

TIME LOST.

We take pleasure in showing pictures through our clock until they find just what they want. We wish to consider it no trouble to show goods, but after we produce the article they want and receive the price we shall not spend our time keeping over them.

OUR GOODS ARE MARKED LOW.

And are worth every cent we ask for them. We ought to and do know what they are worth, and do not intend to make our living by exorbitant charges. So if you expect to beat us down from our established price your time as well as ours is lost.

Our goods are sold on their merits and without misrepresentation.

We recognize the fact that in order to hold our trade we must make our friends contented with their purchases. We want you to feel pleased with every transaction you have with us, and to insure this end aim to carry only

First-class Goods and to sell them at popular prices.

If you do not find every article as represented bring it back, and we will satisfy you. Ladies will please look through our stock of MILLINERY before buying.

J. SIMONS,

Keele's Block, next door east of Mr. Weese's, Kent St., Lindsay, 1882.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

THE ONTARIO SURPLUS.

We have heard a great deal lately from certain journals as to the large surplus in the Ontario treasury and the very economical expenditure practised by Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. It is all very well for our contemporaries to boast of this "very moderate expenditure" by Mr. Mowat; but did it never occur to the able writers that perhaps it might be as well to give some proof of their assertions in regard to it? They surely do not take their readers for fools, and expect them to swallow down everything they choose to say irrespective of all evidence to the contrary. How do they know there is this large surplus in the treasury, and what evidence can they bring to show that Mr. Mowat's Administration has been so careful and so economical?

But if they need "millions in the treasury" how do they know that such is the case now? All the evidence goes to show that there is exactly one million there, and that even this is fast decreasing. Mr. Mowat, it is well known, has always been a strong advocate for spending every cent of the revenue as fast as he got it, and on more than one occasion stated that "it must not be forgotten that a large permanent surplus is an anomaly, an exceptional state of things; and that in all self-governed communities it is felt by all classes of the people and by all parties to be in general a cause to expand year by year the whole Government." This no doubt Mr. Mowat has done, and done so right royally.

In the winter of 1879 Mr. Mowat boasted that there were \$5,000,000 in the treasury, but there is every reason to believe now that his statement was a glaring misrepresentation. If all this money was there then, where has it all gone to? It certainly is not there now. When the project for the new legislative building was under discussion it was found there was not enough in reserve to put up a respectable edifice of any similar work without serious embarrassment. Then what has been done with it? The only public institution put up since this announcement about the five millions was the Measey Refractory, and that, as every one knows, was paid for out of a consolidated private estate. It is not to be wondered at that we are so often reminded by some of the near approach of taxation under the Grits, and by others the necessity of the municipalities assuming the expense of the various institutions now supported by the Province. At all events we would be obliged to Mr. Wood if he would explain where this large amount of money is gone that Mr. Mowat said there was in the treasury, that is, the amount left after the \$5,000,000 had been spent by Mr. Wood and his friends of the cork-and-bristle in their little trip to the Northwest. Surely all the members of the Ontario Government have not been so free with Ontario's money as he has, nor so careful about their wash-bill, their choice cigars and their apollinaris water.

Mr. GEORGE LAIDLAW, the well-known railway man, now travelling in the Northwest, writing from the entrance of the Valley of Qu'Appelle, under date of July 19th, says he is astonished at the beauty and fertility of the country. There are 1,700 teams and 4,200 men employed by Messrs. Langton, Sheppard & Co., on the Canada Pacific Railway, and more being added daily. Men are paid \$2.25 per day, and wages for men and team \$5.50 per day. There and a quarter miles of track are laid daily, and the telegraph line is up at the end of the track every night. About 65 car loads of supplies are used each day. The crops and the country look beautiful, and everyone seems full of life and enterprise. Winnipeg is a marvel. It is surprised at the style of engineering, capacity of construction, extent and excellence of equipment of the railway. The track is expected to be laid and locomotives running fifty miles west of the Saskatchewan by December next.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

Under the name of Reform Mr. Mowat took all power out of the hands of the people on the vital question of the granting of licenses to hotels, etc., and entrusted the whole machinery upon himself and his Government. Whether this was done because it was considered the municipalities and through them the people were not capable of managing their own affairs, or whether Mr. Mowat, knowing that hotel keepers were largely Conservative in politics, thought through this means to control their votes to his advantage, we know not; but from late developments it would appear as though this was the main object of the Mowat licensing system.

