DOUGALL SINCLAIR,
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$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. **LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1890.** **Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No 1753**

Land For Sale.

Several choice Lots of Farming, Grazing, and Timber Lands in Somerville for sale. Apply at any time. SAM. SUDDABY, Burnt River.—3-tf.

Property for Sale.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Foley, situated in Victoria Ward. A valuable property. Good house, splendid garden, and good stable. Will be sold cheap. Fine place for retiring farmer. Apply to WM. FOLEY, Hardware and Paint Merchant.—13-tf.

Farm For Sale in Eldon.

Lot 16 in the 9th Con. Eldon, 112 acres more or less, about 70 acres cleared. Frame house and barn; good orchard; close to school and church. Apply to JOHN TINNEY, Valentia P.O. or to G. H. Hopkins, Barrister, Lindsay. October 10, 1890.—51-tf

Farm for Sale in Emily.

The southwest quarter of Lot 9, Con. 4, Emily, except west 14 acres, containing 36 acres more or less. Good frame stable. Adjoining Village of Omemee. Apply to HUGH CRAWFORD, Cameron P.O., or to G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, etc., Lindsay. Cameron, Sept 11th, 1890. 47 tf.

Farm for Sale in Bexley.

For sale, 200 acres, Lot 8 in 3rd Con. Bexley, 100 acres cleared; good buildings; young orchard; excellent well and never-failing spring. Convenient to school, church, and post office. One and a quarter miles from railroad. Terms low. For further information apply to BOX 42, Bexley, Ont. October 7, 1890.—51-13.

For Sale in Ops.

West 50 acres of Lot 20, con. 9; 35 acres cleared, in good state of cultivation; the balance timber land. One and a half miles east of Ops. village.
Also West half of Lot 16 con. 9, 100 acres, 75 cleared, log house, barn and other buildings; in a good state of cultivation. For terms and other particulars apply to HUGH MORRISON, Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1890.—48-15.

Executors' Sale of Farm Property.

The Executors of the late JAMES A. JOHNSTON offer for sale the South half of Lot number Twenty-three, on the 11th concession of the Township of Manvers, 100 acres, mostly cleared and in a good state of cultivation; good buildings. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to the Executors—REV. R. JOHNSTON, Bethany; RICHARD STAPLES, Cavan; or R. J. McLAUGHLIN, Lindsay.—51-6

Land for Sale in Mariposa.

The subscriber offers for sale the East Half of the South-west Quarter of Lot 4 in the 13th Concession of Mariposa, containing 38 acres more or less. This property is situated within three miles of the Village of Cannington, and is well adapted for a cheese factory, as there is an abundant supply of good spring water on it. For particulars as to terms apply to the owner on Lot 5, or if by letter to Cannington post office. JOSEPH BLACK. Mariposa, 4th October, 1890. 51-6

Hotel and Farm For Sale or to Rent.

That valuable Farm and Hotel known as YOUNG'S, S. corner of Lot No. 18, south side Portage Road, in the township of Eldon, county of Victoria. The farm of 100 acres is in a high state of cultivation; one frame barn 60x40 ft., and stables, sheds and outhouses enough to keep a large stock. The hotel has lately been put in thorough repair, and is known to be the best business place in this part of the country. For further information enquire of the proprietor on the premises.—96-tf.

Farm For Sale in Fenelon.

The undersigned offers for sale West Half Lot 11, Con. 5, Fenelon, 100 acres of good land, 90 cleared and in good cultivation. Nine miles from Lindsay, eight from Fenelon Falls, five from Cambray, and two from Cameron railway station. There are on the premises the following buildings: Frame barn 32 x 56 feet; frame stable and driving shed 28 x 40 feet; log barn 28 x 60 feet; cow stable 12 x 24 feet; log house 20 x 28 feet, with frame kitchen 12 x 28. For further particulars apply on the premises. JOHN MARK. Cameron P. O. July 2nd, 1890. 37-tf

Farm for Sale in the Township of Ops.

The following valuable farm property being the south-east quarter of lot 27 in the 8th con. of Ops. This farm contains 50 acres, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn, stable and sheds. The farm is well fenced with cedar rail fences. The property is situated four miles from Lindsay on the leading road to Bobcaygeon. There is a good young orchard, two good wells and pumps, with a good brick schoolhouse on the corner of said lot, with churches convenient. For further particulars apply to JAS. MORRISON, King-st., east ward, Lindsay.—36-tf.

