Lindsay Lumber Yards.
Wholesale and Retail.

All kinds of dry, dressed, and matched lumber kept in stock, and full stock of all dimensions and length. The cheapest in town. Telephone with both yards.
R. BRYANS.

The Victoria Warder.

COAL AND WOOD.

Dry hardwood, long and short, and a kinds of Coal of the best quality, fresh, and direct from the mine, delivered cheap to any part of the town. Telephone.
R. BRYANS, Lindsay.

$1 Per Annum in Advance. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887. Vol. XXXI.—Whole No. 1601

MILLINERY AND MANTLES.

MISS O'BRIEN

Begs to announce that she has in stock a complete assortment of the newest MILLINERY GOODS, including

HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, NEW PLAIDS

And a choice lot of VELVET RIBBONS in all the new shades.

The Ladies of the Town and County are specially invited to call and see those goods before purchasing their winter outfit.

MANTLES MADE TO ORDER.

98-0

Wanted.

A servant girl. Apply at the Methodist parsonage, Cambridge street.—99 tf.

For Sale Cheap.

Two comfortable dwellings, with outbuildings and grounds. Apply to E. D ORDE.—1600-3

Notice.

All parties indebted to S. J. MELVILLE will kindly call and settle at once and avoid further trouble.—99 tf.

Notice.

Parties having received notice of the amount of Dr. Coulter's account against them, and who do not attend to the same at once will be sued.
R. H. HOPKINS.
81 tf.

Private Boarding.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with private boarding on Russel St., opposite Dr. Coulter's. W. E. MURPHY. Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1887.—97-tf.

Houses to Let.

Two houses, conveniently situated on William St., the Lindy Terrace. For further particulars apply to SILVER, William St., Lindsay.—1600-3.

For Sale for $15.

A Square Parlor Coal Stove, nearly new, that cost $36, price $40. Will be sold for $15. It belongs to a gentleman in town. Full particulars made known at THE WARDER Office.—1600-3

Thoroughbred Improved Berkshire Boar.

Will be kept for service on lot 2, Con. 13, Emily. This is a perfect specimen of a Berkshire Pig. Terms $1 00. JAMES McCAHEY, Emily.—99-5.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar.

Will be kept for service on Lot 20, Con. 13, MANVERS. Pedigree undisputable. Breed from imported stock. Terms, $1.00, to be paid at time of service. JAMES JACKSON, Fleetwood, Ont.—95-13.

House To Rent.

Brick house and lot, with stable, situated on Elgin St. For further information apply on the premises, or to D. McGIBBON, 714 Queen St., West, Toronto.—71-tf.

Brick House for Sale in Lindsay.

A brick house containing five rooms besides a large kitchen, and one acre of excellent land, high and dry; driving house and stable, several fruit trees and a good well, situated on Peel street, in Lindsay, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. CHITTICK, Lindsay, Sept 6th, 1887. 1600-tf

Farm to Rent or Sell.

Known as the "Johnson" farm, Mariposa, composed of lot No. 3 and the south west quarter of lot No. 4, in the 14th concession, 250 acres, in high state of cultivation. For terms apply to PEARSON & MACDONALD, Solicitors, Toronto. September 22nd, 1887.—93tf.

Farm for Sale in Fenelon.

The undersigned offers for sale, west half Lot 11, Con. 5, Fenelon, 100 acres of good land, 50 cleared and in good cultivation. Nine miles from Lindsay, eight from Fenelon Falls, five from Cambray and two from Cameron railway station. For further particulars apply on the premises. JOHN MARK, Cameron P. O. September 19th, 1887.—92 tf.

Strayed.

Into the premises of the subscriber, two heifers and one bull calf, spring calves. The owner will please call and prove property, pay charges and take them away. HUGH WILSON, Lot 5, Con. 13, Mariposa. Nov. 4th, 1887.—1600-3

Heifer Lost.

Strayed from the premises, lot 22, con. 8, Ops, on or about May 28th, 1887, one two year old heifer, white with red on neck and head. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to WILLIAM McCAUSLAND. Lindsay, 7th Sept., 1887.—90-tf.

Stray Pig.

A stray pig—a boar, came into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 17, Con 10, Ops, about the first week of October. It is black in color. Owner will prove property and pay expenses, or the animal will be sold by auction. HUGH PATTON, Lindsay P.O. 90 3.