However, whatever was the reason for arrogating to themselves in this high-handed manner the emoluments, etc., derived from the licensing of hotels, they have managed to work it fairly well into their own hands, or rather have handed it over to the tender mercies of three persons responsible to no one, and who can give a license to any particular individual or hold it back as they may themselves see fit. The peculiar effects of this system we have recently seen in Peterboro, and almost any one who takes any particular interest in our municipal government can point out anomalies of various kinds through the arbitrary ruling of these three license commissioners, even when no personal animus comes between.

Under the old law the people had the power of saying who should have licenses, if nothing more. They could at all events punish the council if they granted more licenses than should be issued, and when a license was granted the money went into the treasury of the municipalities instead of into the coffers of the Government to be squandered no one knows how. We know the Government claim to give half the amount collected back to the municipality, but in nine cases out of ten the municipality never sees it, and in no case that we ever heard of did the Government pay over the full share of the license as they pretend. Then, again, there is always some bungling in regard to granting the licenses. The council does not know the number of licenses granted, and has more than once taken pay for a license and afterwards found that the commissioners would not permit the granting of the license. Many other incongruities could also be mentioned between the council on the one hand and the commissioners on the other.

If Mr. Mowat really desires that his license system shall be for the good of the people and not for the personal interest of his Government alone he should at once set about improving this law. We believe it is only right the Government should have some voice in the management of the liquor interest and the granting of licenses, but so ought the people as well. The money paid for these licenses is derived from the people, and why have they not some right to say who they consider are best entitled to a liquor license—a matter in which every citizen has some interest? So long as the present law is in force, the municipalities are completely at the mercy of the three commissioners, none of whom are credited with an over-due sense of what is right or just either to the hotel-keepers or the general public. Let Mr. Mowat amend his license law so as all can have fair play or it may possibly be found necessary before a great while to obtain a new law altogether.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The senate of Queen's College, Kingston, has arranged to hold matriculation examinations in 1882 at Lindsay, Hamilton, Cornwall, Carleton Place, and Montreal, N. B. as well as Kingston.

The Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, the late Premier of the Province of Quebec, has joined the Dominion Cabinet in the place of the Hon. Mr. Monseu, who is to be entrusted with the formation of an administration for Quebec.

A COMPANY has been formed at Ottawa for the further development of the gold mines of Madoc. Their confidence is based on some alleged rich discoveries made by experienced prospectors from Nevada and California.

The Post thinks ice houses are a great acquisition, but is careful to explain that the ice cannot very well be put in till next winter, judging from the present state of the weather. The Post is a wonderfully wise newspaper.

The Post Hope Times in discussing the late election says that "if the Globe made an use of itself in its fighting tactics, those journals and those politicians who followed its lead are not less deserving a share in the approbrium of defeat. They should have the bravery to stand by it or the prudence to keep silent, and not now cowardly cry out: 'It was the Globe who did it.'"

Mr. ALEXANDER is going to have a park. Mr. Smith, that well-known and talented man on the editorial staff of the Independent will be in bliss, for then he will have a secluded and shady retreat to rest in after his weighty editorial duties and his bitious attacks on pure London gins. There, too, he can retire in safety and seclusion from the importunate demands of that aggravating washerwoman.

The Winnipeg cricket club appear to be carrying everything before them in their eastern tour. The strangers have already defeated Chicago, London and Toronto. They were better by Detroit and the game at Hamilton was a draw; but they again cleaned-out Port Hope on Monday. All clubs who play with them may look for a lively tussle; for the Winnipeggers have proved themselves as able a cricket club as is to be found in America.

In the last election Ontario polled 16,954 more votes than at the previous election in 1878. Of this increase the Conservatives numbered 11,615, and the Reformers 5,339. There can no longer be any doubt of the rapid spread of Conservatism, and the Grits need not be surprised at Ontario returning a majority of Conservative members, and they will have less cause to wonder after the next local elections.

The Guelph Herald makes the following very explicit charge against Mr. Mowat's administration, which it certainly should not do unless it has the proofs it mentions:—

"We distinctly charge that the Ontario Government did by its recognized and authorized agents endeavor to corrupt voters in the Dominion elections by threatening tavern keepers with a withdrawal of their license unless they voted for the Blake candidates. We challenge the Globe, as the organ of the Local Government, to deny this, for if it does, we have names and dates which we are at liberty to use showing the corrupt interference of the Mowat Administration."

