The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887.

To My Sister—lately Married.

Let not my sister, though a wife,
But all her fears silent;
Comforts there are in married life,
But there are crosses too.

I do not wish to mar your mirth
With an ungrateful sound,
But yet, remember, bliss on earth
No mortal ever found.

Your prospects and your hopes are great,
May God your hope fulfil;
But you will find in every state
Some difficulties still.

The ties which lately joined your hands
Cannot ensure content;
Religion forms the strongest bands,
And love the best cement.

A friendship founded on esteem
Life's battering blast endures,
It will not vanish as a dream,
And which I hope is yours.

But yet God's blessing dearly crave,
Nor trust your youthful heart;
You must divine assistance have
To act a prudent part.

Though you have left a parent's wing,
No longer ask its care,
It is but seldom husbands bring
A lighter yoke to wear.

They have their humors and their faults,
So mutable is man;
Resume his failings in your thoughts,
And hide them if you can.

No anger or resentment keep,
Whatever is amiss;
Be reconciled before you sleep,
And seal it with a kiss.

Should he see cause to reprehend,
Bear it with mild address;
Remember he's thy dearest friend,
And love him ne'er the less.

'Tis not the way—to scold at large,
To clamor, rage and boast;
For wives their duty best discharge
Who condescend the most.

Mutual attempts to serve and please
Each other, will endear;
Thus you may spend your life with ease,
Nor discord interfere.

Thus give your tender passions scope,
Yet better things pursue;
Be Heaven the object of your hope,
And lead him thither too.

Since you must both resign your breath,
And only God knows when,
So live that you may part at death,
To meet with joy again.

And may the Lord your ways approve,
And grant you both a share
Of his redeeming, saving love,
And providential care.

—*M. K., Dunsford.*

Commercial Union.

To the Editor of the Warder.

DEAR SIR,—I see the Commercial Unionists are on the war path. Is it not a wonder that so great a boon had not been discovered long ago? Why, according to the speeches of Messrs. Wiman, Charlton, Smith, et hoc genus omni, if we could only get commercial union, poverty would be unknown in the land. In reading those speeches I have been reminded of an old Frenchman. He had been attending a meeting where addresses were given favoring the granting of a railway bonus, and when asked what he thought of it, replied: "Oh, dem fellers, they are shoost like wen you want to catch de faux. First you put down de trap, den you cover him all up; den you put on de bait; den you put on de corn and fix him up all nice to coax de faux; but wen you catch him d—— quick you skin him." How solicitous those men have got all at once regarding the welfare of the farmer and the working classes. How is it it the things we have to purchase are to be made so much cheaper by the removal of the duties between us and the United States, that they are not cheaper in the States than here? Are woolens cheaper there than here? Are boots cheaper? Is anything consumed or used by the working classes cheaper in the States than here? And how much cheaper? I saw, not long ago, a set of wheels that were bought in Lindsay. A gentleman who lives in the States asked what they cost, and the person who had them said sixteen or eighteen dollars (I forget which), and asked "What would they cost with you?" "About thirty dollars" was the reply, "perhaps they would be a little nicer finished, but not any more serviceable." The fact is, the whole agitation is a sham and a fraud. They tell us that there is no danger of commercial union leading to political union, and in the next breath tell the Yankee annexationists "If you want Canada, keep your markets closed against them. That will soon fetch them." They tell us there is no disloyalty in the scheme, yet it is largely engineered and adopted by the party here whose ex-leader is showing his loyalty to and love of England by going to Ireland and throwing the weight of his great abilities in aid of disruption and treason there; and whose present leader only regretted that he had not been on the banks of the Saskatchewan to shoulder his musket and join the insurgents there. Truly this ought to satisfy any reasonable person of the loyalty of any scheme sanctioned by that party. But to return to commercial union. It is claimed that we would get more for our barley. I have been told by a person that lived a number of years in Michigan that the price of barley is never as high there as here. If that is so, why is it so? Again we are told we would get more for horses, cattle, etc., while the commercial unionists in the States are telling the people there that they will get our horses, cattle, etc., so much cheaper. Which is right? But the wildest statement I have seen is, I think, by Mr. Charlton. He says it costs much to collect the revenue now, and would be much less if raised by direct taxation. Now any man who will make such a statement, I have very little faith in anything he may say, because I know he must know better. But the cost is not the only objection. As I have stated on a former occasion, there has not yet been (nor do I believe there can be) a scheme devised where direct taxes can be levied in a manner to make all pay according to their real abilities. By the mode of levying municipal taxes, the man who has just bought a farm and necessaries, and who would scarcely be worth one hundred dollars if his debts were paid, must pay as much as the man who owns and occupies a farm of equal value and does not owe a cent, and has a respectable sum in the bank. I fear I have made this too long, so will stop short, but I hope not like grandfather's clock, "never to go again." What do you hope? Yours, S. S.

