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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Having balances of subsisting long credit, and determining to adhere more strictly than formerly to the cash system we have adopted the following rules in regard to our advertisers, subscribers and others

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS

Farm property for sale or rent, cattle lost, strayed or stolen, to be paid for in advance or after first insertion. Short notices will be inserted three or four times for one dollar each.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS To be settled every four months. Professional, trade and business cards to be paid for in advance or during the first part of the year.

JOB WORK Small cash or cash orders to be paid for in advance or on delivery. Ledger accounts to be settled every four months, or oftener if necessary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS The Warder will be delivered prepaid to subscribers as formerly for $1.00 per annum in advance, $1.25 if not paid within three months and $1.50 if not paid within six months. Subscribers residing outside the County are expected to pay strictly in advance.

The Victoria Warder

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

On one or two occasions we have been charged with being unjust, unfeeling, and unscharitable, because the Hon. S. C. Wood happened to be the subject of our comments. We cannot for the life of us see why Mr. Wood, because he happens to be Provincial Treasurer and a resident of Lindsay, should be freer from criticism than any other member of parliament who does not happen to be either a Provincial Treasurer or a resident of this locality. Not very long ago, when we ventured to enquire the whereabouts politically speaking of Mr. Wood, we were assailed by the local Grit organ in the most virulent language for daring to make such an enquiry at a time when the Provincial Treasurer and family were prostrated on a bed of sickness so the *Post* informed us. Of course everybody knows that the *Post's* article at that time was written for the double purpose of creating sympathy for Mr. Wood and covering up what it wished to conceal. Mr. Wood, sound as we all, just now, about sickness, for we hear of him walking the pavement lately a little convalescing from Mr. Tony Connolly, and a good deal on his own account, on Verulam. Such being the case we feel no hesitancy in giving to the public the contents of the following letter which has been handed us for publication, and which, no doubt, will create some surprise on the part of the friends of the gentleman more immediately concerned.

Toronto, 3rd Feby, 1878.

My Dear Stafford,

Thanks for your comment on food now to give—and not Cause to the *Tribune*. I suppose that you are aware that we in the Government gave from $900 to $950 apiece. That also a sum was raised by the members of the Ottawa Government and all Mr McCrosson must have received not less than $3,000. Still that he is losing money I have no doubt, and it is not fair that he should be called upon to carry on the people's loss to himself, when it was done strictly and purely in the interest of the Reform party. It was a bold undertaking under very trying circumstances, and nothing is too generous for. There is a movement on foot now amongst the Reformers in the House that each member shall take a certain number of the "Tribune" as many as possible to pay in advance. I intended to have called last Sunday upon you for the purpose of obtaining the names of some 38 persons to whom it would be advisable to send the "Tribune" and I would then subscribe for the 38, paying in advance. I would take it as a great favor if you would be kind enough to pick out the names of some 38 persons in North Emily and Opa who are not receiving the "Tribune" now, to whom I could have it sent; it would do ME a great deal of good, and Mr McCrosson, and be a benefit also to the Government. Speaker Wells and a good many others will also subscribe in other words, if we had about say 30 who would subscribe for 38 papers each, it would be a matter of $1900 to Mr. McCrosson, and an enlarged circulation of about 700.

Respectfully yours,
S. C. WOOD

Roy M. Stafford,
Lindsay, Ont.