Says the Napanee Standard: "There is considerable activity just now among the Ontario Secret Service, and Grits holding nominal appointments from some one or more of the Toronto departments, which serve as blinds to cover their real mission, are to be found scattered all over the Province, ostensibly for the performance of official duties, but really to fix up matters for the local elections. There is no difficulty in recognizing these gentlemen whenever they are met; the nervousness they manifest lest their real business should leak out sometimes leads them to betray that which they are most anxious to conceal, and seldom fails to draw attention to their movements, which results in the discovery of their errand." Unless we mistake some of these gentlemen have been up this way during the past week.

The Post hastens to explain that it was not advocating the planting of shade trees on Victoria Avenue now, but at the proper time of planting, and therefore our surmise that the boom it was endeavoring to work up was for next spring is correct. We congratulate our confere on being such a far-seeing journal, and as it has now ten months to start the boom we trust it may succeed in getting it fairly going by the time gentle spring once more appears. Let us have shade trees by all means, especially now the "article" in the Post "has awakened so much public interest in the matter." But would it not be as well to have some shade trees planted on other streets as well as Victoria Avenue, or does Col. Deacon and the Victoria division of the Midland railway desire a monopoly of all beautifying improvements?

Says the Mail: One-tenth of the members of the Ontario Legislature resigned their seats in order to become candidates for higher honors in the Dominion House. The expense of the elections which follow these voluntary resignations is, of course, saddled upon the province, and the turmoil of bye-elections in each case—that is if Mr. Mowat does not see fit to have a general election—is saddled upon the constituencies concerned. The unfairness of putting the province to expense and the people to trouble at the whim of one man has led to the suggestion that provincial legislators be deprived of the virtue and the power of resignation. From a public point of view there would seem to be a pecuniary advantage in requiring that a man who offers himself for election to the Legislature and secures his election shall continue to serve until his term of office expires.

The Toronto World says:—"At present the franchise is very arbitrarily distributed. In Dominion elections, heretofore, the franchise as existing in the provinces has been accepted; but as the qualifications are different in each province men are found voting in one province who, similarly situated in another, would have no voice in the government of the country. Practically, manhood suffrage obtains in Prince Edward Island; it does not in Ontario; but in this latter province farmers' sons vote, while the young men of the cities are disfranchised. A host of such anomalies prevail over the different provinces, preventing anything like uniformity in qualification. In consequence of this arbitrary distribution of votes several papers are calling on Sir John Macdonald to pass a law establishing a universal manhood suffrage for the Dominion. Mr. Mowat should have done this when he enfranchised the farmers' sons; if he does not look out Sir John will take the wind out of his sails."

The Brookville Recorder draws a picture of its party in anything but glowing colors. It says:—"No well defined, comprehensive and self-consistent exposition of Reform principles has been presented to the electors of the Dominion. The Government looks in vain for a compact and tangible Opposition, pledged to a definite programme, and Liberalism is allowed to fade into vagueness and indefiniteness. If several corps of an army were to meet against a powerful enemy, without in any two provinces were the same, and no one would have dreamed that the slightest degree of political relationship existed between Ontario and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, Victoria, anywhere, was an accident, wholly due to local causes; provincialism and separatism everywhere; nationalism

and unity nowhere. And yet there are those who wonder at the ill-success of the Reform party."

We commend this to the consideration of the Post, which is always boasting about the "great principles" of Reform.

The Georgian Bay Railway, which completes the connection between Lake Erie and the Georgian Bay, was formally opened at Warton, the northern terminus of the road, Wednesday. The new branch opens up a large and fertile tract of country.

The Post says "the Mail copies the local Tory organ's fabrication" as to payment of the railway fares of voters coming up to vote for Mr. Needler. For the benefit of our contemporary we might say we have in our possession proof of a man from the north receiving a return ticket to come to vote and which was sent him from here. He came and it was needless to say he voted as he was wanted. Perhaps the Post will deny this as well! If so the proof will be forthcoming.

