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WINTER IS COMING

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—AND—

can supply you with all kinds of Footwear for this Fall and Winter.

OUR RUBBERS are in Stock and we have a big assortment for you to select your Fall and Winter Footwear from. We cannot say too much to convince you that our Footwear in all kinds are the best in the market.

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MR. WHITNEY SPEAKS.

THE CONSERVATIVE RALLY ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13TH.

The Opposition Leader Given a Hearty Welcome and an Attentive Hearing —Lawyer St. John Tells the Result of his Personal Investigation of the Famous Piggery.

The Academy of Music was fairly well filled on the evening of Oct. 13th by citizens anxious to hear Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the opposition in the local legislature, members of the reform party and ladies comprising probably one-third of the gathering. Among those on the platform were Mr. R. Bryans, president of the conservative association, Mr. S. J. Fox, the candidate, Col. Sam Hughes, J. D. Flavelle, J. Boxall, Stephen Dundas, Thos. Newman, J. Jackson, Johnston Ellis, Thos. Grimson, Wm. Channon, W. A. Weese, and a number of ladies. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Bryans, Hughes, Fallis and Fox, the latter being followed by Mr. Whitney. The opposition leader received a warm welcome on coming forward, and spoke for about an hour and a half, charging the reformers with having frittered away the resources of the province, creating an army of officials, and maintaining an imperfect school system. He was succeeded by Mr. St. John, who charged the government with nearly every political crime on the calendar, and whose virtuous indignation was at times painful to witness. He devoted considerable time to a description of the surroundings of the solitary hog at the Mimico piggery, and wound up by accusing the government of disloyalty in allowing Canadian hogs to be cut in Michigan.

OPENING SPEECHES.

The meeting was opened shortly after 8 o'clock with a brief address from the chairman, who first introduced Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, M.P. Col. Hughes, who was received with cheers, said that it was not known at what time the election would be brought on, but it was a good rule in time of peace to prepare for war. In accordance with this rule, Mr. S. J. Fox had been up and down the riding and Mr. Whitney had been through the province. He said that those who were present, whether conservative or liberal, would go away after the meeting with the conviction that Mr. Whitney was a credit to his country. Col. Hughes said that those questions which should be placed before the people would be discussed by the provincial leader and his lieutenants. Among those questions were the financial, agricultural, mining and educational interests of the province. In concluding, Col. Hughes requested that the speakers make their remarks brief, so as to give Mr. Whitney the time he should have.

Mr. Samuel J. Fox, the conservative candidate in West Victoria, was called on. He asked for the support of the people, and thanked the conservatives for the honor done him in choosing him as their standard bearer.

Mr. W. A. Fallis, representative for East Durham in the local house, expressed his pleasure at being classed as a follower of a leader like Mr. Whitney, who, he believed, would be premier after next election.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

Mr. J. P. Whitney was then introduced and was received with cordial warmth. He expressed his gratification at being in Lindsay and at meeting so many of the people. He was especially pleased at the great number of ladies who were in attendance. The first question he dealt with was the finances of the province. This great question has not been given due attention in the past by the people, because heretofore they had not been taxed to support the government of the country. He made charges of extravagance against the present government, saying that it had continued from the date they took office until the present. Every year they had existed as a government they had spent more money than they received. In this way they had pursued that down-hill track which had landed them were they were to-day. The first step was the multiplication of officials, all of whom, of course, had to be paid. Then they began to sell the timber of the country, which constituted their capital stock; they had thus exhausted the timber assets and had spent the money thus received as ordinary income instead of husbanding it and paying the expenses of government out of the interest. They then began borrowing money until they were in debt to the extent of $3,000,000. He said he could, did time limit, show how this extravagance existed in every branch of the administration. One reason for this was that there was no proper audit of the moneys expended by the province. Mr Whitney then cited some instances of expenditures in connection with colonization roads, which he claimed were extravagances. He contended that the surplus which had been boasted of so long had no existence. He charged that there had been deficits during the past three years, and to the liberal mind the best proof that these deficits did exist was that they were admitted by the government.

At this point an old gentleman in the audience asked Mr. Whitney whether it was true that Mr. Hardy had received $200,000 from the American lumbermen for election purposes, and expected to get it back in timber dues.

Mr. Whitney said that he had no doubt the Americans would be willing to give that sum to Mr. Hardy, but whether the government would accept or had accepted it he could not say, as his knowledge did not extend this far.

