NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DREESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS

New Fancy Prints,
New Fancy Prints,
New Fancy Prints,
New Fancy Prints,

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

Considering the excellence of the goods.

J. SIMONS,
Doheny Block, Kent St.

Lindsay, March 20th, 1884.

Savings Bank

BRANCH OF THE

DOMINION BANK,

LINDSAY.

Deposits taken of $1.00 and upwards. No notice of withdrawal required. Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit to date of withdrawal, and compounded annually.

T. H. DEAN,
Acting Agent.

Lindsay, Jan. 17th, 1884

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1884.

THE FIRE SYSTEM.

It can scarcely be said that the convention of citizens and council on Wednesday evening respecting the waterworks system accomplished the object for which it was called, viz: to increase in some way the efficiency of the present system of water supply. That there was not at certain seasons of the year and at certain stages of the river sufficient power was freely admitted; but instead of taking steps to remedy this the desire appeared to be to extend the pipes and leave the water supply as it is. It may be all right to extend the system if the town can afford it and the people are willing to pay the money; but how that is going to meet the ever recurring want of better supply when the water in the river becomes low we are at a loss to see. This was really the most important question by far and as such should have received greater consideration. What is the use in going to the cost of laying new stretches of piping all through the town if no water can be procured to stay a fire by reason of insufficient force for the pumps or when the water supply is too low? Will not this leave us in exactly the same position we are in every summer with some $4,000 of a debt added on? If the improvements to the pumps were first made as recommended by practical men so as to insure a full head of water at all times, summer and winter, then the council would be perfectly justified in making extensions to the system. To do as is proposed now, extend the pipes without increasing the supply of water at the fountain head by improvements on the present pumps is much like purchasing a horse without the proper harness to use him. Further consideration of the fire question is evidently required and we trust the council will defer running us into $4,000 more debt till they are sure that it will fully meet the necessities of the case.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A bitter newspaper war is now raging in Toronto. If the statements of the various journals are believed each one has the largest circulation in the city, and each one the smallest, each one is making money hand over fist, and each one is bankrupt.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Canadian Pacific railway authorities and heavy property holders at Fort William by which the terminus of the line is to be removed from Port Arthur to Fort William. The owners agree to give the company a right-of-way, river frontage, wharfage facilities, and abundance land to build works on, and the company will build a 1,000,000 bushel elevator there.

The first two vessels of the new Canada Pacific fleet, the Algoma and Alberta, arrived at Owen Sound from Sarnia on Saturday and Sunday respectively, the first named being received with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by the residents and crowds of emigrants who were awaiting her arrival. The welcome accorded the Alberta was none the less hearty, though owing to its being Sunday the exuberance was toned down to a decorous degree.

A petition signed by over 300 residents in the east end was presented to the city council this week protesting against any steps being taken to remove Gooderham & Worts' cattle byres from Toronto. The case is pending in court at the instance of the other residents for their removal.

The plans and specifications for the proposed extension of the Northern railway from Gravenhurst to Callander are now being prepared at the engineer's office. It will be remembered that during its recent session the Dominion Parliament granted the line a subsidy of $10,000 per mile, in all $1,320,000 for the 110 miles of road. As soon as the plans are ready the contracts will be at once let.

A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blacker, has done a notable thing in tree moving. He transplanted a handsome maple, which was one foot in diameter and 30 feet high, from one part of the town to another, hauling it by means of a capstan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such dimensions, but it is now found to be the easiest, quickest and cheapest mode of establishing shade trees in parks and boulevards.

The bill prohibiting the importation of diseased cattle has passed the British Parliament. It is gratifying to observe in this connection the steady increase which has been made in the cattle export trade from Canada. Within the last seven years the value of live stock exports has increased tenfold, last year's exports being valued at over eight millions of dollars. The fact that there is no cattle disease in this country gives our shippers a great advantage over those of the United States and other countries, whose cattle have to be slaughtered on their arrival in England. The bill just passed by the British Parliament makes Norway, Denmark and Canada the only countries from which cattle can be exported alive at all, or even slaughtered on their arrival in England. It is reported that disease has now broken out among cattle from Norway, in which case Canada will enjoy almost a monopoly. It is only fair to point out that Sir Charles Tupper, as Canadian Commissioner, exerted himself to some purpose in the interest of the Canadian cattle trade.