Strayed.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, about the 1st of August last, a Red and White Bull, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the animal away. CHAS. ARMSTRONG, Lot 18, con. 13, Manvers. Mount Horeb P. O.—98 4c

Strayed.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 11, on 10th con. Manvers, on or about the middle of August, two three year old red heifers. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying expenses, and taking them away. JAMES BUSHELL, Mount Horeb, August 25th, 1887.—88-tf.

Strayed.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 5, con. 14, Emily, about the middle of October, seven head of cattle; six seven-year-olds, and one a three-year old. Owner will prove property and pay charges of the cattle will be sold to cover expenses. GEORGE ENGLISH. Dunsford P. O., Nov. 4, 1887.—90-3.

Six Head of One Year Old Cattle Lost.

Strayed from the premises of Thomas Kennedy, Lot 10, Con. 6, Verulam, on or about the 6th of September, six head of year old cattle, 2 black oxen, 1 of them a bull, the other a steer, 1 white steer, 1 spotted red and white steer, 1 grey steer, 1 grey heifer. Any information leading to their recovery will be gladly received. THOMAS KENNEDY, Dunsford.—1600-3.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

T. BEALL, LINDSAY.

J. BRITTON,

(Of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers, Lindsay,)

ISSUER OF

MARRIAGE LICENCES

For the Co. of Victoria.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
—OF THE FOLLOWING—

Valuable Lots

—OF THE THRIVING—

VILLAGE OF CANNINGTON,

THE PROPERTY OF

GEORGE LAIDLAW, ESQ.

will be sold on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th,

At the Queen's Hotel, Cannington,

at the hour of One o'clock p.m., sharp.

Elliot-st	6, 8, 10	Laidlaw-st.	19, 21, 23, 24
Peace-st.	5, 6, 9, 26, 28	Trout le-st.	8
St. John-st.	6, 8, 29, 32	Shedden st.	1, 2, 6

TERMS OF SALE will be liberal and made known on day of sale.

ELIAS BOWES, Auctioneer
Cannington, Nov. 7.—1600-2

LINDEN VALLEY FARM
FOR SALE.

I will sell my Linden Valley Farm at a bargain, 200 acres more or less. Few better 200 acre farms in South Victoria, and South Victoria is unsurpassed in the Province. Good roads, fences and water. Barn 80 x 92. Several miles tile drains. Beside village and railway station. Also

N.W. qr. 7, con. 7, Fenelon, 50 acres

Also

Lot 13, con. V, Stephenson, 100 acres.

Also

Lot 33, con. XIV, Stephenson; good barn and house.

Also

Lots 18 and 10, con. IV, Stephenson; These two lots for $1,000. Good frame house. Near two villages, railway station, river, etc. The very best bargain in Canada.

Also, to Lease

My Muskoka Stock Farm,

1600 acres (less 300 leased to Geo. Cookman), 300 cleared; four new frame barns, three houses, two miles from Rosedale station.

E. REASIN,
86-tf. Linden Valley.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF VALUABLE

Farm Property

In pursuance of an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made by the Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Lindsay, dated the 17th day of September A. D. 1887, in re Hickson, Watson vs. Finch, there will be offered for sale by public auction with the approbation of the said Local Master at Lindsay, at his chambers, William St., Lindsay, on

Monday, the 12th day of December, 1887,

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable freehold farm property described as follows:—

The East Half of Lot No. 6, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres, more or less. About 65 acres of said land are cleared, and the balance is standing hardwood. The soil is chiefly clay loam, suitable for all ordinary agricultural purposes, and is well fenced and cultivated. There are on said lands good orchard, a number of wells and the following buildings: 1. A good stone house, about 30x40 feet, 2 stories high, with frame kitchen and wood shed attached. 2. A good frame barn 30x50, with cow stable under. 3. A good frame stable and shed. 4. A good frame driving shed. This property is situate about one mile from the village and station of Reaboro, where there is a cheese factory, etc., and seven miles from Lindsay.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, and the balance within 30 days thereafter, without interest. There will be a reserve bid. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the High Court of Justice.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Barron & Campbell, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Rudyard & Jackson, Solicitors for the Administratrix; John Hoskin, Q.C., Official Guardian, Toronto; or, O'Leary & O'Leary, agents for John Hoskin, at Lindsay.

