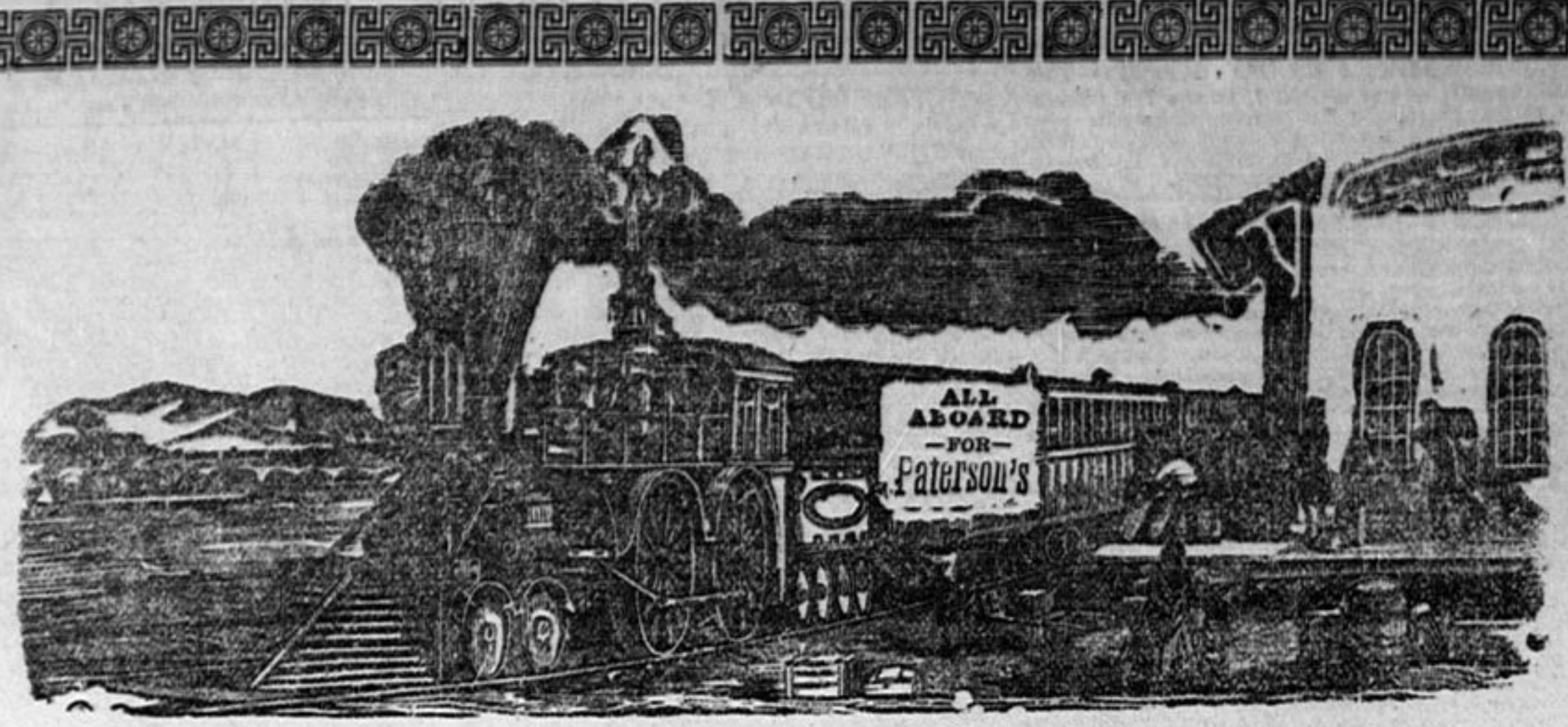


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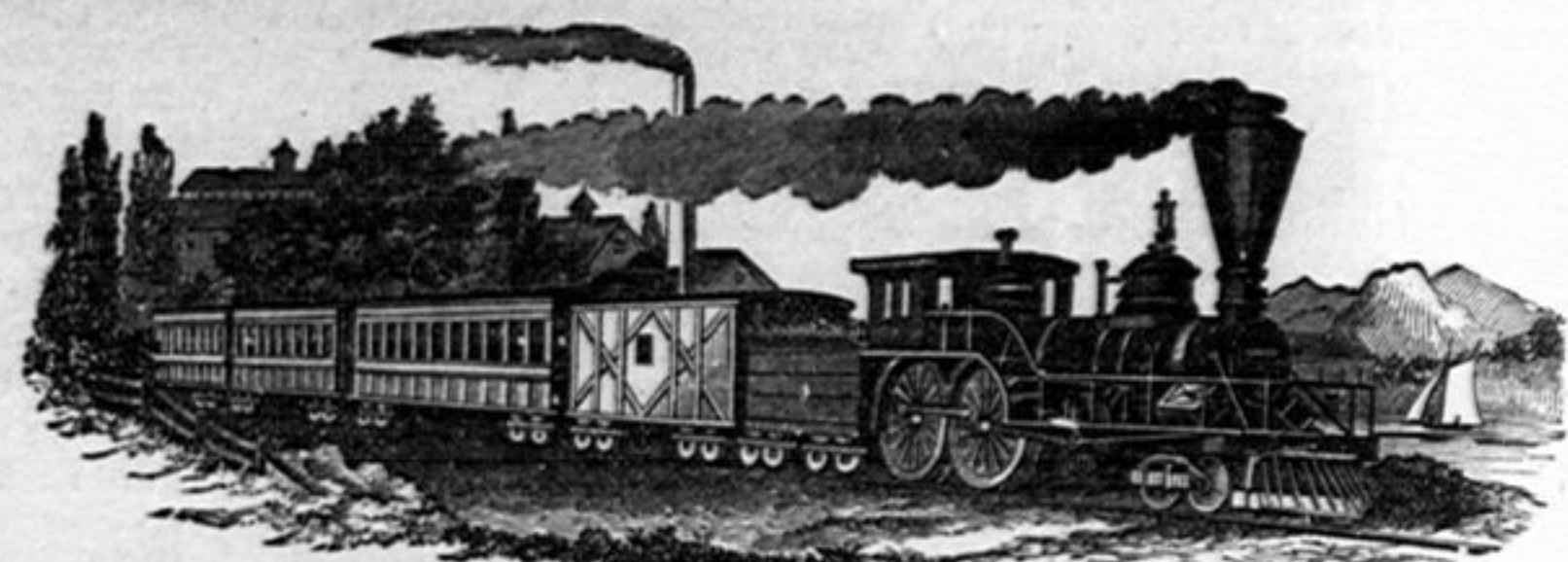
PATERSON & CO.'S FREE EXCURSION

FROM ALL POINTS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TO

Lindsay and Return, on Saturday, December 3rd.

To every Customer purchasing TEN DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS, or over, we will on the above date give them a FREE TICKET TO LINDSAY AND RETURN.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Fur Coats, etc., was never more Complete than at the present time, and as we are bound to Clear Out our Entire Stock of WINTER GOODS we will offer such Bargains as people in this part of the Country never heard of before.



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where we will treat you well and make you happy, and send all your Parcels to the Station.

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PATERSON & CO., The Bargain House of Lindsay.

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A GUIDE For Christmas Buyers

For Holiday Goods and Christmas Presents At Lowest Prices

WE DIRECT YOU TO PORTER'S POPULAR Book Store.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1892.

A LIBEL SUIT.

The Post has been served with a notice by Mr. W. A. Silverwood, of Mariposa, of his intention to commence an action of libel against us for our comments in the issue of THE POST of the 18th November upon the grand jury in its conduct of business at the recent assizes in this county. It is unnecessary to say that THE POST will defend the action.

THE NEW PREMIER.

The long-expected change in the Dominion premiership has at length taken place. Sir John Abbott has found it advisable to relinquish the cares of political leadership in order to avoid another breakdown in health. Sir John Thompson becomes the new leader and premier. His undoubted ability, and the peculiar circumstances of the present situation, marked him out for the place. Sir Charles Tupper could not at his age give up the ease and dignity of the high commissioner'ship. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. W. R. Meredith are both out of it. There remained only John Haggart and Mr. Foster. The latter has self-confessed "moments of weakness," and John Haggart will have to be content with the leadership of the Ontario section of the party, and the Ontario section may well be proud of him.