NO CONNECTION WITH TUPPER.

Continuing, he said that if the government had the surplus it was claimed it had, why did it not pay off its debts? Mr. Whitney referred to the charges made by his opponents that he was in alliance with Sir Charles Tupper. He said that the charges were made by public men who ought after his denials to be ashamed of themselves. He denied this again, stating that neither Sir Charles Tupper nor anyone else of the Dominion party was taking a part in this contest.

A voice—Tell us what you are going to do.

Mr. Whitney—I'll tell you what we are going to do, what your friends won't do—our duty. I wonder if that is not an Ontario government official; if not, he is very likely an applicant for some Dominion post which is now held by a conservative. (Laughter and applause.)

HIS FUTURE POLICY.

Mr. Whitney then took up the subject of education and outlined his plan for improving the public school curriculum in the interest of the 95 per cent. of the children who begin and end their education in these schools. Some of the greatest minds in the country to-day were endorsing his position in this respect. Mr. Whitney said it was desirable, too, to have a board of a consultative character appointed to assist and advise the minister of education. He touched on the administration of the license law and said that there was no parallel to the infamous manner in which it was operated by the government. He said that when he and his friends came into office after the next election they would not introduce the cursed system in vogue in America of "to the victor belongs the spoils," which, the speaker said, had been introduced at Ottawa by the present government. If, however, the Ontario government officials insisted on interfering in the elections they would have no one but themselves to thank for the position they would find themselves in after the approaching contest. Mr. Whitney severely censured Premier Hardy for his address to the people of Owen Sound during the election of Mr. Paterson. He professed to find in Mr. Hardy's words a bribe offered to the people of that riding for liberal support, and he said that this was a prostitution by Attorney-General Hardy of his position as guardian of the public morals, which was calculated to lower and debauch public honor in this country. He also condemned him for his action in regard to the junior judges act. In concluding, Mr. Whitney expressed his conviction, gained through the reception he had met with in the country, and the assurances of support he had received from liberals, both verbally and by letter, that we were on the eve of an upheaval which would overwhelm the present liberal government and bring the conservatives into power.

MR. ST. JOHN.

Mr. J. W. St. John, who was the next speaker, said that the twenty-five years of the Mowat-Hardy government had been characterized by deficits, officialism and autocracy, and the that government had reached the zenith of its unpopularity and the nadir of its usefulness. He argued that the legislators of the province must be absolutely independent of the legislators of the Dominion, and that they may be so there should not be governments of the same stripe at Ottawa and Toronto. He quoted an opinion to this effect expressed by Sir Oliver Mowat. Mr. St. John said that in all their going up and down the province the members of the Ontario cabinet did not refer to this expression of Sir Oliver, nor did the Globe, although it had done him (Mr. St. John) the fairness to report his speech containing the quotation from Sir Oliver's speech. He said that he would not to-night speak of the impropriety of Sir Oliver coming to Ontario as Lieut.-governor, the premier of which he so recently was, but he would say that if he did come he would, with his utterance regarding the necessity of independence on the part of the provincial government staring him in the face, be a standing protest against the existence of the Hardy government. Mr St. John had a number of charges, he said, to make against the government. Among them were the vicious alliance with the Dominion government, the creation of a monopoly for political friends, viz., the Eagledue deal, the Connee outrage, the somersault in connection with the junior judgeships, mortgaging the homestead, fraudulently boasting of a surplus, assuming proprietorship instead of trusteeship, officialism and machinery which was sapping the life blood of the province. Mr. St. John charged that certain of the government officials dictated to the cabinet, and to prove this he said that about two years ago Mr. Hugh Miller, of Toronto, in his capacity as a magistrate, had issued a warrant for the arrest of a son of a high government official. For this act of duty by Mr. Miller the official said he would ruin him and that he would never send any more drug supplies to the government institutions. Although Sir Oliver Mowat and all the other members of the cabinet promised Mr. Miller that he would be given orders as usual the official had his way, and Mr Miller had never since been able to sell a bill of supplies to the government. Mr. St. John then dealt with the piggery. He said that Mr. Hardy was pursuing a disloyal policy with regard to the timber of Ontario; he was conducting this department of government for the benefit of Americans. So much was this so that Mr. Hardy sought to be given an Erastus Wiman medal. The government was loyal to the Americans, who abused and insulted us.

