

J. SIMONS.

BUYERS

Will do well to note the fact that we shall, for the

Balance of the Season

SPECIAL VALUE

In the following lines:

OVERCOATS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOUDES, MILLINERY.

We have in stock some very handsome lines in this department. Ladies requiring HATS, BONNETS, &c., will do well to give us a call at our new store.

J. SIMONS.

Lindsay, Nov. 24th, 1882.

SAVINGS BANK.

BRANCH OF THE

DOMINION BANK, LINDSAY

Deposits taken of \$1 and upwards. No notice of withdrawal required. Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit to date of withdrawal, and compounded annually.

WALTER DARLING, Agent.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

MR. MCINTYRE'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. McIntyre has at last issued his manifesto to the "free and independent" and has done so with the well-known modesty of Mr. D. J. McIntyre. The several old issues that were fought out in the late June election and which every one else supposed were dead are again paraded with all the novelty of newness, and the meagre bill of fare presented in the others is about as interesting and has as much to do with the desires and feelings of the electors of Victoria as they have to do with the people of Australia. But as Mr. McIntyre has favored the electors with a manifesto it would be unkind not to allow him to say as he pleases.

The chief point in this address is its utter want of policy and the great satisfaction Mr. McIntyre has in everything that the Mowat Government has done. It is true it mentions the word "policy" in speaking about the simplification of the present laws, but if we mistake not Mr. Mowat has been tinkering at the civil laws of the province for some years and we are no better off to-day in this respect than if he had never attempted to tinker at all. If Mr. McIntyre is given the opportunity will he be likely to do any better, or would he rather not make them more expensive and cumbersome than they now are? He can scarcely be credited with that generosity or that love for the former judging from their present experience with him.

Mr. McIntyre must also have his little say on the Boundary Award. It is true he does not say much nor does he state very distinctly what he is going to do about it if the electors are indulgent enough to send him there, or how he is going to make the Dominion Government and Manitoba agree to his ideas regarding the Award. Is he like Mr. Mowat going to war and take the disputed territory by force or is he going to stay in Toronto and hawl away at Sir John Macdonald because he will not compel the Dominion Parliament to accept an award they all know to be both unconstitutional and unfair merely because these little gentlemen desire a political cry? And even supposing that such an accident were to occur that Mr. McIntyre was elected with all the other Reform candidates in the Province what would they all do in a question of this nature beyond sitting in the House and howling as loudly as they are doing now? Mr. McIntyre as a lawyer knows that Mr. Mowat can never compel Sir John and his Parliament to submit to an arbitration they never agreed to and have said plainly they never would. When Mr. Mowat is prepared to accept the Opposition policy to settle the boundary question constitutionally and legally then it will be settled for him soon enough.

Mr. McIntyre thinks the "Government has conducted greatly to the promotion of temperance" and "has at the same time improved the position and character of those engaged in the liquor trade, and is therefore in favor of the present license system. He believes that the Government should be permitted to keep from the county of Victoria large sums of money received from licenses and which they have no more right to than to take money out of a man's pocket. He believes, too, that the license system should be a thoroughly partition affair and that license inspectors should be permitted, and licensed to sell cigars to hotelkeepers and others and compel them to buy their cheap cigars. He believes, too, in this contribution of all power municipal and political in the six gentlemen in Toronto instead of in the

people's representatives in council, and will endeavor to perpetuate this system of Government as much as in his power if elected.

And then in his speech before the electors of Lindsay on Tuesday evening what did he say there? Did he promulgate any new doctrine or show in any case where he could improve the policy of the Opposition? His platitudes were mainly made up of what "their organ said" and a lot of nonsense which in no way affected the election, and which he had no more reason to speak about than he had to give his views on the late Egyptian troubles. Had Mr. McIntyre been really as straightforward and as honest towards the people of Lindsay as he desired them to believe, instead of daring any one to bring a charge against him he would have endeavored to put himself in a better position to those already made. Did he explain his course in the railway matter and give his own history in that connection? Not he; it would not be wise, and besides if he bawled out lustily to "bring on that 'ere charge" some people might be led to suppose he was only waiting for the opportunity to vindicate himself. But if Mr. McIntyre had been as careful to set himself right on this important point as he was desirous to charge Mr. Meredith with what he did not say he would stand higher in the esteem of the Lindsay electors to-day. They have no wish to hear a fair and honorable speaker like Mr. W. R. Meredith libelled in this manner when he is not there to defend himself, and if Mr. McIntyre does not wish to lose what little respect the Lindsay people have for him he will bear this in remembrance in future.

