proposed to work the limit, but received an offer for the whole of $55,000 from Allen Francis of Pakenham and disposed of the limit to the latter for this amount. (Sgd) "O. LATOUR."

There, sir, is my justification for the statement I made, which statement was characterized as false, and that letter also is an answer to the hon. the minister of the interior, who has said here to-day that he got a fair price for that limit. That letter shows, sir, that the gentleman who received the limit finally from Mr. Robillard got $55,000 in hard cash for that timber limit, belonging to the Indians, which the government sold for $316. Three hundred and sixteen dollars, Mr. Speaker! Ten per cent. of it was divided among the Indians, and there being 100 Indians they got 31 cents each; while Mr. Robillard, the member for Ottawa, puts $15,000 in his pocket for which he only gave $316. Then, sir, we find the minister of interior trying to make us believe a session or two ago, that that was a very laudable and beneficial sale indeed, and that, in his character of trustee and guardian of the Indians, he was looking after their interest so carefully, and was doing all for them that a parent ought to do for a child; that he tells the house: Why after all, although it was sold for $316, it is a grand sale, because in dues the Indians will get $20,000 before the limit is cut. Could there be any more condemnatory statement than this out of the mouth of the minister himself? If the Indians were to get $20,000 in dues, the timber must have been there to produce the dues, and if the timber was there to produce $20,000 dues at $1 per thousand, there were 20,000,000 feet of timber, at $2 per thousand, which would be the fair and ordinary price, it would amount to $40,000, which the minister of interior out of his own mouth proves he should have got for that timber limit instead of $316 for which it was sold to Mr. Robillard. What do we find further in connection with this, Mr. Speaker. We find that as soon as the sale was made, Messrs. Francis Brothers, who operated that limit, in a letter addressed to the department on the 14th October, 1889, state that in one year they cut 19,900 pieces of saw-logs containing 2,500,000 feet board measure; 2,095 square white pine, containing 125,000 some odd cubic feet of timber; and 481 pieces of red pine, containing 23,000 or 24,000 odd cubic feet, in one year, which at a fair and reasonable price, would amount to $8,250. In other words they got $8,250 in one year alone for that which the government sold without competition for $316 to a supporter of theirs in the city of Ottawa. And yet the minister says that they have been putting up to public competition the limits that they have been selling. Why, sir, if they had advertised that timber limit of 79 square miles for sale, they likely would have got a bid from Francis Brothers; and Francis Brothers gave $55,000 to Mr. Riopel and his friends. Why, in the name of common sense, would not the Messrs. Francis Brothers have given that same sum of money to the government of Canada, if the limit had been put up to public competition by public auction? But the government did not do that. They secretly and behind closed doors in a room, sold the limit to Mr. Robillard for $316, and the Indians got the paltry sum of 31 cents each, and they are told by the government to be consoled, to be happy, to go to their camps, to remain happy and contented, to go to their firesides and rejoice with their little ones, because they are going to get $20,000 in dues.

MR. BARRON. Hon. gentlemen opposite say 'Oh,' but I will undertake to say that if they were in the position of these poor Indians; if they were the wards and had a trustee who would do this with their property, they would not rest until they had punished him by the law.

MR. HAGGART. Does the hon. member not know that they got $13,000 besides the $316. Was he not in the house and heard that last year?

MR. BARRON. The hon. gentleman says they got $13,000; I admit they got $13,000 in dues.

Some hon. members. Oh!

MR. BARRON. I admit that; and the very statement now made by the postmaster general, who is always so eager to back up the government, proves the value of the limit. If they could get $13,000 of dues, surely there must have been 13,000,000 feet at $1 a thousand to produce $13,000; and at $2 a thousand there would have been $26,000. Instead of that they only got $316. In the next year the Messrs. Francis Bros. report having cut a quantity of timber which brought to themselves $28,000. In the two years they cut from the property, which was sold for $316, timber of the value to them from their own statements of $36,250. And yet, sir, the hon. minister of the interior, replying to the hon. gentleman who moves this amendment, says that all has been beautiful and lovely, and that they have been doing all that is right and proper and for the best. I will leave it to this house to say whether or not they have dealt fairly in the past, and whether, judging them by the past, they are likely to deal fairly and properly in the future, and say whether a stop should not be put to the iniquitous system which has been going on in the past. What is more: hon. gentlemen might find some excuse if they could say that they knew nothing about this territory, that they had not discovered that it was an Indian reserve, and had no knowledge that this timber limit was so valuable. I have the letter of the very agent of these Indians, and I will read it if the hon. gentlemen opposite want to hear it, in which he writes down here, and in which he says: Do not sell that timber limit until you have had it inspected.

