FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.
SILVER WATCHES
$12.00 to $45.00
Solid Coloured Gold Chains
Beautiful Gold Watches
School Books of every description
Stationery of all kinds
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums, Opera Glasses
Bibles in Gold and Silver Bindings
Silver ware in great variety
Reduction on prices to meet the times
THOS. BEALL,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
LINDSAY

WANTED
500 MEN,
300 WOMEN,
300 Boys & Girls,
TO SELL
1,000 PERSONS,
Magazines and Newspapers
Apply to
R. S. POTTER,

The Victoria Warder
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

THE COMMONS CAMPAIGN

[illegible]

time between the Liberal Conservative party and their opponents the unswerving loyalty with which Dr. O'SULLIVAN was treated by the one party, and the lassiness with which Mr. HOGAN was betrayed by the other, are of too recent a date to be forgotten already. Then a show was made of nominating a Roman Catholic on the Grit side, but did he get the solid support of the Grit party? Not at all. Before the nomination day a section of these 'Liberal' men seceded, nominated Mr. SARGENT, and the result was that Mr. HOGAN was hopelessly beaten. The attempt to split the Conservative vote failed ignominiously at the same time. The party which nominated Dr. O'SULLIVAN voted for him to a man, and he was elected by a handsome majority over both his opponents together. If precedents go for anything, this one established in East Peterboro' will be a bad one for Mr. CONNOLLY to face. But there is another feature which the Grits of South Victoria will find it more difficult still to overcome, and that is, that political principles in that Riding are not confined to any particular sect to the exclusion of the rest. When Mr. MCQUADE was elected in 1874 the most desperate efforts were made to unite the Roman Catholics against him, because he was an Orangeman; but never were the unprincipled schemes of a parcel of office seeking demagogues more thoroughly exploded. The people of the Riding knew Mr. McQUADE as a man of sterling honesty and uprightness of character, one whose dealings with his fellow men were never swayed by any feelings of bigotry, and who has never been ready to advance the interests of Canada, such a man they wanted to represent them, and the Liberal Conservatives of all denominations voted for him and elected him. We have nothing to say against Mr. CONNOLLY personally. The fact that he is a Roman Catholic will never be urged against him by the Liberal Conservative party. But as a subservient supporter of the disastrous policy of the present Administration he should be met by the united opposition of the Liberal Conservatives of the constituency in which he is a candidate; and the impertinent assumption that because he, a Roman Catholic, has been nominated by the Grit party, Liberal Conservative Roman Catholics should forswear their allegiance to important measures of public policy and accept him and his opinions blindly, should be met, as we have no doubt it will be, by crushing defeat."

And writing on the same subject the *Welland* says:

"While we are not of those who would countenance the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament on the grounds of religion, and we are perfectly willing to admit that they have not that representation which their numbers and intelligence entitle them to, yet we must protest against the Prompts which are made by the politicians of both parties to bring strength to their side by appeals to the feelings and prejudices of Catholics. Take, for instance, the case of South Victoria, the Reformers have nominated Mr. JOHN CONNOLLY, 'a life long Roman Catholic Reformer,' as he is announced, and for all we know an estimable and worthy man. This is all right and proper, if Mr. CONNOLLY possesses the necessary qualifications and has the confidence of his party, his religion should be no bar. When, however, the Reform press, and the *Globe* among the number, appeal to the Roman Catholics of Victoria to support their candidate because he is a Catholic, they do that which as Canadians they have no right to do. If it be right to appeal to the Conservative Catholics to support the Reform nominee because he is a Catholic, then it would also be right to appeal to the Reform Protestants to support the Conservative nominee because he is a Protestant. The greatest enemies the Catholic minority in Ontario have, are those who would try, even though it be in isolated cases, to substitute sectarian for party differences at the polls. The Protestant who will hesitate to give his vote to a Catholic because he is a Catholic, is a bad citizen and unworthy of the name of Canadian, and he has his fitting counterpart in the Catholic who will sink his political opinions, and convictions in order to bear one of his own creed."