Truly a very interesting letter, a letter that reminds us of one some what similar written by one George Brown to an honourable Senator who is also a bank president, on the eve of a general election. If we had any doubt previously about support having been given to the *Tribune* by the Government that doubt is now removed by the foregoing letter. Mr Wood says "We in this Government gave from $900 to $950 apiece. That also a sum was raised by the members of the Ottawa Government, in all Mr McCrosson must have received not less than $3,000." Not a bad kind of a start after all for a man who previous to his assuming control of the *Tribune* had some slight business embarrassments. According to Mr. Wood the Provincial and Federal Governments got Mr. McCrosson up in business with $3,000, and it is presumed "my dear SAVEALL" had not much difficulty in obtaining the 38 names referred to. As far as we know, Mr. McCrosson has received the sum of $3,000 from members of the Government for "carrying on this paper at a loss to himself when it was done strictly and purely in the interest of the Reform party." Notwithstanding the gift of $3,000, Mr. McCrosson, we are told, is losing money. "He must be sustained." What painful concern is here evinced by the Provincial Treasurer for the editor of the *Tribune*, a paper that is conducted "strictly and purely in the interest of the Reform party." "It was a bold undertaking under very trying circumstances," yet not half so bold or presumptuous as Mr. Wood's evident attempt to debauch some 25 or 30 electors in North Emily and Opa. The answer to the Question why North Emily and Opa were selected for the introduction and increased circulation of the *Tribune* is simple enough. The electors in those townships comprise a large representative Catholic body, and to them, it is presumed, the *Tribune*, a so-called Catholic paper, would be highly acceptable. Mr. Wood knows that he has to depend in a great measure for his election on the support of the Catholics, hence his action. But we greatly mistake if the Catholics of South Victoria do not set a greater value on an independent exercise of the franchise than they do on the copy of a paper, although it is gratuitously distributed. Mr. Wood's presumption in this matter cannot but be considered a direct insult to the Catholics of this Riding, over whose eyes he has endeavoured to pull the wool. Isn't it possible that similar action has been taken in other constituencies where Catholics preponderate? More than that, it is certain. But what will the electors of South Victoria say to the people's money Mr Wood speaks in his letter of Government aid being expended to support a paper whose only purpose appears to be the bolstering up of the cause of a rotten Administration. We fancy Mr. Wood will experience some difficulty in doing away with this evidence of the infamous compact into which he and the Government of which he is Provincial Treasurer have entered. We shall probably hear more anon.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The campaign may be said to be fairly opened in Ontario and signs are not wanting of the approach of hostilities in the other Provinces. As an indication of that, we may point to the acceptance by Lieut-Governor Tilley of New Brunswick of a requisition to stand for St. John. Sir JOHN MACDONALD has been at one or two demonstrations since Parliament was prorogued and we see that Senator MACPHERSON has also taken the field in opposition to corruption and extravagance in the guise of "purity," "economy" and "Reform." The members of Mr MACKENZIE's Cabinet are not faring so well as they would like. It is confidently believed that even the great steel speculator himself will not have such an easy thing of it as he expects, while there is hardly a doubt but that Mr CAMERON will be defeated in Lennox by Mr. HOOPER. Mr CAMERON has always heretofore been elected as a Conservative, and is even now obliged to classify himself in the "Parliamentary Companion" as "an Independent Conservative" in order to secure his election in Lennox. He will never again be enabled to sneak into Parliament by that back door, for that he is now, body and bones, a "Reformer" of the most corrupt and illiberal kind, has been made evident to every thinking man. While the chances of these prentice politicians are daily decreasing, every thing is working advantageously in the Opposition interest and the great Liberal Conservative party only awaits the call of the people to once more assume the reins of power and be of more service to the people of Canada than a mere fly on this wheel."