The meeting closed with cheers for the queen and Mr. Whitney.

A BOLD THIEF CAPTURED.

He First Stole a Bicycle, and then Ran off with a Horse and Buggy.

A young man named Albert Antis was arrested here by Chief Bell Tuesday and the charges against him are serious indeed. About September 20th last Chief Bell received a card stating that Antis had stolen a bicycle from H. Wilson, of Markham, and during the fair he kept a vigilant eye on all visitors in the hope of discovering his man, but without success. On Saturday last he received a postal card from Chief Jarvis, of Bowmanville, stating that Antis had stolen a horse and buggy from Glover's livery in that town, and the news made our chief redouble his vigilance. As a result of careful enquiry he learned that the suspected man's father lived near Balsam Grove, Fenelon, and was about to set out for that point when he heard that his man was heading towards Lindsay. The chief waited, Antis, who had been in hiding at his father's, drove to the Falls in the afternoon, had the stolen horse shod, and started for this town in a light road cart. Shortly after leaving Cameron he met a farmer named McGinnis, and succeeded in disposing of horse and cart to him for $15, telling a plausible story to account for his action; with the cash in his pocket he went blithely on his way, reaching Lindsay in time to purchase a $5 overcoat from one of our merchants. Chief Bell had him under surveillance from the moment he reached town, and about 8 o'clock arrested him while enjoying a lunch at Taylor's restaurant. Chief Jarvis was at once notified of his capture, and reached here Wednesday evening with the necessary warrant, leaving next morning with his prisoner.

HOW OTHERS LOOK AT IT.

Peterboro Would Welcome the Rathbun Co. if they Decide to Leave Lindsay.

Peterboro Daily Times: It is said that as a result of the refusal of Lindsay to grant exemptions to the Rathbun Company, there is a probability that they will remove their mill to some other place. The point will probably be Peterboro. The company employs in Lindsay a considerable number of hands. For many years they have maintained an agency in this place, but no mill or factory of any kind, and it would be a good idea to offer substantial inducements to have them build a mill here. The Lindsay council, we think, made a mistake in not complying with the request of the company. Now-a-days it is considered money well spent to secure industries by means of exemption from taxation, and the place that refuses to do so will not be bothered with the hum of the busy factory. Peterboro is a splendid point for a mill, as all the refuse, such as slabs, etc., would find a ready market. The chief trouble would be, if the Rathbun mill paid no municipal taxes, other similar mills would look for the same privilege. But this need not worry our ratepayers, for it is really a small matter. Exemptions all round would encourage the mill owners to employ more help, and we would get our taxes back ten fold in the additional men who would become taxpayers. The Rathbun Company is one of the most progressive institutions of the country, excellently managed, pays the highest wages going, and the town would be making no mistake, should the company decide to move from Lindsay, to offer such inducements to come to Peterboro as will secure them.

[While we sincerely hope the Rathbun Co. are not contemplating removal from Lindsay as a result of the council's action in not exempting the mill and plant from taxation, we can safely assure the Times that in any event they will not go to Peterboro. All the logs sawn here come from the north, and are towed by steamer from Fenelon Falls here. By removing the mill to that village the company would save from $2 500 to $3 000 yearly in towing dues, while railway freights on the manufactured goods would be the same as from Lindsay. That is the danger now menacing 60 or 70 hands on the company's pay-sheet.—ED. POST.]

THEY WANT EXEMPTION.

MESSRS. C S. BLACKWELL & CO., OF THIS TOWN,

Ask that their Pork Packing Industry be Encouraged by Exempting Factory and Plant From Taxation—A Lively Session of Council Last Monday—The New Board of Works Report Progress.

A special meeting of council was called yesterday by Mayor Smyth and was held Monday evening in the clerk's office. The absentees were Couns. Horn, Burrows and Killaby. Mayor Smyth explained that he had called the meeting in order that some action might be taken in connection with a request for exemption from taxation made by Messrs. C. S. Blackwell & Co., of this town, who were desirous of starting a pork packing industry in town. The letter read as follows:

Mayor Smyth, Lindsay:

SIR,—Since our purchase of the property at the corner of Kent and Cambridge-sts, we have been looking into the advisability of equipping the packing house on Cambridge st, in the way of putting in machinery and a cold storage plant for the cutting and curing of hogs, provided your council sees fit to exempt the packing house and its contents from taxes for a period of fifteen years.