DOMINION NATIONAL LEAGUE

ANOTHER step in the direction of securing a national policy for Canada has been taken, by the formation of a Dominion National League. Hamilton, as the chief manufacturing city in the West, has been chosen as the headquarters of the new organization, with branches in various parts of the Province. Notably enough, the first of these branches was formed in the midst of the farming district of the County of Wellington, where a goodly number of Reformers, pursuing the avocation of farmers, have been talking the matter over together and have come to the sensible conclusion that there is too much of the jugglerie arrangement in the trade policy of Canada, the effect of which is to open the Canadian markets to the Americans and close the American markets to the Canadians. They fail to see the sense or fairness, for instance, on their having to pay duty on grain sent to the States, while grain can be sent over here and lower the price of Canadian grain by glutting the market without paying duty. The question is being dealt with by the League quite irrespective of party considerations, so that it can be treated on its merits, and as a national rather than a party political matter. It is very properly felt that there is not a bit of use in looking to the present Administration for any relief in this regard, for its members have dogmatically declared that they are but "flies on the wheel" and can do nothing. No man is asked to give up his party preferences in order to help on the project of a National policy. All that is required of him is that he will not allow his party predilections or prejudices to stand in the way of his duty to the country. a duty which has constantly in view the development of the industries of the Dominion, whether they be agricultural, commercial, mining or manufacturing, and unconcerned as to what political complexion the Government may be, so long as it does not stand in the way of a National policy being secured and enforced.

THE MOTHER BUBBLE

WHEN the Grits in the House of Commons laid hold of what they call the Mercer scandal and began to pitch into Sir JOHN MACDONALD, it was felt by unbiased people that the result would more than likely be a collapse of the whole case, as it is generally found that where there is so much cry there is always very little wool. The case was given to Mr. DYMOND to work up, and that was a pretty good guarantee that nothing that would tend to fasten the odium of wrong doing on Sir JOHN MACDONALD would be left undone. Mr. DYMOND's highest ambition being, since ever he went to Ottawa, to aggravate Sir JOHN MACDONALD by petty dodges and disreputable trickery, not taking notice of him in some way or other. It will perhaps be remembered that on one occasion when Mr. DYMOND was addressing his constituents in North York he boasted that he was the only member in the House that had never been introduced to Sir JOHN MACDONALD for which, no doubt, Sir JOHN was duly thankful. The impression Mr. DYMOND wished to convey by this boast was that the member for North York was a very superior sort of person and could not afford to associate with a man of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's character and repute. Well, this very high toned gentleman has at length succeeded in attracting Sir JOHN MACDONALD's attention, although not in the way he was fishing for. He had Sir JOHN before him in the MOYLAN investigation the other day and instead of worming out of Sir JOHN that there was anything improper, not to say illegal, in Sir JOHN's dealings with Mr. MOYLAN, the very clever Mr. DYMOND only succeeded in establishing once more that a mistake had been made by the Grit party when it sought to show that Sir JOHN MACDONALD was personally corrupt something that has never yet been shown in that statesman's quarter of a century of political life. But Mr. DYMOND was not at all troubled about the result. He actually went to work and drew up a report of the investigating committee before all the witnesses had been examined! And, to cap the climax, he had based his report on what he *supposed* two at least of these witnesses would say! Did anybody ever hear of such a glaring set of unfairness before? Mr. DYMOND has been waiting for a long time to realise the pleasure of having Sir JOHN MACDONALD kick him down stairs. But all appearances go to show that Mr. DYMOND has kicked himself down stairs, and that very effectively.

ARE THEY ALL ALIKE.

WE sometimes think it cannot be possible that all the charges made against the men at the head of affairs in this country can be true, and wonder how it is that so many damaging statements can be made against them. One day we are assured that one member of the Government has swindled his creditors, and in proof of the statement we are pointed to the proceedings of the Scotch Courts against Mr. HUNTINGTON in the matter of a copper mine swindle. True enough, Mr. HUNTINGTON denies the charge, but there are the Court records nevertheless. Another time it is Mr. MACKENZIE, who is accused of favoring his relatives at the expense of the country. The proof of this is found in the purchase of steel rails from a firm of which his brother was a member. Mr. MACKENZIE denies the charge, of course; but the fact remains that the rails were bought and that the country lost a very large amount of money by the transaction. There is hardly, indeed, a member of the Cabinet who can show a clean record. They all seem to have gone into public life poor, to have remained poor until they got into office, and then to have mysteriously become rich. Or take the case of leading Grits who are not members of the Cabinet men like DAVID MILLS, ADAM OLIVER, D. A. SMITH, and others who have served the party at some crisis or when some emergency arose. GLASS deserted Sir JOHN MACDONALD at the time of the Pacific Scandal and has had his pockets full of railway and telegraph contracts in connection with the Pacific Railway ever since; SMITH also turned traitor at the same time and has from that day fared on the fat of the land; OLIVER resigned his seat to make room for Mr. CROOKS, and has thriven nobly. Look at his connection with the Neebing hotel and the Kaministiquia land job. He was the moving spirit in the whole transaction and made money by it. In the face of all these facts it is very hard to believe that there are many leading Grits in the country who have really done anything for the party that have not got their reward in some shape or other. The great mistake they made was in being in such a hurry, for thereby they brought disgrace on the whole party. But they probably remembered that their time was short, and so concluded to make the best of it.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