AFFAIRS IN QUEBEC

The Grits of Quebec manage to pull along in their old lub, although they threaten to run upon the rocks every time a vote is taken. It has been aptly said that although Mr. JOLY is king, Speaker TURCOTTE is ruler. That remark covers the whole case. If it were not for Speaker TURCOTTE, Mr JOLY would be obliged to vacate the place which he secured by unjustifiable means and which he continues to hold in defiance of constitutional principles. But we might go further than this and say that there is another man who is even more obliged to Speaker TURCOTTE than Mr JOLY is, and that is Speaker TURCOTTE himself. If it were not for his own vote he would have been out of office long ere this. He is even obliged to sustain his own rulings by giving his own casting vote. How long this peculiar state of affairs will continue is a question. It cannot continue very long, for governments invariably grow weaker as the time passes. Mr JOLY has been making a great many promises of reform and retrenchment, but these will probably not amount to much. Mr. BLAKE has said that the "Reform" party was a party that had nothing to reform, and all people have had actual evidence placed before them of what Grit promises amount to. The most striking feature in connection with the change of Government in Quebec is the fact that it has been in the power of a Grit parliament to oust a Conservative Administration and to seat a "Reform" one, despite the fact that the Conservative Administration had a majority both in Parliament and in the country, even after the dissolution and the new elections took place.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Berlin Congress appears to be getting along with the work laid out for it quietly enough. There has been nothing really like a split in the negotiations from the beginning. But this can be accounted for by the fact that England and Russia thoroughly understood each other before the Congress met at all, and that matters were all settled before the other powers were called in. There have been one or two minor points of difference, of course, such as that relating to the extent to which Turkey should follow out the stipulations of the San Stefano treaty, the question about the Roumanian boundaries, the discussion about Greece, and so on, and it is even likely that there will be some little discussion in the matter of the Dardanelles. But the main question at issue—what was to be done with Turkey—was all settled beforehand. Turkey has been pretty well carved up, notwithstanding the determination of the war party in England to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire. She may make some objections to the disposition that has been made of some of her Provinces, but she is in no position to offer any military opposition. She is worse than bankrupt, and if she quarrels with England she throws away her last chance. Perhaps as good an indication of the success of the Congress so far, is that it has failed to satisfy the more warlike subjects of each of the Powers interested. That being so we may take it for granted that the Eastern Question has all but been laid on the shelf again for another decade or so.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Speculation has been rife for some time past as to whether the Orangemen of Montreal would be permitted by the Catholic authorities of that city to enjoy in peace on the 12th inst. their legal and constitutional right to walk in public procession. It has been feared in some quarters that an attempt so to do would be productive of strife, and that bloodshed would be the result. We shall not have long to wait before seeing whether these speculations were justified. It seems strange, to people in this Province, that it should be necessary to discuss the question of Orange processions at all. The Orangemen walk as freely here as do the Sons of St. Patrick, or the Sons of St. Andrew, or any other organization. Nobody thinks of interfering with them. What is even more to the point, the Protestants being in the majority in this Province, is that the Orangemen do not attempt to deprive any other class of the community of any of the rights and privileges they enjoy themselves. We certainly think that those who are making such determined efforts in Montreal to prevent the Orangemen from making their annual parade are going out of their way, and that they are doing it from any but generous motives, or for any but peaceful purposes. It is put forward as a reason why there should be no Orange processions that they are aggravating to Catholics. But is it necessary that Catholics should allow themselves to be aggravated? It might be said with equal force of reasoning that a "Tory" demonstration is aggravating to the Grit party and that therefore there should be no more "Tory" demonstrations. But anybody who would make use of such an argument would be laughed at. The trouble in Montreal seems to be that the Catholics are in a strong majority, and that the Mayor of the city knows very well that whatever steps he takes against Orangeism will be applauded by the Catholics. We have the satisfaction of knowing that no such ideas prevail among the Catholics of Ontario, and that they feel that as long as Catholic processions are not prevented by law, Orange processions should have the same measure of freedom. So far as we have seen, the Catholics do not allow themselves to be worked up into a state of excitement because a few of their fellow citizens engage a band and parade the public streets. They would be very foolish if they did. Whether there be bloodshed in Montreal on the 12th or not, we cannot but think that the violent feeling that is being engendered in that city against the Orangeman merely because they propose to exercise a legal right—a right to which any other body of men is equally entitled—is a foolish and ungenerous one and that there is no justification for it whatever. One thing seems to be getting plainer at any rate, and that is that the Catholics of Montreal can hardly expect the Protestants of Ontario to look kindly upon Catholic processions if the Catholics kick up a row and shed blood whenever there is an Orange procession in the Province of Quebec. Both sides must give and take a little.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Canadian team have arrived at Wimbledon and already commenced shooting. Two of the team scored well for the ALFRED prizes. Canada is expected to give as good an account of herself this year as in the past.

In the trial of the Oka Indians, the jury failing to agree after being locked up three days, were discharged, and the prisoners admitted to bail. The judge has refused the Crown's application for a change of venue to Montreal, reserving it for the consideration of the full Court.

THERE was a very enthusiastic gathering at Strathroy on Monday last, to welcome SIR JOHN MACDONALD and other members of the party who had been invited on the occasion. There were reported to have been 5,000 people present, and much significance is attached to the day's proceedings.

The many friends of Mr. N. F. DAVIN in Victoria County will be pleased to learn that he is meeting with great encouragement in his candidature for the Commons in Haldimand County. He has for his opponent Mr. DAVID THOMPSON, a very worthy man, who for a number of years past has represented the Riding. The contest, no doubt, will be a keen one, but if the Conservatives are only true to their principles, and we have no reason for doubting but what they will, Mr. DAVIN may expect to be elected by a handsome majority. The people of Haldimand now have an opportunity of electing a man who will be a power in the House of Commons and who must at an early date take a prominent place in a Dominion Government.

VOTING on the By-law granting a bonus in aid of the Bobcaygeon Railway, took place in South Verulam on Tuesday last. The result of the poll showed the By-law to have been carried by a majority of 17 votes.