Dated at Lindsay the 16th day of November, 1887.
Signed, W. W. DEAN,
Local Master
1600-4

The Victoria Warder

Is published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At the Office

Cambridge St., South of the Market, Lindsay.

SAM HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed.

From the premises of the undersigned on or about November 8th, two lambs, 3 yearlings and 3 older ewes. Finder or any person knowing their whereabouts will kindly inform BENJ. CARSCADDEN, Lot 18, Con. 8, Ops, Lindsay P. O.—1-3

Strayed.

Into the premises of the undersigned, one two-year-old heifer. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JNO. BELL, East-half lot 10, con. 6, Eldon. Woodville, Nov. 23d, 1887. 1-3

Strayed Cattle.

Strayed into the premises of Joseph Campbell, Lot 23, Con. 10, Carbwright, 2 steers and a heifer, yearlings, red with some white spots. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. JOSEPH CAMPBELL 1-3

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

The undersigned will pay the above reward to any person furnishing information that will lead to the conviction and punishment of the party or parties who did on the night of the 9th of November set fire to the Grain Storehouse occupied by us in the Village of Omemee.

TOUCHBURN & PRESTON.
Bethany, Nov. 19, 1887—1-1

IN RE SCOTHERAN, CATHRO & MARK

All unpaid accounts due this estate, will on the 1st December next, be placed in suit for collection.

WM. COWAN,
1-1 Trustee

APPLICATIONS

Will be received until TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, for the position of

Caretaker of St. Andrew's Church

Applicants are to state salary expected.

Information as to nature of duties will be given by the undersigned.

J. R. McNEILLIE,
Lindsay, Nov. 21st, 1887—1-2 Secretary

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by me until SATURDAY, THE 3D DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, for a

New Map of the Town of Lindsay

to include all the latest surveys, scale, 4 chains to an inch.

Parties tendering to state on what conditions they will furnish the town with ten mounted and 50 unmounted maps, and to undertake to have the maps completed and ready for distribution by the 1st of March next

JAMES R. KNOWLSON,
1-2 Town Clerk

A COURT OF REVISION

For the Voters' List for the

Township of Ops for 1887

will be held at the Judge's Chambers, William Street, on the

3rd Day of December next,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of which all interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. O'LEARY,
Lindsay, Nov. 18, 1887 1-2 Township Clerk

SUMMER GRAZING.

The undersigned will (D.V.) next spring be prepared to take in for pasture

100 Good Heifers

allowing each about 5 acres and will put with them his stock bull, DUKE OF SHARON 18TH from Bow Park and registered in herd H. B. and again change him for 6TH EARL OF FAME, also from Bow Park and registered in D. H. B.

Charge including service of bulls for six months, six dollars and a half ($6.50.) Also

100 Head of Good Two or Three year-old Steers

at five dollars and a half ($5.50), same acreage to each lower.

The cattle to be delivered here, branded on horn, or to be branded here before being turned out. Cash or to be branded here before being turned out. Cash. Good pasture, good water, and good bush for shelter, abundant sale, no insurance, but careful attention. Good heavy cattle preferred.

G. LAIDLAW.
The Fort, Victoria Road.—1 tf

1888.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, will be found as fast as and above the aim by the best and most popular writers do it for the perusal of people of the widest range of taste and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided, and no expense is spared to bring the high art order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. In all its features HARPER'S WEEKLY is admirably adapted to be a welcome guest in every household.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January, each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. 1-1

The Scott Act.

To understand the drunkard we should remember that when he is sober he is not himself. He is in that state a lying varlet, a deceiving hypocrite, one on whom no dependence can be placed, no matter what his professions may be. But when drunk he is himself, and confesses all his pretended goodness and penitence was all a sham; and laughs heartily at those, as being inferior to himself, who were simple enough to be deceived by him. The man when drunk, we see the worst and best side of him, whatever that may be. He is simply unmasked, and displays without reserve all that is within. He acts out the internal impulse, and is then, or shows what he would, or is inclined to be, when sober. When drunk he does that without an apparent motive which he would like to do with, when not under the influence of liquor. Every one who has carefully observed the drunkard and studied his character from his actions, must have come to the conclusion that his tendencies and desires are bad, and that he is at all times and places anxiously on the look out for an opportunity for their display and gratification. Our remarks so far are in reference to the habitual drunkard. We do not say they are all equally bad. There are no doubt degrees among them, but this is their general character, and they are no more deserving of respect, regard, or sympathy, than any other unfortunate who had been thrown off his intellectual balance, or one who had from natural or artificial causes, lost the power of maintaining his mental equilibrium. A bad man when under the influence of liquor is, if possible, a more dangerous man when sober, for he then acts with more circumspection and precision, and should be more carefully watched, or that which is better still, never trusted; for he is one of those uncertain characters we never know where to find, or when they will break out and disappoint all our hopes which we have so rashly formed of them.