GREAT Britain's determination is that Russia shall submit the whole of the treaty made between Turkey and Russia to a Congress of European Powers. Russia objects to doing this, holding that the European Powers have nothing to do with those parts of the treaty which do not affect these Powers, and that as she has conquered Turkey she is entitled to what she calls the "legitimate fruits of her sacrifices." But it is plain that there can be no Congress held until Great Britain's point has been conceded, and there can be no lasting peace until either a Congress has been held or England and Russia shall have fought the matter out. Britain's strong point is that she has placed herself on the Treaty of 1856, and the declaration of 1871, somewhat modifying that treaty. Nothing as England has these articles of agreement between the European Powers to fall back upon she holds the trump card, and will be justified in insisting that there shall be no departure from the position then laid down. As was pointed out by Lord SALISBURY's circular, every material stipulation of the treaty made between Russia and Turkey involves a departure from the Treaty of 1856, the combined effect of it being to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the principle of independence of the Porte, and make Turkey simply a Russian vassal. The only way out of the difficulty would seem to be for the Powers to go back to the Treaty of 1856, which guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and starting from that point modify it wherever modifications could be made without affecting the interests of other Powers. It is only fair that Russia should get some return for the sacrifices she has made, as every conquering nation takes care to do. But it is not to be supposed that she can be allowed to help herself in whatever way she pleases, whether other nations are affected by such helping or not. Bismarck has suggested that the Treaty of 1856 be revised in accordance with the wishes of all the Powers interested, and this is probably what will eventually be done.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. J. C. RYKERT was enthusiastically nominated on Saturday last to contest the County of Lincoln in the Conservative interest at the coming elections for the Commons.

On dit that the Hon. OLIVER MOWAT and the Hon. C. F. FRASER are to be taken into the Cabinet at Ottawa, and that the visit of the Provincial Treasurer to the Capital last week had something to do with the Auditor Generalship.

It has been stated that there are three hundred and fifty freight and passenger cars being made in Detroit for prominent Canadian railways. Items such as this might suggest the question Are our Canadian car builders so busy that they were unable to execute the orders? Or is this one of the results of the Protective policy of our Yankee cousins?

THE Woodstock *Review* says:—"The champion fabricator of Western Ontario on the newspaper press is PAT ULLO, of Woodstock. He is perfectly insane on the circulation question. But the *Review* will effectually cure him one of these days." We know another newspaper man similarly afflicted and he doesn't live a thousand miles from Lindsay either

THE following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of the Consolidated Fund, of the Dominion of Canada, for the month ending 31st March, 1878: Revenue—Customs, $1,044,499.80; Excise, $265,637.85; Post Office, $76,464.02; Public Works, including Railways, $101,551.94; Bill Stamps, $13,130.84; Miscellaneous, $4,390.55 = $1,505,665.00. Expenditure $719,895.14. Total revenue to March 31st, $16,505,988; total expenditure for same period, $15,974,379.91. Excess of revenue over expenditure for the fiscal year, up to March 31st, $531,609.

OF the Hon. J. G. CURRIE, lately struck off the rolls as a solicitor on account of some "crookedness" in dealings with his clients, the Hamilton *Spectator* says: The spectacle of a public man, a man who has for many years occupied high and honorable positions in the country, being degraded by legal decree for base and dishonorable acts committed by him in a professional capacity, is far from being a pleasant one, or one which should be hailed with other feelings than those of regret that such a course should be found necessary with individuals who have stood so high in the confidence of their fellow men. Such a spectacle is presented to-day in the case of the Hon. J. G. CURRIE, M.P.P., for Welland, who was, on Wednesday, in the Court of Chancery, struck off the rolls as a Solicitor for gross dishonesty in dealing with a client. From the revelations made some year or so ago concerning the loose manner in which Mr. CURRIE had been using funds committed to his care it was only too apparent that he richly merited some such punishment as has been meted out to him.