It seems now all but certain that the Orangemen will carry out their intentions of walking in procession to-morrow in Montreal. We have better hopes of bloodshed being averted from the fact that the military have been called out to enforce order and nip in the bud any incipient disturbances. We cannot help thinking that had the opposition to the Orangemen walking been less keen, their determination would have been abandoned. The fears of a hostile execution has kept up a ferment of excitement during the week, but, as we said before, we trust good counsels will prevail, and what was expected to be a day of terror will turn out peaceful and pleasant.

THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 9. There is really nothing new to-day in regard to the 12th. The subject continues to absorb the attention of all, and business is suffering severely.

Lieut-General Sir S. Leathes will leave Ottawa to-morrow in order to assume command of the troops.

The camp of the Artillery will be on the Montreal lacrosse grounds, Dominion Square. The rink, drill shed, and old barracks will be utilized for the remainder of the troops. The total strength of the garrison will be between 2,500 and 3,000.

The Orangemen will wear their ordinary regalia, but will abstain altogether from playing party tunes. This has been received on by the Committee, and the order will be enforced.

If the Local Legislature passes the Act at present under discussion, the Orangemen contemplate marching as a religious procession to church with a clergyman at their head, and thus evade the law.

MAYOR BEAUDRY AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal, was in the city yesterday, and had an interview with the Premier relative to the 12th of July celebration in that city. He desired that the question of the protection of the city should be left entirely in his own hands, but it is understood that the request was not granted.

THE FEELING AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 9.—B Battery will leave town to-morrow evening by boat for Montreal, to assist in the preservation of the peace. Three hundred Young Irishmen are nightly drilling in Champlain Market Hall, and will, it is said, proceed to Montreal on Thursday night. Intense excitement is manifested here with reference to coming events in Montreal.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst. Present—The Mayor, Reeve Russell, Deputy Reeves Cooper and Diament, and Councillors Taylor, Pilkie, Flavelle, Cahill, Finney, Ingle, Spratt and Pogue.

The following communications were read by the Clerk: From the Mayor of Guelph as to deputation to present an address to the Governor-General before his departure. From William White claiming reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of Chas. Cash, From County Council asking for balance of County Rate.—Referred to Finance Committee. From Clerk of Ops as to certain expenditures on boundary of Ops.—Referred to Street and Bridge Committee. Petition of Thos. Stephenson and others asking for appointment of P. B. Jane as night watchman was laid on the table.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by the chairman and adopted. The report of the License Commissioners was read by the Clerk, stating that owing to the increase of population of the town that further tavern accommodation was necessary.

Moved by Reeve Russell, seconded by Councillor Spratt, that the Treasurer be instructed to communicate with the Midland Railway Company in reference to the payment of their indebtedness to this municipality, and request immediate settlement of the amount due.—Carried.

On motion of Councillor Flavelle, seconded by Councillor Pilkie, a by-law was passed to raise by way of loan the sum of $4,500 to meet the current expenses of the town of Lindsay for the year 1878.

The report of the Chief Constable was read by the Clerk and referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Reeve Russell, seconded by Councillor Spratt, that a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor in Council be order a special census of the town of Lindsay be now read a first time.—Carried.

The Council went into Committee on said memorial, Councillor Taylor in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the memorial read without amendment.

Moved by Reeve Russell, seconded by Councillor Spratt, that the memorial to the Lieut.-Governor in Council be now read a third time and passed, signed and sealed, and that clause 29 of the rules of this Council be temporarily suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The chairman of the Finance Committee gave notice that he would bring in a by law to strike the rate for the current year at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Russell gave notice of a by law to amend the rules of Council to be brought in at next regular meeting, to have meetings of Council held monthly instead of semi-monthly.

Council adjourned.

SERMON TO ORANGEMEN.

The Rev. W. T. Smithett, D.D., last Sunday delivered a sermon to the Orangemen of this town, taking his text from 1 Peter 11, 12., the following being a synopsis: The preacher examined the popular and prevalent charges against Orangeism and Orangemen; and notably, the teachings of a certain paper now being disseminated through the Provinces, "Les Orangeates," and met those charges boldly by showing that, even if true, the unworthiness of members did not overthrow the moral teaching and virtuous tenets of any social or religious organization, else where would the churches of Christendom be, or even the system of Christianity itself. In the sacred college of the Apostles, chosen by One who knew the hearts of all men, one betrayed and sold, one denied and denounced, and all forsook Him and fled, dated after the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, how weak sometimes their conduct and inconsistent their characters.