You are well aware that for the past ten years this industry has been gradually taken away from your town, to the advantage of Peterboro, Ottawa and Toronto, and we think if we are now trying to revive it, that we can reasonably ask this much support from your town, as it will not only give extra employment but afford farmers in the surrounding country a market nearer home where they can have the option of offering their hogs, either live or dressed, and again, your merchants will be benefitted in our drawing people to your town who may trade with them. We will thank you to bring this matter before your council at your next meeting and favor us with early reply, and oblige, yours, C. S. BLACKWELL.

Mr. Chas. Blackwell was granted permission to address the council. He pointed out that the business of pork packing had greatly developed during the past nine or ten years, and was generally carried on in the large cities, where the population afforded a ready market for portions of the hog not cured. In establishing a packing business in Lindsay they would have to face the above serious drawback, and the lack of railway competition was another, and it would be but fair and just that the council should compensate the firm to a small extent by granting exemption as asked. Mr. Matthews had sought population by going to Ottawa, and had obtained exemption from the council of Hull. The establishment of a packing industry in town would mean the employment of considerable labor and the circulation of a large amount of money among the business men. While they would not be able to start out on as big a scale as the Wm. Davies Co, the bud would grow, and eventually they hoped to do a large export trade. At present the business men of Lindsay derived no benefit whatever from the large hog business of the district, and farmers suffer a loss in the matter of freight, as they really pay it to the points where hogs are shipped. With his factory in operation farmers would enjoy the benefit of keen competition, and no matter where hogs were bought they would be paid for in Lindsay. He was aware that the Rathbun Co. had applied for exemption, and that some councillors took the ground that all applicants should be treated alike; without expressing an opinion as to the merits of the Rathbun Co. claim he wished to say that the pork packing industry differed from all others. If, instead of bonusing railways to an enormous amount, past councils had extended inducements to manufacturers the town would not now be laboring under a rate of 23 in the dollar.

Dep.-reeve Robson—"You say you intend doing an export business?"

Mr. Blackwell—"Yes, that is the intention. Of course, gentlemen, I must say that the number of men employed will vary, for instance, in Toronto we have at times 50 and 60 hands at work when trade is baise, and perhaps two weeks later not more than 15. That is due to the fluctuations of the trade."

Coun. Southerin referred to the existing manufacturers' by-law, and Mr. Blackwell explained that it would not answer his purpose.

Dep. reeve Robson—"How many men will you employ?"

Mr. Blackwell—"Well, I can safely say fifteen for at least six months, but it will surprise me if we do not have double that number. Of course we do not want to have our hands tied, but our aim is to do a large business."

Cour. Sootheran in answer to a question, said that the old packing house was assessed for $4,000, and the exemption would amount to about $100. The request should not be looked upon in the same light as the Rathbun claim, as the latter company manufactured goods elsewhere and sold them here in competition with long established manufacturers.

Coun. Mallon said he was in favor of granting Mr. Blackwell's request—he had always favored the establishment of industries, and whenever he passed Sylvester Bros.' factory he proudly compared it with the old drill-shed it had displaced. He could not, however, approve of the conduct of the men who had first warmly supported the Rathbun Co. request in the presence of Mr. Baker and then killed it in council, and he advised Mr. Blackwell to get a written guarantee from certain councillors to vote as they promised.

Reeve Touchburn—"Yes, and you had better give a guarantee that you'll not lie and have it crammed down your throat afterwards."

Mr. Blackwell—"I have been talking to a number of citizens and farmers regarding this matter, and no councillor will make a mistake in voting for my request."

Dep. reeve Gillogly said he was sorry to have to throw cold water on the project, but after he had supported the Rathbun claim he had consulted with a large number of the ratepayers and learned that exemption in any form was distasteful to them, and for that reason he would be obliged to oppose the by-law.

Mr. Blackwell—"When the ratepayers elected you as their representative they placed confidence in your good judgment and if you feel that my factory will benefit the town you should vote for it despite a little adverse criticism, which always exists. I remember well that the exemption of the Sylvester works created a very warm feeling, nevertheless every councillor who offered was re-elected."

TO TEST THE FEELING.

The following resolution was then moved by Coun. Sootheran and seconded by Coun. Pedlar, "that this council look with favor on the application of Messrs. C. S. Blackwell & Co. for exemption on their pork-packing establishment for a term of 10 years, and that this council approve of a by law being introduced at the first regular meeting of this council granting the said firm the required exemption for 10 years on their packing house in Lindsay."

