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WALTER DARLING, Agent Lindsay, Jan. 17th, 1884.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1884.

THE CANADA PACIFIC LOAN.

Our Reform contemporaries are in trouble over the Canada Pacific Railway, as they have been many times before since the inception of that undertaking. Nothing pleases a Grit journal as much as to be continually harping on the Pacific Railway theme, and if it can by any means be shown that the "dragon-like syndicate" will ultimately swallow up the whole country great comfort is derived therefrom.

The great trouble this time is the proposed loan of \$22,500,000 to the railway by the Dominion Government to enable them to finish the road in 1886 instead of as the contract calls for in 1891. Reform journals distinctly remember that the company received a large sum of money for the building of this road and a very liberal grant of land as well as improvements made by Mr. Mackenzie, and costing an immense sum of money. They think the road should now be constructed by the company without further assistance and that it has cost the country enough already.

But however comforting this twaddle may be to Grit ears with the sensible man of the country it can carry little weight. The loan is merely a temporary one, covered by first-class security and at a guaranteed higher rate of interest than the country pays. Every Canadian not blinded by party politics will agree that this railway must be completed and the earlier it is completed the better for the country and every one living within it. If therefore a company who so far has been found square, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, asks assistance as one business firm would from another on business principles and for mutual benefit why should it not be granted? The Pacific Railway did not beg for money; it merely made a proposition to complete the road at a certain date if temporary assistance be afforded it, otherwise the full time of the contract would be required, and the public interests of the country delayed to that time in consequence.

Whatever the Macdonald Government may have failed in they have ever stood true to their pledge to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. Under all the difficulties experienced in governing and opening up a vast new country; un-

der all the dire effects of mis-administration during the Macdonald regime they have worked nobly to carry out this sacred pledge, and had they continued in office till now the great work would ere this have been completed. It cannot be expected that they will hesitate when completion is now so near. To permit unnecessary delay now would be a grievous wrong to the country, inasmuch as it would retard settlement indefinitely and would besides cause a large amount of public wealth to lie idle on which interest has to be paid. The Pacific Railway must be built; the sooner it is the better for the country, the wails of the Reform journals notwithstanding.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAMES SMITH, of Brockville, a lifelong Reformer, has been appointed sheriff of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

The last Canada Gazette has an order-in-council setting apart Lake Simcoe and Couchiching for the propagation of fish, naturally and artistically.

Owing to the difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the county council as to the erection of a new court house the Toronto city council has decided to apply to the Legislature for separation of the city and county for judicial purposes.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Lennox on Saturday a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the efforts of the Government to secure the early completion of the Canada Pacific Railway, and favoring the loan asked for by the company.

The Richmond Hill Fire company had an interesting discussion at the last meeting on "Resolved that water does more damage at a fire than fire." Happily the decision was given for the negative, and fire brigades throughout the Dominion can now resume their usual duties.

The story told by the telegraph wires of the overflowing of the rivers in many of the States is a mournful one. Lives have been lost, and an immense amount of damage has been done. The rivers have not been so high as they are at present for thirty years. People who are able to take care of themselves are not in imminent danger, but invalids and children have a hard time of it. There is also a great deal of suffering on the part of those who have been kept prisoners, without fire or food, in the second stories of their houses, with the waters raging all around.

Attention has been called to the unequal results which are produced by the present method of apportioning the Government grants among public schools, it being frequently found that a weak school section received less aid than a strong one. The basis of distribution is the average attendance at each school, and though this appears a fair and equitable system it is evident that under it the poorer and smaller a section is—and consequently the greater in need of help—the less is the amount of legislative aid which it receives. It is probable that to arrange a perfectly just and satisfactory method of distribution would be a matter of some difficulty, but the present one certainly seems to be in want of amendment.