Sir John Thompson has been exceptionally fortunate in his political career, and he had a great opportunity at the commencement of his practical leadership of the Tory party to open a new chapter and to pave the way for better things. He commenced with some high-sounding promises and with a professed determination to investigate and punish wrongdoing; but it would seem that he merely bowed before the storm caused by the Rykert and Langevin scandals. He has done his best to prevent searching investigation of the Caron charges, the Section B scandals, and other boodling transac-

tions. He could have improved politics and purified the political atmosphere, but with Caron on one side and Haggart on the other he has probably given it up as a hopeless task, and has decided to go on in the old ways.

No cabinet changes of importance are expected. Mr. Carling will probably retire in course of time, though he does not want to do so. Mr. Bowell may be transferred to the presidency of the council. Mr. Bullock Ives is to go in to represent the eastern townships, a Protestant English-speaking portion of Quebec's people. Mr. Chapleau is still hesitating between Spencerwood and the cabinet. If he goes to the "ancient capital" it is believed that the days of the DeBoucherville ministry will be numbered, as Mr. Chapleau is hardly on speaking terms with most of them, though that should make no difference. Lieut-Gov. Anger's name is again connected with the Dominion cabinet, and it is said he will lead in the senate.

The Manitoba school question is regarded by many as the rock ahead for Sir John Thompson. His position has been rendered more difficult by his half-promise of remedial legislation, and he is now feeling his way in that direction.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The significance of the democratic victory on the other side is enhanced by official returns and by the explanations and admissions of the defeated party, as well as by the comments and criticisms of the independent and regular democratic journals. It is generally admitted and accepted as a crushing defeat of McKinleyism or high protection, and an unfair attempt is made to throw the blame on the Ohio politician who gave his name to the measure which he introduced and passed in accord with the views of the active and leading members of the republican party, with some notable exceptions. But the democratic victory means much more than the crushing defeat of the republican party and the overthrow of "McKinleyism." It is a popular affirmation of the great principle, pressed repeatedly upon the public mind by Grover Cleveland, that the government has no right to impose on the people more taxes than are required for honest and economical administration; that the government has no right to use its taxing powers to place on a community a tax for the special though seemingly indirect benefit of any one man or industry. The adoption of this principle strikes a vital blow at the principle of Protection. The great idol so long worshipped on the other side has been dethroned and smashed; and hereafter taxing powers will have to be devoted to legitimate purposes, and not used to enrich bloated monopolists and combiners.

The democrats failed to carry the Ohio electors' vote for president but still won

a great victory in that state. Ohio is a republican stronghold, but the democrats elected a majority of congressmen, though the state had been gerrymandered by the republicans so that it was thought that they would beat their opponents two to one in the congressional delegation. One district was compared to a shoe-string in appearance as it stretched from the centre of the state to Lake Erie. But the democratic candidate, M. D. Harter, a very able man, was elected by a big majority. In northern Ohio a notable straight out free trader, Tom Johnson, was returned. The Ohio vote has addition significance because it shows that the Ohio farmers were no longer deluded by the wool duty, out of which the republicans endeavored to make no little capital. The greatest wool producing counties ranked amongst those giving the largest democratic majorities. Free wool is one of the measures promised by the democrats, in fact a bill putting wool on the free list was passed by the democratic house of representatives last winter, and now awaits the action of the senate. Paradoxical as it may seem, a duty on wool lowers the price of the home-raised article, and free wool increases the price. This has been proved by experience. The reason is plain and has been more than once explained in these columns. The McKinley tariff on Canadian barley had the same effect on New York state barley prices and for the same reasons.