It this is the true character of the drunkard, we may now be able to devise some means for the purpose of regulating and controlling his conduct. It is plain in a case like this, that reason is wholly out of the question. It will not touch him, nor can it be made to influence him in any way. He is past all moral and intellectual influences. Any impression made upon an organization like this, having such a basis, would be removed by the first temptation. It would be like writing upon the sand, which would be obliterated by the first wave that passed over it. In the next place, it is wholly impossible to organize society in such a manner as to remove all temptation to evil. Temptation must in some form be always present, for evil has not an independent origin. It takes its rise out of some proper and necessary good. Every and any thing pertaining to our individual life, if carried beyond the bounds of moderation, becomes an evil. Pride is necessary to self-respect, and love of approbation to secure the good will of others; and both are as much a benefit to society as they are useful to the individual. And appetite is a physical necessity, as well as a personal benefit, the creature not being able to maintain an existence without it. But all these are evils of a very serious nature, and a very great injury to mankind when carried, as they often are, to excess. In such a case the only remedy is to improve the understanding and moral feeling, by a judicious training in early life. That being neglected, there is no other means left, the subject being set in his ways and hardened by age, but the harsher modes, known to the firm and reasonable execution of the law, as it is made to bear upon him. We have got to approach him with some discomfort, some physical and mental suffering, for such a length of time as may be thought necessary to induce him to think of his proper duty, and guard himself against a return of those evils he should be made to fear. Pursuing this course, no injury is done to any one, not even the subject of this wholesome discipline. No one is interfered with but the one we wish to reform, not so much for the benefit of the public at large as for himself and family. This treatment should not be proceeded with, only so far as it may be necessary to accomplish the desired and hoped for good.

Let the offender against sobriety be confined in prison like any other who had violated the laws of common morality. This would stimulate a desire to keep out of durance vile in the future, and offset very favorably his desire for strong drink. In a little time he will be found perfectly sober, clothed in his right mind. Prison fare will soon remove the vagaries wrought upon his imagination by alcohol, clear up his perception, and tone up his moral feelings, so that a proper moral impression could be made upon his mind. Then will be the time for the disinterested temperance reformer to step in and complete the work by tendering him sympathy, consolation, counsel and encouragement. This course would offend no one, as it would injure no one, and a vast amount of good would no doubt be accomplished by it, if judiciously pursued, and there is no reason why it should not be. The object of reformation could not get out of the way, no opposing influence would be allowed to intrude, and his mind would not only be subdued, but prepared to receive instruction. How much better would the prohibitionist orator be employed in a case like this than calling an assembly together to hear him rant, misrepresent and impudently slander the character of the temperance man, representing him as being as bad as the evil one, and the liquor dealer a great deal worse; while the drunken sot, with bleary eyes, red and swollen face, sat by, evidently well pleased to hear respectable people described as being far worse, and more dangerous members of society, than himself.

We are told that the Scott Act is not so much intended to save and reform the drunkard, his case being considered hopeless, as it is those who have never drunk at all. They say if people never touch it, they will never be drunk, a fact so concrete, and so nicely put, that we do not intend to dispute it, but let it go for all it is worth. But we may be allowed to ask, if this training of the young is calculated to build up a safer, a better, and a stronger manhood? Will it enable them to keep a more sure control of their appetites when exposed to temptation, as they certainly will be, than if educated to observe the rules of moderation, and avoid excess? Our observations have inclined us to the opinion that those who have been brought up the strictest, and freest from any kind of alcoholic beverages, who have been closely watched and guarded by anxious parents from childhood to mature age, have been the first to fall when exposed to its influence. Having no practical experience, they did not know how to guide themselves, and fell victims from their ignorance of the enemy, before they had seen or become aware of the danger.

