

SPECIAL LINES
PARASOLS,
MILLINERY,
DRESS
GOODS,

J. SIMONS,
Deputy Clerk.

Lindsay, May 17th, 1883.

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, AUGUST 17, 1883.

THE SOUTH VICTORIA APPEAL.

It is amusing to read the great efforts put forth by the Grit clique of Lindsay through their organ the Post to make it appear there was no bribery in the recent local election, and that the appeal will go the way of the protest if persisted in. As to what may be the ruling of the judges when the appeal has come before them in all its phases we cannot say, and we certainly shall not, either through the egotism so painfully evident on the part of our Reform friends or the journalistic bad taste thus displayed, attempt to prejudge the case or to gain sympathy in any way by twisted evidence and a suppression of facts worthy only of a Grit politician.

If these gentlemen are so satisfied to have the appeal come on to settle as they pretend to their own satisfaction that Mr. Hugh O'Leary is not guilty of bribery and should not be fined therefor, why is there so much howling about it, and why so much pains to print extracts from the Post's one-sided report of the protest proceedings to show there is no basis to work on? Surely the people of this county are quite as well able to judge of evidence and the character of that evidence as the Grit clique of Lindsay, and as the Post has reason to know its report of a matter of this kind carries but little weight in this constituency. Its partisan management and its well known subservience to one of the most tyrannical little political cliques that ever disgraced a county is too well known to need pointing out by us, and as Reformers have time and again been sacrificed to its cupidity, so in this appeal case heaven and earth will be moved if possible to show that "Dear Duncan" was not endeavoring to intimidate a friend whom it was suspected would vote against them, and that Mr. Hugh O'Leary in giving Connors \$10 and a handful of railway tickets was only giving him them in a customary generous spirit and for the assistance of both political parties.

One amusing feature in the Post's labored defence of the "parity" of its party was its maintenance that both judges in the South Victoria case were Conservatives. We do not know that the politics of the judges have anything to do in a legal case where everything is based on law and the evidence produced, but since the question has been raised we might say that one judge was Conservative and the other a short time ago a very active Reformer, as the Post is fully aware. What is more the judge with Reform leanings "ran" the whole case as the Post also knows, yet we are bound to say without as we believe the slightest political leaning or sympathy. Another judicious plea is that the voters the man Connors brought from Haliburton and for whom Mr. Hugh O'Leary paid \$10 for bringing down were for both political parties, and that two voted for McIntyre and two for Fairbairn. As this gentleman no doubt made it his business to know how these votes were polled the Post in all probability knows what it is saying; but was this expected, when the bribe was offered and it was intended they should do so? Our Grit friends would no doubt now like to make a virtue of necessity, but when in their bribing faction they came across men whom they subsequently had to be too smart for them they have no right to complain afterwards.

One thing is evident, however, in the South Victoria case, as in several others, that the glaring defects of the Ontario election law are attracting general attention throughout the province. Instead of being made in the interest of public morality it has been made most clear that the greater the bribery in the hands of unscrupulous and dangerous agents the greater the safety, provided the candidate

does but keep his eyes shut and his ears closed as to what is going on. On this point the Peterboro' Review remarks — "It is evident that the Mowat administration has so amended the law as to facilitate corruption if the candidate will take care to keep his eyes shut. The petitions against Reformers that have been heard in whole or in part, far from proving the purity of the party show in every case corruption, undue influence or interference by chartered public companies, the only points in doubt being the agency of the offenders, and whether their irregular practices were sufficiently numerous to affect the result."

The Montreal Gazette referring to the admission of the Globe on this point, says — "That is exactly what we stated, namely, that in the interests of their friends the Reform Government had so mutilated the law as to make it impossible to unseat a member except upon proof of corruption sufficiently wide-spread to convince the judges that it was effective in securing his election." In all cases of petitions against Reform members of the Ontario Legislature which have been tried, the respondents would have been unseated under the Dominion election law or the law of this Province, and it was simply in order that their friends might freely indulge in corrupt practices, without fear of the consequences that Mr. Mowat amended the law so as to make it practically a dead letter in 1876."

