ANDERSON & NUGENT,

Undertakers,

Kent St., - Lindsay.

Mr. Nugent' residence—Cambridge St., South house in Fee's Terrace.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

NORTH VICTORIA.

The Reformers of North Victoria met in convention in Fenelon Falls last Saturday to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons for next election. The choice fell on J. A. Barron, Esq., of Lindsay. Mr. Barron is a young lawyer, and has managed the nomination or it has been managed well. We hear it was almost unanimous. Personally we congratulate Mr. Barron on the honor done him by his party; and, while it shall afford us much pleasure to assist in defeating him, still we would just as soon have some other reformer lose his money and time.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Minister of Education is still turning the handle of the text-book machine. Not content with foisting the readers, drawing-books, etc., on an innocent and suffering public for the benefit of the "party," he seems bound to grind on, until there shall be an entire new series in every department of public and high school study—all lasellled "MADE TO ORDER"—at the factory of——.

Once before, we enunciated our plan of text-books. Just as many in each subject as there are books fit for authorization. Every student to use any one of the authorized books in a subject he or his parent chooses. The Education Department to have only part say in authorization. The remainder to be said by representatives of public and high schools, both teachers and trustees, and inspectors. In reading, it would be necessary to have one series only, in a school. These readers might be the property of the section.

Once more we affirm that under such a system jobbing would be reduced to a minimum, teachers would be obliged to teach; and the Minister of Education would have more time to look after his legitimate departmental duties, attend picnics, conventions, and otherwise directly advance the cause of education—by furnishing examples of good English; and, indirectly, the interests of the Grit party.

THE INDIANS.

Now that the Indian problem is directly before us we must consider how it can be most successfully solved.

In reviewing the history of any conquered people we find there have been but two successful plan of permanent solution. The first of these is probably the cheapest and most effective, if the immediate present be considered; but the most inhuman and in the long run least efficient, viz., EXTERMINATION. The second successful one is to erect the conquered people into full rights of citizenship with all privileges and requirements thereto belonging.

The history of Indian civilization in North America forms one of the darkest pages in the annals of this continent. The middle policy of treating the Indian as an imbecile, or as one belonging to a nation within a nation, has practically resulted in a policy of slow extermination, and continual warfare. The only difference between the middle plan and the former is that the direct "war to the knife" system sends the unfortunate savage into eternity before damning him in both body and soul, while the latter does not.

There seems to be no doubt, but the civilizing plan is the only one that should present itself to a humane mind. To break up tribal relations and customs may seem cruel and harsh; but to allow generation after generation of innocent and sole Indian children to grow up lazy, dirty, idle, immoral and wicked, is a thousand fold more cruel and harsh. There is little use bothering about the grown up Indians of the present. The remedy even in their case though lies in complete enfranchisement. It should not merely be optional. The tribal relations should be completely broken up; and, even at great cost, every Indian should be forced to become a citizen, and to reside on his property as whites do. To talk of "Indian instinct" and "Indian instincts" is utter nonsense. In common with white men, Indians have instincts, and are lazy; and, like white men, will lie around saloons gambling whiskey; but these are not Indian characteristics alone.

There must be radical treatment. The first step in the right direction was taken last winter in the new Franchise Act of the Dominion. That principle however will not come into operation in the territories for some time. Meanwhile we would advise a complete breaking up of the tribal system, the establishment of a school to every thirty or forty families of Indians, the enforced attendance of the Indian children, the sending up of teachers thoroughly trained in non-sectarian institutions, and the enforcement of a law requiring an Indian to work. Three or four years would most effectually cure the Indians of any spirit of rebellion. Of their own accord they would seek civilization. The tribes should be divided into sections, each of which should be located at a considerable distance from the other. Thus they would be as far as possible removed from the evil effects attending large collections of loafers.