Such is the policy of Mr. D. J. McIntyre and the Reform party of Ontario. Without the remotest idea of what their policy is or what they will advocate if they are again returned to power they seek to hide their barrenness by misrepresenting the policy of their opponents. Where one would suppose Mr. McIntyre would be prepared to stand by the interests of his county he is found to be an ever ready to play fast and loose with the electorate. Between a candidate of this kind and Mr. Fairbairn the electors of his county can be safely left to judge without the slightest fear for the result.

THE YANKEE AND HIS DEFEICTS.

We were of the opinion that our Fenelon Falls contemporary had not yet lost all sense of honor and respect for the intelligence of its readers, but from its effusion of last week the contamination of Peck appears to have been much deeper than one would have supposed, at least so far as the Gazette is concerned. For some time our contemporary was mild, very mild, in defense of the speculations of S. S. Peck, and it more than once hinted a representative who understood the rule of mean and team more thoroughly than S. S. Peck would be very acceptable to the county. Now, however, the tone is all changed and what was once in the Gazette's eyes a matter that was only safe to mention with bated breath appears to have become a cardinal virtue and the hero of these defalcations an abused and much injured man. It would be interesting to know what has brought our contemporary round so quickly and by what magical influence what was once a crime has so suddenly become a virtue.

We are offered a few points in the history of S. S. Peck in which our ingenious contemporary states it "understands" is a true statement of the Peck defalcations. It is worded neatly and has evidently been got up with care, but the Gazette has either been very much imposed upon or the proceedings of the court of law in which S. S. Peck was dragged up as defendant had not been correctly reported. If no charge of wrongdoing could be brought against him for the unexplained deficit why was there assuentered against him in the name of the county council and Mr. John A. Barron, of Lindsay, as county attorney, instructed to prosecute him? And why did Judge Dean give a verdict in favor of the county of Haliburton, and at the special meeting of the county council in the November following would the county clerk and treasurer in his report to the county council have stated that the finding of the court against Peck was \$2,168.34 exclusive of costs was there no truth in the charge? Again, even if there were any mistake in all this, and which the Gazette knows there was not, would S. S. Peck, as our contemporary admits, have made a written proposition to pay \$400 of the money then and the remainder in annual instalments? We do not say that he has ever paid a cent for it is well-known that he has not; but when a defalcation is admitted as well as proved in a court of law oblige indeed must the newspaper be that cannot see his guilt. Even S. S. Peck is as honest as that.

The charge of political persecution of S. S. Peck by the Haliburton county council is worthy of the small intellects who make it. Scarcely a representative of them all can be found who cares a straw about what politics S. S. Peck may hold, and if they did are they the men to charge any one knowingly and with malice aforethought of misappropriating public money if they did not fully believe and have evidence to prove that he did so? For the Gazette to make such a charge as this is an insult to the representatives of the Haliburton county council and an insult to every elector of the north. Every rove of the conduct of Haliburton knew that this defalcation had been discovered and that if an effort was not made by them to recover the

money any newspaper could hold them responsible individually for the loss. In the interests of the county and as a matter of honor to themselves these gentlemen had no recourse but to bring the question before the court when Peck could not be got to make restitution. Instead of injuring Peck for political motives it is evident to every one that they have been much too lenient with him and have left themselves open to some extent by doing so.