Some hon. members. Read.

MR. BARRON. Here is the letter from Mr. Phippe, written in 1885.

MR. TAYLOR. That is ancient history.

MR. BARRON. Yes, the hon. gentleman thinks the letter ancient history because he knows that ancient history is a condemnation of the acts of hon. gentlemen opposite. Mr. Phippe' letter is as follows:

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of official letter dated 23rd inst., instructing me to report on the application of Messrs. Joseph Riopel & Co. to obtain the privilege of cutting fallen, dead and green timber on the Indian reserve at Whitefish lake. I beg respectfully to state that, although I am not well acquainted with the reserve in question, yet I am satisfied from what I have seen that it contains a large quantity of pine timber, much more than the Indians will be likely to require for their own purposes. I have every reason to believe that the Indians would be willing to agree to the timber being sold by the department for their benefit. The chief stated to me his intention of coming to Manitowaning this fall, and I shall be able then to ascertain his views upon this point. The value of the dead and fallen pine should be, in my opinion, realized as early as possible, as that description of timber deteriorates rapidly. As for the timber, any opinion of mine without a more perfect knowledge of the quantity would be almost guesswork. I would suggest, if the Indians are willing to surrender, that an examination be made by an experienced lumberman."

There, Mr. Speaker, is the letter of the agent, who ought to know all about these Indians over whom he presides as a sort of guardian, and in whose charge this reserve was placed, telling the department down here that the timber, so far as he knows, is very valuable, and suggesting that they should send up a man to inspect that timber limit before selling it to anybody. Did they do that after the manner and example of the Ontario government? No; but placing a bandage before their eyes, they tell Mr. Robillard that he may have this valuable timber limit 79 square miles in extent for $316. Now, I see the hon. member for Ottawa in his seat and I tell him that I have read the statement of Mr. Latour in which he says that he offered the hon. gentleman $10,000 for his half-interest in this timber limit, and that the hon. member for Ottawa refused it; that afterwards he met the hon. member in the lobby of the house, and that the hon. member for Ottawa had told him that he had received $15,000 in cash for his half-interest; and it was especially for this reason that I got up on this occasion, because last session he contradicted me flatly, saying that he had no interest in that limit.

MR. ROBILLARD. I do so again.

MR. BARRON. Then all I can say is that if he says so, he can fight the matter out with Mr. Latour, who says the very opposite. Now, I think, under all the circumstances, that this amendment is not so unimportant as the hon. minister of interior thinks it is, because, forsooth, he states that notice was not given to him that the amendment was going to be brought before the house. I am not altogether satisfied that the treatment accorded to us on this side of the house has been such this session as to require us to give them notice of amendments on going into committee of supply. But in any case the hon. minister of the interior is not justified in saying that the amendment is not an important one. What can be more important than the manner of disposing of the heritage of the people of Canada, especially the manner of disposing of the property of the people—not that class who have votes, but those over whom the hon. gentleman presides as trustee and who are his wards. Under all the circumstances, therefore, this is an amendment which ought to commend itself to the fairness and reason of hon. members of this house, and which justifies the hon. member who has moved it in asking that it shall be supported by a very large majority.

WHAT THE OLD MAN GOT.

Staggered by the Existence of a Receipt—The Tarte McGreevy Enquiry.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The report of the expert engineers on the Quebec harbour improvements and Larkin, Connolly & Co., was presented to the privileges and elections committee yesterday. The first witness was E. J. Milne, one of the Quebec harbour commission inspectors from 1880 to 1888. His duties were to see that the proper quantities and qualities of cement and sand were put into masonry of Larkin, Connolly & Co's contract the board called for. A couple of weeks ago when the bribery of the dredging inspectors was being investigated, Milne, who is an old man, with a leathern visage, sent a letter to the committee denying that he had received any money from Larkin, Connolly & Co. which had done injustice to the work. He thus called attention to himself, and he was subpœnaed to explain a receipt found among Mr. Murphy's papers, on which his name appeared. He told the committee he had worked for the contractors as overseer of work during the night time after his work as inspector was finished. Afterwards he acknowledged that he had worked for the contractors as a common laborer with a spade in his hand during the daytime. There was no arrangement as to his payment. It was made at irregular intervals and was for just such sums as Mr. Murphy saw fit to give. All his dealings were with Mr. Murphy. When he was asked how much money he received he said $1,600, and that would be an average of $200 a year for the years from 1880 to 1888.

