

BOYS' SUITS.

A special line to hand to fit boys and youths from 6 to 13 years, to be sold cheap for cash.

J. SIMONS.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885.

ROUGH ON POOR PRESTON.

The following from the Ottawa Free Press, a strong Grit journal, is "the most unkind cut of all"...

The result of the election in East Durham, where a notoriously weak Liberal candidate reduced the Conservative majority, must convince every Liberal that the tide is running strongly against the government.

However, we fail to see wherein the majority has been reduced. Mr. Ward led Mr. Preston, the man forced on the riding by the Grit wire-pullers, by 800 majority—a tolerably safe margin.

In 1872 Lewis Ross, Reformer, was elected by a small majority; in 1874, Lewis Ross, 700 majority; in 1878, Colonel Williams, Conservative, 400; in 1882, Col. Williams, 381; in 1885, Mr. Ward, Conservative, 800. Considering the rainy day, the Grit canvass, the fact that every Grit vote was brought out and that some Liberal Conservatives were careless, feeling sure of Mr. Ward's election, the results are highly satisfactory.

THE GLOBE AND THE SUPPLIES.

Ever since last spring, when the Reform (G) rebellion in the North-west broke out, the readers of the Globe have been treated daily to a rehash of "carelessness," "recklessness," "profligacy," etc., in connection with the forwarding of troops to the front. Now everyone at all familiar with military affairs knows that it takes weeks under favorable circumstances, and months under adverse ones, to supply troops with the ordinary necessities of life, much less cloth and other requirements. Indeed it is the Globe's reasoning one would suppose the Minister of Militia should have foretold a week, the date of the suppression of the outbreak. The Grit journals forget that the Minister of Militia was not in the secrets of the rebels. Those confident war reserves for other wars than Mr. Cameron's. As is always the case at the conclusion of a war there was a large quantity of supplies on hand when the rebellion was suppressed. It is true Gen. Middleton and the troops might have remained North-west to consume the supplies and have burdened the country with more debt; but that was not the general's or the minister's way of doing business.

At the conclusion of the American civil war, although for months it was known that the 8 others were driven to their last ditch, in Canada dozens of American officials, in Canada buying up horses, cattle and supplies for the troops. These were afterwards auctioned off in the United States at a sacrifice. The history of no country has yet shown a successfully operated supply system in time of war. Lieut. Capt. Buhadi, the Globe and many others can see no difficulty in supplying troops hundreds of miles from the base of supplies. They think everything should be calculated to a bushel of oats, a pound of hard tack, etc. After all it is a good thing for the country to have a process such as many of the Grit papers are. They are in their proper place in opposition. They never propose anything new, never suggest how they would do a thing until it is done. Their mission is to find fault; to stiff the mill; to do anything except to fairly and honorably criticize and suggest honest improvements before it is too late to utilize the suggestions.

The public of Ontario is no longer the led-by-the-nose crowd of former years. They, with rare exceptions are self-thinking, self-reliant, intelligent beings, who give their votes to men who display executive ability sufficient to warrant the electors in electing them to power.

LOOTING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Rumors are being circulated and letters written in the columns of the opposition press to the effect that, after Batoche, General Middleton not only allowed looting but also took a hand in the business, and that the same brave old soldier actually straddled a looted horse. In the wake of all, comes a report from a Roman Catholic missionary named Andre, looking the yarn up. Now these dear innocent people who are as solicitous for the welfare and contentment of the half-breeds have not now and never had any grossing of spirit because hundreds of honest settlers were pillaged, robbed and in some cases massacred; not a word, except to blame the Government. Mr. Riel and his gang looted the whole country early in March, when honest people could ill afford to part with anything or bear the inclemencies of the weather; yet there is no weeping and wailing over their lot. Mrs. Mann and children, from this town, were dragged for scores of miles, often wading in mud and slush up to their waists, besides leaving all they had. They were loyal citizens, yet the opposition press without rest violent over their treatment. But the dear half-breeds, the ex-creatures of Riel, Jackson & Co., are held up day after day as objects of pity. They certainly are to be pitied; but why discriminate? At the present instant there are five times as many whites rendered homeless and poor as there are half-breeds. For that matter, outside of Manitoba, there are not 3,000 French half-breeds between the North Pole and the U.S. boundary, and the Rocky mountains and Hudson Bay. The same people forget, too, that everything in the form of contraband of war such as guns, ammunition, forage, horses, cattle, etc., etc., captured, is always forfeited in time of war. The poor beggarly half-breeds were detested. Why was not this same Father Andre energetic in quelling the seeds of rebellion. Perhaps he was. We don't blame him for sympathizing with his people; but he is censurable for endeavoring to cast a stain on the reputation of General Middleton. We say it advisedly, every half breed in arms should lose everything in the form of war material, or stuff of service in rebellion found in his possession or among rebel stores. These fellows were let off easy in 1870. If they are pampered now there will be another uprising within the next decade. We all pity the poor half-breed women and children; but we also have similar feelings for the distressed whites.