It is the opinion of some that a strong desire for alcohol has been caused by its use. This is a grave mistake, no matter what reformed drunkards, who profess to have all the experience, may allege to the contrary. Those nations the least acquainted with alcohol evince the strongest desire for it. The northern countries of Europe are more addicted to drunkenness than the southern, where wine has been in common use, with all classes of the people from time immemorial. And now, one of the best developed nations on the continent either physically, mentally, or morally, have been beer drinkers, for at least twenty centuries. Further we do not see, that any of those nations who are influenced by the example and doctrine of the man, whom the Holy Scriptures tell us, was approved of God, yet was denounced in his day by the Pharisees and hypocrite, as he would be now if he were here, by the reformed drunkard and crank, as a wine bibber, compare very favorably with those who are led by the arch deceiver and false prophet, who did not use wine himself, and forbade it to his followers. England is accused of consuming a great deal of beer and other spirits, yet we see no diminution of her great minds; and there is every prospect she will continue to lead the world for some years, if not centuries to come. The truth is, there is no evidence that intemperance has increased in the past fifty years, in either Europe or America, nor is there any evidence, that it has materially decreased where prohibitory measures have been adopted.

Before we quit this part of the subject, it may be proper to take some notice of the destruction of the ill-fated Aborigines of this country, who were up to the discovery, at least total abstainers. They then knew as little of the use and influence of alcohol, as any total abstainer can possibly know to day, and the consequence was they knew as little how to guide and govern themselves, when brought in contact with it, yet all had a brought in contact with it, yet all had a passionate desire they knew not how to control; and being without any moral or legal restraint, they become an easy prey to the sharper. But we should not forget, that while they were ignorant of the use of that, which they so properly termed Firewater, they had resorted to a more deadly and a more dangerous mode of intoxication, that of tobacco, which by its long use made the race proverbial for mental stupidity and physical laziness. If the white man cussed his uncivilized brother, the Indian, by the introduction of whiskey, the red man of the forest has fully retaliated upon his enlightened christian exemplar, and taken a most signal and sweeping revenge, by the introduction of one of the worst curses contained in all Pandora's Box, familiarly termed the weed. The community is thoroughly saturated and defiled by the dirty compound. Its vile juice is spued out upon every side walk, and the pure breath of heaven is redolent with the abominable stench, so that, let us go where we will, we are never out of the noxious odour or its filth. We meet the disgusting victim of its use, reeking with the foul incense, his nerves unstrung, his mind vacant or wandering, but still rolling the fearful prison, as if it were a sweet morsel under his tongue.

Who does not feel sad at the dejected appearance of the unhappy youth we so often meet in the street, whose cheek has begun to blanch, and the eye assume an idiotic stare, not so much from a secret vice, as by the daily intoxication, of what he considers the harmless and fragrant cigar. The educated young man who has no more self respect, nor regard for the refinement of civilized life, than to copy the habits of an ignorant savage, and carry a plug of tobacco, is no better, nor any more deserving of consideration than the one who carries the disreputable black bottle. They are both sots and sensualists to twin vices, and should be shunned as walking nuisances, more to be dreaded than lepers. So general has become this enervating and soul destroying vice, that even clergymen, whose duty it is to watch over the habits and morals of their charge, and warn them of approaching evils, so far from discharging that necessary duty, they do not think of meeting their congregations of a Sunday morning, after a careful preparation by reading and contemplating upon a portion of divine truth, and considering to whom it should be made apply, but by an extra indulgence in smoking and chewing tobacco. And the consequence is, instead of the preacher who has been blessed with learning, ability and eloquence, giving his perishing people a lesson of sound morality, an exposition of their duty to God, themselves, and their fellow men, his brain being narcotized, and his mind in a confused condition, he pours out on every side for an hour, to the disgust, abhorrence, or consternation of his hearers, the wildest and most absurd incoherences.