THE following comparison of Canadian and American tariffs is at the present time a particularly interesting one, and we hope it may prove to those who are so much opposed to a readjustment of the same, an instructive one as well:

	Canadian duty.	United States duty.
Wheat	Free	30c per bushel
Rye and Barley	Free	15c "
Indian Corn	Free	10c "
Oats	Free	10c "
Wheat Flour	Free	50 p. c.
Live Animals	10 p.c.	20 p. c.
Pine Lumber	Free	$2 per thousand
Coal	Free	75c per ton
Pig Iron	Free	$7 per ton
Iron Rails	Free	$14 per ton.
Steel Rails	Free	$25 per ton.
Bar Iron	5 p.c	35 to 75 per cent
Plate and Boiler Iron	5 p.c	$25 to $30 pr ton
Wood Screws	17½ p.c	50 to 60 p. c.
Saws	do	50 to 50 p. c.
Cars and Locomotives	do	35 per cent.
Machines	do	35 "
Stoves and Iron Castings	do	30 "
Wool	Free	25 to 50 per cent.
Woollen Cloths	17½ p.c.	66 to 70 "
Flannels and Blankets	do	35 per cent.
Ready-made Clothing	do	35 to 60 per cent.
Carpets	do	50 to 84 "
Alpaca Goods	do	35 per cent.
Heavy Cottons	do	40 "
Finer Cottons	do	50 to 70 per cent.
Cotton Yarn	do	46 to 60 "
Spool Thread	do	67 to 81 "
Silk Cloths	do	50 to 60
Linen Cloths	do	30 to 40 "
Fur Goods	do	35 per cent.
Rubber Goods	do	35 "
Leather Goods	do	45 "
Glass Bottles & Lamp Chimneys	do	35 "
Clocks	do	35 "

OUR local contemporary rarely opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. This statement may appear paradoxical but is nevertheless easily explainable. Last week the *Post* charged THE WARDER with making what it called an attack on the Police Magistrate. Such was not the case. We made no attack on him whatever, but merely published the letter of a ratepayer calling attention to what he considered a grievance. The *Post* says: "Our respected Police Magistrate was ill last week and unable to attend to the Police Court business." This we regret to hear; at the same time we fail to see the connection between the state of a man's health and the nature of his duties. Not very long ago when we enquired the whereabouts (politically speaking) of the Provincial Treasurer, we were greeted with the vilest abuse. We were called brutal, unfeeling and cowardly, for daring to ask such a question at such a time knowing as we did—but we did not know it—that Mr. WOOD was seriously ill. As we said at that time, it is hardly possible for a newspaper to know the state of health in which a public man or his family may be when it undertakes to criticize his acts. On this occasion "Ratepayer," we presume, did not take the trouble to enquire into the state of our respected Police Magistrate's health. Of course if he was very strong of him not to have done so. During the coming campaign if we venture to say anything about Mr. CONNOLLY—and we presume we will have something to say about him—the *Post* will very likely tell us that Mr. CONNOLLY either is, has been, or will be dead, and we expect to be accused of cruelty for saying anything about him. Whether or not we will have to regret Mr. CONNOLLY's illness during the contest, of course we cannot say; the present indications, however, are that he will be *very sick* when the contest is ended.

AN Ottawa despatch to the Toronto *Mail* respecting the "little difference" between Mr. DYMOND, M.P. and Mr. CARROLL RYAN, says:—"In the absence of anything more exciting, Mr. CARROLL RYAN's letter respecting Mr. DYMOND has been the talk of the hour. Mr. DYMOND has not yet had an opportunity of referring to the matter in the House of Commons, nor has he in any public way alluded to the letter. Pending explanations from him, there is a desire among those at least who do not wish to condemn him unheard, to take Mr. RYAN's statements with many grains of salt, and to attribute his communication to the soreness arising out of his dismissal from the *Globe* staff. At the same time if the averments made in the letter are even remotely true, they reflect most severely upon the member for North York. Your correspondent is informed by Mr. DYMOND that the letter is grossly libellous, and desiring to do that gentleman no injustice, he takes the earlier opportunity of saying so. At the same time, it must be said that equally strong assertions are made on the other side, all of which simply go to show that Mr. DYMOND cannot, in justice to his own reputation, remain silent for any length of time. The subject is an unpleasant one for journalists to have anything to do with, but Mr. DYMOND is a public man apart from his newspaper connection, and must expect to have dealt out to him just that measure of consideration he is in the habit of dealing out to his opponents."

A SUBSCRIBER to the "Mail" in drawing comparisons between the Canadian duty and that of the United States, says in a recent letter to that journal:

"Last season two cargoes of wheat arrived in Oswego about the same time, one shipped from Detroit, the other from Toronto. One was the produce of American soil, the other was grown in Canada. Now, it is a well known fact that our friends, the Grangers, are becoming shippers on their own account, which simply means that a number of farmers club together, and export their grain to a foreign market, at their own risk. For the sake of argument we take for granted that the two cargoes mentioned were shipped by farmers. The wheat was sold at the same price, viz.: $1.60 per bushel. I give my figures on a gold basis, the quality being exactly the same. The American farmer paid freight and charges on his shipment of ten thousand bushels $600, and pocketed the balance of $15,400, while our Canadian friend paid $800 freight and charges, and $2,000 for duties, so that his share he only received $13,400. May I ask the 'Globe,' in answer to its query in to-day's issue, 'Who pays the duty?' Barley is in exactly the same position. The shipper in Toronto finds he can sell barley in Oswego at say 70c. per bushel. The calculation is therefore simple:—

Freight and charges, Oswego	6c.
Shipping " Toronto	5c.
Duty	15c.
	26c.