Now, how can our Fenelon Falls contemporary so unblushingly state that S. S. Peck is not guilty of dishonesty, or that the "story of his defalcations" is for party purposes only? Mr. Peck does not deny the charge; but admits that he has got "a little ahead" of the county in financial matters. In this he is correct enough and also in his allusion to the circumstances as a misfortune, for misfortune it has been to the settlers of Haliburton. Had the "misfortune" not taken place there would be more settlers to-day in Haliburton than there are now, and even if he could be got to make restitution at this late day not a settler would have to be called on for their taxes for this year at least. When S. S. Peck made this misappropriation of the Haliburton county funds did he consider the misery he was entailing on the settlers for whom he pretended to have such regard, or has he had the least pang of remorse since? It is scarcely probable that he has or he would never dare to face his victims again or insult their intelligence by asking their suffrages in this campaign. But what better could be expected when a public newspaper is base enough to defend his rascality, and he himself is a Yankee adventurer from Dakota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have several more letters in this issue. Here is another chance for Mr. McLennan to go gambling. What does he offer for the lot? We can give them cheap providing he will not "sneak" this time if he is asked to "fork over."

When Mr. McIntyre and Mr. John McLennan want to go gambling again we would advise them to be more careful how they place their money, and in future be prompt in paying. Such "sneaking" in their debts of honor is not likely to raise them much in the eyes of the gambling fraternity.

Toronto Mail:—Mr. McIntyre, the Reform candidate in South Victoria, is credited with the remark that his opponent is a "Know Nothing" because he is a farmer. Mr. McIntyre cannot know much, or he would not sneer at agriculturists, who are the back-bone of the country. But Mr. McIntyre's opinions regarding farmers are not worse than those of Mr. Mowat. The little Premier has five lawyers and not one farmer in his Government.

The London Advertiser says that the present campaign is a "struggle for Home Rule." A struggle for fiddlesticks. It is a struggle for the integrity of the constitution, which confers the vote power; a struggle for the rights of municipalities, upon which Mr. Mowat has infringed; and a struggle for the rights of the citizen, which Mr. Mowat has legislated away. In the only part of the Empire in which a struggle for Home Rule is going on, a Reform Government has sent the Home Rulers to jail.

Mr. S. C. Wood is a knowing gentleman, but it cannot be said that he is very valiant. Although invited he could not be got to attend Mr. Meredith's meeting on Saturday evening, but he could get up in the same hall two days after and accuse Mr. Meredith of untruthfulness. This is not what would have been expected from Mr. Wood, nor was it supposed that he would state anything untrue either. Mr. Meredith when speaking of the license commissioners all being appointed on account of their politics was speaking of the first appointments, when Mr. Sheriff Kempf, Mr. Curtin and Mr. John Connelly were commissioners. But when Mr. McKibbin was appointed in Mr. Connelly's place he was appointed on the ground that he was a Reformer. Mr. Wood in stating that Mr. McKibbin was a Conservative stated what every one in Lindsay knows to be untrue and Mr. Wood knew too that Mr. McKibbin has never given a Conservative vote since his residence in the county. And when Mr. Meredith challenged Mr. Wood on the floor of the House to name anywhere a Conservative who had recently been appointed a license commissioner sooner why did he not say this then? We leave it to the people of Lindsay to judge who told the untruth.

When Mr. John McLennan with the "good-will and assistance" of Mr. Duncan J. McIntyre attempted to meet the effect of "Farmer's" letter by malicious statements regarding THE WARDER and the authorship of the letter did they fully realize the baseness of their trickery and the cowardice of their nature? If they did not they should be careful never to make such fools of themselves in future; if they did know what they were doing then it is the strongest argument that could be shown to prove that Mr. McIntyre should never be elected to represent Victoria. No candidate with the least spark of honor would either make such statements himself in this manner or allow any ironmonger to do so for him when no title of evidence could be produced to sustain the charge. When that wonderful "challenge" was passed each knew it was an insulting falsehood, and each knew that if the matter was taken up they would have to back down as originally as our local contemporary has to do

BRADBURN & CO.'S ARCADE STORES

We have decided to Continue our Grand

CLEARING SALE

UNTIL THE

15th OF FEBRUARY.

This will give those of our customers who have not already availed themselves of this rare chance to secure Dry Goods and Clothing at Famine Prices, an opportunity which they should not let pass.

Our Spring Importations are very large and select. Look out for us and our later advertisements for spring.