Burnt River.

A Curious Account.

We take the following from a contemporary: An artisan employed in repairing the properties of an old church in Belgium, being refused payment in a lump, was asked for details, and sent in his bill as follows:—

Corrected the Ten Commandments	$ 5 12
Embellished Pontius Pilate and put a ribbon in his bonnet	3 02
Put a new tail on the rooster of St. Peter and mended his comb	3 20
Replumbed and gilded the left wing of the Guardian	4 18
Washed the servant of the High Priest and put carmine on his cheek	5 12
Renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars, and cleaned the moon	7 14
Re-animated the flames of purgatory, and restored souls	3 06
Revived the flames of ——, put a new tail on the devil, and mended his left hoof	7 14
Re-bordering the robes of Herod and re-adjusting his wig	4 00
Put new spotted dashes on the Son of Tobias, and dressing on his sack	2 00
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass, and shed nine	3 04
Put earrings in the ears of Sarah	2 01
Put new stone in David's sling, enlarged the head of Goliath and extended his legs	3 02
Decorated Noah's ark	3 00
Mended the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaned his ears	4 00
	$59 11

The Public Schools.

Bishop Cleary Expresses His Opinion of Them.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND HOW THEY ARE DEMORALIZED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—AN EXTREMELY VIGOROUS ATTACK ON OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

NAPANEE, Nov. 10.—Bishop Cleary, in the course of his reply to the address presented to him here by the laity of the Church on his visit last week, said:—

"When the angel appeared to the Virgin with the salutation, 'Hail Mary,' she was timid and ashamed, being frightened at the appearance of a man. Oh, the modesty of the Virgin Mary! What a contrast to the conduct of the women and girls of this country! The women of Canada are not timid or modest, but bold and loud in their actions in public. You all know how women scream and screech in their talk in the cars until those who would have quiet or who would enjoy a read give up in disgust and are forced to seek a quieter retreat in the smoking car. Travelling in Canada is made well nigh intolerable by bold, screaming, screeching women. Girls, too, on the streets kick up their heels, flirt their petticoats and stare into the faces of the men they meet until a gentleman who has any regard for modesty is stared completely out of countenance. Is this the example we get from the Virgin Mary? If girls understood anything of modesty or a becoming demeanour they would not be guilty of such conduct. But of the beauty and virtue of modesty they are not taught anything. Modesty is not one of the things taught in our Public schools; on the contrary, girls at these schools learn to be boisterous, immodest, screaming, kicking creatures, such as were never seen even among pagans. Our Public schools are destroyers of modesty, an abomination and a disgrace. All female modesty is destroyed in the girls that attend them, and they become

RUDE SCREECHING FEMALES,

who kick their heels, flirt their skirts, and stare into the faces of men with a boldness that must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every modest man. Only think of this in contrast with the timid modesty of the Holy Virgin Mary! Not many females in Canada would be frightened at the appearance of a man. Nothing struck me so much on coming to Canada as the contrast between the women here and those of the Old Country. There, through centuries of advancing civilization, society has been brought to its highest development, and we see womanly character in all its purity and modesty. All females are trained in modest thought and action from childhood up. No screaming in the cars, or in public places; men not stared out of countenance and brought to blush for the immodesty of the females they meet either in public or private. Girls and women are quiet and modest of demeanour, avoiding the attention of strangers and paying due respect to parents and their elders. How different here! everywhere we meet the screaming woman or the rude, boisterous girl. The Public schools are schools of corruption, the abomination of the country. Girls are trained to be bold and impudent, and without that modesty which we admire in the Virgin Mary, and which should be the pride of woman."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Later in his address his Lordship, in referring to the unbroken succession of Popes to the chair of St. Peter, said: "This is a matter of history, but which is not taught in the schools. History is not taught in our Public schools. I have heard boasts of the splendid school system of the country, but I tell you such an ignorant system the world never saw before. Knowledge and principles which should be given to all the world are carefully concealed, while those things which ought to be taught and in which the young ought to be trained to preserve the modesty of girls, and to guide the young in the path they should walk in are overlooked as unnecessary, or unworthy of attention. There is in Canada such a barbarity of life as the world never saw. Women scream and roar in the cars and in the streets. Why, you are in danger of being knocked down by some rude, boisterous woman as she rushes about. In the Public schools, girls become so rude and so shamelessly immodest as to stare in the face of the men they meet in the streets. Our schools ought to be Christianized. Putting young men and young girls together and allowing them to associate without restraint, as is done in the schools here, is an abomination which even pagans would not tolerate, and which has led to the destruction of all female modesty."