It follows, therefore, that barley must be bought from our farmers under 50c. per bushel to leave any margin for profits. Will our Free-Trading friends answer me on the barley question, 'Who pays the duty?' From my own experience of the Canadian farmer, I can safely state that he understands this question much better than his would-be instructors."

SOUTH VICTORIA.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

According to announcement the Conservatives of the South Riding of Victoria held a Convention on Saturday last in Bell's Music Hall, the Association Rooms proving altogether too small for the number assembled on the occasion. Every polling sub-division was fully represented, and the proceedings throughout were of a unanimous and satisfactory character.

The first business proceeded with was the election of the officers of the local Association, which resulted as follows:—Dr. Poole, ex-Mayor, Lindsay, President; Dr. Norris, Omemee, 1st Vice-President; Samuel Irwin, Esq., Lindsay, 2nd Vice-President; F. D. Moore, Esq., Lindsay, Secretary; M. Sanderson, Esq., Lindsay, Assistant Secretary; E. D. Orde, Esq., Treasurer.

T. Stephenson, Esq., Reeve of Emily, moved and M. Deane, Esq., P.L.S., seconded a vote of thanks which was carried unanimously, to the retiring President for the many services rendered by him in promoting the interests of the Opposition in the South Riding of Victoria, for many years. Mr. Dobson, in reply, briefly acknowledged the compliment and said that he trusted he would be found working as heartily in the ranks as he did while occupying the chair. (Cheers.)

Dr. Poole, the new President, after done him in electing him President, briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was the nomination of a candidate to contest the Riding of South Victoria in the Conservative interest, for the House of Commons, at the next general election.

After some preliminary business had been transacted, the following delegates were discovered to be present:—

LINDSAY.—J. Flavelle, Jos. Cooper, Dr. DeGrassi, Geo. Ingle, A. Ray, J. C. Rodden, J. L. Winters, Wm. Bell, M. Deane, Dr. Poole, W. L. Russell, J. Dobson, E. D. Orde, Samuel Irwin, J. W. Diamont, T. Heenan, — Begley, J. Allen, J. Maander, J. Fee, T. Fee, G. M. Stewart.

WEST OPS.—T. Collins, J. J. Irwin, W. H. Fee, Mat. Butler, Thos. Hoey, Geo. Breen, Francis Fee, B. Matthews, J. T. Tyrrell, John Jordan, William Graham, Benjamin Wright, — Brock.

EAST OPS.—P. Duck, J. McArthur, W. J. Logie, Wm. Maher, Jas. Bryans, Philip Farrelly, John Blackwell, Wm. Reynolds, Joseph Hall, M. Brady, John Morrison.

WEST VERULAM AND BOBCAYGEON.—Charles Fairbairn, Dr. Bonnell, Dr. McCamus, John L. Read, Wm. Lyle, John Breaden, J. B. Edmison.

SOUTH VERULAM.—John Ireton, sr., Wm. Thurston, Jas. McCallum, George Bryson, James Bell, J. J. Mitchell, Joshua Scott, T. L. Dawes.

MARIPOSA NORTH.—S. Dundas, Alex. Smith, Alex. Clarke, Jas. Armstrong, Sidney Mackenzie, Samuel Fowler, John Cassidy, John Demorest, Wm. Banks, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Foster, Thos. Grinson.

MARIPOSA SOUTH.—John Kelley, Geo. Eakey, John Glenney, Thos. Dodds, Jos. Moffatt, Alex. Ferguson, F. B. Weston, H. McKinnon, Wm. Jackson, John McKinnon, Hugh Ferguson.

SOUTH EMILY.—T. Stephenson, W. R. Lang, Robert Ford, T. H. McQuade, David Toole, John Bannon, Wm. Adams, Matthew Wilson, Robert Jones, James Toole, John Maitland, John Elliott, P. Guiry.

NORTH EMILY.—M. Holland, G. McCarthy, James Lehane, Jas. Pearson, Thos. Walls, William Crowley, M. Mahoney, Geo. Gartley, H. O'Leary, Wm. Lehane, W. H. Cassidy, Patrick Flynn, M. Collaghan, Wm. Rennery.

OMEMEE.—James Mellroy, George Lamb, Dr. Cornwall, Capt. Cottingham, W. S. Cottingham, C. Dice and Dr. Norris.

