

Dundas & Flavelle Bros.

COMPLETE COMMENT ON CARPETS. COMPLETE in variety of style. COMPLETE in assortment of qualities. COMPLETE in provision for your wants. COMPLETE in adjustment to your means in all things. COMPLETE—yet how COMPLETE inspection only will disclose. Carpets ranging in price from 10 cents per yard to \$1.50.

DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

Lindsay, April 29, 1898.—90.

W. A. Goodwin. HEADQUARTERS in Co. Victoria. Room Paper and PICTURE FRAMES. GOODWIN'S. ARTIST'S GOODS. Machine Needles and Domestic Patterns. Lindsay, Feb. 17th, 1898.—79.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1898. COMMUNICATIONS. The Warden's Continued Attacks on Judge Deas—Letter from Mr. D. J. McIntyre, M.P.P.

(To the Editor of the Victoria Warden.) Sir:—My sense of duty to meet in the first place and to the public and Judge Deas in the next place compels me to reiterate against the untruthful and unjust attack which in the last issue of your paper you made upon the judge, who is, owing to his position, prevented from defending himself by reply.

Your article refers to matters of which I have no personal knowledge. I am not called upon to make either comment upon the logic used or refutation of the facts stated in reference to these matters. I shall, therefore, confine myself to what occurred in my presence and of which I have personal knowledge.

You impose upon the judge the responsibility of having handed the conservative papers to me to examine, and you characterize that as part of a partisan game. That no doubt to the meaning of the words, "Then the papers were 'handed' to Mr. McIntyre to scrutinize," etc. "It was a very cool game," and the rest of the context. What occurred in that connection was as follows: One or two questions as to the sufficiency of notices and proofs of qualification was disposed of at the first of the court. Then the suggestion that Mr. Moore and myself should examine the papers as there were a great many of them and make our objections made either by Mr. Moore or myself—I think by Mr. Moore after I had made some remarks leading up to it—certainly not by the judge, who had already indicated his arrangements, remarking at the same time that what we could do was suggested in the presence of the clerk, he having stated that he had to come into court and dispose of each case publicly, as required by the statute. This arrangement was acted upon. Mr. Moore and myself did go over the papers and marked each paper objected to either for want of form or want of qualification or for other reasons. We went through them all in the presence of the clerk. Then we came into court and the judge as a matter of course took up each declaration in its order, whether objected to or not, merely accepting our statement of the facts of notice having been given, but on every other point satisfied himself as to the sufficiency of the declaration. It was not suggested by Mr. Moore or myself that he should confine himself to the objections declared and pass the others until the judge raised the matter of the list of a class of declarations which I had not marked "objected." I did not suggest that the judge should accept that Mr. Moore and myself because I felt from the beginning that the act imposed, as certainly it does impose, upon the justice of the case that the list is absolutely correct as far as he can make it so. Mr. Moore then, after a long discussion of the merits and after the judge had expressed his decision, ventured on the ground that I did not object to the declaration on the preliminary scrutiny. The judge replied that he could not be relieved by any person of the responsibility which the act imposed upon him, nor could he delegate his powers to any one, and read that portion of it which states his duty in that behalf. The declaration in question was one in which the declarant stated in effect that he had income to the amount of \$300 a year including board, and the judge stated that he had heard that \$120 should be allowed for board, and that the declarant for all he could gather from the declaration, meant to qualify himself while his income was less than \$180 besides board, and that as a guide to him the declarant was worthy of respect. I may, however, state here that the same place as declarations were of a very suspicious character, prepared and made up and before the same judge on the same day at the same place as declarations stating income to consist of \$300 besides board. There evidently was an object in preparing the declarations in that manner.

On Easter Monday evening a very successful entertainment was given in the opera house by the well-known Telgman Concert Co. under the auspices of the local chapter of Royal Arcanum. The personnel of the company is the same as when they appeared in Lindsay some time ago, and the program was carried out very satisfactorily. Mr. Chas. Kelly, who contributed several songs to the program, was well received, and is a strong member of the company with his deep, musical bass voice and heavy manner.

In the office of the judge nearly two hundred forms prepared by him were to be found on the 25th of March and on the groundless and unfair insinuation that Judge Deas had been consulted by the reformers concerning their forms, which you made in the words: "It will be well for the public to know if he was directly or indirectly consulted by the reformers concerning their forms," and the rest of the context, and convince yourself that you have become an unfair and a malicious Judge Deas will do you well to charge him with treachery upon your space, but permit me in the end to say there is just one thing you can accomplish by even the most unjust attacks upon the judge who administers law in this country. You will be able to raise the feeling of respect for law and order in the minds of some people, for the press can hardly descend so low that there is not in every community an element which will be influenced by it. You assume very considerable responsibility, much more than I think you will do when you shall have been a little longer in the editor's chair. I have practiced my profession for several years before Judge Deas, have differed from him perhaps oftener and I know more fully, owing to my temperament, than any other member of the bar, but I never suspected him of partiality, nor have I ever heard any member of the bar express the faintest suspicion of dishonesty on his part. I believe you are the only person in this country who has ever done so.