But to return to the subject. The properly balanced mind is naturally honestly and temperately inclined, and it is clearly our duty to teach temperance by precept, and enforce by example, but not total abstinence by an act of parliament. That is farther than any man is morally bound to go. Total abstinence is the extreme of temperance; and an extreme is always an error. The law can only be applied where this teaching has been neglected, and where it did not avail, and in no other case will it, or can it be enforced. Public opinion will continue to discount it, until it becomes a *dead letter*, as it is evidently to be the case with the Scott Act. It is the duty of men to look out, think and care for themselves. It is the business of life, all they are equal too, and they have no right, nor is there any kind of reason they should put the duty from themselves, upon others who have no time, or opportunity to discharge it without prejudice to their own duties and interests. This responsibility no man should be bound to assume for another, and any law having that effect, would be unjust and should be resisted by all legal means. When men neglect that duty, and do not provide for their natural wants, and those depending upon them, such as a wife and children, or waste that which would be a provision, then the law should take hold of such, and compel them to a proper observance of it. Total abstinence is just such a cure for intemperance as starvation would be for the vice of gluttony. And it is so preposterous, absurd, and ridiculous, that only a crank would be seen advocating it. What right have we to interfere with our neighbor, who is a good citizen, because he thinks it right and proper, to take wine or ale, as he can best afford with his dinner, and we do not? He does not set to work to devise some means to compel us to adopt his course; then why should we compel him to adopt ours? We would have just as good a right to prescribe some other article of diet which we did not care to indulge in, on the plea that it would do him harm, and would be better without it. To do so, is an unwarrantable assumption of arbitrary power to deprive a fellow citizen of his personal rights and privileges, which cannot be justified by any acknowledged canon of morality or religion. It is a bold pharisaical pretention, that we are better qualified to regulate and govern his conduct, than he is for himself, which no man of any spirit, will put up with, for a moment.

What is required is an efficient law to punish the drunkard, to remove those unseemly blotches from the fair face of society, caused by the drunken bloat, who would starve his wife and children to gratify his beastly appetite, who has no proper regard for himself, his friends, or country, and whose governing instincts are those of the brute. When the drunkard finds himself in the hands of such a law, as we have promised, he will begin to think, feel, and fully realize the great fact that the responsibility for sobriety wholly rests with himself, that he cannot meanly and cowardly shift it from his own shoulders to that of decent men; that the wrong is not with the producer, but with the consumer, and that this morbid and dangerous sympathy, which has been the means of encouragement to so many in an evil course, much more so that the example of temperance men, which so much is made of, will be withdrawn, and devoted to more deserving and more appropriate channels. There is no way this evil—which we have all so much deplored, and all more or less felt, can be arrested, but to seize upon the evil doer, bring him to a just account, and compel him to settle by the book. If this just and politic course is pursued, as we hope it soon will be, in a little time the demand will be lessened, and the supply will, as a matter sure to follow, drop off. In this way will all the demands of society for a more general sobriety be met, without any material injury to any man's private interest or rightful business, and that which is of about equal importance, the personal rights and privileges of the people, as free and independent citizens will not be interfered with. SWIPES.

School Notes.

Miss Braden, teacher of West Ops, has been re-engaged for the year 1888. We wish her every success.

The Model school students have unjustly, been frequently termed block heads of late. "Do you not think this unkind? says a popular modelite."

Snow-balling among the junior pupils of the Union school, has been a daily practice of late, in fact snow-balling old men. It should be stopped.

Model school students may frequently be seen driving in the country on Saturday. Is there a school to be had? is the cry.

Groups of young teachers may be seen any time after four o'clock, standing on corners debating the questions of the day. Keep out of their way.

The high school football club plays well. They expect to go to Cobourg soon. We hope to hear good results.

Mr. A. E. Clendenan, of Cambray, having been informed of his nearly complete pass in matriculation re third class examination of 1887, decided to return home, where he intends preparing the remaining two studies for next summer. We wish him success.

Miss Yeo, of Little Britain, teaches at East Oakwood, next year. She has been teaching in western Ontario.

Mr. Birchard, of Valentia, has been re-engaged for 1888. This is his fifth year there—a proof of his success.

In applying for situations teachers should not underbid each other. The trustees should fix the salary and then get a teacher according.

Our Model school is composed of an excellent number of students. It will be observed that a great many will be occupying schools in this county. The following is a list of those who have been fortunate enough to obtain schools already:—Miss M Deane, in Ops; Miss M. Bowes, Fenelon; Miss B. Stephenson, in Omemee; Mr. J. Murdock, Fenelon; Mr. S. Simms Fenelon Falls; Mr. D McMillan, Grass Hill; T. Robinson, Salem, Ops.

Rev. Dr. Burwash has been appointed chancellor of Victoria University, vice Rev. Dr. Nelles, deceased.

Teacher Wanted.

For S. S. No 1, Digby and Laxton, for 1888. Must have 2d or 3d class certificate. Apply with references and state salary to JOHN BAILEY, Sec.-Treas. Head Lake P O.—1-3

Stray Animals.