His Lordship contrasted in very caustic language the system in vogue in this country and that of the Old World, completing his remarks with an appeal to the young girls of his congregation to preserve their modesty as a priceless jewel.

Improved Temporary Pasture and Milk Production.

BY WM. BROWN, C. E., PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL

Some may think we have said enough about pasture during the past five years, and that experiments are now conclusive as to what can be done for its improvement. It seems, however, to be desirable to close the season with some additional facts and under new aspects.

Hitherto our work in testing mixture of grasses and clovers has been permanent pasture, because the object is the maintenance of such a crop for many years, perhaps even for all the time that several generations can remember, of which we have examples in older lands. But, as it is difficult to grasp the full significance of what goes so far away from our yearly practice, we shall look at this class of pasture as if it had been connect with an ordinary rotation of crops, where, after two years' hay there is usually two or three years' pasturing before breaking up for another succession. Thus we hope to bring home to everybody one of the duties of the day in connection with Canadian dairying.

We seeded in 1884 without a grain crop, and took hay the same year; it could as well have been with a crop of grain. In 1885 we grazed and obtained 7,800 lbs. of milk per acre: it could as well have been with a crop of hay. We also grazed in 1886 and obtained 6,670 lbs. of milk. This, therefore, would be a system of one year's hay and two years' pasture, applicable to some soils and grain-growing districts. The result here would have been a mean annual milk crop of 7,235 lbs. per acre, with $61 for butter and skim milk. Had the same land been laid down to timothy and clover, and an average of the Province realized (that is 1,300 lbs. of milk per acre), the revenue would stand at $11 per acre. Against the mixture of grasses is the sum of $3 50 as the difference between $5 for seed and the ordinary $1.50 of timothy and red clover, for there should not be any for management and manures. Hence, during two years, the improved pasture gave $96 per acre over all the profit of the ordinary cultivated runs for Ontario cows.

But, possible, neither of these pastures are at their best in three years, and a longer rotation may be desirable.

The same fields were kept in sod during 1887—the driest season in Ontario for many years. As part of good management in continuing temporary pasture, as well as permanent under heavy stocking for three years, we applied $22 value of manures per acre in preparation for 1887; hence we must debit with $10 per acre as a proportion for that year, in addition to the extra cost of seeding. As this is our closing point at present, take the following statement:

	lbs.
Milk per acre in 1885	7,800
Milk per acre in 1886	6 670
Milk per acre in 1887	4,010
Yearly average	6,160

Value of milk per acre	$156 00
Extra cost of seeding $3 50	
Manures 10 00	
Allowance for extra management 3 00	
	$16 50
Net revenue for three years	$139 50
Ordinary pasture for same period	33 00
Difference in favor of improved pasture	$106 50

Or $35.50 better, per acre per annum.

The account is now closed, and sod may be broken for a crop of peas or oats.

What more need be advanced meantime? If it is necessary that a sample of the soil, the pasture, the cow, the milk and the manure should be submitted to all our farmers in order to convince and convert, then our national future in dairying will be a slow and third-rate one indeed.

Were the average farm of 150 acres in Ontario in possession of ten acres of such improved temporary pasture the annual difference would amount to about $350, and consequently to about $15,000,000 for the Province.

It is a pertinent fact in nearly all civilized agriculture everywhere—in older times as well as now—that propitious conditions in nature make men indifferent and unprogressive; in other words, they are too well off. Unquestionably our Province is full of many fat things, and while it may be somewhat uncharitable to draw an inference in this connection, and knowing how easy it is to find fault, I desire most seriously to say to our farmers that individual and Provincial co-operation and emulation are as much desirable as the wider lines of international union. For the sake of self, then, let us have something approaching to 6,000 lbs. of milk per acre, in place of the 17½ lbs. per cow per day and the 900 lbs. per acre per annum. (See Mr. Blue's paper to Dairymen's Associations 1886 7.