Coun. Pedlar said he was heartily in favor of granting Mr. Blackwell's request. To be prosperous the town required factories, and a packing industry here would attract farmers.

Reeve Touchburn said he was in favor of the resolution, and would vote for the by-law if satisfied that the town would get value for the concession.

Coun. Sootheran pointed out that as Lindsay was in the centre of a large and prosperous farming district, it would be of great advantage to have a pork packing establishment here, hence he would vote for Mr. Blackwell's request.

Dep.-reeve Robson said he was opposed to any and every form of exemption, and could not consistently support Mr. Blackwell's claim.

Mr. Blackwell acknowledged that he had expected Mr. Robson's opposition owing to the latter's friendship with Mr. Matthews, but the latter was also his (Blackwell's) friend. True, they would be opponents in buying, and Mr. Matthews might have to pay a little more for his hogs, but that would be business and should not disturb friendly relations.

Dep-Reeve Robson—"Do you consider your claim stronger than Mr. Flavelle's?"

Mr. Blackwell—"No, but conditions are not analogous, the mill was planted here because of the water power, but there is no special advantage to our business. At present if a farmer has a bag of wheat to grind he sends it to Lindsay, but if he has a hog to sell he sends it to Peterboro, and the town is a loser."

Dep-reeve Robson—"The people are opposed to exemptions, and if your request carries here it will be killed in council anyway."

Mr. Blackwell said he did not think for a moment that the men who had given him their support would withdraw it later.

Dep. reeve Robson—"It happened in the Rathbun case."

At this point Reeve Touchburn rose with fire in his eye and read Mayor Smyth a lecture for allowing insinuations to be made against him.

Coun. Mallon said that at last meeting Reeve Touchburn had made use of Mr. Blackwell's request to defeat the Rathbun claim. As for himself, he would reserve his vote till the by-law was presented—he would not act like the men who had twice voted in favor of exemption for the Rathbun Co., and then voted against it in council.

The resolution introduced by Messrs. Sootheran and Pedlar was then adopted, and the finance committee were authorized to introduce the by-law at next meeting.

THE BOARD OF WORKS.

Coun. Sootheran, acting for Chairman Bryans, read the report of the new board of works committee, which recommended various small repairs to the amount of about $150, and asked the council to endorse the expenditure.

Reeve Touchburn objected, claiming that the committee should first present a full report; at any rate, as the council had been called to deal with the exemption matter only, they could not grant the money.

Coun. Sootheran said the work should be proceeded with at once while the weather was fine, but Reeve Touchburn was anxious to block it. At next meeting the committee would bring in a full report.

A noisy discussion followed. At the end Coun. Sootheran, unable to obtain the council's endorsation, arranged for an other special meeting to be held on Thursday evening, when board of works matters will be dealt with.

Local Brevities.

—Monday next, Oct. 25th, will be the 43rd anniversary of the battle of Balaclava.

—Mr. P. B. McIlbargey shipped a load of cattle to the Toronto market last Monday.

—White Pine Balsam is easy to take and is a certain cure for coughs and colds. A. Higinbotham.—88w4.

—It is reported that the Fenelon Falls Chemical Works contracted for 2,500 cords of hardwood in the north country lately, the price being $2 per cord.

—Printed directions have been affixed to the various fire alarm boxes, and on Wednesday Mr. McBarney distributed the keys, which will be left in the boxes.

—An enormous sturgeon was caught in the bay at Midland on Saturday last. It weighed 110 lbs., and was found to contain three ducks, which this modern whale had swallowed bodily.

—The Rathbun Co. are pushing business to its fullest extent, and have now a number of men engaged piling up logs in the yard, that the mill may be kept in operation until Christmas or later.

—The people of Lakefield are bidding high for the Dickson Co.'s new mill, to be erected early next season. They offer exemption of taxes, and promise to arrange railway sidings and streets leading to the yards.

—Mr. Sam Brown, local agent for the Williams Piano Co, has disposed of instruments to the following parties during the past 10 days: Thos. Webster, East Oakwood; Jas. McGill, Geo. Jobbitt, Lindsay, and Harry Sandy, of the Baraicutt mill, Manvers.

