

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 WardeK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1885.

MONSIEUR RIEL.

The Queen's Bench of Manitoba in the case of Riel has contained in every particular the finding of the court at Regina. Notice has been given of appeal to the Privy Council in England. This appeal does not carry with it the question of the guilt or innocence of Riel; but of the constitutional authority of the Regime.

There is not time now for the appeal to be heard before the British Privy Council, for the 19th Sept. is the day set apart for the execution, unless a reprieve of a few weeks be granted. Under the circumstances we do not see where an objection can be urged against a reprieve. The hanging would possess all the more dignity and make all the deeper impression on the public mind if sanctioned by the highest legal authority, and the entire absence, so to speak, of any question affecting the constitutionality of the sentence. However, before this reaches many of our readers the question of a reprieve will be settled; but it is not improbable he will be executed at the time appointed.

That he will ultimately hang seems certain. If any one ever merited it, he certainly does. We trust the government which of course is not actively concerned in the constitutionality of the court, or in the appeal to the Privy Council, will remain firm, and allow the law to take its course. We very much mistake the "man at the helm" if the lesson is not about to be taught those whose chief duty it has been for years to trade on linguistic and religious prejudices, that such traffic must depart from Canadian statesmanship.

We make the statement advisedly. And Riel is a simple Canadian, of any other tongue and religion, he would have filled a felon's grave in 1870. We are a firm believer, not only in the theory, but also in the practice, of the fullest civil and religious liberties of the subject; but when it assumes the form of machievellian treachery, then is it time for those who love their country's honor to speak out in no mistaken language.

The actions of the leading Grit press have been almost as diabolical in reference to the Riel verdict as they were concerning the rebellion last spring. They now almost unanimously clamor that no medals shall be given the brave volunteers; that the government dare not hang Riel; and privately affirm that he is a patriot. They are not content with having produced the rebellion; they must needs clamor for Riel's pardon. To say the least their conduct in sticking to their agent is commendable.

What argument or fact has yet been adduced to show that there was the slightest cause for the rebellion? Not one. The trials of the culprit have been going on. Not a man claims to have been "goaded into rebellion." And yet the Grits say "Pardon Riel because, forsooth, he speaks French, is a friend of Archbishop Tache, and a murderer." Justice should and must be blindfolded. She must not know whether or not the victim speaks one language better than another; whether or not he is Methodist, Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian; whether or not he or his father was born in England, Scotland, Ireland, or France. Justice must know nothing but the administering of the law. If Riel be pardoned they may anyone rebel. Too many persons assume that all rebellions are justifiable. As well might one believe all men to be honest, or to be dishonest. The rebellions of Charles I; against James II; against George III, by

the Americans; against French despotism by the revolutionists, were all just. Those in Canada in 1837 and '38, as well as in the United States 1861-65, cannot be classed as just. In ours of '37 and '38 there were causes enough to drive people to revolt provided all just and constitutional means had been taken to have the disabilities removed; but such means had not been adopted. In the present case no specific, authentic fact, other than the irritation by the Grit party, has yet been proven to show there was the slightest cause for the rebellion. We hope to see the leaders suffer. The arch murderer of Thos. Scott in 1870, the cause of the misery, wretchedness, robbery, rapine and murder in 1885 should be subjected to the extreme penalty. He was reputed to be insane once before; yet lived to do harm.

The Grit press will endeavor to make capital whichever way it goes; they are now doing so; but there are thousands of lovers of honest justice among the Reformers of Ontario and the Rouge party of Quebec who would rally to support the government for boldly allowing the law to take its course. Such men are the great patriots. Such constitute the great majority of the electors of Canada.