"A Most Upright Judge." (From the Warden, April 23.) We regret again having to lay before the public a few unsavory facts concerning Revising Officer Deas's action. We are now nearly convinced that that gentleman cannot help himself. It is the nature of the person and he cannot but act as he does. But we give him credit for acting simply from uncontrollable motives. That our readers may draw their own conclusions we give a clear statement of facts and allow them to draw their own inferences. Unlike the Globe and the Post, we do not accuse of "dishonesty" and "fraud" and give no facts.

The facts concerning the April 16th case: After Revising Officer Deas withdrew or changed his decision requiring personal attendance of the applicant on April 6th, Mr. Moore, the energetic secretary of the liberal conservative association, sought to obtain the endorsement of the revising officer to some form that would be acceptable to him. But Officer Deas, maybe with no malice aforethought, postponed from time to time, from day to day, giving a definite answer. As only a couple of weeks remained before April 6th, and as the roads were almost impassable, every day meant loss of votes, for unlike the revising officer, the revising officer was not to be named to add and all declarations to make. At last the officer agreed on a form, but it was so crossed out and so full of new forms, new names to add and all declarations to make. At last the officer agreed on a form, but it was so crossed out and so full of new forms, new names to add and all declarations to make.

Then officers of the liberal conservative association went through the riding, and though having but a few days, and despite muddy roads, got nearly all the original declarations, and the next morning occurred on the opening of the court on 7th April. Revising Officer Deas deposed a short sermon which, if correctly reported, was full of misstatements and equivocations. Then the papers were coolly handed to Mr. McIntyre to scrutinize, and a similar duty was laid on Mr. Moore; but as the grates had only about a score as against the liberal conservative hundreds, and as it was a very cool game, Mr. McIntyre then for a couple of days criticized the names and everything else on the conservative list, noting every possible objection; after which Revising Officer Deas again appeared on the scene. But in place of trusting to Mr. McIntyre's scrutiny, he asked what the lot and what technicalities and quibbles had been overlooked by the politician, were brought out by the "revising officer." However, combined, they could not prevent 200 from being added. As it is Officer Deas has quite overridden the law in refusing many applicants on income. We are confident each one of those has a plain right for an action at law against the gentleman.

We leave the record to the public. Despite the conduct of Revising Officer Deas the liberal conservative have done well, but he has been as endless trouble and expense—all borne by a few, and all through the contrived, determined, unjust actions of the revising officer. That man certainly would think more of himself, if such were possible, had he acted like a man in the premises instead of in the petty-fogging style he has. He has lost caste from one end of Victoria to another and has no friends left in this town, save a few who would place him in a most unenviable light. It is just a question in our mind whether by parliamentary means it is the simple nature of the man that he must take sides even in his official capacity, and despite his favor his own private feelings, even though justice and fact require the contrary? We leave the question to the calm consideration of an outraged public.

TOWN JOTTINGS. Children's Little Gloves, selling at 5 cents a pair, at G. A. Wessan's clearing sale.—90-2.

Death of Mrs. F. McHugh. We deeply regret to state that Mrs. F. McHugh died about five p.m. yesterday from the injuries received as reported in the item on another page.

On Easter Monday evening a very successful entertainment was given in the opera house by the well-known Telgman Concert Co. under the auspices of the local chapter of Royal Arcanum. The personnel of the company is the same as when they appeared in Lindsay some time ago, and the program was carried out very satisfactorily. Mr. Chas. Kelly, who contributed several songs to the program, was well received, and is a strong member of the company with his deep, musical bass voice and heavy manner.

Job Done of Farmers. A job done of 2000 lbs. and 5000 lbs. just opened and selling at about half regular price. at G. A. Wessan's clearing sale.—90-2.

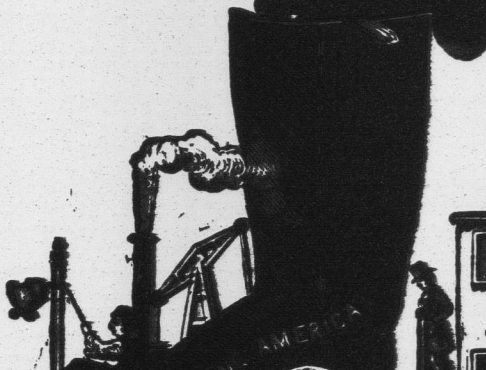
ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multi-tude of low test, short weight alum or other cheap powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York.—30-18.