We believe that within thirty years there would be very many Indians just as capable of taking part in any Canadian business either public or private as white men are. Then, too, Poundmaker and Big Bear are like the whites direct lineal descendants of Adam and Eve.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION

Certain Canadian journals are recently very loud in their demands that our territories shall have representation in parliament at Ottawa. Some of those journals publish, as a grievance, the fact that that representation is not already granted. To such we desire to say a word:

It is but a few years, less than ten, since there were settlers in the territories at all. It is as few years since there were half-breed settlers—saving a dozen or so—in the territories. Even yet there are very few, comparatively speaking, in the country. Therefore to even now grant the territories full parliamentary representation would be most injudicious. As yet the majority of settlers are simply nomadic, with no fixed place of abode, except those in the penitentiaries. They are adventurers such as many around and in Calgary, and as nine-tenths of the original Prince Albert colony. Then, to grant to such a community the power to legislate—primarily legislate—for such a vast and valuable tract of land, would be simply folly on the part of any government.

There would be no objection, during the next few years, to conferring on each of the four territories—Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, local privileges in the way of legislatures, possessing very limited powers. Each territory, too, might be empowered to send a delegate to the Canadian parliament, where he might SPEAK on matters affecting his own territory; but where he would have NO VOTE, directly or indirectly. Such is the law relating to territories in the United States. Such we believe to be as advanced a step as our territories should have, at least until the census of 1891 shall be declared.

Further, outside a few mountebank office and money grabbers, there are yet very few in the whole North-west anxious to dabble in the worries and turmoils of extreme political excitement. Like settlers in all new countries, their politics now consist in establishing themselves in homes, where their children may grow up in comfort, and where their own declining years may be spent in peace. In the course of five or ten years things will have become more fixed—the suckers and barnacles will then be outnumbered by the class most useful to the country.

Another demand of a couple of persons who recently got a trip from Edmonton to Ottawa is that offices in the territories shall be filled by parties residing there. Exactly! The country's good every time! No sordid selfish motives! No! No! Pray where are there any who, until within the last five years, were settlers of those lands? Who are, in short, the parties residing there? The agitators are, as stated, simply mountebanks, nomads, fellows who failed to make an honest living among civilization, and who have sought but yesterday, so to speak, a more congenial clime. We do not for an instant wish to be understood as inferring that there are not hundreds of honest settlers there—the cream of Canada, but do distinctly refer to the professional agitator.

We trust, therefore, that the government will go very carefully about conferring extra privileges on the territories for a few years yet; and be still more careful as to the kind of creature seeking appointment to office, simply because he resides in the territory.

By a bill now before the Legislature every county is to have the privilege of sending one student yearly to the Agricultural College, free of charge. The selection is to be made by the council of each county. A like privilege is to be granted each territory.

314 DISFRANCHISED CONSERVATIVES.

Last week his honor Judge Dean refused to accept the names of 314 Liberal Conservatives presented to him to be added to the voters' lists.

These names were shown to be those of persons duly qualified to vote under the new act. F. D. Moore, Esq., barrister, of Lindsay, who had been active in preparing the lists, made an affidavit that the persons named are entitled to be placed on the list; but used the words "I am informed and verily believe," instead of the more positive Grit method of swearing they "ARE," etc.

We do not see why an affidavit is needed at all. The law does not require it. However, it is not our purpose to comment at length on the judge's decision this week. We simply remind Conservatives in Victoria that they must leave no stone unturned between now and next June. Let every Liberal Conservative make certain that not a single name entitled to go on the list shall be left off. 314 votes will turn almost any election. Judge Dean's decision is, we are sure, most unique in the history of equitable or even legal transactions.

There are only 25 names presented by Reformers struck off.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

For some weeks certain peripatetic Reform statesmen (?) have been giving vent to a lot of lying statements concerning the timber licenses in the North-west. They openly publish names not at all connected with any transaction, in the hope, no doubt, that the public will not learn of the lie until it has done its work. We might publish the various contradictions from public men, any one of whom is head and shoulders over the Deacon for honesty, denying the truth of the Globe's statements; but on reflection do not think it necessary. Not one in one hundred even of Globe readers believes a word that journal says on such subjects. They divide the statements by 99. Then they are sometimes near the truth.