The Orangeman's creed if lived up to was a grand and noble standard of life and character, and no other than the declaration of the Apostle in the context, "Honour all men; love the brotherhood, fear God, and honour the king." And hence the Institution was founded on union and truth, and faith and love; a moral, social and religious organization, establishing its principles on the altar and the throne, having for its corner stones loyalty and patriotism, and for its key stone, faith in the revelation of God.

I. Orangeism is a moral Institution, its teachings are summed up in the watchwords, truth and fidelity, to be ever exercised towards God and towards man. It claims, and sometimes will sustain the claim, to be set forth in the world for the preservation and defence, the championship and conservation of the truth of God, and everywhere through its ritual, obligations and constitution urges fidelity to man.

II. It is a social organization. It has laboured at all times for the rights of the people, to secure civil and political and religious liberty. This was essentially the mission, from Holland to our mother land, of its royal and noble representative; and this has been its mission in all lands ever since; toleration for all, liberty for all, freedom to worship God. Above all, it commends the teachings of the Master, "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed," urging the admonition upon its followers, of the great Apostle, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty in which Christ hath made you free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage," and forewarning the brethren not to use "their liberty as a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of Christ." In this way it makes good its claims to a mission of harmony and peace among mankind.

III. It is a religious organization. Faith and love are its cardinal standpoints—the sum of its whole teaching and a perfect code of practice for a brother's conduct towards God and man. Faith in God, and love to humanity, "even as Christ loved us," is the platform, broad, and wide, and deep, upon which our Institution is reared, and the fruits of these noble principles will be its crown in the higher and better world. God works by means here, and human society and popular organisation is the appointment of God. He orders and regulates all human institutions as his own working powers among men, and to fulfil the final destiny of our race in the world, and the grand inspiration of principles which underlie all this are faith and love.

The discourse closed with an earnest appeal to the brethren present to consider the exhortation of the text, and so let their light shine before men, giving none occasion to reproach or causing the way of God to be evil spoken of. Their position—they were a peculiar people—was a position of privilege, and of responsibility, and of honour, and of power. He then [illegible] their responsibilities towards God and before the world in their civil, social, moral and religious life, and so do and act accordingly that the world may be better for their being and presence. That instead of being spoken of as evil doers, by their good works which men shall behold, God and His church may be honoured and glorified, and that in the day of visitation, when the judgment shall be set and the books opened, unborn generations may rise up and call them blessed.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The midsummer examinations in P. School E. Ward took place on the 5th inst. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the pupils in Miss English's room wore on their left shoulder a badge bearing the motto, "Never say fail."

The examinations were well attended by the parents and friends of education, among whom were Dr. Jeffers, Col. Deacon, Capt. Crandell, and F. Taylor, Esq.

Brief addresses were made by Dr. Jeffers, Col. Deacon and Capt. Crandell, the speakers complimenting the teachers upon the excellent school discipline, and the pupils upon the progress made during the current term.

The following pupils received special prizes for general proficiency in Miss Ray's room:—

SENIOR, PART 2ND BOOK I.—1st prize, Wm. Finney; 2nd do., Geo. Hartwick; 3rd do., Alice Bowen; 4th do., John Odell.

JUNIOR, PART 2ND BOOK I.—1st prize, M. J. Cameron; 2nd, Richard Dovey; 3rd, Lillie Henderson; 4th, Fred. Brooks; 5th, Thos. Brooks.

THIRD CLASS, PART 2ND BOOK I.—1st prize, Mary Clemie; 2nd, Lizzie Blain; 3rd, Lizzie Glenister; 4th, Tilly Pearson; 5th, Annie Glenister, (5th, equal) James Berry.

In Miss English's room:—

THIRD BOOK.—1st prize, Selinda Fee; 2nd, Minnie Pentz; 3rd, Harriet Baldwin; 4th, Katie Dowey.

SENIOR, 2ND BOOK.—1st prize, Minnie Henderson; 2nd, Charles Brown; 3rd, Lardy Pentz.

JUNIOR, 2ND BOOK—1st prize, Maggie Blain; 2nd, Francis Shaw; 3rd, Sadie Jane. Master Bain received 1st prize in writing.