In fact, the party of moral principles has become the party of unprinciples, and instead of "elevating the standard of morality," as Mr. Mackenzie boasted his friends intended to do, they have persistently dragged it in the dirt. If anybody feels interest enough in the Grit party, of Victoria at all events, to write what it would be a compliment to call its history during the last fifteen years, it would be found to consist of a series of hollow pretences set off by jobbery of the worst description.

THE RAILWAY DEBT.

As will be seen elsewhere on Monday afternoon a preliminary meeting of citizens took place to discuss the railway debt of Lindsay, and to devise some means if possible of either compelling the Midland Railway to carry out the pledges made on the hustings when seeking the bonuses or of agreeing upon some action with a view of having a rebate of the money granted according to the loss sustained through the non-fulfilment of the railway's pledges. As it was a citizen's meeting only it was of course discussed from a purely citizen's point of view; and all agreed that some effort should be made to carefully guard the interests of the town and county, and for which they had already dearly paid. Those present appeared to be fully cognisant of the difficulty of their undertaking and the care with which it must be handled in order to ensure success to the town and at the same time avoid expensive litigation.

At their request we believe a special meeting of the council has been called for to-day, when a committee of gentlemen appointed by this meeting is to lay the matter before them and see what are the views of the council thereon. It will then be determined what course to take, and if any be taken at all it will be taken solely for the interests of the town as a whole, and as decided subsequently between the council and a public meeting of the citizens. This every one will agree is a fair and straightforward course to the citizens and council alike, and one which no municipality can move in without first hearing the views of both—the council and the people.

We cannot say that we have any reason to change our own opinions in regard to the town's legal indebtedness notwithstanding any promise made on the hustings, but certainly the most satisfactory way is to consider the matter carefully and with every assistance legally and otherwise that it is possible to obtain. In any event no harm can come of it, and as a multitude of heads there is wisdom so some one may suggest a means by which the present difficulties of the railway and the town may be overcome satisfactorily to both. We notice that many newspapers in towns similarly situated are already taking notice of the movement in Lindsay, and the probabilities are if Lindsay can devise a favorable scheme these towns will speedily follow and may be rendered valuable assistance in many ways.

With another week or two of good weather one of the finest harvests ever reaped in Manitoba will be ready for the reaper. The wheat crop could not possibly be in a healthier condition than it is at present, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield.

The Hamilton Spectator hits the nail on the head in the following lines: "A while ago Reform papers called attention to the fact that wheat in Chicago commanded as high a price as in Toronto. Just now wheat in Toronto is worth fully nine cents a bushel more than in Chicago. But not one of these Reform journals has a word to say about it. Why is it that they are all so eager to publish to the world a fact which appears to Canada's discredit and so loth to publish a fact to her credit. For the injury so done the country the Reform press must be held accountable."

Mr. James McLaren, president of the bank of Ottawa, and Mr. George Burns, cashier of the same institution, have returned from Winnipeg, after having completed a thorough examination into the business of the bank in the Northwest. Both gentlemen express themselves very strongly as to the prosperity in the near future not only of Winnipeg but of the Northwest generally. This tallies with the impressions brought back by some Toronto men recently returned from Winnipeg, who say that things out there are working down to a sounder basis, and that a safe and steady improvement in the situation has set in.

ONTARIO CROPS.

The reports on the wheat crops of the Province, made to the Bureau on the 1st of August, are not wholly satisfactory. They show that as regards both quantity and quality much of it is inferior to last year's crop—that, in fact, its market value at present quotations must be less by several millions of dollars. But it should be borne in mind that last year's crop was an extraordinary one, and consequently that comparison with it as the standard cannot be accepted as fair. We have not yet sufficient data to ascertain confidently what an average wheat crop in Ontario is. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain returns for a series of successive years, giving as accurately as possible the acreage and the produce for each year. The present harvest is probably below an average over the whole Province, but no one can state positively whether it is or not.