THE NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Three teachers in this county have written THE WARDEK asking what is meant by "Precis writing and fustian," in the list of subjects for next examinations. The word "precis" does not occur in any English dictionary, and therefore is quite out of place on our curriculum. It is a piece of pedantry to place it there. The word is French, the same as English "precise." As an adjective in French it means precise, exact, just, proper, adequate, formal and terse. It is synonymous with "succinct" and "concise" (concise). The words precise and succinct have reference to ideas; while concise refers to expression. "Precis" is opposed to "prolix," and excludes all thoughts that do not properly appertain to the subject. "Succinct" goes further. It is the opposite of the extended and enlarged, and admits of such ideas as only are essential to the end in view. The concise is opposed to the diffuse, rejecting useless circumlocutions and superfluous words. It confines itself to the most suitable energetic necessary terms.

As a noun "precis" means summary, epitome, compendium, abstract. In the Regulations precis means terse, or the omission of redundancies. It simply means English Composition properly taught.

Indexing, strictly speaking, means the compiling an index, or list of reference. It is more generally used in connection with the use of the understanding the use of an index.

The education department should send out a key for the use of teachers. The gentry who run the machine adopt "bilingualism" terms in preference to plain English ones, a habit that should be condemned.

OMMERS HIGH SCHOOL.

In another column is a report of the proceedings commemorative of the opening of Ommees High School. As our readers know, the former buildings were last year destroyed by fire; but the board of education in that right enterprising village set bravely to work, and the present handsome school buildings, the best in the country, are the result. We have not the names of all the men who with pure and energy deserve credit for the successful completion of the great undertaking; but we learn chief among them stand those of Drs. Norris and Cornwall, Messrs. Curry, Kerr and J. A. Tannor, M. A., the young and accomplished educator, who is Head Master of the school.

In the past the school has been handicapped by a variety of circumstances. One of these was the unavailability for the office of the former head master. Now, however, that obstruction is removed, and both from personal observation and the opinions of intelligent Ommeesites we learn that in Mr. Tannor Ommees has a Head Master who would adorn with honor any school in Ontario. Under that gentleman's supervision of two years' duration the school has come boldly, yet quietly to the front, and at the recent "Teachers' Examinations," despite the break up caused by the loss of the old building and the inconspicuousness of teaching in old rented rooms, Ommees stood high in the list, passing six. There are several good students in attendance from a distance, as well as many who had expressed their intention of being present after Xmas who went elsewhere after the fire last year; so that those passed represent simply the local talent.

As pointed out on a former occasion, the teacher should be more a director or developer of the students' energies and faculties than a mere examiner or hearing machine. The Ommees people consider that in

their headmaster they possess the right kind of man. He is not only a good teacher in the truest sense of the word; he is an educator, and possesses that firm, kindly, administrative stability so rarely found even in teachers. The good citizens of Ommees think they have overcome the headmaster difficulty most successfully.

Another drawback to the school's success was the old building. The present one remedies that fault. The new structure is said to be the best in Victoria county, which of course includes Lindsay.

A third cause of the former ill success of the school is found in the fact that students hitherto have been drawn away to Peterboro, Port Hope, Lindsay and more distant centres of learning. With the new school, the able staff of teachers and the recent opening celebration Ommees no longer fears any sister institution.

Cannot we take a leaf out of Ommees' book and all be unanimous and energetic in making Lindsay high school what it should be, viz., a seat of learning second to none in Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Weller's Bay, Ont., has been declared a customs outpost.

The return of Mr. Ward, member elect for East Durham, is gazetted.

An order-in-council has been passed declaring the Canada Temperance Act in force in the county of Guysboro' after the expiration of the present license.

The Quebec government are expending \$8,000 on colonization roads and bridges in the county of Pontiac. \$2,000 of that sum goes to the Temiscoumque district.

We are glad to see that our townsmen, Mr. W. R. Riddell, has been appointed to attend to the Crown business at the coming session at Lindsay. We congratulate Mr. Riddell on his performance.—[Sentinel Star.]

A considerable quantity of Manitoba and North-West wheat is now arriving over the Canadian Pacific Railway. This wheat produces a much stronger brand of flour, and mixed with flour manufactured from Ontario wheat makes an excellent article for bakers and confectioners.