The Hon. David Mills has been laboring hard to make out that Hon. Sir A. P. Caron sent a message before Riel's execution, from Winnipeg, to Sir John A. Macdonald, to the effect that Riel must hang, as the people in Winnipeg would not be satisfied with anything less. Mr. Mills was cornered by the Mail, and as the Mail thought, had to admit that the telegram was either a FORGERY or was STOLEN. But the Mail was taught a Grit philosopher's way of getting out of a corner. The Hon. David now affirms the message was sent from Ottawa to Hon. Mr. Caron, telling him—in Winnipeg—that the people of Winnipeg would not be satisfied, etc. After Mr. Mills next equivocator will please take the stand.

A wordy war is going on now in the press anent the way it chanced the volunteers did not retreat from Batoche the first day. Dr. Orton, it seems, claims that General Middleton proposed to retire back to the previous night's camp; and was persuaded not to do so by urgent request of the field officers. Now the chief transport officer and several others rush in to assist the General and to show that he had not counselled with his officers. Such writing is unseemly. Our humble opinion is that if General Middleton had not consulted his officers he would have been guilty of serious wrong. Every general who has ever amounted to anything has in critical moments held councils of war, either formal or informal. It is well known to students of military history that to attack Quebec from above was not Wolfe's but Townshend's idea; and that idea was voted on at a council of war and carried over Wolfe's plan to continue the attack from the Beaufort side.

If General Middleton personally favored a retreat it was more on account of his volunteers than of himself. Seeing the spirit of determination not to retreat emanating from his subordinates may have convinced the rugged old soldier that he commanded braver men than he thought the young fellows under him were. In any event we cannot see room for censure or for much praise.

FENELON FALLS.

Special to The Warder.

We regret to learn that Mr. Richard Lee, of this neighborhood, had his brother, W. Ralph Lee, paying him a visit from Manvers, who had been there about two weeks for the benefit of his health, when he was suddenly taken worse on Saturday last, and died Sunday morning about five o'clock. We feel to sympathize with his many friends in their sad bereavement. Deceased was well respected by all who knew him, and it is another warning for one and all to prepare to meet our God, as he has done, at the noonday of life, being only 30 years of age. He was followed to the Fenelon Falls cemetery on Tuesday, 16th, by a large company of sorrowing friends and neighbors.

Basket social at James P. Palmer's on 22nd February. All are invited.

The weather has been very changeable for this last week. We have had a very heavy thaw. Winter wheat was looking a little weather-beaten, but has had a very nice covering of snow, nature's protector, spread over it again, which we hope will continue till the last of March.

By the way, I saw a little lawyer with the farmers here the other day. I think he has an axe to grind. I would advise the farmers of Victoria to grind their own axes and use them themselves, and then they will know how deep the wound will be, as we have too much of this metal already. It has not the right ring in it. Do your own work, gentlemen.

CAMERON LAKE.

Special to The Warder.

By mistake I last week said "our basket social would be held on the 23rd inst." It was a mistake. The social will be held on Wednesday evening, 24th inst.

Births.

PORTEOUS.—In Ops, on Wednesday, 10th Feb. the wife of Mr. W. Porteous, of a daughter.

Deaths.

MANN.—At Lindsay, on Wednesday, 17th Feb. 1886, Alexander J. Mann, aged 15 years.

WATSON.—At the family residence, Lot 13, Con. 8, Township of Ops, on Friday, 12th Feb. Sarah Watson, relict of the late John Watson, aged 66 years.

STINSON.—In Lindsay, on Monday, Feb. 15th, 1886. William Stinson, aged 76 years, 6 months, 11 days.

FOR SALE.