A nice gold ring accompanied with the following address was presented to Miss English on the occasion of her resignation:

To Miss English, Teacher E. W. School.

DEAR TEACHER,—The happy relationship which has for years existed between us is about to be discontinued and we, the pupils in E. W. School, feel that we cannot part without some tangible acknowledgment of our good will towards you.

You have laboured most faithfully to promote our collective and individual interests, and by your general deportment and kindliness of bearing, have not only secured the confidence and hearty cooperation, but also the abiding esteem and affection of your pupils.

Please accept this ring as a small token of the high appreciation in which you are held by your pupils, and in your sweet memories of the past, may this circlet be a moment of many pleasant associations in connection with the E. W. School.

Signed on behalf of the school by
S. JANE,
M. PENTZ,
R. FEE,
H. BALDWIN,

A report of the examinations in the other schools will appear next week.

HON. T. N. GIBBS AND BANKING.

From the Ottawa Vindicator, June 26

When Mr. Gibbs left the Ontario Bank its stock stood at 113, or even better. Since that time it has steadily fallen. In 1875 it was 110; in 1876, 105; in 1876, 102; in 1877, 99, and yesterday but 77½. Thus, every man who took Mr. Glen's advice and invested in Ontario Bank stock has lost over one third of his purchase money. Mr. Gibbs became President of the St. Lawrence in July, 1875. The condition of the Bank then need not be told. It required a thorough reorganization, and in 1876 it was re-constructed as the Standard Bank. One-fourth of the stock was found to have been utterly lost, and had to be wiped out. It was a matter of doubt whether it could live or not. Public confidence in it had been lost. However, good management has pulled it through the fire, and its stock, which in 1877 was slow at 70, yesterday sold at 81, a gain of nearly 16 per cent. in a twelvemonth, all the more marked that there is but one other bank whose stock has increased in value. The electors can well form an opinion of Messrs. Glen and Gibbs from the striking contrast here presented, the one leading those who were foolish enough to trust him to loss, and the other rescuing an enterprise from ruin.

The marked decline in Ontario Bank stock is not owing so much to what the bank is, but what it may be. The decline dates from the day it was made a political tool of the present Government. The Government has given it exceptional favours, and it expects exceptional services in return, and capitalists have not forgotten the Upper Canada Bank. What the bank requires is a change of policy and a change of management. Had the shareholders at the last annual meeting boldly made these changes there would not have been the decline in stock which next day marked the loss of confidence consequent on the continuance of the management in the hands of the Hon. John Simpson. With a prompt change the Ontario Bank would be restored to its old position as one of the leading and most prosperous banks of the country. It is not pleasant to write in this vein, and these remarks would not have been made had they not been called out by Mr. Glen; but since he has dragged the Ontario Bank before the public the truth ought to be spoken. If it leads to a larger criticism the Hon. John Simpson may thank Mr. Glen for dragging him into publicity, and again pray to be delivered from "the foolishness of that man."

ANOTHER DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

The Detroit "Free Press" of Monday says "About six weeks ago Daniel M. Dickinson, cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, of Jersey City, left that place, and soon after his departure it was discovered he was a defaulter in the sum of upwards of $16,000. The case was given to Andrew J. McManus, of Jersey City, who traced his man to this city and Windsor. Here McManus engaged the assistance of Detective Stadler, and together they began the work of hunting for Dickinson. It was learned that he was in the company of a gambler named Jacob L. Wertz, and that they were living luxuriously and vibrating between Windsor and Toronto. A 'spotter' named James Anderson was put upon their track, and on Friday Anderson reported to Stadler that Dickinson and Wertz were at Windsor, and that possibly they might be enticed to this side of the river. Another course was taken, however, and Saturday night Anderson, Dickinson and Wertz crossed the river together and walked to the Michigan Central depot to take the train for Chicago. At the depot, however, they were met by McManus, Stadler and Detectives Michael Coleman, each of whom selected their man and arrested him. The prisoners—Anderson, the 'spotter' among them—were locked up and were immediately placed on board the train for Northville, and were sent to Chicago that night by way of Jersey City."