Farm for Sale or to Rent in Ops

Being composed of North half of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of Ops, all cleared and well fenced, and a stream of living water runs through the farm. Large orchard of good bearing fruit trees; two good wells and cistern. There are on the premises the following buildings, stone dwelling 40x30 with summer kitchen, wood-shed and driving shed, two barns, one 50x36, the other 60x26, with good stables for horses and cows with large open shed and hog-pen, school house on the farm, 4 miles from Lindsay. For particulars apply to DAVID EAGLESON, Sr., Lindsay P.O., Oct. 14th, 1890. 52-tf Colborne St.

House to Rent.

A house in Link's Terrace, O'neil's St., with all conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to MRS. D. G. OLIVER, Lindsay Street. Lindsay, August 21, 1890.—44-tf

Good House and Lot for Sale.

A good 7 roomed white brick house, with kitchen, on Adelaide street, just north of the Collegiate Institute. One acre of ground, with all kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery. Good well and stable. A first-class place for a retired farmer. For particulars apply at THE WARDER office, or to MR. WM. WENDT on the premises.—31-6-tf.

Strayed.

From Lot 20, Concession 8, Mariposa a STEER, two years old past, red with some white, wide flat horns. Any information concerning it will be rewarded. GEORGE GRAHAM. October 8th, 1890.—51-6

Two Sheep Strayed.

Came into lot 16, con. 15, Mariposa, TWO EWES. Owner will prove property, pay charges and remove them. W. MCARTHUR. Woodville, Oct. 15th, 1890.—53-4.

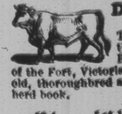
Knitting.

The subscriber has purchased a new and improved Knitting Machine, one of the best made, and will be prepared to do all kinds of knitting that may be required of him, at his place of residence, East Ward. EZRA CORNELIUS. Lindsay, 30th September, 1890.—50-6

Boar for Service.

The subscriber has for service on Lot 12, con. 7, Fenelon, a pure bred Yorkshire white boar, bred by Mr. William Thorndike, of Oakwood. Terms, $1 at time of service, or $1 50 for two sows owned by one man. JOHN MOORE. —52-4.

Durham Bull for Sale



The subscriber offers for sale the thoroughbred Durham bull BEN BRODIE, bred by Messrs. Laidlaw of the Fort, Victoria Road. Ben Brodie is three years old, thoroughbred and registered in the Dominion herd book. JOHN MOORE, Lot 12 con. 7, Fenelon, Cameron P.O —52-4.

Going, Going, Gone!

The subscriber respectfully intimates that he is a Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Victoria and West Durham, and the Township of Manvers. From an experience of five years as an auctioneer in the County of Durham, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Orders may be left at THE WARDER office, or by mail to Lindsay P. O. T. H. McLEAN. Lindsay, July 21, 1890.—40-tf.

The Victoria Warder

Is published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At the Office
Cambridge St., South of the Market, Lindsay.

SAM HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or an experienced third-class teacher for S. S. No 1, Verulam, for 1891. Male preferred. Applications received up to November 12th.
J. LITTGOW, Secretary, Bobcaygeon P.O., Ont.
53-3.

Grain Storehouse For Sale or to Rent.

That fine new grain storehouse in the East Ward, near the site of the old station, capable of holding 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain, is FOR SALE OR TO RENT for a term of years. For full particulars apply to E. WOODS.
Lindsay, Oct. 23rd, 1890. 53-2

Two Stores to Rent.

Two commodious stores are to rent in the block owned by Mr. Foster and Miss Adam, Kent street east. They would be suitable for any business. Good cellars. Dwellings above. Good yard accommodation. For particulars apply to MRS. GEO. FOSTER, or MISS ADAM. Residence—Lindsay street, near Kent.
Oct. 21st, 1890.—53-4.

Executors' Notice.