Short Horn Bull—Dandy 9th.

Bred by Jas. Redmond, Peterboro.

Calved June 19th, 1884 Got by Dandy, 304; Dam, Duchess of Newcastle 3rd, by Red Duke, 325; Grand Dam, Duchess of Newcastle 2nd, by Oxford Chief; 3rd dam, Duchess of Newcastle, by Robin Hood, etc. For further particulars apply to ROBERT THORN, Reaboro; Lot 10, Con. 10, Ops.—7-3.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE ANNUAL SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers who order without ordering it. It contains about 200 pages, 1000 illustrations, numerous descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Detroit, Michigan. 5-6-ow

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The Surgeons from the *International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto,*

Will be at the

Benson House, Lindsay,

ON

Friday and Saturday, Feb. 26 and 27, 1886,

For the Special Treatment of the above named diseases which are cured by the Spirometer, the invention of Dr. Souvielle, of Paris. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of all Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases. It is the best known treatment in the world for diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and is a positive cure for Consumption in its early stages. Antiseptic Inhalation and medicines absorbed through the pores of the skin with

Proper Constitutional Treatment

and Hygiene, will cure diseases of the Air Passages, heretofore pronounced incurable.

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Free with each article you buy.

The finest preparation for cleaning in the world, at

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We take Stock on 1st March.

And want the Stock greatly reduced before that time. We will give you the best value in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.,

That you have ever seen in your experience. Don't be backward in coming forward and helping yourself to some of the bargains.

DO YOU WANT A SUIT OF CLOTHES?

We will sell you the cloth at cost, and only charge you the regular price for making, which means a suit of clothes at almost half price; and the variety of Tweeds, Suitings, and Pantings is very nice. Do you want a

Shirt, Collar, Tie or Pair of Suspenders?

You can buy all these goods cheap at Bradburn & Co's.

Do you want to buy anything in the East side of the Mammoth Dry Goods and Clothing House? Everything there is cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in this glorious Dominion.

Everything from Garret to Cellar, from East to West, in the Mammoth Dry Goods House is marked finer than silk, BECAUSE we are bound to retire from business, and the goods should move in a hurry they are marked so low.

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Next door to Lennon's Auction Mart, Kent Street, Lindsay.

P. S.—Have you worn a suit made by our Mr. C. R. Davidson, the Cutter? If not, why not, as he will fit you as you were never fit before.

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COFFEES,—Standard, Java, and Mocha Coffees, the best quality. Ground fresh as required.

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London Layer Raisins, Black Baskets, Imperial Cabinets, Superior Dehesa, Sultanas, Valencias, Candied Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels. Malaga Figs in mats, Eleme Figs in boxes—1 lb. and 15 lb. Dates, etc. New Currants.

Sugars and Syrups at closest prices. Pure Spices, whole and ground. Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Fish and Meats. "Crown Brand" Hams, Bacon, Spiced Rolls, etc.

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Finest Old Oporto Wines, extra quality Pale Sherry, Brandy, Rum, Holland Gin, Ginger Wine, Native Wine, Champagnes, Clarets, Curacoa, Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' celebrated aged whiskies a specialty, Guinness' XXX Porter, Bass & Co.'s Ale, a full line of Domestic Ale in wood and bottle.

New Labrador Herrings, White Fish, Trout, Codfish, and Boneless Fish. Flour and Provisions. American and Canadian Oils at bottom quotations. Inspection invited.

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250 Barrels and Kegs of Best Syrups,
150 Barrels of Sugar, all grades.
500 Half chests of Tea, fresh and fragrant, finest grades.

50 Kegs Prunes, 75 Barrels Dried Apples,
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Rice, Soap, etc., etc.

Crockery and Glassware a Specialty.

COME AND GET OUR PRICES.

N. B.—All overdue accounts not paid before the 1st of March Will be handed over for collection without further notice.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

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Lindsay, Feb. 11th, 1886.—1.