By dint of pressing questions it was found that no money was paid after 1883, and that was the earnings in 1880-1-2 and 4.

This receipt dumbfounded the old man; November 22nd, 1883.—Received from O. E. Murphy, the sum of $1,300 in cash, previous cash and sundries $300, total $1,600. E. J. Milne. On the back of the receipt was the memorandum, "field glass, compass and gold watch and chain." These articles the witness said were included in the $300. He would not acknowledge that the cash and sundries had had any effect on the closeness of his attention to the inspection of the contractor's materials.

Martin Foley, merchant tailor of Quebec and one of Thomas McGreevy's election pushers, was called with regard to a statement made by Mr. Murphy that Foley had during Thomas McGreevy's election of 1887 been with Mr. Carberry when the later electioneer received $500 cash from Murphy.

To Mr. Geoffrion he said he had not handled any money in Thomas McGreevy's election in 1887. The witness said the only time he had handled any money was in the election of Robert McGreevy in the local election. In Thomas McGreevy's the witness had no money to spend.

To Mr. Mills he said in Thomas McGreevy's election of 1887 he told Robert McGreevy whenever and whatever money was wanted. Sometimes it would be parties and sometimes clubs.

To Mr. Davies he said he could not tell who were the clubs; they were scattered all over the division. He was a general canvasser over the whole division. The clubs were sometimes only organized to receive money. They were not organized for canvassing but to make money. Sometimes they applied for money for clubs and would bring a memorandum as a guarantee of the authority of the claim. One claim was made with a memorandum wanting $800 or $900. He sent that memorandum to Robert McGreevy. He could not give the name of a single person who had told him that money was required by clubs. He may have met Mr. Murphy on the street at least twice before the election, and he was with Mr. Robert McGreevy. What the conversation was on those occasions the witness could not remember. He had seen Mr. Murphy in his store, too, before the election of 1887.

Herbert John Carberry, who was arrested for bribery and corruption in connection with Thos. McGreevy's election of 1887, was called, and although some further inside information was gathered with regard to that boodled contest he stuck to the denial of the evidence of Murphy with regard to the $500.

LOCAL NEWS-LETTERS

SUNDERLAND.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

THE HEAT during the past few days has been almost unbearable, and several cases of prostration are reported. The men working in the harvest fields were about overcome with the intense heat.

THE HARVEST is progressing nicely, and farmers are well satisfied with the outlook. Now for good prices, and then good times.

A DESIRABLE IMPROVEMENT.—Ex-deputy-reeve Malcolm McPhaden of Sunderland has recently had a very fine well dug and pump put in. The work on the pump was done by Mr. W. Bull of Manilla, who is giving very good satisfaction throughout this section in his special line of business.—59-eow.

CANNINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

REMOVED.—Rev. C. J. Cameron, the talented young pastor of Knox church for the past year and a half, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last to a congregation that filled the church to the doors .....Mr. Cameron and family took the six o'clock train Monday evening for their new home in Brockville, large numbers being at the station to say a kind farewell and to wish a God-speed to those from whom we were all so sorry to part. Mr. Cameron was presented by his congregation with a well filled purse prior to his departure.

FIRE ALARM.—On Monday forenoon the fire bell gave out its warning note. On investigation it was found that the stable of Mr. Alex. Macdonald was on fire. The fire brigade was quickly on the spot, and with Lieut. Bick at the nozzle soon put the fire out. Damage about $50.

NOTES.—Cannington is now once more in a fair way of having a good band..... Jack Vicars, D.L.S., and George Sharp started last week for British Columbia to survey for the Dominion government..... Perry, the hardware man, and Taylor, the butcher, are moving this week into their new premises on the north side of Cameron-st.....Look out for the report of several weddings.

CROP PROSPECTS.—If there is one thing more noticeable than another these days it is the broad smiles our worthy farmers are wearing. As one week succeeds another their faces widen out. The cause for all this is the bright crop prospects. At one time the outlook was none too good, but a change came; day by day and week by week there was a steady improvement, till now a most abundant crop is assured. They grumble a little about the hay crop, but when you squeeze them down the most of them admit that they have enough hay to winter their stock and a little to sell. With the old stock of hay yet on hand there will be about as much hay in the country as there was last year. Surely this is not a very gloomy prospect. Farmers are chronic grumblers, but there is not a murmur about the grain and vegetable crops. There is no saying the crop is "middlin'," or "pretty fair." Every farmer says it is good—all kinds of grain, roots and vegetables.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Curtis Shipman of lot 24, con. 11, Brock, near this village, has just finished work on a new well, bored to the depth of 68 feet from the platform. The pump, which is of excellent make, was supplied and put in by Mr. W. Bull of Manilla, a young man who recently succeeded to his father's old established pump business at Manilla.—58-eow.