GRAIN AND WOOL. The undersigned will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR—Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats, and Wool, delivered at the old Brandon storehouse, east of Dundas & Co's. storehouse, East Ward, Lindsay, Ont. W. D. MATTHEWS & Co. LINDSAY, 1897.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR—WHEAT AND OATS. The undersigned are prepared to pay the Highest Market Price for Wheat and Oats delivered at their mill at Lindsay.

PATENT FLOUR—NEW PROCESS. Having introduced the new process for the manufacture of Flour they are now prepared to fill all orders for the patent article. CHOPPING is now being done at our mill and will continue for the season. SADDLER, DUNDAS & Co. Lindsay, Oct 1st, 1894.

A. Wright. Boots and Shoes. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes. A. Wright, Lindsay, Ont.



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Milinery. TO THE LADIES. Will you kindly oblige me by inspecting my new stock. I do not ask you to buy unless any article may suit, but would wish you to look at the same.

GRACE LEE. Thanking you for past patronage, I am respectfully yours, GRACE LEE. Lindsay, April 14, 1898. Kent Street, 5 Doors East of the Benson House.

Geo. A. Milne. Hot weather is at hand. Men must be neatly as well as stylishly clad. Get your SUIT, if you haven't got it, where style is considered first, value next and prices last. NEW TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, HOME-SPUNS and a fine line of FRENCH WORSTED PANTINGS.

STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS. On and after the First day of May next I purpose to sell my goods for cash---strictly cash.

I CONSIDER THIS RESOLUTION, CARRIED OUT PROPERLY, WILL BE A BENEFIT TO MY CUSTOMERS, AS WELL AS MYSELF, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: 1st. No bad debts to provide for. 2nd. No time wasted at book-keeping. 3rd. No enemies, as all will be used alike. 4th. No disputes over long-winded accounts. 5th. I can afford to give you more for each dollar. 6th. Forgetful customers will have to pay as well as the thoughtful customers. 7th. I can get my discounts and give my customers the benefit thereof.

As my rent is very low and my expenses light, the public can depend on getting goods at prices that they will acknowledge as right. A reduction on almost every line. My stock is well assorted, fresh and large, and is worthy of your inspection.

I submit that for the above reasons it will prove profitable to me to do a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS, and I purpose to do it, and it can't but benefit my customers.

P. J. HURLEY. LINDSAY, APRIL 14th, 1898.—80-3. EAST OF THE BENSON HOUSE, KENT-ST.

Fisher & Killaby. LUMBER AND WOOD. FISHER & KILLABY, Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of LUMBER, BILL STUFF AND WOOD.

Firewood. Of the best quality delivered to any part of the town.

New Advertisements. HANDSOME TOWN LOTS CHEAP. Terms easy. Lindsay going ahead. Buy now. W. McDONNELL. Lindsay, April 19th, 1898.—90-4.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. East half of lot 3 in 5th con. Eldon, 100 acres, 80 cleared, balance hardwood. Large frame house, new; hard and soft water; barn and stable; well fenced; young orchard; good state cultivation. Sold cheap. Apply to D. W. CROSBERRY, Woodville, April 19th, 1898.—90-4nd.

FARM FOR SALE. 1/2 Sec. of lot 11, con. 10, Thors, 45 acres cleared and the balance hardwood; good dwelling house, barn and stable; well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. The farm adjoins the village of Gambridge, about four miles from Desertrin. There is a good thriving orchard on it and a never failing spring well. The Talbot river runs on the east end of the lot. For terms apply to M. BRENNAN, Gambridge, April 27, 1898.—81-1.

TWO HORSEMEN AND STOCK BREEDERS. We have large Clyde engraving in fee different style with regard to white marks on feet and jaws. GET YOUR ROUTE BILLS, CARDS AND OTHER STOCK NOTICES PRINTED AT THE POST JOB PRINTING OFFICE. LINDSAY, ONT.

FRANK LAZARUS. Preserve your sight by wearing the only FRANK LAZARUS (Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris) Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Lindsay Mechanics Institute and Library Association. Will be held at the Institute on Tuesday, the 11th Day of May, 1898.—90-5.

NOTICE.—All parties are forbidden to negotiate a promissory note in favor of Richard Greenway, made by Samuel Head, until the 20th of May, 1898. It has been sent in mailing. SAMUEL HEAD, Woodville P. O. April 19th, 1898.—90-5nd.

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