One of the reasons put forward by the Grits to break the force of the iniquitous telegrams sent by Burden and White, Ontario Commissioners in Algoma, to Hon. T. B. Pardee, acting Attorney General, is, that the documents must have been stolen somewhere. But that does not disprove them, nor, if the charge were true, would it afford a set off to the desk-breaking, post-office robbing propensities of the Grits for the purpose of bolstering up the Pacific slant. In these days the breaking open of a lawyer's desk at midnight, by the aid of a dark lantern, and the stealing of a letter from the Montreal post office, was not only not reckoned as a crime but actually condoned and lauded as good deeds to the party. In face of such a record it is useless for those organs to pretend that the manner in which the iniquitous telegrams were obtained in any way invalidates them as evidence of the Algoma fraud.

At the meeting of the Haliburton county council last week, says the Independent, Dr. Curry, the public school inspector, made some remarks which deserve attention. He pointed out that in the provincial county there are 40 public schools, maintained by a sparse population of poor settlers. To maintain these schools involves a very heavy weight of taxation. In some sections the rate of 6 cents on the dollar, and on all it is very heavy. The Government last year made a special grant of \$1,400 to the Haliburton schools, which enabled the schools to be kept open. When it is found that a body of men so poor as are the majority of settlers on wild land are willing to tax themselves to such an extent for the education of their children, it may safely be assumed that they are made of the right stuff, and such men deserve every encouragement which the Government can give them. Dr. Curry proposes to represent to the Government the necessities of the case and to ask for an increased grant of money. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Mowat's government will not only renew the special grant of last year but increase it very largely. The county of Haliburton deserves and should receive all the aid, assistance and encouragement which it is in the power of the Government to bestow, and we shall be more than surprised

if Dr. Curry's application does not result in substantial advantages. Inasmuch and disastrous floods are reported from towns all along the Ohio river. At Louisville, Kentucky, over 800 people are driven from their houses. A similar state of distress is reported from Cincinnati, Pittsburg and numerous other places. Millions of dollars worth are destroyed.

The Toronto branch of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance met Monday and adopted resolutions to be embodied in a petition to the local government asking for amendments to the Grock's license act, one being that the minimum license fee be \$500, \$100 of this sum to be appropriated toward establishing an inebriate asylum.

In 1877, one P. M. Benson, an official of the Kingston penitentiary, died leaving \$9,000 unbequeathed. In the absence of heirs, the Ontario Government celebrated the amount. Two years later an old and indigent person named Benson claimed to be a relative of the deceased, and his identity, after much correspondence, being now proven, the money is to be paid over to him. Since passing into the hands of the Government the windfall by interest has been increased by \$1,000.

BARRON FISH has suffered a severe defeat near Tokar, losing two thousand men and a number of guns. He succeeded in reaching Trinitat with the remnant of his force, whence he will proceed immediately to Sukim on the British gunboat Ranger. His force consisted of 3,000 troops, badly armed and short of ammunition. The disaster to Gen. Baker has been followed by another defeat. Tewfik Bey and four hundred men having been surrounded by the enemy and destroyed while attempting to fight their way from Sinkat to the coast. The force which defeated Baker's army was far inferior numerically, but the Egyptians were panic-stricken and made no attempt to fight, throwing down their arms and making pitiful appeals for mercy. A number of European officers are reported killed or missing.

When did it become necessary for the Government or its employees in the province to talk in a language that no one but themselves were supposed to understand. If the money asked for was really for "legitimate expenses," in the Algoma election why ask for it in the way that White did? When he wanted to say "fifteen hundred" meaning dollars, he used the words "foundry incessant." That is not the mode in which honest public servants are in the habit of conversing. When the late Senator George Brown wanted money for election purposes he said so outright. He said that they were to make a Big Push on Monday, and required out side aid. He said to Mr. Simpson, "Will you be one?" in plain language. But with a sneaking sense of guilt, with a dread of publicity, and want of candor which ever marks the conspirator, Mr. Aubrey White when asking a similar question of Mr. Pardee, made it unintelligent to say but that gentleman. He used words which could only be interpreted by means of a key, which he and the acting Attorney-General held between them. Why was all this secrecy necessary if the proceeding was honest? It is said on behalf of Mr. Pardee that he sent no telegram in reply to the demand for money. That may be true, but it is not proof that he did not send the money itself. But whether he sent it or not, the fact that it was asked for in cabalistic words rather than plain English must be proof to every honest mind of impurity lying underneath. How was Mr. Pardee able to decipher the telegrams unless by a prearrangement with the agent, and why did he arrange with him to communicate in mysterious characters unless for the object of covering up a piece of rascality that might be found profitable in the election?