Many of the boys have rings, trinkets, etc., taken on the field of battle. To these they may lay claim. If a man is not entitled to a ring of the finger of a dead rebel, who when alive sought his best to kill him, then war is reduced to such a nicety that people had better not engage in it. By way of parallel we give an extract showing how that grim, austere, rigid, strict, model soldier, the Duke of Wellington, allowed the show to run when his troops captured a place. The scene is Badsjoz in Spain; the time, April 8th, 1812; the incident the British capture of the place—one of the strongest in the world—by assault at night. Napier's narrative of the assault and capture of the fortress contains the following brief description of the looting:—

"Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing of fires burning from the houses, the crashing of doors and windows, the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badsjoz. On the third, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhorted by their own excoerces, the tumult subsided rather than was quelled. The wounded men were then looked to, the dead disposed of."

That occurred under the eye of Wellington, the greatest disciplinarian of the age; in the 19th century; with highly drilled soldiers, and under gallant officers—men whose names are handed down in story. Contrast the worst yams of Batoche with the facts of Badsjoz. The people of Badsjoz were not at war with Britain; those of Batoche were; Wellington's soldiers assaulted, robbed, murdered and committed the most disgraceful acts recorded in history, on the innocent maids and matrons of Badsjoz; Middleton's men treated the poor frightened half-breed women and children with every courtesy; pity, kindly sympathy and love for a fellow creature were in all our soldiers' hearts. Many of our brave fellows went to see the women so grief-stricken, and not an insulting word was spoken, much less an indecent act committed. It should be mentioned that the Iron Duke was grieved to see the excesses of Badsjoz. Other wars show the same. Compare Sherman's army in Georgia, or any other army, great or small, written of, and our soldiers are princes. People who talk "loot" and cry shame on our boys remind us of the poet Sterne, who composed some very touching lines on the elevating sub-

ject, "A Dead Dumbey," and ever since he read them would weep, blubber and muffle; at the same time his own poor old mother, who had brought the creature into existence and had broken down her constitution to bring the fellow up, was actually starving and had to beg for bread. Such is war, such is Grit sympathy for the poor half-breeds, and such are the cries of "looting in the North-west."

"CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS."

Cholera is ravaging Spain; yellow fever is prevalent in the South; small-pox is increasing in Montreal, while typhoid fever and other diseases are common in many Ontario towns. The prevalence of disease leads one to consider what is the cause of it all, and what is the cure? The cause undoubtedly is dirt in one form or other; the cure as surely is soap. One eminent social reformer, in reply to the question, "How he would civilize Russia," once said that the first great step would be to teach them to make soft soap, not the spurious stuff used to wash away political sin, but the genuine old farmer's home made article. That compound liberally applied with brush or rag and water, wondrous as a medicine. So Lord Palmerston thought. Once when disease was rampant in Great Britain that worthy statesman was visited on by a delegation from the church, who requested his lordship to set apart a day for prayer and fasting in order to remove the plague. The stern old veteran statesman briefly remarked that for his part he never could see the connection between prayer and fasting on the one hand and disease and dirt on the other, and concluded the interview by recommending the clerical gentlemen to go home to their various localities and set the people an example by rolling up their sleeves and setting vigorously to work cleaning up back lanes, dirty houses, filthy gutters, etc., etc. Lord Palmerston thought that course would be far more efficacious in removing plague than weeks of prayer and fasting.