LAMBTON REFORMERS WHO ARE SATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The Reform Association of Lambton has more officers than a Russian army corps or an agricultural fair; and while the farmers up there are suffering from a one-sided Free Trade that gives their American rivals all the chances, it is satisfactory to know that the numerous presidents and secretaries of the Premier's home organization in Sarnia are doing well, not, indeed, superlatively well like Brother Charles, but very fairly well as times go:

Charles Taylor—One of the Secretaries of the Reform Association:—

Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 277—Salary and expenses as arbitrator	$1,451 28
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 259—Salary and expenses as Arbitrator	1,085 50
J. F. Lister—Another of the Secretaries of the Lambton Reform Association:	
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 208—Services as Welland Canal land valuer	694 35
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 194—Services as Welland Canal land valuer	339 55
D. Mackenzie—President of the Lambton Reform Association:—	
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 213—Clothing for Pacific railway survey	111 66
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 205—Clothing for Pacific railway survey	20 00
James King—One of the Vice-Presidents of the Lambton Reform Association:—	
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 212—Flour, &c., for Pacific railway survey	8,050 02
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 247—Oats, &c., for Fort Frances lock	534 84
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 205—Flour, &c., for Lake Superior route	3,219 58
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 205—Flour, &c., for Pacific Railway survey	5,829 14
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 236—Flour, axes, &c., for Fort Frances lock	191 50
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 241—Supplies for Lake Superior route	1,948 75
W. B. Clarke, a Sarnia dry goods merchant—Another of the Vice-Presidents of the Lambton Reform Association:—	
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 247—Powder, &c., for Fort Frances lock	4,570 73
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 236—Supplies, &c., for Fort Frances lock	4,698 29
T. Gleeson—Another of the Vice-Presidents of the Lambton Reform Association:—	
Public Accounts, 1876, part 2, p. 212—Groceries, &c., for Pacific Railway survey	1,428 23
Public Accounts, 1877, part 2, p. 204—Groceries, &c., for Pacific Railway survey	1,410 96
Total	$25,579 38

This is why, in the words of Sergeant Pattullo, "the Lambton association is, perhaps, the most active body of the kind within the Party. Cores, the president, vice presidents and Secretaries of that organization have cause to be active."—"Mail."

FINGERBOARD.

To the Editor of THE WARDER.

On Friday evening last a number of the leading Reformers of South Victoria held a meeting in this place, for the purpose, we presume, of making arrangements for the coming contest. It being entirely one sided, or private, I did not go there, as it was reported that any Conservative found within the walls would be dismissed; so, rather than be turned out by a parcel of Grits, I remained quietly at home. I have learned since, however, that they were there pouring forth all their oratory in support of the Reform candidate for this Riding. Men, who four years ago declared before God and humanity that they would suffer their right arm to be cut off rather than support a man of such religion, and would despise and shun, as they would a venomous reptile, Conservatives who dared vote for a man of such stripe. Where do we find them now but supporting a man branded with the same mark? I know not whether good or evil is done at the meetings held in the Grit interests in this locality, as they are all strictly private, but trust that when called to the polls they may see their candidate in his proper place—elected to stay at home. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space given,

I am yours, &c.,
A CONSERVATIVE.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East part of Lot 7, in 6th Con., Bexley—105 *Acres.*

ADAM HUDSPETH,
July 4th, 1878.—1112-4 Solicitor, Lindsay.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the Township of Verulam a splendid farm, being Lot No. 3 in the 4th Con., containing one hundred acres more or less, of good loomy soil. There are 75 acres cleared, well fenced with cedar rails and under good cultivation. On the lot there is a good log house, barn and stables, two good wells and a splendid young orchard. The above property is situated two miles from the thriving village of Dunsforville and about eleven miles from Bobcaygeon and twelve miles from Lindsay and close to the proposed Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway line. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter addressed to

JAMES LAIRD,
June 4th, 1878.—1107-3m* Dunsford P.O.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—That desirable piece of property being the N W ½ of Lot 8 in the 14th Con., Emily, containing 50 acres more or less, is for sale. The above lot is well timbered and without clearance. For further particulars apply to J. L. PARKER, Bobcaygeon.—1109-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

North half of Lot 14, 3rd Con. of Somerville,

Containing 100 acres; good timber land; principally hardwood; with creek running through it. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

B. MADILL,
1110-3m* Box 49, Newmarket, Ont.

FOR SALE.

"OAK ORCHARD."

About 70 acres. On narrows of Pigeon Lake. As a Summer Resort this can be made the most attractive place on the back waters.

W. H. CLUXTON,
111-3 Peterboro'

GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN OPS.