The story is now told that the "Liberal" candidate in East Durham was defeated because he voted for the Scott Act! This is simply nonsense.—The Scott Act was never mentioned during the Contest, and we have been unable to find any one favorable or unfavorable to the Act who can remember whether the candidate voted for or against the Act, or what his opinions were on the subject.—[Port Hope Times.]

The Canadian Manufacturer for September presents itself in a largely improved form neatly printed on tone paper. It is the best trade journal yet published in Canada. Its articles are cleverly and tersely written, and the subjects are interesting and well chosen. The reputation it has gained is the outcome of years of well intentional efforts, and it has the confidence of the manufacturing community. The paper is deserving of continued appreciation.—[Port Hope Times.]

Among the mottoes inscribed on banners carried in the Socialists' procession in Chicago on Sunday were the following: "Private capital represents stolen labour"; "Every Government is a conspiracy of the rich against the poor"; "Government makes classes—no Government makes no classes"; "Without law men are free." What a world we should have if the sentiments of the Socialists, the Communists and other revolutionists were in operation! Very soon the fabric of society would be destroyed chaos would follow order, and the mob would be supreme.

Mr. Robt. Beth, of Bowmanville, has purchased in England a group of Clydesdales, among them are several prize animals, for importation, and Mr. H. Jeffrey, of Whitby, has bought three choice stallions for his well-known stud. Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, has secured from Mr. G. Inglis, of Newmore, Inver-gordon, Scotland, the commended yearling heifer, Beauty VI., got by Duke of Albany, and out of Beauty III., by Royal Hope, the Duke of Buccleuch's Cherry Lady, a heifer calf of the fine old Cherry work, a red bull calf sired by the show bull Panscoch, also of the Cherry family; seven choice bull calves, and seven choice females of first-class pedigree.

A great deal has been said in the Ontario papers and in some of our own about some supposed action of the government in granting a respite to the convict Riel. From the utterances of the different papers on the subject we should gather that the popular feeling of Ontario is strongly in favour of the law's taking its course, although the party papers are cautious in their utterances. The opposition press, without advising Sir John Macdonald, lays great stress upon his personal responsibility in the premises, keeping the way open to scold him whatever he does. So much has been done to embarrass the government, and its position has been rendered so difficult that we have already stated our own intention to

support it in which ever course it feels called on to take.

Poor Ireland is priest-ridden Ireland. The county substance of the poor peasant is taxed to support the magnificence and state of the so-called Vicar of Christ. The "Peter's Pence" contributed to the Pope from the Archdiocese of Dublin since 1864 have amounted to the sum of \$61,677, and the newly appointed Archbishop will lay at the feet of the Pope the contribution of \$3,444. This large amount represents the pence of only one diocese and a few weeks ago each of the Irish bishops took to Rome a similarly magnificent gift, made up, as an Irish journal boasts, "of the half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the comparatively poor."—[Evangelical Churchman.]

FALL SHOWS.

Of what service are these fall shows, exhibitions and fairs anyhow? We have heard persons wonder why such are annually held, but fortunately that kind of native is now a scarce article. Fairs are of such practical service in a variety of ways. Citizens are brought together under favorable auspices. There everyone is in good humor, the harvest has just been finished, and whether the yield be much or little, our farmers have learned to be content and to balance one year against another. They always visit the shows, and while the male portion of the community are more directly interested in the live stock, grains, machinery and implements, the ladies busy themselves among the dairy products, the fancy work, the vegetable, fowl, &c. It is a safe statement to make, that there is not a farmer in the district but would be benefitted by attending the Lindsay Central exhibition on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of this month.