There is more truth than poetry to be derived from his lordship's views. The public can present any amount of sentiment and stuff of that sort; but it is terribly hard work to get one to roll the sleeves up and set to work in dead earnest. Were poor Bobbie Burns to revisit this earthly sphere we feel inclined to the opinion that those beautiful and touching lines—

Had some power the gittle gie us, To see ourselves as others see us, written on the subject of cleanliness, might again be penned. Not only in the person and habits are many people unclean, but their houses, yards, etc., are uncleaned for. When his Imperial Majesty Peter the Great, of Russia, visited London he was covered with vermin. Our volunteers complain of the Indians being travelling menageries. Well, one need not leave Ontario to find thousands of people nearly as dirty as the dirtiest Indian on the plains. Soft soap is cheap and is within everyone's reach. Short hair is another great boon to the youth of our land.

Although Lindsay is rated the second in degree of health of Canadian towns, still we may as well be careful that no chance be given for any loathsome disease to fasten itself on us. We know the town is cleaner than most places, yet one had better be on the safe side by being thoroughly clean.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret to announce that Mr. Thomas Moore, father of the brave young Grenadier killed at Batoche, has suffered still further bereavement in the loss of his lovely sixteen year old daughter.

The government has ordered the issue of a service medal to each volunteer who took part in the North-west rebellion. Those who took part in the battles will have a clasp additional on the medal. This is a good act. We hope now to see it followed up by the passing of the order suggested by us last week regarding the setting on the land.

Sir Francis Hincks was born in Cork on December 14, 1807. He received a primary education in the Fermoy school and completed his academic training in the Royal Belfast Institute. He came to Canada in the autumn of 1856 and settled in Toronto, following mercantile pursuits and the profession of a journalist. He was elected in 1841 at the first election under the union, representative for Oxford in the legislature as a reformer, and voted side by side with Mr. Baldwin. In 1848 he joined the government as inspector-general, became premier in 1850, resigned in 1854, was appointed governor-in-chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands in 1856, and governor of British Columbia in 1862, was created a K. C. M. G. in 1869 and became finance minister of Canada in the same year, succeeding Sir John A. Macdonald. He was then 61 years of age. A suit was found for him in Renfrew. He resigned in February, 1879, and upon the fall of Sir John's ministry on the Pacific scandal he retired into private life, accepting the presidency

of the City Bank of Montreal. In 1885 he established the Toronto Exchange and some years afterwards the Montreal Pilot. Up to very recently Sir Francis contributed an occasional article to the Montreal Journal of Commerce, showing an amount up to the end a love for his old profession. He married in 1832 Martha Anne Stewart, daughter of a prominent merchant of Belfast. In 1874 Lady Hincks died, and in the following year Sir Francis married a second wife, Emily Louise, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Philip DeLaine and relict of the Hon. Judge Sullivan. This lady died in Montreal five years later.

Among the poor victims over whom the Globe shed such bitter tears it mentions Messrs. Dumont and Dumais. Mr. T. Getting Jackson knew these men well, and our contemporary will scarcely dispute what he says. He speaks of them as follows:—"Dumont had parted with his house and ferry, and was in good form for rebellion, nothing to lose and a chance of gaining. Dumais, who went off with him, was an accomplished swimmer, and about the worst man I have met with in the North West, with one exception." Poor fellows! How the Globe mourns for them!

We sometimes get exchanges with the word "marked" written alongside of the address; but on looking through the paper often fail to find anything marked. Perhaps it is meant as a hint to give the whole sheet a look; but in our innocence or ignorance we don't know that. Consequently last week often hunting for half an hour to find something marked and being disappointed we felt very much like what we imagine one feels just before evening. We are young at the business, yet and do not thoroughly understand the tricks of the trade; therefore it will oblige us much if our friends will mark the paper inside also.

Volunteer officers, sergeants and rifle shots should read the Militia Gazette. It is an ably conducted journal and contains weekly, much information of value to members of the force. The price is moderate, only \$1.50 yearly. We in Canada do not yet understand the value of such a journal. It will ultimately prove itself the equal of the best British military journals. Everything must have a beginning and the Militia Gazette has made a good one. Let every officer, non-commissioned officer and rifleman—for it makes the records of rifle matches a specialty—subscribe for the Militia Gazette, Ottawa.