The British newspapers have been discussing lately the earthquake on the eastern coast of England with an amplitude which shows how the nearness or the novelty of an event has often more to do with the attention paid to it than its intrinsic importance. Historical researches disclose that in 1816 an earthquake "twisted the spire of Aberdeen church;" that in 1843 a like calamity "damaged buildings;" and that in 1862 a shock threw down some walls at Shrewsbury. Obviously, however, all these disasters combined were not equal to the trembling felt on the 23rd of April at Colchester, Langenhoe, and Wyvenhoe, where chimneys and some other structures were actually tumbled down. This, to be sure, is not quite as bad as what has happened to Casamicciola and Carsone, but it provokes even that scientific authority, the Engineer, to say that "it needed but slightly greater velocity of wave particle not only to have laid low the towns in the eastern counties but to have made mountainous heaps of brickbats and rubbish of London."

Judge Cameron Monday gave judgment upon the petition filed against the return of George Guillett as member for West Northumberland in the House of Commons. The judgment deals with the charges that Heenan corrupted Beauvais, and that Roderick Pringle corrupted John Parker. The learned judge held that there was doubt about the treating of Beauvais and about the payment to him of the two sums of $2 and $50 by Heenan after he had voted. He was clear about the agency, but was of opinion that it would not be proper to connect the giving of these sums with any antecedent promise. Roderick Pringle's offence consisted in betting John Parker, a Reform voter, $5 that he (Parker) would vote at the election. The effect of this, as remarked by the judge, would be to keep Parker from not voting, as by not voting he would win $5 and by voting he would lose $5. The judge characterized the bet as an improper transaction, but was unable to say upon the evidence that the intention was corrupt. On the whole he could not come to the conclusion that the election should be voided for the corrupt acts proved, and therefore dismissed the petition with costs.

Sir Charles Tupper's many friends in Canada will very much regret to learn of his determination to retire from the Cabinet. If we except the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, no man has ever had since Confederation the confidence of Sir John Macdonald to as full an extent as Sir Charles, and he merited it, for no man ever served a leader more faithfully or a country more honestly. A giant in intellect, powerful in debate, prolific in expedient, a moral courage that fortified his convictions, his utterances on matters of policy were always accepted as the product of a matured and experienced mind. During his long political career the Opposition press has maligned him. No motive was too bad to impute to him, but when within the amphitheatre of politics not one of the rank and file had the courage to growl. Outside of Parliament they were royal Ben gal tigers, within the walls of the Legislature they were as kingly as the flea. During Sir Charles' connection with the Liberal-Conservative party he has seen many great works of progress inaugurated which will remain long after the fathers of Confederation have passed away, a heritage to perhaps a more grateful people than tread Canadian soil to-day.

FIRE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR CONSIDERATION—THE STEAM ENGINE AS AN AUXILLIARY—WHERE THE TROUBLE IS AND WHAT THE MEETING WANTS.

The meeting of citizens convened Wednesday evening for the purpose of considering the efficiency of the waterworks was not so largely attended as its importance warranted, or sufficient to give any clear idea as to what the great majority of the people desired. Those who were there, however, discussed the question carefully and sought as much as possible to give the views of the people generally in what was said. Amongst those present were noticed Messrs. Dundas, M. P., D. J. McIntyre, M. P. P., McDonnell, Kennedy, Irwin, Irvine, A. O'Leary, H. O'Leary, Needler, McLennan, Makins, Walters, Berry, O'Connor, Melville, Sinclair, Connolly, Mallon, Graham, Begley and Major Deacon, and others.

Major Deacon occupied the chair and explained the object of the meeting. It was a most important matter, the proper fire protection of the town, and the committee felt that it was better in every sense to request an attendance of the leading citizens to assist in coming to some proper conclusion as to the subject. So far as he was able to see they had now a waterworks system which on the whole was advantageous and he considered it would be a most unwise proceeding to attempt to make a change. What was more necessary was to improve in some way the efficacy of the present system. He dealt to some extent on the reasons why the present system was accepted in preference to others and did not consider the town had reason to find any great fault with it, certainly not as much as some made out. In nearly every fire which had taken place it had been confined to the building in which it started. There was, however, a general feeling that something should be done and he believed this meeting could render special assistance on the question. He would say in any case that what was thought here would have great effect on the future course of the council in this matter.

Mr. Mallon appeared to think that according to the agreement between Messrs. Needler & Saddler they were not called on to give more power than the water supplied and if there was not power enough now he did not know what use it was to extend the pipes.

Mr. McDonnell, as one of the deputation who went to Brantford when the system was under consideration, said he believed then as he believed now the system was a good one. He asked what the complaints were with the system. If it was power that was wanted that should be improved first.

Mr. Makins, as chief engineer, said they had at present plenty of power and he believed the system much better than a steam fire engine. If there were additional and stronger wheels he considered that was all would be necessary.

In reply to Mr. Hugh O'Leary Mr. Needler said a great deal more power could be got if necessary. Greater wheel power on the pumps would do so.