—Mr. W. H. Ponton, the Dominion Bank teller who was last week acquitted of the charge of stealing $32,000 from the bank at Napanee, has been dismissed from the bank's employ, and will enter an action for false arrest and imprisonment.

—Why don't some of our kind hearted citizens undertake the formation of a Humane Society in Lindsay? Such an organization would find much to do for a time, as hardly a day passes but some deplorable example of man's cruelty to dumb animals can be witnessed on our streets.

—Sunday evening several young lads, who were loafing in a doorway adjoining Mr. W. A. Goodwin's store, broke a large pane of glass and then skedadelled around the corner. Chief Bell found them out next morning, and under a threat of being arrested they agreed to have the glass replaced.

—Orillia people are discussing a scheme to obtain 750 horse power from the falls of the Severn river, about 10 miles distant, and propose to attract a host of manufacturers by offering free power and exemption from taxes. At present Lindsay is in the unique position of having more manufactories than she can afford to exempt, much less supply with free power.

—Mr. Emerson Austin, of Haliburton, who has long since won for himself the reputation of being the most successful trapper and hunter in the county, set six bear traps in the vicinity of Eagle Lake one day last week, and when going his rounds the following day found a large bear fast in each trap. It was a very profitable day's work.

—Monday a huge maskalonge weighing 28½ lbs., was caught near Bobcaygeon by a local fisherman named Garner Nichols. It was purchased by Mr. Harvey Thompson, proprietor of the Rockland house, who shipped it this morning by express to Mr. D. H. Andrews, manager of the City Bank, Buffalo. The box bore the following inscription: "From Rockland house. Bobcaygeon, Ont. Maskalonge, 28½ lbs. Sample fish—a full line always kept in stock, also black bass, Oswego bass, etc."

—License Inspector John Short thanked his lucky stars Tuesday for an extremely narrow escape from what would necessarily have been a very embarrassing predicament. On Monday in his capacity of county constable he drove to the vicinity of Glenarm with a warrant for the arrest of Rachel Redner, a young girl who had fallen into evil ways and become a vagrant. She accompanied him willingly, and was placed in care of Gaoler Jackson about 9 o'clock that night. Next morning at an early hour the unfortunate girl gave birth to a plump, healthy-appearing boy, and when John heard the news he fairly shuddered at the thought of his position had he been delayed en route.

—The first fire alarm was sent over the new electro-magnetic system Wednesday. A sanguine individual, having noticed that the chimney of Coun. Edward Gillogly's residence was on fire, walked to the box at the corner of THE POST printing office and sent in an alarm. At the end of 10 minutes a telephone message was sent in asking if the alarm had been heard, and an answer came back that the firemen supposed some one was testing the boxes. Eventually the firemen turned out, only to discover that their services were not required. In the hurry no person thought of notifying the engineer at the pump house that the alarm was a false one, consequently a large quantity of fuel was wasted.

GONE TO THE YUKON.

A FORMER LINDSAYITE ON THE HUNT FOR GOLD.

Wages $15 per Day, but Eggs Sell for $1.50 a piece—Gold Stowed Away in Baking Powder Tins

Mrs. P. Keenan, of this town, has received the following copy of a letter sent by her nephew, Hubert Macauley, to an uncle living in Tonawanda, N.Y. Hubert left Seattle for the land of gold about four months ago:

Dawson City, N.W.T., July 26, 1897.

Dear Friend—Yukon or bust. We are here after one of the most pleasant trips I ever had. The weather was grand and very few mosquitoes. Why so few I cannot understand, as the people who were a few days ahead of us went nearly mad, but God was good to us. What went a long way to make our trip pleasant was that not a cross word was heard the whole way.

We rode the White Canyon and shot the White Horse in ship-shape style; but joking aside, they are both pretty dangerous strips of water. The canyon is pretty narrow and the current runs about fifteen miles and hour. The White Horse is wide, with a drop of about ten feet and combers at least six feet high. We took in about a barrel of water at this latter place. There were ten boats here that were afraid to run it, and had to portage their stuff around about three-quarters of a mile.

After you are through these places your troubles are over, for you strike a five-mile current the rest of the way and it is lovely travelling. Your boats turns around and swings from side to side, while the water hisses all about you. We made the trip in fifteen days' actual travel.

Now we are here in the midst of the precious metal that rules the world, and you bet there is lots of it. I took a spin up to the mine the other day and spent three days there. It's about sixteen miles from here and a pretty tough trail—muck to your neck.