The returns showing the area of fall wheat dealt with in this way are somewhat imperfect, but in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Georgian Bay counties it was not less than 60,000 acres. In the eastern half of the Province the wheat wintered remarkably well, and the crop is not much below that of last year. The heavy rains of June and July were favorable in promoting a vigorous growth of straw, but in all sections of the Province correspondents report that the excess of moisture has been accompanied with rust. In the western counties, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its worst effects, and the grain is considerably shrunken. In the eastern counties, on the other hand, the injury is comparatively slight. Insect pests are not numerous, but the presence of the midge and the Hessian fly is noted in some localities. With the favorable harvest weather of the past three weeks the crop will no doubt be housed in good condition.

The breadth of spring wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. On all high or well-drained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured by rust or insects it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent cool and bright weather has been very favorable to its maturity, but the midge, the weevil and the Hessian fly are reported in all the best spring wheat districts. The extent of the damage done by these pests, however, cannot be fully known until the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting season will open about the 15th inst., and in the northerly and north-easterly districts about the 20th or 25th. This is about two weeks later than the usual period of spring wheat harvest.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE writ for the Algoma election was issued on Thursday. The nomination is fixed for the 7th and the election for the 21st of Sept.

WITH great bravado the Post publishes what it pretends is the ruling of the judges in the Northumberland case to show that no bribery was committed in the Midland carrying a passenger to vote on the pass given by Mr. Ferris, and accordingly could not be on the part of Mr. Hugh O'Leary, as Mr. McIntyre's agent. It forgets, however, to state that in the Northumberland case the pass given was a mere memorandum written on blank paper by Mr. Ferris, as a director of the road, and that in this case they were bona-fide tickets, of marketable value, and instead of being a pass or rather a memorandum, represented so much cash to the railway, which the company's books must show although subsequently rebated. Our contemporary will require to find some other excuse for the bribery tickets on the part of Mr. Hugh O'Leary.

ON Monday a preliminary meeting of several of the leading citizens took place in the town clerk's office for the purpose of considering what action should be taken regarding the money paid by the town to the railway and which it is claimed the agreement the railway has failed to keep. The question was discussed at some length and on behalf of those present it was moved by Mr. D. J. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. J. R. Dundas, that Messrs. McDonald, Grace, Irwin and Needler be a committee to wait on the mayor and request him to call a special meeting of the council at an early date, and to attend at the council to induce them to appoint some person to collect particulars of a case of the town of Lindsay for and towards the payment or reduction of its present railway debt. This was duly forwarded to the mayor by the secretary and we believe action by the council has been taken.

THE Peterboro' Examiner, a journal little known for common sense, talks as follows concerning us and the Lindsay paper mill —

"The Lindsay WARDER bears valuable testimony to the potent effect of the N.P. in maintaining manufacturing industries and keeping up workmen's wages, when it states that the Lindsay paper mills have shut down, and that it is proposed to pay off the workmen whom the N. P. was to furnish permanent employment and the highest wages, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. THE WARDER is a hide bound Tory in politics, too."

It appears from this that the average Grit newspaper is as much opposed as ever to the National Policy, notwithstanding all the late protests to the contrary. In referring to either to Lindsay or Peterboro' as being killed or damaged in any way they are particularly unfortunate, however, as the Examiner knows respecting Peterboro' and should know regarding Lindsay. The paper mill company in this town is well able to pay their men 100

SELLING OFF AT COST.

As before announced

R. TOUCHBURN

Must and will dispose of his large stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND WINES

At once, and every one requiring such should give him a call. Bargains every day, as all must be sold off before the present year's lease is up and the business finally closed. Come and learn prices—it will pay you.

Farm Produce taken as usual.

R. TOUCHBURN.

Lindsay, July 26th, 1883.

cents in the dollar and are perfectly solvent, while the stock they make always meets with a ready sale. We do not understand exactly the reason for the company's unfair offer to the men employed, but it is certainly not for the want of money, nor is it on account of the N. P., being able to sell a great deal more than they can make. Had they a few more good N. P. men at the head of affairs instead of many "hide-bound" Grits there is every probability the results would be better to-day than they have been.