The nomination of candidates to contest the Riding of the general elections for the House of Commons was next considered.

It was decided that the nominations be open.

Moved by Mr. C. Fairbairn, Reeve of Verulam, seconded by Mr. M. Deane, F.L.S., Lindsay, "That Arthur McQuade, Esq., M.P., be the candidate of the party."

Moved by Mr. S. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Samuel Irwin, "that Dr. Poole be the candidate of the party."

Dr. Poole declining the nomination, the motion of Mr. McKenzie was withdrawn, and no other nominations being made, Mr. A. McQuade, the present M.P., was declared the unanimous choice of the meeting. The result was received with great applause.

On motion of Mr. John Dobson, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Deane, Fairbairn and Russell, was sent to acquaint Mr. McQuade with the result of the nominations and request his attendance.

Mr. McQuade on his entrance into the Hall was greeted with loud cheers which were prolonged for some minutes.

In the interval between the nominations, Dr. Norris, 1st Vice-President of the Association, being called upon to make a few remarks, addressed the meeting for a short time on the great political questions of the day.

Mr. McQuade, M.P. in accepting the nomination, thanked the electors for the confidence reposed in him and was deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon him in again nominating him as their candidate for the House of Commons. He had, in parliament, done the best he could for his party and the country at large. He had done all that lay in his power for our agricultural and other interests and for the protection of them. According to the "Post" he had not been much of a speaker in the House (laughter) but he had the previous week made a very long speech, chiefly on protection, which would be found to occupy considerable space in Hansard. In referring to the tariff question he thought the Government ought to go farther than wheat and flour and include barley. There was a loss to the Dominion of $1,384,264 by omitting to put a duty on the importation of grain. The same remarks were applicable to cattle. It had been stated that only three sheep had been brought into Canada from the United States. This was not the truth, for during the period of which he was speaking no less than 11,000 sheep had been imported. The policy of the present Government was not a healthy one to immigration. In place of the extravagant methods of inducing immigration, it would be far wiser for the Government to send those waiting for employment to Manitoba and pay their passage. A better class of mechanics should be sent out to Canada. Artizans had been sent here from France who couldn't get work, so we had to keep them for a while and then send them back. As much as $5,000 had been wasted in this way. The inability to get work of course gave Canada a bad name. On the Steel Rail question he said that one of the members of the Lower Provinces was bought over by a quantity of steel rails, sufficient to lay 40 miles of road. These rails had never been used. They were loaned out to constituencies. Mr. Mackenzie might come up to South Victoria this summer, and he was informed that he would, and though he could lend rails for different roads, he couldn't buy up South Victoria with any amount. (Cheers.) The elections may come off in June, but much depends on the result of the elections in Quebec. If the Government is defeated in Quebec the elections will then probably be postponed until next fall. He concluded by again thanking the meeting for the nomination. (Prolonged cheers.)

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Charles Fairbairn, Reeve of Verulam, seconded by Mr. Alex. Smith, "that this meeting takes this opportunity of expressing its unbounded confidence in the administrative ability and integrity of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues as displayed whilst conducting our public affairs and his patriotic conduct whilst in Opposition in endeavoring to relieve our oppressed manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests, and this meeting takes this further opportunity of reiterating its determination to use all fair and legitimate means to secure the election of Liberal Conservative members for both the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature."

The meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, Sir John A. Macdonald, and her Majesty's Loyal Opposition and Mr. McQuade.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of THE WARDER:

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have observed that your Dunsford correspondent is unblamably particular in giving to the public a full account of social parties, building operations, and indeed general items of interest connected with that ambitious and growing village. But, in passing that way a few days since, I observed an important matter that has somehow escaped his notice, and as it affects the general appearance of the village I thought I would just draw the attention of the public to it. The matter I refer to is the unseemly condition of the road going west.

In fact, from the corner opposite Mr. James Bell's new store to the Presbyterian Manse, the road is literally strewed with cordwood, sticks of frame timber, the ruins of a last year's hoppen, &c., &c., rendering it dangerous to drive through with a nervous animal.

Now, sir, as the travelling public are entitled to a clear road, is it not unfair for any parties to occupy it for private purposes, such as that referred to? Hoping that the proper authorities will see that this nuisance is removed, or else hold themselves responsible for all damage done by it.

I remain, yours, &c.,
TRAVELLER.

DEATH OF W. B. O'DONOGHUE.