Holy smoke! Talk about gold! I saw it by the bucketful, baking-powder cans full of it, bottles and any old thing that would hold it.

Wages are $15 a day, but it is awful hard work. I tried it for fun on Billy Leak's claim, and I don't want any more of it. I will probably go to work in the company's store at $100 a month and board, the best of grub. One fellow brought in 50 cent eggs and sold them for $6 a dozen wholesale. The restaurant man sold them for $1.50 each fried. I have had them for breakfast, but they are pretty stale. One chap bought five dozen and got nine good eggs. There is no fresh meat except moose meat, and I am tired of that.

Now, this is all the news I know of, so write me at Dawson City, N.W.T. It will have to be sent to Seattle first and put on the Steamer Portland. Give my love to everybody at home and tell them that I am coming back with a long sack—enough to see the Paris Exposition with, anyway.

Yours till death, HUBERT.

RUMORED G. T. R. CHANGE.

Conductor Pym's Train may Run out of Lindsay, Instead of Haliburton.

The citizens of the little village at the northern terminus of the Victoria branch of the G. T. R. are in a highly indignant mood just at present in consequence of a rumor that the time-table of the only regular train on the branch is about to be materially changed, so as to provide for the train leaving Lindsay in the morning, instead of Haliburton. This would necessitate the removal of several families from the village, and in addition compel parties from points along the line to remain over night in Lindsay when on a business trip. A strongly worded petition, signed by all the business men of the place, has been forwarded to General Manager Hays praying that the change be not effected.

ANOTHER TALL CHIMNEY.

Lindsay will have a Model Pork Packing and Curing Establishment in Operation Shortly.

An industry that should mean much to this town in a business way, and that will undoubtedly add to the prosperity of the farmers within a large radius, will speedily be in full operation in our midst. We refer to the pork packing and curing business about to be established by the firm of C. S. Blackwell & Co., of this town. As our readers probably know, the old C. L. Baker packing house was purchased by the firm from Mr. Geo. Matthews some time ago, and men have been at work for the past month remodeling and enlarging the building to answer the requirements of a large trade. A brick addition on the south side will contain the smoke chamber and engine room, and a large four storey addition at the east end of the old building is being fitted up as a cold storage chamber, the upper portion of which will contain over 600 tons of ice. Operations will be conducted on a large scale, as the Lindsay branch will be a feeder for the Toronto business carried on by the above enterprising firm, and a number of men will be given steady employment for the greater portion of the year, while the competition in prices should prove a good thing for the farmers.

SETTLERS MAY KILL DEER.

An Order-in-Council Defines the Districts—A Fee Not Exceeding 25c to be Paid for Permits.

A recent order-in-council directs that settlers' permits be granted to bona fide settlers in the following territory, being portions of the province recommended by Wardens Willmott and Smith, and approved of for the purpose by the Chief Game Warden, viz:

The township of Matchedash, in the county of Simcoe; the district of Muskoka; the district of Parry Sound; the district of Nipissing, and that portion of the province to the west thereof and to the north of Lakes Superior and Huron; the north half of the township of Rama, county of Ontario; that portion of the county of Victoria including and lying north of the townships of Carden, Bexley and Somerville, and including the whole of the district of Haliburton; that part of the county of Peterborough including and lying north of the north half of the township of Harvey, the township of Burleigh and the north half of the township of Belmont. That part of the county of Hastings including and lying north of the north halves of the townships of Marmora, Madoc and Elzevir; that part of the county of Addington including and lying north of the township of Kaladar; that part of the county of Frontenac including and lying to the north of the townships of Kennebec, Olden and Oso; that part of the county of Lanark including the townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant and Darlington; that par of the county of Renfrew including and lying to the west and north-west of the following townships: Blythfield, Brougham, Grattan, Wilberforce, Alice and Petewawa.

It is not intended that residents in towns and villages in the above exempted areas of the province shall be exempt under the foregoing provisions of the game laws, but that such exemptions shall apply only to the bona fide settler in the rural districts.

The game warden further recommends that in connection with the issuing of the said permits, power be given to the local issuers thereof in various portions of the exempted territory to charge a fee not exceeding twenty five cents in the case of each permit actually issued, and that the provision hereof for exemption from the necessity of taking out the regular license to shoot deer be subject to this provision authorizing the imposition of this small fee by the issuers of the said permits.