Council Versus Citizen.

(To the Editor of the Warder.)

DEAR SIR,—Would you permit me a little space in your valuable paper to illustrate my idea respecting destroyed property and taxes, a little matter on the tapis just now, (and like Stern's pathetic description of slavery) I will take for example one case of a citizen. Building up energetically, being a speculator, he may possibly have to borrow money to finish from some loan company. Being completed it is mortgaged and insured for the amount borrowed, the company holding both policy and mortgage, assuming it to be in operation and of course assessed to value. Now, just suppose if you please at the expiration of one month (more or less, the building is destroyed by fire, and internal fittings entirely consumed. At this unfortunate and unexpected loss the proprietor is discouraged and left without any means of rebuilding, as the loan company has a mortgage on all that was and insurance, that is for the loan, and the property remains idle and unprofitable for the balance of the year.

Now, in the name of common sense, right, justice, or equity, on what principle could the council demand taxes on that that for eleven months has been an arid nothing "without name or habitation." Or suppose the case to be movable property and nothing left. Probably not the man but circumstances give the correct solution, no property, no taxes. It is a simple matter of administering justice to fellow men, which all admit they are bound to do without straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, without fear of precedents or any qualifications. Things are but vehicles for fostering up bad laws and worse logic in many cases. To me it is a mathematical paradox, to demand something for nothing, that I must leave to part of our council to solve. Yours, etc., A TAXPAYER. Lindsay, Feb. 7th, 1884.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CANAL URGED—THE DEPUTATION FULLY SATISFIED WITH THE INTERVIEW.

A deputation of over a hundred representatives from the counties along the line of the Trent Valley Canal waited upon Mr. Charles Tupper, minister of railways and canals, in the railway committee room on Wednesday morning.

The views of the deputation were laid before the Minister by Messrs. D. R. Murphy, Willoughby, Geo. A. Cox, mayor of Peterboro', Ostrom, Logan Cook, Geo. Hilliard, M. P. for West Peterboro', H. Cameron, M. P. for East Peterboro', Thos. White, M. P. for East Hastings, Robertson, M. P., and Armstrong.

Mr. Charles Tupper said that when he visited Peterboro' he did not go so far as to promise that the canal should be constructed so soon as the finances of the country would permit. What he did say was that he regarded the work to be of the greatest importance to the country; that measures would be taken by the Government to verify the explorations already made, and that he hoped the result would be such as to enable him to press upon his colleagues to proceed with the work as soon as the finances of the country would permit. While the reports on the canal were being prepared by Mr. Redgrave, the Government had proceeded with such works as would form a part of the canal, if it was ultimately built, and would independently form a useful piece of continuous navigation. He hoped the reports yet to come in would justify the Government in continuing the work. Some gentlemen in the course of a speech had spoken about three million dollars. On that point he would say now that if any company here or elsewhere of uncombined means and resources would come to him to-morrow and say, Give us three millions of dollars, and we will bind ourselves to take over the Trent Valley navigation works and complete them, he would go to his colleagues, and with all the influence he possessed, press upon them to provide the money. Cheers. One gentleman had said that as a result of the non-completion of the work, people were leaving the district through which the canal should run for the North-west. But it was not to be forgotten that the tendency of the population everywhere was to go west, and besides the building up of the west and the migration of people to the west was one of the principal arguments in favor of the construction of the works. It had been said that nature had cut the section of the country as a means of inland navigation. Some might be inclined to ask if nature had made the country favorable to carrying out such a scheme why it had not completed the work and provided the finished waterway. The answer to that was no doubt this. Nature had given the route for the waterway, but had left that to be done by man, who, in completing the work would also provide water power for mills and factories along the line of the canal. Cheers. The hon. gentleman dwelt upon the importance of the work, and pointed out that it was his desire and the desire of the Government to do everything possible to improve and cheapen communication between the North-west and the seaboard. The route, if it would both shorten the distance and cheapen the rate, would be a great help to the North-west and indirectly to Canada at large. He expressed his pleasure at meeting the deputation, and stated that he looked forward to the day when he would enjoy the advantage of taking a trip over the Trent Valley Canal.