William B. O'Donoghue, whose case has occupied considerable attention in Canada, owing to his connection with the Red River troubles, has passed away to a world where the amnesty question cannot disturb him and where the wrangling of politicians cannot influence his destiny. By an act of the present Government he, without trial, was placed in the same position as the men arraigned and held responsible for the murder of Thomas Scott, by being banished from Canada for a number of years. His case was taken up by Mr. Costigan, M. P., who in Parliament fought for him strenuously, but without securing the result aimed at. The "Irish Canadian" newspaper, too, became his champion and laboured incessantly to put him right before the people of Canada, to whom it made appear, he had been misrepresented. But now all is over. O'Donoghue has bidden farewell to this world, and by his death the necessity for further interference in his interest has been removed.—"News."

FARM FOR SALE.—West half Lot 25, 3rd Con. of the Township of Verulam, containing 110 acres, about 50 acres cleared and in good cultivation, balance mixed timber, soil clay loam, situated in a good farming locality, about 2½ miles from Fenelon Falls. There is erected on the premises a new frame barn 51 x 30 feet, a log stable 27 x 18 feet, new frame House 18½ x 26 feet with good cellar, a good well within 20 feet with pump. TERMS, one-third cash, balance spread over a term of years. Apply on the premises, or address Fenelon Falls, Ont. ALEX. M. McKILLEN, Proprietor.—1030-3*

ADJOURNED SALE.

The credit sale of
FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &C
advertised to take place on Lot No. 14, 2nd Con., Mariposa, on
SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1878,
has been postponed till
Saturday, the 13th April, '78,
when it will positively take place.
H. CONNELL,
Agt for R. H. Connell.
1094

NORTH VICTORIA
LIBERAL
CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
will meet in
McARTHUR'S HALL,
AT
FENELON FALLS
ON
Monday, 15th April, next,
at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of
Nominating Candidates
to contest the Electoral District of North Victoria at the coming elections, in the Liberal Conservative interest in the House of Commons, and also the Legislative Assembly.
Members and delegates are invited to attend.
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Sec'y L. C. A.
Woodville, April 9th, 1878.—1099-1.

1878. SEASON. 1878.
MANITOBA, COLLINGWOOD AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
Shortest, Cheapest & Quickest Route
FOR MANITOBA.
The splendid Steamers of this line leave Collingwood every Tuesday and Friday, weather permitting, for Port Garry, Duluth, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste Marie, and other points on the route.
For rates of passage and every other information apply to
FRED. C. TAYLOR,
Express Agent, Lindsay.

FOR SALE.—PARK LOT, 10½ acres in North-East part of the Town, cleared and under cultivation. Small house and stable. Terms very reasonable.
E. D. ORDE.
Lindsay, 26th Feb., 1878.—1093-tf

HORSE FOR SALE. Carriage Horse for sale, 4 years old, iron grey, half blood, good roadster, gentle and kind, suitable for ladies' or children's driving, will be sold cheaper as the owner has no use for him. For particulars apply at the Toronto Boot and Shoe store, Kent street, Lindsay. 1098-2.

A CARD.
The undersigned take this opportunity of stating that the
AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y OF LONDON.
have promptly and fairly paid from the sums opposite their names for their losses in 1877, and they recommend the London Agricultural, of London, to all who wish a policy of insurance which can be relied upon in any emergency.

Michael Callaghan, Emily	$20 00
John Lee, Ops	357 35
Alexander McKillen, Verulam	179 80
John Kirkpatrick, Emily	127 00
Alfred Edney, Lindsay	180 00
Francis Bodah, Somerville	70 00
Ann McLaughlin, Fenelon	87 70
George Peel, Bexley	300 00
Patrick Duggan, Carden	50 50
Thomas Hoey, Ops	619 15
Joseph Magee, Fenelon	593 80
Francis Kelly, Verulam	60 00
Francis Aikins, Ops	100 00
Mary Ann Kenny, Ops	125 00
Joseph M. Greer, Fenelon	150 00
Samuel Campbell, do	100 00
John McNally, Lindsay	225 00

$50,000 Deposited with the Government.
Only 25 cents per $100 per year for ordinary farm property, cash system.
The Stock Farmer's Company of the Dominion.
JOHN HORE, Assistant. S. CORNEIL, Agent.
Insurance office and Sewing Machine show room in
Knowlson's Block, 2nd Door North of Gregory's Drug Store.
1098-9m