Vitality and color are restored to weak and gray hair, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Through its cleansing and healing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.—1-1.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults.—98-f.

A Significant Fact.

The worn out, waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results. B. B. B., opens these natural outlets to remove disease.—100 2.

"More Trouble May be Expected."

If you do not heed the warnings of nature and at once pay attention to the maintainance of your health. How often we see a person put off from day to day the purchase of a medicine which if procured at the outset of a disease would have remedied it almost immediately. Now if Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills had been taken when the first uneasiness made its appearance the illness would have been "nipped in the bud" Johnson's Tonic Bitters and Liver Pills are decidedly the best medicine on the market for general tonic and invigorating properties. Pills 25 c. per bottle, Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by A. Higinbotham, druggist.—1-1.

FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.
Gentlemen:
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Has been used in my household for three reasons:—
1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.
It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

THE CANADA LIFE.

40th ANNUAL REPORT.

Assurances in Force	$42,500,000
Assets	8,190,545
Increase of Assets this year	783,000
Paid Policy holders	612,015

Such evidences as these of successful working cannot fail to add to the popularity of the Canada, while its low rate of expense is another feature to commend.

It has been determined to render the Company's policies unconditional and indisputable. That is, that if in force two years, conditions kept and age proved, a policy shall be beyond dispute by the company. This is a move in the direction of liberality which its friends and patrons will be sure to approve. The management may fitly be congratulated upon the steady growth and magnitude of the company's business.—Monetary Times.

For every information apply to
F. C. TAYLOR,
Agent, Lindsay.

"What needs it to have obtained wealth if the wealth is accompanied by ceaseless ailments."—Herbert Spencer.

G. Gerrald Potts, M. D.

M. R. C. S., ENG., L. C. P. & S. ONT.
Late Surgeon of Her Majesty's Consulate Bangkok, Siam., and Surgeon to Auxilliary Medical Staff Corps, India and China; Surgeon in-chief 3d Brigade, 4th Div. 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, U. S., A.

Dr. Potts having resumed his regular monthly visits after summer vacation will visit
Lindsay on the last Monday and Tuesday of each month hereafter,
and will be at his rooms in the BENSON HOUSE where patients afflicted with Chronic troubles such as Squint or Cross Eyes, Granular Disease of Eye Lids, Catarrh of Nose, Throat and Chest, Piles, Varicocele, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, etc., etc.

I will visit Bobcaygeon the following Wednesday and Thursday at Forest house.

All cases taken under treatment. Charges from $4 to $20 per month. ☞ Consultation free. 1545-1y

J. RIGGS,

Manufacturer and dealer in HUMAN HAIR goods, Rangs, Waves, Curls, Switches, etc. Also, a fine assortment of the following lines: Curling Tongs, Crimping Pins, Hair Pins—in steel, amber, shell and silver; Hair and Silk Nets, Hair Oil, Dyes, Restorer, etc.; Combs, Brushes, Soap, Purses, Satchels, Musical Instruments, Gold and Black Jewelry.

Combings made up to order.
J. RIGGS,
Kent Street, Lindsay

Workman and Son's
LIVERY STABLES
Contain a complete lot of first-class
Horses, Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages in general,
well suited for general driving.
Their new and elaborate cab for street calls, and meeting boats and trains, is unsurpassed for comfort and elegance.
Horses and phaetons suitable for ladies' driving kept on hand.
All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. Remember the office, in rear of Jowett House, near Ontario bank.
WORKMAN & SON.
Lindsay, August 1st 1886.—33-1y.

WHITE PINE BALSAM,
THE GREAT
COUGH AND COLD REMEDY,
And positively the grandest preparation in use for the following diseases:
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficult Breathing, etc.
25c. or Five for $1.
A. HIGINBOTHAM
DRUGGIST, LINDSAY.

JOHN MAKINS
—IRON FOUNDER—
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY
MANUFACTURER OF
Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.
Have a large assortment of General Patterns for the above description of works.
Lindsay, July 27th 1882.—1382.