BRADBURN & CO.,

Kent street, Lindsay

NEXT TO JEWETT HOUSE.

over the railway and division court matters. From the foolish mode of meeting this letter, from the prompt refusal to pay the ten dollar bill promised when the document was presented to Mr. McLennan and subsequently paid when his own political friends took up the matter, as also the statement let drop by the friend referred to as walking towards the court house at the time mentioned with Mr. McIntyre as to the jumping on the sleigh we rather suspect there is considerably more truth than they desire to admit in our correspondent's remarks. While we do not pretend to certify to the truth of the letter in question, or in fact the truth of any of our correspondence, so long as it is guaranteed by the writer we are perfectly willing to publish anything that is not of a libellous nature, and in this we are followed by every newspaper in the land. Mr. D. J. McIntyre and Mr. John McLennan make a great mistake indeed if they for one moment imagine we are in anyway afraid of them or have to hide behind a *nom de plume* in any statement we might feel called upon to make. That letter was a bonafide letter, written by a bonafide farmer, and we are informed by the writer, and have reason to believe that he has two affidavits signed and sworn to from those who heard Mr. McIntyre make use of the expression concerning Mr. Fairbairn.

FRETT'S Blood Purifier should be used by every person in the spring. Sold by A. Hignbotham.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE VICTORIA WARDER, LINDSAY, ONT., FEB. 15th, 1883.

LINDSAY MARKETS. Table listing prices for various commodities like Fall Wheat, Spring wheat, Flour, etc.

Toronto. Feb. 15th.—Fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.04; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.01; barley 55c. to 75c.; oats, 45c. to 50c.; rye, 50c. to 60c.; peas, 75c. to 1.00c.; dressed hops per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.25; chickens per pair, 60c. to 75c.; ducks per pair, 50c. to 1.00c.; geese, each 75c. to 90c.; turkeys, \$1.00c. to 2.50c.; butter, rolls, 25c. to 30c.; butter, tub, 75c. to 90c.; eggs per doz., 30c. to 35c.; potatoes per bag, 25c. to 30c.; hay per ton, \$11.00 to \$12.50; wool per lb., 15c. to 20c.

Deaths.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of his son, Wm. A. Sutherland, Mr. Jas. Sutherland, a veteran of 1815, but for over 40 years a resident of the township of Ope, aged 91 years and 8 months.

GRAIN & WOOL

The undersigned will pay the

Highest Cash Price

For

BARLEY, WHEAT, PEAS & OATS

AND WOOL,

Shipped at Baker's old storehouse or at Whitty & Lindsay Railway storehouse.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co. Lindsay, March 1, 1882-1883.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Having determined to Reduce My Large Stock of HARDWARE about One-third I will for CASH for the next Three Months sell at the least possible advance on cost.

A full line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Nails, Shelf and Silver goods on hand.

JAMES WETHERUP.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

OF THE

Municipal Corporation of the Township of Bexley

For the year ending 31st December, A. D. 1882.

Table with columns for DR. (Debit) and CR. (Credit) showing financial transactions for the township of Bexley.

We, the undersigned auditors do certify that the above statement of the receipts and expenditures of the township of Bexley for the year A. D. 1882 is correct.

(Signed) W. A. SILVERWOOD, A. H. CARL, Auditors.

Cobocok, February 1st, 1883.

J. W. Wallace,

Late Woolen Factory, HAS REMOVED TO HALL'S OLD STAND.

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE GLOBE HOTEL, KENT STREET.

AGENT FOR SEVERAL LARGE WOOLEN MILLS.

Sells Full Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Yarn & Knitted Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAPER THAN ANY ONE IN THE COUNTY.

All Goods Direct from Factories.

Cash for Wool and Pickings the year round

Also sell all articles usually kept in Dry Goods Houses, such as

Costs, Prints, Winceys, Silks, Laces, Embroidery, Gloves, Ribbons, etc.

also READY-MADE CLOTHING, a large assortment.

Call and examine goods and prices before making your fall purchases.

Lindsay, Oct. 15, 1882-1883.

J. W. WALLACE.