F. D. Moore Esq., barrister, has kindly furnished us with the following, regarding the impounding of estray cattle:—The law in regard to this matter is found in chapter 195, of the Revised Statues of Ontario, and is shortly as follows—

Any horse, bull, ox, cow, sheep, goat, pig, or other cattle, geese or poultry, unlawfully running at large or trespassing and doing damage, may be impounded in the common pound of the municipality.

When the animal is impounded in the common pound, notice of the damages must be given to the pound-keeper within twenty-four hours. The pound-keeper will then take the necessary steps to collect the damages or sell the animal. Instead however, of impounding in the common pound, any person finding any animal straying on his premises may retain the animal in his own possession, *provided he makes no claim for damages*. A notice in writing must be given to the clerk of the municipality within forty-eight hours describing the animal. Notice of the seizure must also be given to the owner of the animal if known. If the animal is worth ten dollars or upwards, *a notice must be published for three successive weeks* in some local newspaper. After these notices if the animal is a pig, goat, or sheep, *notices of the sale may be given at the end of one month*, or if the animal is a horse or other animal, notice of sale may be given at the end of two months after the seizure of the animal.

The notices of sale have to be put up three days before sale, in three public places of the municipality, stating when and where the animal will be sold, and that if the animal is not redeemed before sale by payment of damages and expenses, it will then be sold. While the animal is kept it must be properly fed, and this cost can be added to the other expenses. If the animal is not redeemed the party who has seized the animal shall, before selling, prove by affidavit before a magistrate, that all proper notices have been given, and thereupon any pound keeper of the municipality is to sell the animal. After paying all expenses to the party seizing the animal, the pound-keeper shall pay over the surplus to the owner of the animal, if claimed by him within three months. If it is not claimed within that time the surplus shall be paid over to the treasurer of the municipality. If there is any dispute about the amount of damages where the animal is impounded it is to be settled by the fence-viewers. Where the animal is not impounded in the common pound it should be remembered that no claim for damages can be made.

Stock Raising.

To the Editor of The Warder.

SIR,—In the United Kingdom the variety of climate and other circumstances lead to a great interchange of stock at the spring and fall markets, between the highland or stock farmers, and the lowland or arable farmers. The latter take from the former in the fall, great quantities of stock to winter, and consume on the farms the turnips and straw, and so continue and increase the fertility of their lands. In the spring the graziers reverse the proceeding, and take from the arable farmers the stock to eat their summer pastures—sometimes either way, by purchase, or for so much per head for keep. Through all this north country much more stock can be kept in summer than in winter, and the continued effort to keep more in winter than there is proper feed and shelter for, dwarfs the cattle and makes them sell ruinously low—at two and three years old. Tilling this rough back country for more grain than required to feed the farmer's household and necessary stock, has not made many rich farmers. It appears to me, therefore, with the aid of markets and newspaper advertisements, that a profitable exchange could be made between the South and the North, the South to winter and the North to summer. Acting on this belief, I have enclosed about 3500 acres in parcels of from 100 to 500 acres, within first-class fences, 45 miles of them, and have provided water or arrangements for abundant water, for all of it; have deepened, sunk, or am sinking, 10 wells, besides access to Balsam lake and Raven lake. There is bush for shelter on each place, and I am getting lumber to build shelter sheds.

Where wells have to be deepened for water small wind-mills will be placed in them. If the Southern farmer will feed all his straw, cut, with a few turnips, in warm buildings, he can keep much more stock, and turn them out in spring in condition that will insure their being fat early in the fall if grazed at peace on good pastures, and well watered and sheltered.

If you consider this article a surreptitious advertisement, "put it in the bill"; any way put it in THE WARDER. G. LAIDLAW.

P S.—Somebody might pick up a good few dollars in Lindsay by acting as agent between summering and wintering farmers, letting each know the wants of the other. G L.

[We gladly publish Mr. Laidlaw's letter. Our editorial on nearly the same line was suggested by ideas brought forth on reflecting over former remarks of Mr. Laidlaw. This week we have spoken to county councillors, and all seem pleased. Our editorial was written before the arrival of the above letter, else a few improvements might be made. ED. WARDER.

Scott Act Meeting.