It is said that Mr. Hodgins and Mr. Guthrie, two well known Grit lawyers of Toronto, a la Blake each presented a little bill of \$600 for their services in the late recount of votes in North Wellington. These gentlemen, it will be remembered, who are now so carefully following in the footsteps of their leader, were very loud in their protests against the "robbery of Ontario," yet as soon as they themselves get a finger in the pie it is quite another thing. But fortunately for Ontario their bills were taxed in this case and instead of \$600 apiece for their day's work they were offered and quietly pocketed \$18 in full of their account. Perhaps when these gentlemen a short time ago were bawling so loudly about the "robbery of Ontario" they had personal reasons for supposing such to be the case. Ontario, Ontario!

From the nature of the reply through the colonial secretary we should suppose that the Imperial authorities have drawn a much different meaning from the Irish resolutions than was intended. At all events the reply might have been more courteous. Because the Canadian Parliament should see fit to express an opinion on the Irish troubles and should desire as much as possible to assist in removing those troubles in a quiet, inoffensive way, it does not imply the tendering of advice. The Canadian resolutions neither advised nor demanded that Home Rule be granted to Ireland; the attention of the Government was merely directed to the fact that the Federal system of Government in Canada had been successful here and that under certain conditions, consistent with the opinions of the people, the federative principle in Great Britain might have a tendency to a great extent to allay the troubled feelings of Ireland. While Canadians may not have any direct voice in the management of Imperial affairs they have a perfect right as part of the British Empire to express their opinions on any measure that they approve or disapprove. At all events the Imperial Government is not likely to be a loser by replying courteously to any resolution or document the Canadian Parliament may in their wisdom see fit to forward them.

A man named Parr seized a paper that he believed to be a deed which he wished to get possession of in a lawyer's office at Belleville, Tuesday. He was arrested and will be tried to-morrow. Upon his person were found a slung-shot and a large dirk knife.

A couple of freight trains on the Northern railway collided at Davenport, Ont., about midnight on Friday. Fourteen cars were wrecked, and the engineer of the down train and conductor of the up train were badly bruised. A large brick tank was destroyed.

The Oddfellows of Port Hope held their annual declaration ceremonies Tuesday. A capital programme had been prepared and there was a large turn-out at the ceremony, but just as they were commencing the rain that had been threatening all day began to fall, thus interfering with the programme of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE VICTORIA WARDER, LINDSAY, ONT., Aug. 3rd, 1882.

THE MARKET. The local market continues quiet and will be likely to do so for some time. Wheat remains about the same as last week with a slightly upward tendency.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET.

A leading weekly grain circular says: Grain was quiet, owing to the decline in America and the advice of large shipments thence. Cargoes were depressed and rather scarce. The various spot markets were lower. There was a small attendance at to-day's market, and with an indifferent demand wheat receded 2d. further. Flour was low and somewhat easier. Canadian peas moved slightly downward. Corn was easier and only a small business done.

LINDSAY MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Spring wheat, and other commodities.

A. CAMPBELL

Has received this week

2 CARLOADS OF SUGARS

For the Preserving Season. They are the very best grades in the market, and intending purchasers will do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Also arrived this week

2 CARLOADS OF TEAS

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Choice Family Groceries, Crockery and Glassware is exceeding large.

Nothing but the best kept in stock. Our Goods are always fresh, and sold at the Most Reasonable Prices.

A call respectfully solicited.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Lindsay, July 30th, 1882.

MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION!

MAGUIRE'S

CHEAP CASH BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

I AM SELLING SEVERAL LINES OF SUMMER GOODS AT COST

AND BELOW to make room for my

EXTENSIVE FALL PURCHASES,

Which are now arriving and opening out with great satisfaction.

This Season I shall be able to Show a More Complete Assortment to my Customers than usual.

The fine goods of which I have purchased largely will more than repay those who appreciate first-class goods, in quality, style and finish. The Staples Department will contain the very best of the kind produced by the leading manufacturers, and my ambition is to provide first-class goods at Moderate prices, and give the cold shoulder to trash, which is only a delusion and snare ending in loss and disappointment to those who are induced to purchase it.

I HAVE FORMED CONNECTIONS

With some of the best

BOOT & SHOE HOUSES IN THE DOMINION

That will enable me to

Provide for my Customers Anything Required in My Trade Promptly and at the Lowest Prices.

The business will be conducted on

STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLES,

Which will enable me to

Sell Goods at the Closest Margin of Profit,

And will give my customers a decided advantage over those who do not take advantage of this opportunity.

L. MAGUIRE.

Lindsay, August 3rd, 1882.