The removal of the high McKinley duty on wool will prove of no little benefit to the farmers of Ontario. The McKinley tariff on barley will no doubt be lowered to 10c. or perhaps less, and the obstructive duties on other important articles in our list of farm productions will, it is clear, be reduced or abolished. The question of time of removal is of special interest to our farmers. They have been hard pressed by the tariff retaliationists and are anxiously looking for the removal of the burthens. Why should they hope for relief from the rebellion of the American farmers and artisans against monopoly and high taxes when they submit patiently to the heavy burthens they have imposed upon themselves. They could easily throw off their burthens if they arose in their might and voted as one man for tariff reform. But a very large and powerful section will vote in one way because it is labelled "Tory," though by so doing they vote to keep on the burthens, or they vote that way because some demagogue raises the cry that it is not patriotic to trade with the Yankees, or that it is more patriotic to trade with the mother country, though not so advantageous for many productions and so on. They allow side issues to divert their attention from the great issue. Let them follow the example of their fellow-farmers across the line and strike for emancipation.

Let them declare at the polls that the government shall not use its taxing power for the benefit of the red parlor monopolists.

Popular opinion on the other side seems to favor tariff reduction at the earliest possible moment. It has got to come, that is certain, and the sooner the uncertainty is over the better for all interests. Ordinarily it would take a year and a half or more, under the unelastic American system to give effect to the popular voice. The new president will be inaugurated next March, but the new congress will not meet till next fall—a year hence—and it will take at least half a year to prepare a new tariff bill. The president-elect is urged to call a special session of congress in March to deal with the question; or to appoint a special commission to prepare a tariff bill for next fall; and it is thought the latter will be the more likely course, as it will be the most effective and speedy. A measure well considered in its general principles and leading details could be speedily passed. Grover Cleveland will then have the gratifying task of signing an emancipation proclamation not less significant and far-reaching in many of its consequences, and not less important in marking a stage in human progress than that signed by Abraham Lincoln.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An arrangement between the Dominion government and the bank of Montreal for the carrying of the government's London account has been completed.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce expresses itself as follows regarding the howl of indignation caused by the scheduling of Canadian cattle:—"A nation," says the Journal, "which places against us a 52 per cent. tax on bar iron, a 72 per cent. tax on cast iron pipes, and a 30 per cent. duty on glass, besides heavy prohibitive duties on all kinds of manufactures, has no right to whine because we very rightly refuse to allow her to introduce cattle into our country which our official veterinarians have pronounced to be suffering from infectious disease, and the Canadian goose must be served with the same kind of sauce as has proved palatable with the American gander. Canada must abolish the so-called 'national policy' taxes before Englishmen can feel any kind of sympathy whatever for her." Not much colonial sympathy there!

New papers and Magazines.—Our cotem. the Ontario Sentinel-Star, edited by Mr. E. W. Laird, gives evidence of substantial progress by enlarging from six to seven columns per page, commencing with last week's issue. It is a bright, new, well-conducted sheet, and the additional eight columns gained by enlarging will make the paper more interesting to its readers than ever.—The brand volume of Harper's Young People for 1892, which is just ready for publication, is fully equal to its predecessors in the beauty, value and variety of its contents. Among its contributors are such well-known writers as W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Captain Charles King, Kirk Munroe, Margaret E. Sangster, Howard Pyle, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Charles Carleton Coffin, and many others. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful. A holiday gift for boys and girls it is well named.

It seems necessary to constantly advise the public to be on their guard against substitutes and imitations of popular remedies. And yet, notwithstanding these repeated warnings, the business of selling substitutes and imitations flourishes to a greater or less extent in many parts of the country. There is no remedy in Canada to-day so widely advertised as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and none, judging from the very strong endorsements appearing from time to time, more worthy of public confidence. It is a remedy like this that the counterfeiters and imitators attack, in the hope of reaping a benefit from the extensive advertising of the genuine medicine. It may perhaps be well to caution our readers again, and remind them that the substitute or imitation can never take the place of the original remedy and that the dealer who gives a customer something else than what is asked for, either representing it as the original, or as something "just as good," is guilty of an action very closely akin to fraud. We learn that the Dr. Williams' medicine Co., with a view to protecting their interests and those of the public and honest dealers contemplate securing the services of a clever detective whose business it will be to ferret out frauds of this kind and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Now in Your Chance. The Post will be sent to new subscribers to January, 1893, for \$1.00.