A meeting of the Scott Act Association, for Victoria County, was held in Lindsay, on Thanksgiving Day. The attendance was small. Reports from various parts indicated that the Scott Act was not working properly. Some were present owing to the announcement that the meeting was to be a temperance instead of a Scott Act one.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that the Convention desires to express its strong disapproval of the policy of fining as first and second offences Scott Act offenders in cases in which third offences have been committed; and that they strongly approve of the use of detectives to assist in securing convictions for the violation of the Law.

Resolved that it is the duty of prohibitionists to see that at every election there is in the field a known and outspoken prohibitionist candidate having the other necessary qualification for the purpose of bringing the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

Resolved that the organization known as the Scott Act Association affiliate itself and become a branch of the Dominion alliance adopting and being governed by its rules and regulations.

Election of officers for the new organization were then made as follows:—President, R. Smyth; Vice, J. F. Cummings; Sec. and Treas., W. Flavelle.

The executive to be composed of representatives from the different parts of the county to be arranged for afterwards.

[The above resolutions are furnished us by the Secretary. The resolution against the affiliation of the Scott Act Association with the Dominion Alliance is to our recollection, not worded as it passed the meeting. There was no *affiliation* of the Scott Act Association, but the *formation* of a branch of the Dominion Alliance in affiliation with the central one. —ED. WARDER.]

Municipal Murmurs.

In Lindsay very little of a positive nature is yet in the air, the ambitious ones being chiefly "dark horses." But on nomination day the usual crop of candidates will be ready.

Omemee is quiet.

Emily is inclined to try a struggle. Our specials report a feeling in favor of J Mitchell, Esq., the present deputy, or William Adams, Esq., councillor, both good men for reeve; but it is probable T. H. McQuade, Esq., the present reeve, will again be elected unanimously. The little feeling against him seems to be on account of some road business in the northern portion of the township. But it will likely vanish, and "the worthy son of the old war-horse" will again be Emily's chief magistrate.

Ops is likely to experience an upheaval. Mr. Walker will possibly retire. In any event it is rumored that E. H. Hopkins Esq. the present worthy deputy-reeve will enter the field against all comers for reeve and he will be certain of election. He is a good and efficient public servant and will make a good reeve. Johnston Ellis Esq., is also mentioned for reeve; but he does not want it. He supports Mr. Hopkins. An effort is being made to bring out John Connolly, Esq., for reeve, but Mr. Hopkins is as good a man as the township can produce. Mr. Rea is spoken of for deputy. For the council Pat Duck, Esq., an old and efficient servant should head the poll. He is an independent and upright man, and certainly deserves re election. He will receive a large vote.

Bobcaygeon will doubtless again send her present worthy reeve, John L. Read, Esq., to the county council.

Sam. Swanton, Esq., reeve of Fenelon Falls, purposes again yielding to the demands of the electorate of that municipality.

There are muttered rumblings in Mariposa. The present worthy and popular reeve, Thos. Broad, Esq., is likely to be opposed. It is generally understood that Mr Bowes, the present first deputy-reeve is ambitious to be chief magistrate of Mariposa but as the electors have to be consulted it is very unlikely that his ambition will be gratified this year. Others, too, are "ambitious." Rumor connects the name of William Parkinson, Esq., with the reeveship, but it is very improbable he will court defeat by opposing the present able and cautious reeve. Honors are already his. Mr. Lownsbrough will probably step up unopposed to the first deputy-reeveship if Mr. Bowes dons the armor against Mr. Broad. The second deputy-reeveship will likely be between Mr. Wallis and Mr. Swain the present councillors. But a murmur as of distant, muffled thunder comes from north Mariposa. William Eyres, Esq., might surprise the two aspirants for second deputy-reeve. For council several names are mentioned, that of Mr. David Annis, of Woodville, being a favorite in the north. In any event, the public may look out for a lively time in Mariposa during the holidays.

The northern reeves will all likely return to County Council.

Mr. Berkley of Cambray is the subject of congratulations on all sides on being restored to health.

In Verulam Mr. Charles Fairbairn desires to retire but several of the leading citizens from all parts have demanded of him that he again stand for reeve. So he should. Verulam is rich and prosperous under his magistracy. Mr. Kennedy being non-resident, cannot stand for deputy. He has a good record as councillor. To fill his place Messrs James Lithgow, Wm. Thurston of Dunsford, and Geo. Lamb are mentioned. All are first rate men.

In Eldon Messrs McEachern and Staback will likely be elected by acclamation.

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