Take notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the late George Greer, in his lifetime of the Township of Ops in the County of Victoria, who died on or about 26th January, 1890, are required to send a verified statement of the same, together with a statement of any security held by them, to Joseph M. Greer, Lindsay P.O., one of the executors to the last will and testament of the said George Greer, on or before Monday November 10th, after which date the executors will distribute the assets of said estate, having reference only to such claims of which they have had notice. This notice is given in accordance with Chapter 110 Revised Statutes of Ontario.
JOSEPH M. GREER, JOHN GREER, } Executors
Lindsay, October 18, 1890. 53-3

THE SOLID OLD
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

as usual to the front. No 30 or 60 days delay here

It affords us great pleasure to acknowledge, TEN DAYS after the fire, the receipt of a cheque on the Bank of Montreal for the sum of $1200 30 (which it don't cost us a cent to have cashed) in full payment of our claim against the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company for loss on Outbuildings and Contents by fire on the 7th inst. We found the Inspector, Mr Scutter, to be gentlemanly, straightforward and honest in adjusting our loss. This promptness enables us to re-build at once, purchase feed and house our stock for the winter, instead of being compelled to sell same at a sacrifice, and in view of the circumstances we cannot do otherwise than advise every farmer wanting honest and reliable insurance to place their risks with this company.
THOMAS H. AND H. FEE, Lot 12, Con. 5, Emily.

TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS over forty millions. Deposit with Canadian Government $273 138. Admitted to be the largest and strongest Fire Insurance Co. in the world. Lowest current rates. Covers losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not. Policy conditions equal to the best.
R. J. GRANDY, Agent, Omemee.
Omemee, Oct. 17th, 1890.—53-2.

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Liberal-Conservative
CONVENTION

Owing to the delicate state of the health of M. M. BOYD, Esq., he has felt it incumbent on himself to decline the nomination so unanimously tendered him by the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Victoria.

A CONVENTION

of the Liberal-Conservatives of South Victoria will therefore be held in the

Opera House, Lindsay,
ON
SATURDAY, NOV. 1,

at 11.15 o'clock a.m., sharp, to nominate a candidate.

Each delegate will receive a new certificate from the Chairman and Secretary of his polling subdivision.

A full representation is expected from all parts of the Riding.

E. D. ORDE, Secretary. JOHN DOBSON, President.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

554

CANADA.

Our National Position and Aims.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.

From The Empire, Tuesday, October 14th.

The dining-room of the National Club will be historic. Last night there was delivered inside its walls by Principal Grant, of Kingston, an address that takes its place instantly with the peer messages of Canadian orators past or present to the people of this country. The occasion was the initial one of the series of evenings which the members of the National Club propose to devote to papers by distinguished Canadians on national subjects. Principal Grant has pointed the way. The audience listened to his eloquence last night electrified. It was an audience worthy of the lecturer and of the lecture.

A DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE.

Among those who were present were:

Mr and Mrs Barlow Cumberland, Provost and Mrs Body, Dr and Mrs Rand, Dr and Mrs Alexander, Prof and Mrs McCurdy, Rev D J and Mrs Macdonnell, Dr and Mrs Hall, Mr and Mrs Robert McClaiu, Mr and Mrs Alexander Nairn, Miss Nairn, the Misses Michie, Mr and Mrs John Bain, Mr and Mrs A B Lee, Mr and Mrs R W Spence, Rev G M and Mrs Milligan, Mr and Mrs R S Neville, Mrs Claflin, Mr and Mrs E T Carter, Mr and Mrs Fred Manley, Mr and Mrs Allison H Sims, Mr and Mrs W W Copp, Mr and Mrs John Fletcher, Mr and Mrs Adam Armstrong, Mr and Mrs David Creighton, Dr and Mrs Kennedy, Mr and Mrs John Kay, Mr and Mrs R Millichamp, Mr and Mrs H D Warren, Mrs Ure, Mr and Mrs John Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Mr and Mrs H Robinson, Mr and Mrs A Foy, Mr and Mrs John Akers, Mr and Mrs E Bristol, Mr and Mrs H K Merritt, Mr and Mrs E C Rutherford, G B Smith, M P.P., and Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs S F McKinnon, Mr and Mrs H T Cooper, Mr and Mrs E J Smith, and Messrs W R Brock, J S McMaster, Hugh Blain, Andrew Darling, J L Hughes, Col G T Denison, Col F C Denison, G W Grote, G M Rose, E A Tosback, J A McGee, C P Archibold, Thomas Flynn, G Gibson, F Michie, J Harris, M McPherson, John Muldrew, T G Brough, F Geddes, John Leys, W A Childs, W Knox, M McLaughlin, W Hawke, A Cox, E C Boeckh, J Threlkeld and O A Howland.