MARBLE WORKS.
R. CHAMBERS
is prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES, both Marble and Granite.
Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.
Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., a specialty.
Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WORKS—3rd door south of Pannon's hotel Lindsay street.
ROBT. CHAMBERS.

THE PLACE TO BUY
Pure Spices for Pickling is at
E. GREGORY'S.
The place to buy
Dye Stuffs that always give satisfaction is at
E. GREGORY'S.
The place to buy
All kinds of Lamps is at
E. GREGORYS.
The place to buy
Pure Drugs and Chemicals, is at
E. GREGORY'S.
Prices of many goods are lower than ever before
Corner Kent and William Streets, Lindsay.

LINDSAY
CHAIR FACTORY.
Clearing Sale.
J. & R. BEGLEY
Intend extending their manufacturing business
We have a large stock of all kinds of furniture which we will sell at lowest possible prices.
Call and see our stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are bound to sell as we want room for the large stock we are manufacturing at present. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture.
Remember the place, opposite the Midland Railway Station, Lindsay.
J. & R. BEGLEY.

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London Mutual
Still Onward
AND IMPROVING
Assets, $401,006. Govt. Deposit $41,247
Nothing insurable except Farm Property and Private Residences, "Ordinary Contents" including Live Stock insured under one sum. Rate on first class dwelling, 50 cents per $100 and on frame dwelling in town 80 cents per $100 for three years risk.
Send postal card to
S. CORNEIL.
Lindsay.

W. A. Goodwin.
Room Paper and Picture Frames
Just to hand. Some good value.
FINE GILT PARLOR PAPER, 35c.
KITCHEN DITTO, 5c. UP.
OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, NEW MOTTOES AND
CHRISTMAS CARDS
at half-price.
S. M. NEEDLES AND DYE WORKS AGENCY.
☞ Baker's Block, near the market.

William Foley.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Glass, Putty, Oils and Paints, White Lead
AND
READY-MIXED COLORS.
Whiting, Kalsomine, White Glue and Brushes.
Artists' Colors.
Shoemakers' Findings.
Tar and Machine Oil,
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, and Garden Tools.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
WM. FOLEY.

Farmers, Threshers and Millmen.
For your Machinery use McColl's celebrated
LARDINE
The best Oil in the market for all kinds of Machinery. Manufactured solely by McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto, and for sale by
J. G. EDWARDS, THEXTON & CO., and McLENNAN & CO.

Dominion Organs and Pianos
LEAD THE WORLD.
Medal and Diploma at Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.
Medal and Diploma, Sydney, Australia, 1877
Gold Medal, Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, 1878
Highest Award at International Exhibition, Toronto, 1879
Medal and Diploma, Toronto, 1880 and 1881
The only Organs in Canada with patent Mouse and Dust Proof Attachment.
Beat the Clough & Warren, Mason & Hamlin, Smith-American (Bell of Guelph), and all other competitors at the great Exhibition in England, 1882.
Highest award over all competitors at the World's Exhibition, Belgium.
First Prize at the Central Exhibition, Lindsay, 1884, 1885, and 1887.
DOMINION, and HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS are the best made in Canada.
The NEW RAYMOND and WHITE SEWING MACHINES are the two best made in the world. Over 1,000,000 now in use and giving perfect satisfaction.
W. W. LOGAN,
GENERAL AGENT, LINDSAY.

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Sale - of - Hardware.
As I intend giving up the Hardware Business, I will
Clear Out My Entire Stock,
consisting of
Carriage Hardware, Artists' Supplies, Iron, Steel, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels, Window Sash, Doors, Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils
Cutlery, Silverware, Guns, Rifles, Tools, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Forks, Rakes, Grind Stones, Mill Supplies, Belting, Packing, Mixed Paints, etc., etc.
Positively without reserve. AT COST, (and below in many instances).
This sale commenced on July 2nd, and will continue until the whole is sold. Call and see what our cost price is, and the large stock. Next door to Benson House.
R. D. Thexton.

Frost Sash!
Now is the time to leave your order for Frost Sash; don't delay it until the cold weather is here.
GEORGE INGLE & CO.
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D. SINCLAIR,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
AND
Carriage Maker
is, with his large staff of skilled workmen, busily engaged making
SLEIGHS of all kinds,
AND
CUTTERS of all descriptions
For the coming winter.
Call and get Prices.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
All work guaranteed.
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The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.