Many persons, such as Messrs. Charlton, who in 1866, wrote to the American that our boys would run away at sight of an enemy, and Cameron, who stated in the House of Commons at Ottawa, that he would rather follow his son to the grave than see him join a volunteer corps, men such as these, we say, have sought to discredit our force. Many ministers of the gospel, too, forgetting how to remedy an evil have condemned the entire volunteer force because of one or two unworthy members thereof. Why then is the force of Canada kept in high standing? Why was the minister of militia enabled last spring to send 5000 well armed and well drilled men to the North-west, and to have twice as many just as well armed and drilled men at home? The answer is plain. 1st, the personal self-sacrifice in time, money, and energy of those of the old force of the years 1866 to 1870 who still remain in harness. 2nd, the military schools attached to the various regular regiments during those years from which came hundreds of well drilled cadets. 3rd, the energy and ability displayed by the minister of militia during recent years—these are the reasons or causes that to-day we have a force as all. But above everything else there must be well drilled intelligent officers. We can readily remember when in the old days of the 48th battalion, not only the officers but also the sergeants and odd privates were military school men. Omeamee company at one time had seven military school graduates on the roll, some of them, like Capt. Evans holding three certificates, infantry, cavalry and artillery. We need say nothing further on the subject but hope our plan as sketched in another column, or one better adapted for getting up the officers, will be adopted by the militia department.

LINDSAY HIGH SCHOOL.

The following list contains the names of Lindsay candidates who passed the midsummer examinations. Names enclosed in brackets indicate those who have not attended the school. It is possible that the list may be increased on appeal. Candidates wishing to appeal must forward two dollars to A. Marling, secretary, education department on or before September 1st. The school will open on Monday, August 31st, when classes for University Matriculation and for all grades of teachers' certificates will be organized.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION. John F. Mills, pass English, Honor Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, History and Geography. General proficiency scholarship of \$100. John R. Spier, pass English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Honor History and Geography. Frederick Ross, pass English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Geography. George F. Vavoo, pass English, Greek, Mathematics.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION. First-class certificate—A. E. Jewett. Second-class certificate, grade A—O. Smith; Jewett (D. McPhail), grade B—M. Smith, E. S. Sarge. Third class certificate—Fred Higley, David E. Koy, Wm. Morgan, James McOracken, Mattie Finney, James Griffin, Annie Patterson, George Loh, George Blackwell, J. Cook, James Denny, John Finney, E. Pattison, E. Ward, George Howe, (D. McDougall), (N. Delany).

This year there is no issue of Intermediate certificates similar to those granted last year.

BRADBURN & CO. GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

The quantity of Dry Goods and Clothing daily carried from our Stores is clear evidence of the unrivalled Bargains to be had from us now during the Great Closing Out Sale by Retail of our immense Stocks.

This is the First Sale of the kind ever held in Lindsay, and our reputation in the past for carrying out what we advertise is sufficient voucher for the Genuineness of Our Great Cost Sale. We have placed on our Counter Odd Lines, Remnants, Slightly Damaged Goods, &c., &c., from every Department, which we are offering at less than half the Cost Price.

Principal among these are Gents' Felt Hats, White and Colored Shirts. A good White Shirt for 50c., any size; a good Felt Hat for from 25c. to 50c. These goods were sold for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 Each, and being in every respect Perfect, must be unheard of Bargains at these Slaughter Prices.

"While These Bargains are on the Fly Come Early and Lay in a Year's Supply."

Bradburn & Co.

Opposite the Benson House, Kent St., Lindsay.

GROCERIES.

Wines & Liquors

To hand, specially for the hot days, the following lines of First-Class Goods:—

- Belfast Ginger Ale, "London Club" Soda Water, Appolinaris Water, Monseratt Lime Juice, MONSERATT LIME CORDIALS, ST. JULIEN CLARET, FRUIT SYRUPS, PELEE ISLAND NATIVE WINES, and a choice stock of Fresh Canned Goods suitable for camping parties.

J. DOBSON,

Lindsay, 9th July, 1885. GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT

GLASSWARE!

A new line of Glassware arrived with fall importation. A complete outfit can be obtained neat cheap and nobby.

GREAT BARGAINS In Crockery of all kinds. Our fall importation now arriving. NEW PATTERNS and BEST LINES.

Jelly Mugs in CROCKERY, the best for durability. Jelly Cans, Gem and Pickle Jars to suit the demand of the preserving season.

SUGARS

At the lowest possible rates and of the best preserving quality. GENERAL GROCERIES. The best in town.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Lindsay, August 25th, 1885. Doheny block, Kent St., Lindsay.