An animated discussion here arose as to the supply capacity of the present system. It was claimed that there were only 6 inch pipes laid when there should be 12 inches and this of itself killed the pressure completely. It was the opinion of one gentleman that they must either put a large engine at the river and pump up from there, or they must see the present pump and give auxilliary power in the shape of a steam fire engine. To place the engine and boilers at the river would cost $4,000 at the closest calculation, and removing the mains would cost with engine house, hose, etc., about $9,000, or $13,000 altogether. The steam fire engine with hose would amount to $7,500 saving some $7,500. This with 2,000 feet would protect the whole town. The first idea was the better one in the opinion of many but the town finances would not permit it. The second one they could adopt easily enough.

Mr. Dundas, M. P., stated that at the time of putting in a fire system he was a member of the council and was one in favor of the present system. He thought now that an engine to give us more power might be required some time when great extensions of the system were made. But now they should make the best possible use of what power they had and extend the mains as much as possible, investigate and work out all the weak points of the system till perfection is arrived at. Then whether it would be better to continue the use of the water power of Messrs Needler & Sadoler or abandon it for steam power of their own and under their own control could be settled after.

Mr. S. Irwin did not think the mains were sufficiently large and was rather in favor of the steam fire engine project. He did not think with a pipe the size of their mains it would be possible with any power to throw two good streams in any part of the town.

After further discussion,—

Mr. Connolly moved, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, that the waterworks be extended one block further north on William street and one block west to the Methodist church; also two blocks south from Rideout street and east to Mr. Dobson's; also one block south to the old registry office; and 660 feet east on King street along St. Paul street.

In reply to a question by Major Deacon Mr. Needler stated they had been approached respecting the putting in of a steam engine but he could never see exactly what was wanted. He did not think, however, they would put one in as for themselves they did not require it; if the town wanted to do so and take the waterworks under their own charge they would be willing to give it over to them.

With a view of taking the opinion of the meeting it was moved in amendment by Mr. Begley that the waterworks be not extended, but that $5,500 be granted to purchase a steam fire engine with a proper supply of hose, say 2000 feet, as an auxilliary.

Mr. McIntyre, M. P. P., said it had been admitted there that at certain seasons there is a danger of not getting sufficient water power. As the great point of the property of the town was on Kent street that should be protected first. The question of power should be looked to first and above everything.

Mr. Sinclair said there were only two occasions when the power was lacking and he had been a fireman for six year. One was the fire at an old house near the gas house and the other at Holtorf's furniture shop. It was then found to be merely an accident to the suction pipe.

The amendment being put was declared lost and the original motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Lindsay district Methodist body have been in session here this week. Some forty ministers are present.

Goose feathers wanted. Highest cash price for present delivery at E. McFeely's, stove, tinshop and Coil oil depot, east end Kent street, Lindsay.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE VICTORIA WARDER,
LINDSAY, ONT., May 15, 1884.

LINDSAY MARKETS:

Fall Wheat, per bushel	0 99 to 1 02
Spring do do	96 to 1 05
Arnautte do do	55 to 0 75
Flour, Spring, ₩ 100	2 00 to 2 25
do Mixed, do	2 00 to 2 25
do Fall, do	2 00 to 2 10
Flour, new process	2 70 to 2 90
Barley, per bushel	0 45 to 0 60
Peas, do	0 65 to 0 65
Peas, large do	0 80 to 0 85
Oats, do	0 35 to 0 35
Potatoes, per bushel new	0 40 to 0 45
Apples, per bag	75 0 to 1 25
Butter per lb	0 18 to 0 20
Beef	5 00 to 7 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 12 to 0 13
Salt, per barrel	1 25 to 1 40
Straw, per load	2 00 to 3 00
Wool	0 17 to 0 19
Hides	4 00 to 5 00
Wood	2 00 to 4 50
Bacon per lb	10 00 to 0 12
Mess Pork, per bbl	15 00 to 1600
Hay per ton	7 00 to 10 00
do extra Prime	0 00 to 0 00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	6 00 to 7 00
Live Hogs, " " "	5 50 to 6 00
Rye	0 00 to 0 55
Bran per ton	14 00 to 1400
Shorts per ton	18 00 to 1800
Lambskins	0 00 to 0 90

TORONTO.

May 15.—Fall wheat, $1.05 to $1.11; spring wheat, $1.05 to $1.10; barley 65c. to 70c.; oats, 30c. to 32c.; rye, 60c. to 0.62.; peas, 0.75c. to 0.76; dressed hogs per cwt., $7.25 to $7.50; chickens per pair, 20c. to 90c.; ducks per pair, 90c. to 1.00c.; geese, each 65c. to 100c.; turkeys, $1.25c. to 2.25c.; butter, rolls, 20c. to 25c.; butter, tub. 18c. to 21c.; eggs per doz., 15c. to 16c.; potatoes per bag, 75c to 85c; hay per ton, $6.00 to $10.00; wool per lb. 18c. to 20c

Deaths.