The audience first of all sang God Save the Queen.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland, president of the club, introduced the orator of the evening in a brief speech, in which he stated the objects which the club had in view when they invited Principal Grant to deliver an address.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.

Principal Grant then arose amid enthusiastic cheers and addressed the gathering as follows: Allow me, Mr. President, to thank you for conceiving and carrying out the plan of a series of addresses on Canadian subjects to the members of the National Club and their friends. I consented with pleasure to give the introductory lecture, if a friendly talk on a subject of common interest may bear so formal a title. It seems to me that those of us who have any leisure time should have sufficient seriousness to give it to the discussion and consideration of problems suggested by the history, the position or the outlook of our country. Different estimates are made of what our immediate future is likely to be, and no wonder, for our political position is perhaps unique in history. As a matter of fact, we are something more than a colony and something less than a nation. A colony is a dependency, and we are practically independent. A nation has full self-government, not only as regards local questions, but as regards all foreign relations, including peace, war and treaty making. We have not ventured to undertake those supreme responsibilities, either alone or as a partner, and therefore we are not a nation. Our actual position is veiled by the kindly courtesy of the mother country. It is the custom to associate a Canadian representative with the British ambassador when negotiations affecting our interests are carried on with other states. This year, too, Lord Salisbury, after submitting since 1886—in our interest as well as in the common interest—to aggressions that would not have been allowed to any other power on earth for a week, at last was constrained to inform Secretary Blaine that the country that continued to capture Canadian ships on the high seas must be

PREPARED TO TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

(Cheers.) So far nothing more could be desired, but we cannot forget that Lord Salisbury—nominally responsible to the Queen—is really responsible to the British House of Commons, and that neither in that House nor in the Queen's Privy Council have we any constitutional representation. Few will maintain that the position is satisfactory either to Canada or Britain. In these circumstances men cannot avoid speculating concerning our future, nor is it any wonder that diverse views are entertained concerning what that future is likely to be. Every day speculation is going on. Everyone also takes a hand in it, and why should we keep silent? Only a month or two ago the most distinguished student of history in Canada told an audience that political union with the great republic to the south of us was our manifest destiny. The newspaper that published his address did not agree with him, but declared editorially that "Canada's ultimate destiny is to become a great independent nation." How fortunate that the adjective "ultimate" was inserted, for, fancy the alarm from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, when our Minister of War should declare that if the Bear or the Rush captured any more Canadian vessels the United States must "take the consequences!" (Applause.) While representative individuals differ so widely from each other, our House of Commons last winter unanimously passed a solemn resolution to the Queen, emphatically disavowing all who might allege that Canadians were not loyal to the present connection with Britain. That resolution is evidently understood in England, and I should suppose that it was meant to be understood there, and everywhere else, as the voice of Canada in opposition to the voices of eminently respectable units; but in looking behind the resolution we find that some who supported it took care to

PROVIDE FOR THEMSELVES A SAFE RETREAT.

Our ultimate destiny, after all, according to them, was to be separation from the Empire of which we now form a part, but whether ultimate meant next year or the Greek kalends was left unspecified. There is a peculiar fitness in the members of a national club considering the whole question of the country's position. They themselves and those who address them can speak without restraint, whereas the politician is often obliged to be silent or to fence. They can form their convictions calmly and express them modestly, whereas the editorial writer must advocate the views of his paper and must advocate them oracularly. Great is the power of the press, especially for making mischief between countries filled with inflammable material, but, as the *Bystander* puts it, "The serious question is, what is behind the press?" How many journals are there which are free from clandestine influences alien to the common weal? When money can buy the most powerful pens, a free people will not surrender its judgment and its destiny to the thunder of double-leaded editorials. Their stunning noise repeated day in and day out, from year's end to year's end, is like the sound of many waters, but it all comes from half a dozen pens. It sounds effective, but it breaks no bones and changes few votes. An educated country will make up its own mind, and it will never dispense with the voice of the men it considers thoughtful, unselfish and independent. A club like this affords a platform for calm discussion by men who stand in the daylight. Each of us speaks for himself, and will have due weight given, not only to what he says, but to what he is. In considering the position of Canada my first question is whether ground can be found on which men of different views will consent to stand. There is such ground. Whether we separate from the Empire to form an independent state, or remain in the Empire, gradually evolving into a position of closer union and equality of constitutional privilege and responsibility, it is equally a matter of the first importance that Canada be united and strong. No matter, then, which of the two destinies we believe the future to have in store for us, our duty is

TO BE CANADA FIRST MEN.