The Hon. Mr. Bowell also spoke, and the deputation then withdrew. They afterwards lunched with the Parliamentary representatives of the counties, and the advantages and prospects of the canal was again discussed.

Personal. Messrs G. H. Calvert, and C. H. Chester left Monday as delegates to attend the meeting of Grand Lodge of the B. O. E. F. which took place in Belleville.

Rev. Father Lynch has resigned the pastorate of his Lindsay congregation and will remove to Toronto. Father Lynch is well advanced in years and found so large a parish too much for him at his time of life. His resignation is deeply regretted by his church.

Our license commissioners are now appointed for the Dominion. Mr. A. McQuade, Judge Dean, and of course the Warder are the officials. For the local government, Messrs. Needler, Taylor and Curtis are the favored ones. All we want now is another license inspector with Mr. Mathis and then the fun will begin.

A quiet but none the less enjoyable wedding took place at Fenelon Falls on Wednesday, the contracting parties being Mr. Tom Kaine, surveyor, formerly of Lindsay, but now a resident of the North-west, and Miss Caddy, of Fenelon Falls. The wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, the knot being tied by Rev. Mr. Logan. A number of friends from Lindsay and elsewhere were present as well as those of the Falls.

Mr. W. H. Fee in remitting us his dollar for The Warder to 1885, sends us some interesting facts regarding Minto, Da., where he has resided for the past three years and intends permanently settling. Others he says, who left Lindsay about the same time he did are also doing well and have no desire to return nor to change their location. The country would not be recognizable to any one there a few years ago so fast is it being improved. Minto is likewise growing rapidly and has stores, elevators, schools, churches, and the business of the place is growing more rapidly than ever. A large new flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels every 24 hours is also to be put up. The price of grain is considerably lower than in Ontario, wheat being only from 60 to 70 cents per bushel, and oats 35 cents, but the average yield per acre is much above the land in Ontario.

WOODVILLE.

OBITUARY.—It is our duty to record last week the death of one of the most respected residents of the 6th con. of Eldon, Mr. John Calder, who died on Monday evening last. Mr. Calder was hale and hearty on Sunday last and attended church here and on Monday morning just before rising time he was taken ill and died in about two hours. Dr. McKay was hastily summoned, but no assistance could be rendered, a blood vessel being ruptured in the head. Deceased was in his 76th year.—Advocate.

NOTICE. All Overdue Book Accounts and Notse not paid on or before the 1st of MARCH next will be placed in court for collection. Bradburn & Co.

We have decided to CONTINUE OUR GREAT REDUCTION SALE for TEN DAYS LONGER. Those who have not already availed themselves of this opportunity to secure goods at Slaughter prices should do so at once.

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Agent for the LI-QUOR TEAS and the PATENT YEAST.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to me either by book, note or in any other way are respectfully requested to call and settle up. Last year's accounts must be balanced off during the present month.

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In Crockery and Glassware I can give better prices than ever in order to make room. H. J. KEIGHLEY. Lindsay, February 7, 1884.