ANNUAL
SPRING SHOW.
The Annual Spring Show for the South Riding of the County of Victoria will be held in the
TOWN of LINDSAY
on the old Exhibition Ground, on
Wednesday, May 1st, 1878,
when the following premiums will be awarded:
HORSES.
BLOOD.—First prize, $6.00; second, $5.00; third, $4.00.
GENERAL PURPOSE.—First prize, $6.00; second, $5.00; third, $4.00.
HEAVY DRAUGHT.—First prize, $6.90; second, $5.00; third, $4.00.
STALLIONS, TWO YEARS OLD AND UNDER.
First prize, $3.00; second, $2.00; third, $1.00.
BULLS.
THOROUGH-BRED DURHAMS (with Pedigree). First prize, $4.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00.
GRADE.—First prize, $3.00; second, $2.00; third, $1.00.
RULES AND REGULATIONS.
1. All entries must be received by the Secretary before the day of show, and may be mailed to him or left at the store of J. Keith, Kent street, Lindsay. Entries may be made till 12 o'clock noon on the day of show, on payment of $1.00 extra.
2. The horses to which prizes shall be awarded must stand in Lindsay once a week during the season.
3. Horses not entered in the proper class shall be ruled out.
4. The bulls to which the prizes shall be awarded must be kept for service in the Riding during the season.
5. Pedigrees of both horses and bulls must be produced to the satisfaction of the Directors.
6. The animals must be on the Ground by one o'clock p. m. on the day of the show.
7. In no case will any of the preceding rules be departed from.
ADMISSION to the ground, 10 cents.
THOMAS RAY, President. JAMES KEITH, Secretary.
Lindsay, April 3, 1878.—1098-3.

10 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR! WELL'S, RICHARDSON & CO'S PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the very best Dairymen. It gives a perfect June color, and is harmless as salt. A 25-cent bottle colors 300 pounds, and adds 5 cents per pound to its value. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it, or send for descriptive circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

GOLDEN FLEECE.
MILLINERY. OPENING. MANTLES.
We have much pleasure in announcing the 3rd semi-annual re-opening of our
Millinery, Mantle and Costume Show Rooms
ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
THE 16TH AND 17TH OF APRIL.
Stock very complete. Specialties in
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
SILK AND CASHMERE MANTLES AND DOLMANS
FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS.
CASHMERE WRAPPERS AND LINEN COSTUMES
BLACK SILK MANTLE VELVETS.
MILNE & GRAHAM.
Lindsay, 11th April, 1878.
P. S.—As it is impossible not to overlook some of our friends in sending, we hope they will accept this invitation.
M. & G.

SEEDS, DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, &C.
A Large Stock of Timothy, Choice Quality
Will be sold cheap at
PERRIN'S DRUG STORE
Next Door to the Benson House, Lindsay.
1091-1y

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.
As it is my intention to close up my business about the 1st I will commence a
GREAT CLEARING SALE
of my entire stock of
Dry Goods, Millinery and Clothing,
ON
SATURDAY, THE 13th APRIL
when I will give
IMMENSE BARGAINS,
as the whole stock must be cleared out regardless of cost as the store will be closed Thursday and Friday to give us an opportunity to mark down the stock.
☞ Remember the sale commences on Saturday morning, 13th, and continues until the whole stock is sold off.
J. McCAMMON.

KEITH'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
FANNING MILLS. SEWING MACHINES.
The celebrated Honey Fanning Mill, which took first prize at the Centennial ten other first prizes this fall. Seeds of all kinds always on hand. The new Patent Randel Harrow that will cover any kind of grain to perfection. Every kind the farmer wants on the very cheapest terms. The cheapest place for nine Oils always on hand.
Sole Agent in the County Victoria for the ROYAL SEWING MACHINE.
Remember the place, South Side Kent Street at the sign of the Plow.

1877. AUDITORS' REPORT. 1877

To the Board of Education, Lindsay

GENTLEMEN,—

Having examined the Books, Accounts, and Vouchers relating to the Schools, we find them correct, we beg to submit for your information a condensed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the year 1877, showing separately and collectively the High and Public Schools.

RECEIPTS.

	High School.	Public School.
Government Grant	$128 00	$357 [illegible]
do do towards library and prizes	15 00	15 00
do do Model School		100 00
County Grant High and Model School	400 00	1400 00
do do Inspector's Salary	100 00	300 00
Music Fees	100 00	[illegible]
Taxes	1649 00	[illegible]
Proceeds of Discount		[illegible]
Balance on hand last audit		11 [illegible]
	$2692 00	$7717 [illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' Salaries	$2100 00	$5[illegible]
Other Salaries	167 00	577 [illegible]
Fuel	100 00	[illegible]
Improvements and Repairs	25 00	150 [illegible]
Furniture	10 00	[illegible]
Prizes, Stationery and Printing	150 00	[illegible]
Interest	100 00	[illegible]
Sundries	9 00	[illegible]
Balance on hand		[illegible]
	$2692 00	$7717 [illegible]

C. NEBBS,
W. L. RUSSELL.
Lindsay, 21st Mar., 1878.

SPRINGLESS TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS.
G. W. Hot