This is the ground that both unionist and separatist can take honestly. If a man professes independence with the intention of immediately breaking Canada up and handing it over in pieces to another power, he, of course, cannot take this common ground. But it is quite needless to say that there are no such men in Canada. I may pause a little here to point out the difference between the policies of the honest unionist and the honest separatist. The policy of the former preserves our historical continuity and promises peaceful development. That of the latter means a revolution to begin with and weakness forever afterwards. Grown-up men know that revolutions are not things to be played with, and that national weakness is always next door to national humiliation. There are two parties to the existing union between Britain and Canada, and it one of them—represented by our House of Commons—has no desire to break the union the other has just as little. Last month I was in Halifax and took a sail on the harbor. Near the dockyard six ships of war, each a match for a fleet of the last generation, slept on the water. Beside them lay two or three modern torpedo boats that had just crossed the Atlantic, and not far off was a dry dock built at the joint expense of the British and Canadian Governments and the city of Halifax. Beyond the harbor at York redoubt and on the opposite point of McNab's island, Britain is now spending a part of its great special war vote, extending the old forts and fitting them with new armaments. There is no sign anywhere that separation is thought of by responsible persons. And does the separatist fancy that the greatest Empire in the world will dissolve itself at the first summons? that its Government will give up without a struggle impregnable positions, the headquarters of its North America and West India squadrons, the Atlantic terminus of its alternative route to that crowded East, where its interests are becoming vaster every year? that one of the parties to the existing contract has the right to terminate the connection in a fit of irritation, or that, if it should deliberately make up its mind to that as a policy, it could remain a friend, or actually hope for assistance should assistance be needed soon afterwards for the preservation of independence? All this, however, by the way. My main object now is to point out that

SEPARATIST AND UNIONIST CAN STAND

shoulder to shoulder on this common ground, that it is a first duty to labor for the unity, the strength and the dignity of Canada. Admittedly, this platform is not wide enough for the annexationist. His platform is different, whether it be considered good or bad; and I am far from saying that it could not be plausibly defended from the point of view of advantage to England, as well as advantage to Canada. The annexationist, however, at the outset surrenders the name of Canada, with all that it involves—its history, its constitution, its past struggles, its present life, its hopes and aims—as things absolutely worthless. Of course, to some men and all cattle these things are worthless. Greater material prosperity may indeed be promised to the different provinces, one by one. But the more effectually they can be set by the ears now, the more certainly will the millennium come. The provinces would continue to exist as states, but the relations that make them a power would be dissolved. Each would be obliged to stand by itself or form new relations; for the Canada of which they are a part would be blotted from the map of the world forever. But, though the annexationist must be left out of count to-night, this probably does not matter much. During the last fifteen months I have been in every province of the Dominion, and after inviting the frankest interchange of opinion everywhere, I came to the conclusion that there is less thought of annexation now than at any time during the last 40 years. The growing sentiment of Canadian nationality is quietly killing it out. It is denied, indeed, that there is any such national sentiment, seeing that the people of the maritime provinces and of British Columbia still call themselves by their old names. But what else could be expected? People instinctively use old names. More than a quarter of a century ago the Free church of Nova Scotia merged its name and existence in that of the presbyterian church, but the other day, when I asked a merchant in the little town where I went to school as a boy for the address of a friend the answer was, "He lives beside the Free church." Depend upon it, there is no part of the Dominion where a murdier