Another feature, that has been developing itself in Toronto during recent years, and which we are glad to see introduced into the Lindsay exhibition, is the children's day. People too often overlook the children. Now, our advice to parents is, bring along every youngster in the family. No doubt they are a kind of nuisance on such occasions, but just see that each little one has something to do, and stockings, is very warmly clad and then come along. If the buggy or the democrat will not hold them all, hitch on to the lumber wagon. You need not care for "Mother Grandy"; but girls are over sensitive creatures and they should object to ride through town in the rig, why, bless their hearts, land them on the sidewalk near the edge of the corporation and say nothing about it. When they grow older they'll get over that kind of feeling which is comical at their time of life.

Once in town, walk alone. A young one three or four years of age will never tire if allowed its own gait; but haul it along at four miles an hour, and it will soon grow tired, and then, cross. If the worst comes to the worst, papa can shoulder a couple, but show them everything in the fair. Explain the difference between Durham and Devonshire cattle; Berkshire and Suffolk pigs; Cotswold and Merino sheep; let them see the self-binders, the hay rakes and the reapers. They will not remember anything, but the information acquired at the fair will exceed in value and quantity that obtained in any ten days of school life. They will learn without knowing it and that is the only way to learn. There a point presents itself. Should not trustees all over the district grant the scholars and teachers a holiday to visit the show? May be such is the custom, if so our suggestion will still be in place.

Over and above the social aspect and the education of the young, there stand boldly to the front the great, the all important object of the exhibition, i. e., the educating of the farmer, as well as the townsman. On the show grounds are displayed to public gaze and criticism all things new during the year; there the farmers discuss methods of tilling the soil, changes of seed, how to kill thistles, what kind of stock to keep, how the self-binders work, and the prospective prices of farm produce. They thus spend a few days in the most profitable and agreeable way with a new fund of knowledge which will prove of service on the farm.

On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of this month we hope to see Lindsay completely over run with visitors. Those from the country who have relatives, friends or acquaintances in town should, once the hotels are full, pile right in and visit for a couple of days. Never mind the trouble, just come into town. On such occasions townspeople are very obliging, often going to extremes. Visitors do not expect anything more than shelter and food. They are content with any resting place from a feather bed to the soft side of a plank; but the townspeople are self-sacrificing. We remember some years ago in Toronto, when visitors accumulated, and during fair times, having to roll up in old overcoats and sleep on the soft side of the kitchen floor. A few years were off the novelty of the thing. Now, when the sparrows and swallows are filled, the extra visitors take their spot and really they seem as well pleased as if the old plan were adhered to.

Strangers come to town and townspeople will make room for you somewhere.

"A Glass of Beer" is the subject of the third in the series of articles on great American industries that Harper's Magazine is now printing which is announced for the October number. The facts of the industry are very remarkable. It stands third among all industries in the United States in the amount of capital invested, and fourth in the amount of output, exceeded only by metals, cottons, woollens and worsteds, lumber and grain; and its growth is shown by the fact that whereas in 1880 the production of the United States was something over thirteen millions, the United States stands third in the list of beer-producing countries, Great Britain at the last general estimate brewing 1,000,000,000 gallons, Germany 500,000,000, and the United States 600,000,000. The census reported 2191 breweries, employing 24,500 people, who consume wages of \$1,200,000,000—an average higher than in almost any other industry. The article is Harper's promise a complete description of the processes of brewing, from the raising of the hops to the bottling and bottling, and those who indulge in malt liquors will be interested in the many varieties of beer mentioned, the ordinary "bitter" of England and "lager" of Germany and America to the under fermentations, pilsener and so-called beer manufactured in Switzerland for export. The writer points out that the words "ale" and "beer" are used indiscriminately in England, but the American brewers confine the word beer to the product of what is known as the upper fermentation process, and ale to the product of the upper fermentation process, which are carried on with different temperatures. The article will be fully illustrated.

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Having bought my goods in the best Markets I am prepared to give the benefit to those that patronize me. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before going elsewhere.

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Lindsay, September 16th, 1885. GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT

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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.