In Lindsay, on Thursday, 15th inst., Mary, daughter of Mr. Peter Nicolle, aged 15 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

Funeral to-day from her father's residence, corner of Francis and Russell streets, at 1:30 p. m., to Riverside Cemetery.

GRAIN & WOOL

The undersigned will pay the

Highest Cash Price

—FOR—

BARLEY, WHEAT, PEAS & OATS

AND WOOL,

Delivered at Baker's old storehouse or at Whitb & Lindsay Railway storehouse.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co.

Lindsay, March 1, 1884—1895.

JUDICIAL SALE

OF VALUABLE

PARK LOTS

IN THE

Town of Lindsay.

In pursuance of an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in the suit of STEVENSON VS. DEANE, there will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

With the approbation of W. W. Dean, Esquire, Local Master, at the

COURT HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

—ON—

Saturday, the Fourteenth June,

1884, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties in three parcels:—

PARCEL I.—Park lot Q1, in the said Town of Lindsay, containing five and one half acres, more or less, bounded on the West by James street, on the North by Mary street, and on the East by Lindsay street.

This parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage on which there is now due about $750.00, and may be paid off at any time.

PARCEL II.—Park lot R1, in the Town of Lindsay, containing five and one half acres. This lot lies directly opposite said park lot Q1, and east of Lindsay street, and is bounded on the north by Mary street, and on the east by Wolfe street and the river Scugog.

PARCEL III.—Park lot A2, save and except three acres sold to Lockhart. Is situated south of the above mentioned park lot R1, and is bound on the east by the river Scugog.

All these lots are situate in the southern portion of the Town of Lindsay aforesaid, and have a fine southern aspect facing the said river Scugog.

They are all valuable properties for building purposes, or they could be conveniently utilized as market gardens, etc.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money down, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

The vendors will not be bound to furnish any title deeds or other evidences of title not in their possession, and the purchaser must make all his objections to the title within fifteen days from the date of sale, and in default of his so doing shall be deemed to have accepted the title. The conveyance to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser. There will be a reserved bid for each of the parcels. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the court.

Further particulars can be had on application to

MESSRS. HUDSPETH & JACKSON,
Vendor's solicitors, Lindsay.

Dated this 15th day of May, A. D. 1884.

W. W. DEAN,
Local Master at Lindsay.

PRICES FOR MAY

—AT—

"THE MAMMOTH."

Full yard wide Factory Cotton	17 yds. for $1.00
Good Washing Print -	20 yds. for $1.00
New shades & Materials in dress Goods - - - -	17 yds. for $1.00
Colored Carpet Warp - -	$1.65 per bundle
Good "All Linen" Towels -	One doz. for $1.00
Ladies' Brown Cotton Hose	3 pairs for 25 cts
Ladies' Linen Collars - -	5 for 25 cents.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, black and	colored, 25 cents.
Embroideries at - - -	10c. worth 20 cts.
Gents' 3 ply band Linen Collars	3 for 25 cents.
Gents' White Dress Shirts -	for 75 cents.
Gents' Ready-made Suits -	for $5.50.
Gents' Ordered Suits - -	for $10.00.

Please compare these prices with those you have been paying elsewhere, and like sensible people lay out your hard earned money where it will do you the most good.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

Bradburn & Co.,

Next door to Jewett House, Kent St., Lindsay.

Our Spring Goods!

ARE COMING TO HAND,

And we commence to open out this and each following week one of the rarest and choicest assortments offered for the inspection of our customers since we had the pleasure of commencing business in this town.

To say that the goods are first-class would not convey all that the statement means. They need to be seen and worn, and then allowed to speak for themselves.

We shall not attempt at present to give a description of the styles and qualities, as it would be premature, and defer that until we have all opened out for inspection, when the real magnificence of the goods can be realized.

Remember this is the place for more than value in the TRUNK, SATCHEL AND VALISE TRADE.

TERMS CASH.

L. MAGUIRE.

SPRATT & KILLEN

Having decided to CLEAR OUT their large stock of

CROCKERY,

Glassware and Table Goods

Will offer special inducements to all buyers during the present month.

We mean what we say. Our crockery shall all go at less than

COST FOR CASH,

For we must have it cleared out this month.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LAMP GOODS must also go with the Crockery, and will be sold out at once regardless of cost.

TEAS & SUGARS.

OUR WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE BRANDS.
NEW CONSIGNMENTS TO ARRIVE
THIS WEEK.

Call and make your purchases while we have them—they do not last long.

Spratt & Killen.

Lindsay, January 17th, 1884.