CANADIAN SENTIMENT IS GROWING

than down by the Atlantic, British Columbia, too, is all right. What, then, is most needed to help us in the great and inspiring work of making a nation in which unionists and separatists alike can engage with all their hearts? At home a better understanding and larger toleration of each other, and with regard to other countries, such an attitude as shall ensure their respect. Let us consider what these two needs involve. First, Canada is a hard country to govern and to unify. It consists of geographical districts separated from each other by unfertile wildernesses. In spite of obstacles the success of confederation has been remarkable to all who know how long it takes to make a country, and who know anything of the slowness with which the old thirteen North American colonies grew into unity. Cordial co-operation between the English and French speaking Canadians is, of course, our great necessity. That must be based on justice, and on the imitation as far as possible of hostile and irritating forces, and of everything that would interfere with a good understanding between the two. Admittedly, the status recently given to the Jesuits has introduced a new element that cannot be disregarded. We can afford a good deal of wholesome neglect, but we can afford to neglect neither the unbroken testimony of history and the testimony of Roman Catholic nations and the Roman Catholic church to that remarkable order, nor the remarkably fine field for its tactics presented by the racial, religious and financial position in Quebec, in connection with the present relation of the province to the Dominion. Whatever else the order may be, it glories in being the implacable and disciplined foe of Protestantism, while, whatever else Canada needs, she demands peace between Protestants and Roman Catholics as a necessary condition of strength and unity. Individuals may twit to this side or that, but sensible people know that it is hopeless to turn a protestant people back to romanism, and just as hopeless to convert a roman catholic people to any of the existing forms of protestantism. This may sound Laodicean to bigots, fanatics and visionaries, that is, to all who identify Christianity with the organization or church to which they themselves belong. It is none the less the simple truth, demonstrated by three centuries and a half of history. Proselytism on either side, no matter how unscrupulous, no matter what the expenditure of money, will detach only individuals, and these, as a rule, not worth much. It does so at the expense of checking internal movements. It excites irritation, arrests development and strengthens reaction. It is only since the protestant churches have ceased to proselytize actively from each other that they have become friendly and are approximating.

To be continued next Week.

Town Council.

MONDAY, Oct. 20th.

Present, the Mayor, Reeve Williams, deputy-reeve Fisher, Councillors Crandell, Lack, Walters, Brown, Cahill, Kylie, Herriman and Parsons.

The following communications were read:

From Denis O'Loughlin, in reference to a crossing on Queen street. Referred to street and bridge committee.

From M. McGeogh, in reference to a crossing on Melbourne St.

From B. F. Resor, asking that the council extend the contract for the electric light to five years. Laid on the table.

From Mrs. Geo. Keats, in reference to a stream of water from Mr. Harding's flowing well which damages her property; said stream not being conveyed into Mr. Sylvester's drain. Referred to street and bridge committee.

From Mrs. B. Keenan, asking for a remission of taxes on her buildings on Kent St., on the grounds that the same is vacant. Referred to Court of Revision.

From Bradshaw Bros., asking for a remission of taxes on the Queen's hotel, in consequence of a license being refused them. Referred to Court of Revision.

From Col. Deacon, asking that his resignation as chairman of the board of health, submitted at last meeting of the council be accepted.

From Jacob Morgan and others, in reference to a crossing at Peel and Albert streets that had been taken up, and asking that gravel be put down where said crossing was. The engineer was directed to have the work done.

From F. C. Taylor and others, asking that William street from Kent street to the station be improved, as it is in a very bad state at present. Laid on the table.

From R. C. Chambers and W. H. Stevens, in reference to a side walk on south side of Wellington St., west of Sussex St. Engineer directed to have the side walk laid down.

The Mayor stated that owing to the serious illness of the sanitary inspector, Mr. H. Hughes, he had appointed Mr. John Martin to attend to the duties of the office during the time Mr. Hughes would be unable to act. The Mayor also addressed the council in reference to the railroad meeting held recently at which a motion was passed asking the council to co-operate with the board of trade, to consider the expediency of assisting the road, and to communicate with the other municipalities interested. Mr. Leary, who was in the audience was permitted to address the council, he was strongly opposed to a bonus being given by the town, and considered if the council took action it would be like entering the thin end of the wedge for that purpose.

Councillor Herriman from the special committee re the home for the aged, reported that the present arrangements of dispensing charity through the central committee be continued, that the building used as a home for the aged was old and unsuited for the purpose that another be procured. The report was supplemented by a report read by Mr. Walters of the amount spent in charity by the town previous to the present arrangement of dispensing it through the charity committee, which showed that the present method of dispensing the charity through the committee was the most advantageous to the town. Report adopted.