74 acres of first-class land, being the east part of the East Half of Lot No. 12, in the 8th Concession of Ops, adjoining County Gravel Road, four miles from Lindsay, one mile from Reaboro' Station, School and Cheese Factory; 68 acres under good cultivation, and 15 acres bush; comfortable new log house; good cellar and wood shed; good log barn, stable, and sheds.

1088-tf DONALD FISHER, Proprietor.

$77 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Users make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.—1105-1y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.—1103-1y.

STRAYED.—Strayed from Newcastle, about the 29th of June, 1878, a BAY HORSE with black mane and tail, has one white hind foot, small white star in forehead, has a slight touch of spring halt, and moks a little when he starts to trot. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

1112-4* ERY WELDON, Oakwood.

BY-LAW No.——

To stopping up and sale of certain parts of Gow Street and York Street in the Village of Bracebridge.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council of the Village of Bracebridge that the Road allowance or Street known as Gow Street, between Woodward Street and York Street, and also the Road allowance or Street known as York Street between Alice Street and Front Street as shewn on a certain plan of part of said village entitled "Plan of the subdivision of Lots 3 and 4 Con. II in the Township of Macaulay" filed in the office of the Registrar for the District of Muskoka on the seventh day of December A. D. 1877 are unnecessary for the purpose of public travel by reason of the land adjoining such Streets between the points above named being owned by one person, and also of there being no buildings on either of such Streets between the points above named, and such Streets between said points being useless to the public generally and not being necessary for the accommodation of the owners of land in the immediate neighborhood of such Streets.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Bracebridge in the County of Victoria therefore enacts as follows:—

1.—That on, from and after the nineteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight all that part of Road allowance or Street known as Gow Street between the Southwesterly side of Woodward Street and the Northwesterly side of York Street, and also all that part of the original Road allowance or Street known as York Street, between the Northerly side of Alice Street and the Southerly side of Front Street in said Village of Bracebridge, as shown on above mentioned plan be and the same are, and each of such Streets between the points above named is stopped up and closed as to public travel.

2.—That after the said nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the Municipal Council of said Corporation will sell the Road allowance or Streets so stopped up to the person or persons and in the manner directed by law

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Bracebridge on the 16th day of August next, being one month after the first publication thereof in the "Muskoka Herald" a newspaper printed and published in the said Village of Bracebridge, and in THE VICTORIA WARDER, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Lindsay, and also take notice that on the said sixteenth day of August next, the said Council will hear in person or by attorney any one whose land may be prejudicially affected by such By-law and who petitions to be so heard.

Date of first publication July 11th, 1878.
Bracebridge, July 9th, 1878.

JAMES BOYER,
1112-4 Clerk of the Village of Bracebridge.

FOR

$750

We will insert a one inch advertisement, thirteen times, to one thousand American newspapers, and for a dollar we will insert a dozen such advertisements anywhere in the United States. Advertisements may appear in Ayer's Directory. Very cheap, very fair, remember.

RATES:
HALF NONPAREL.....$1 50
FOUR LINES.....$2 00
THREE LINES.....$1 50

For each payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. Nonpareil measures 12 lines to the inch. Advertisements to be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address G. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S. For an order amounting to $5 we will give a reading notice free.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Elegant upright Pianos, cost $800, only $175. New Scale Pianos, $112,50. Organs, $45. Organs 12 stops, $72,50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $600, only $175. Elegant $375 Mason & Hamlin Organs only $125. Reason, we office to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, sent free. Please address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

25 styles of Illustrated Fun Cards 10cts., or 10 Chromo Cards 10cts., with name. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

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

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., with name, 10 cts. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

TELEPHONES For Business Purposes are cheaper than all others in use, more durable and of a volume of tone. Illustrated circular and testimonials for 3 cents. Address J. H. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks Options or Privileges, is often doubled in 24 hours. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

SPRATT & KILLEN.

Extra value in

Teas and Groceries.

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TO PLEASURE SEEKERS AND TOURISTS.

THE

"VANDERBILT"

will leave the Lindsay wharf every day at 9 o'clock, on the arrival of the Midland train from Port Hope and Peterboro', arriving at Sturgeon Point at 10.30 a.m., and Bobcaygeon at 11.30, remaining one hour. Returning, will leave Bobcaygeon at 12.30 o'clock, and Sturgeon Point at 2.30, arriving in Lindsay at 3.40, in time to connect with the 4 o'clock train going south on the Midland, or the 5.30 on the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway. Experienced and obliging offic