NOM DE PLUME.—Two weeks ago the "pairty" who has his "name on a bond for $3,000" suggested in a bombastic, self-glorifying letter to THE POST that Observer in the future use the word "Spencerville" as a nom de plume. We thank the "pairty" awfully for his suggestion, and like Ontario's Oliver will give it our best consideration. We would now, not to be behind in the amenities, suggest to the "pairty" who communicated the proceedings of the presbytery to the Cannington Gleaner of last week to use the words "Disturbing Element" as a nom de plume in his future feats as a correspondent.

OBSERVER.

BEAVERTON.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

PERSONAL.—W. J. Ritchie, W. W. Bruce and H. C. Heap spent Sunday in Orillia.... Mr. D. Ross, Mr. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Toronto spent Sunday in town with Mr. D. Gunn.....Mr. Leslie Davidson of Toronto is visiting Mr. John Leslie, Simcoe-st.....Miss Winnie Ross returned home from Toronto Saturday evening last. ....."Scotty" McLean of Toronto spent Sunday and Monday in town.....Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron of Stayner are at present visiting Mr. John Cameron, sen., at "The Willows," Mara-st....Mr. Charles Bick of Cannington spent Wednesday in town....Mr. Peter McArthur of Lindsay was in town last week....Miss Edwards and Miss Carry Edwards of Cannington spent Wednesday in town.....Dr. and Mrs. Patterson of Barrie were in town last week, the guests of Mr. Geo. F. Bruce at "Riverview.".....Miss Thompson of Barrie was in town last week....Mr. John Kennedy of Markham was down witnessing the Beaverton-Barrie lacrosse match. Mr. A. Gunn of Toronto spent Sunday in town....Miss Jennie Davidson of Toronto is at present visiting Miss Mary Gunn at "Dunrobin"....Miss Klipatrick of Toronto is spending her vacation with friends in town....Mr. H. C. Heap of Lindsay, who was visiting friends here, left Wednesday for Toronto, where he will remain a few days before starting on his trip to Manitoba .....Mr. D. McDougall, teacher at Fenelon Falls, spent a few days last week in town. Mr. C. E. Weeks of Cannington was in town last week.

THE LACROSSE PICNIC on Tuesday last, given by the young ladies of the town, was a brilliant success.

PULPIT NOTES.—Mr. Thomas of Knox college occupied the pulpit of Knox church morning and evening on Sunday last..... Rev. Dr. Watson preached two eloquent sermons to large congregations in St. Andrews church on Sabbath last.

LACROSSE MATCH.—What proved to be the most interesting game of lacrosse ever witnessed in Beaverton was played on the 5th inst. between the "Stanleys" of Barrie and the "Checkers" of Beaverton. Both teams were in splendid trim and played good lacrosse throughout. At about 3.30 the teams lined up in front of Referee H. McConachy as follows:

STANLEYS.		CHECKERS.
McCurry	Goal	G. Young.
Penstone	Point	D. McKinnon
W. Moore	Cover Point	F. Stevenson
D. McArthy, Clarke, Bingham	Defence field.	P. McMillan, J. Jury, J. Proctor
Burton	Centre	E. Porter.
Shannessy, Hunter, T. Moore	Home field.	D. McMillan, K. Davidson, J. Birchard
Vansickle	Outside home	E. Westcott
Greenwood	Inside home	A. F. Birchard

—Umpires—Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Orillia, and Mr. Lou Campbell, Bradford. The first two games were scored for Beaverton after a few minutes play by Jas. Birchard. Barrie scored the next three games and Beaverton the last two, thereby defeating the visitors by four games to three, and consequently Barrie is in the "soup" so far as the district championship is concerned.....Notes on the game: "Bailey's" man never saw the "rubber" throughout the whole match....Fred. Stevenson was in it every time.....Joe Jury fooled the visitors as of yore.....Pete's high jump came in handy several times....A Barrie belle was heard to remark that "the only pretty thing about the Checkers are their suits." Never mind, boys; Beaverton girls don't think so.....Wonder did Barrie ever get the supper prepared for them? No; "they weren't in it."