A motion made by Mr. Crandell, seconded by Mr. Williams, that Messrs. Fisher, Walters, Herriman and Crandell be a committee to act with the board of trade in accordance with the motion passed at the railway meeting, was vigorously opposed by Dr. Herriman, who moved an amendment to the effect that no action be taken until a definite scheme be laid before the council. After some cross firing as to what took place at the railroad meeting, the motion and amendment were laid over to next meeting.

Mr. Resor addressed the council in reference to his communication for an extension of his contract for the electric light to five years, stating that if the extension of time was granted he would either purchase or build suitable buildings for his plant and have it in a more central position whereby he could give better satisfaction. The communication was referred to the fire and water committee.

On motion of Mr. Kylie, seconded by Dr. Herriman, a light was ordered to be put up on the corner of George and Lindsay streets. Also by the same, that the engineer be requested to show cause why his pay should not be stopped for neglect of duties as charged by Councillor Crandell at last meeting.—Carried.

Report of finance committee read, recommending payment of several small accounts which on motion was adopted.

The town engineer read his report which on motion was ordered to be filed.

A motion was passed associating the street and bridge committee with the engineer in regard to placing the names of the streets on the corners of those to be numbered, and as to the system of numbering.

Councillor Crandell rose to a point of order in reference to a drain on Hamilton street petitioned for some time ago, to be done under the local improvement act, and wished to know why the engineer had not attended to the matter.

Councillor Lack objected to the tone of the remarks of the east ward councillor, stating that the people were not in favor of the work being done on the local improvement plan, but out of the general fund.

A motion was passed directing that the drains referred to in the report of the sanitary inspector be temporarily cleansed, cost not to exceed $50.

A motion was passed accepting the resignation of Col. Deacon as chairman of the board of health.

It being now close on eleven o'clock the representatives of the press withdrew, feeling that from now until after the municipal elections in January, the speeches of some of the members should be charged for at advertising rates 10 cts. per line for first insertion and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Council continued in session until 11.45 o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

We notice by the Toronto papers that the will of the late John Crerar, of Chicago, who died worth $3,500,000 is to be contested by some of the heirs, the most of whom live in Canada. Mr. D. R. Anderson of McSweyn and Anderson, barristers, is one of the heirs.

South Victoria Election.

NOMINATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

LINDSAY, Oct. 18.—The delegates chosen by the liberal conservative electors of South Victoria met in the town hall here to-day to nominate a candidate for the bye-election in this riding. The vacancy in the Dominion Parliament has been caused by the death of Mr. Adam Hudspeth. The opposition candidate has already been chosen, and the contest will be watched with interest all over the Dominion.

PREVIOUS NOMINATIONS.

The convention to-day was numerously attended. The spirit manifested by the delegates was enthusiastic and unanimous. The proceedings were a continuation of the meeting held two weeks ago, when the following candidates were nominated:

Mossom M. Boyd, lumberer, Bobcaygeon.
Thomas H. McQuade, warden of Victoria.
Mr. John McSweyn.
Mr. E. D. Orde, Lindsay.
Mr. H. J. Wickham, Toronto.
Mr. Charles Fairbairn, Bobcaygeon.
Mr. John L. Read, Bobcaygeon.
Mr. J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay.
Mr. Sam Hughes, the VICTORIA WARDER, Lindsay.
Mr. F. D. Moore, Lindsay.
Mr. Thomas Davidson, Mariposa.
Mr. John S. Cruess, Mariposa.
Mr. John Macdonald, Lindsay.
Dr. Jeffers, Oakwood.
Dr. Vrooman, Little Britain.
Mr. Arthur McQuade, ex-M.P., Omemee.
Dr. Degrassi, Lindsay.
Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Omemee.
Mr. J. J. Fee, Woodville.
Dr. Cornwall, Omemee.
Dr. McAlpine, Lindsay.

All these had resigned with the exception of Mr. Mossom M. Boyd, Mr. Thomas H. McQuade, Mr. Charles Fairbairn, and Mr. John McSweyn.

A SPLENDID CONVENTION.