A DRAFT act to provide for the equitable distribution of insolvent debtors' estates has been prepared under the auspices of the Toronto and Hamilton boards of trade. The act has been prepared with great care. While it contains many new features as compared with the old act, provisions of that act on which judgment has been rendered have been if possible retained. The proposed legislation is deemed necessary by the board of trade for many reasons, some of which are set forth in a circular which will be issued. The present state of the law in Ontario, it is stated, has a decided tendency to restrict credit. It begets a sense of insecurity in all parties engaged in trade and commerce, and is especially objectionable because it makes no provision for summarily attaching an insolvent or absconding debtor's estate and placing it under the control of the creditors.

Mr. William Gooderham, of Toronto, has recently made a handsome offer to the Methodist body. He offers them a site in Toronto, equal in value to \$50,000, for the purpose of building thereon a Central college, on condition that the Methodists give up their colleges in Belleville and Cobourg and make the new one in Toronto their sole institution of the kind in Ontario. Probably the offer will bring on a discussion of the whole question of collegiate education and its connection with university education—so far at least as the Methodist body is concerned. Of course the ideal system would be one in which denominationalism was not recognized, and in which the people, without respect to denominationalism, join together to provide collegiate and university education on the broad basis of common citizenship. Looking abroad over Canada one sees a number of colleges possessed of the degree-conferring power, limited in their advantages, restricted in the scope of their educational facilities and passing their time in a small rivalry with each other by no means conducive to the aim they profess—namely, a liberal education. These colleges have done a noble work for Canada in all its provinces during its early life and should be respected for what they have done. But that respect does not make it necessary to continue to uphold a system which many educationists think has been outgrown by the rapid strides the country has taken.

THE attacks on THE WARDER rooster are many and varied if one may judge by the threats and anathemas hurled at him. In fact it would appear that the whole aim and end of the great Grit party of Victoria is to murder and destroy this noble bird, but which apparently has as many lives as a cat. Some time ago all our Grit friends were rejoiced at seeing him sick, subsequently he was shown to an admiring world and as a result of the great progress of Grits in this part of the county without a tail and only a leg and a half; but he has got bravely over that and is now as "cocky" as he was when Mr. McLennan was "flush," and as spruce as Davy Walker will be when his helmet hat is given him by Mr. McTavish. This apparently the great Grit party of Victoria cannot bear, for with commendable courage they have decided to bring friend Brokenshire down from his responsible duties at the Rosedale locks to "wring the critter's neck." With his English "heart of oak" and veteran skill, backed by his salary of \$20 a month and their "numerous friends" elsewhere, they feel confident of "turning up his claws" this time and "very dirty claws" they promise to show up too. We advise them to be careful what they are doing; that rooster is not going to die yet if we know it, and Mr. Brokenshire and the rest of them will find that however easy it is to break a window and forget to pay for it that rooster will not permit his neck to be handled in the same manner, and by a locksmith who draws \$20 a month pay for \$5 worth of water. Nothing short of Mowat's "special army" from the Post will be able to handle the rooster.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WHOLESALE PRICES AT RETAIL.

During July and August I will sell several lines of Ladies' Goods which are well assorted at strict wholesale prices for cash on the spot.

This will afford an opportunity to my customers for the first time in my many years of residence in Lindsay to obtain their summer supply of goods at cost price.

Terms Nothing but Cash.

L. MAGUIRE.

Desirable Goods Just To Hand.

CANNED, POTTED & PRESERVED GOODS

ROAST MUTTON, ROAST BEEF, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, LUNCH TONGUE, LUNCH HAM, SMOKED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON.

SALMON, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, ANCHOVY PASTE, SHRIMP PASTE, SOUPS (assorted), PICKLES.

TAPIOCA, SAGO, RICE, CORN STARCH, RIZONA, VERUNCILLI, GROUND RICE, MACCORINI.

MARMALADE, PRESERVED GINGER, JELLIES, JAMS.

The above goods are all new and fresh and are particularly desirable at this season of the year.

Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the town.

HENRY J. KEIGHLEY,

Kent st., Lindsay.