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WITH poor soaps and old fashioned ways of washing, it is cruel and hard upon women of advancing years to attempt laundry work. But with the world-famed, labor-saving

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Anybody can do a Wash with comparative ease by following the simple directions. With "SUNLIGHT" there's no hard rubbing, sore knuckles, hot steam, or tired backs. A trial will astonish you.

Made by The Sunlight Soap Co., Limited, Near Miramichi, Toronto.

M. J. Carter.



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Clothing Line.

OUR AIM

Is and always has been to give Good Honest Goods at Low Prices. This is the reason that to-day we are doing such an enormous Clothing Trade. We buy our stock in large quantities for Spot Cash, which enables us to sell all Wool Goods for Less Money than other Merchants, who claim to buy for Cash but who take six and nine months' time, are asking for Cotton stuff. Do not be deceived by saving ten cents on one garment, which is thrown out as a bait, and pay two or three dollars too much on one article, but come direct to CARTER, who believes in giving Honest Goods at Honest Prices.

Our Men's Overcoats

At \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$4.50 are Marvels of Cheapness. Come and see for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies, see our DOUBLE-FOLD HABIT TWILL DRESS GOODS at 20c.

M. J. CARTER.

Sign of Golden Lion.

Lindsay, November 23, 1892.—25.

M. W. Ken

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- 25 Yards Heavy Grey Co
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- 10 Yards Grey Flannel for
- 7 Yards Very Heavy All V
- 20 Yards Heavy Linen To
- 20 Yards Checked Cotton
- 20 Yards Plaid Dress Ging
- 17 Yards Heavy Flannelet
- 8 Yards Very Heavy Apro
- 1 Dozen Pure Linen Towe
- 1 Dozen Fine Bleached Lin
- 3 Ladies' Fine Ribbed Und
- 7 Pairs Ladies' Black Woo
- 2 Suits Men's Underwear,
- 1 Dozen Men's Wool Sock
- 2 Men's Heavy Top Shirts
- A Good Fur Cap, Lady's
- 4 Boy's Imitation Caps, for
- Half Dozen Men's Very P
- Half Dozen Ladies' Wind
- 4 Pairs Ladies' Ribbed Ca
- 5 Yards Heavy Double-fo

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does not end here, but continues. Stock, Taking Quality and Quantity will give Better Value for a Dollar in Canada. So come at

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Lindsay, Nov. 24, 1892.—25

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Sign of the Mill Saw, South Side Kent Street.

McLENNAN & CO.

Special Low Prices.

- AXES, AXE HANDLES, CROSS-CUT
- SAWS, BUCK SAWS,
- COW CHAINS, HALTERS, LAN-
- TURNS, CLOTHES WRINGERS,
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- MEAT CUTTERS,
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- RASPS, IRON, SLEIGH RUNNERS,
- SLEIGH SHOE STEEL,
- ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUT-
- TERY, CARVERS,
- BUTCHER KNIVES AND RAZORS,

McLennan & Co.

BEST GRADE HARD AND SOFT

COAL.

AND BEST QUALITY

Blacksmiths' Coal.

Lindsay, Nov. 17, 1892.—22

Music.

ORGAN, PIANO, VOCAL MUSIC and PIANO TUNING.
MR. RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
will give lessons for the Organ and Piano, and the Violin. Piano tuning done at short notice.
Residence: Skitch's Terrace, South Side Kent Street.
Lindsay, Oct. 5, 1892.—21

F. C. Taylor.

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Fire, Life and Accident.

CANADA LIFE,

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Assurance in force, \$54,630,410
Annual Income, 2,250,000

Those joining the Company now will share in these years' profits at the division in 1894.

Liverpool, London & Globe; Royal Guardian; British America; Imperial Fire Insurance Co's.

All classes of Property Insured at Lowest Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlement in case of loss.

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F. C. TAYLOR
Agent, Express Office, Lindsay.
Lindsay, August 11, 1892.—18.