As on the last day, Mr. John Dobson, president of the association, occupied the chair. On the platform were: Hon John Haggart, Postmaster General; Mr M. Thorndyke, Captain Bottom, Mr F D Moore, Mr Robert Birmingham, Mr John Feil MPP, Mr H J Wickham, Toronto; Mr Murdoch McDougall, Mr Sam Hughes, Dr Cornwall, Mr Charles Fairbairn, reeve of Emily; Mr Thos H McQuade, Mr W A Silverwood, Mr James McLean, Mr Robert Henderson, Mr John Jordan, Mr. James Sootheran, Mr J D Flavelle, Mr John S Larke, Oshawa, and others.

The delegates present were:

Mr. James Little,	Mr. Wm. Channon,
Mr. Robert Dobson,	Mr. Joseph Cooper,
Mr. F. Beamish,	Mr. John Johnston,
Mr. Eli Dancy,	Mr. R. Nugent,
Mr. Robt Sylvester,	Mr. R. Courtnay,
Mr. John Wallis,	Mr. Dougall Sinclair,
Mr. Robert Bailey,	Mr. Thomas Beall,
Dr. Coulter,	Mr. W. R. McQuade,
Mr. John Blackwell,	Mr. J. Jewell,
Mr. A. Brown,	Mr. J. D. Graham,
Mr. W. Simpson,	Mr. J. H. Cassiday,
Mr. C. Stinson,	Mr. Joseph Reynolds,
Mr. Robert Nugent,	Mr. J. Kennedy,
Mr. Robert Flack,	Mr. Duncan Ray,
Mr. J. D. McMurchy,	Mr. B. Cook,
Mr. James Taylor,	Mr. J. T. Currins,
Mr. I. Irwin,	Mr. J. C. Leary,
Mr. Wm. Lebane,	Mr. R. Eakins,
Mr. W. J. Hallett,	Mr. Stephen Dundas,
Mr. George Smith,	Mr. John Read,
Mr. Matt. McIlwain	Mr. Thomas Downey,
Mr. J. Milne,	Mr. Johnston Ellis,
Mr. Joseph Milne,	Mr. P. Farley,
Mr. James Wylie	Mr. R. Agnew,
Mr. Wm. Thorn,	Mr. W. McMann,
Mr. Henry McQuade,	Mr. William Spence,
Mr. Wm. Adams,	Mr. E. C. Williamson,
Mr. J. L. Read,	Mr. W. C. Switzer,
Dr. Cochrane,	Mr. Ed. Foster,
Mr. S. McKenzie,	Mr. Thomas Ray,
Dr. P. H. Clark,	Mr. W. A. Silverwood,
Mr. Thomas Bell,	Mr. Wm. Thurston,
Mr. William Davis,	Mr. John J. Martin,
Mr. J. Treleavven,	Mr. M. McDougall,
Mr. Wm. White,	Mr. John Cliff,
Mr. W. Stewart,	Mr. P. Fisher,
Mr. Albert Ware,	Mr. Woren Worsley,
Mr. Samuel Fowler,	Mr. H. Jackson,
Mr. D. Kennedy,	Mr. John Cassiday,
Mr. Hugh Ray,	Mr. James Gibson,
Mr. Joseph Edgar,	Mr. L. Wilson,
Mr. J. J. Blackwell,	Mr. Francis Fee,
Mr. W. Rea,	Mr. R. H. Wilson,
Mr. M. Myles,	Mr. Wm. Graham,
Mr. G. W. Bradshaw,	Mr. R. J. Boate,
Mr. John Sanderson,	Mr. J. H. Lennon,
Mr. Jos. J. Mitchell,	Dr. Broad,
Mr. John Glennie,	Mr. John Sheridan,
Mr. James Lovell,	Mr. J. L. Watson,
Mr. John Jordan,	Mr. Isaac Rea,
Mr. Rich Tonchburn,	Mr. Robt Touchburn,
Mr. M. O'Halloran,	Mr. Harry Walters,
Mr. John Graham,	Mr. John D. Ray,
Mr. Samuel English,	Mr. Thos Stephenson,
Mr. James Jones,	Mr. H. Holtorf,
Mr. P. Navin,	Mr. Robert Hannah,
Mr. W. Graham,	Mr. Samuel Beagin,
Mr. James Moffatt,	Mr. Robt McConnell,
Mr. T. H. McQuade,	Mr. George Ray,
Mr. T. C. Moynes,	Mr. James Southam,
Mr. R. Leary,	Mr. Robert White,
Mr. Josh Scott,	Mr. L. Bartholomew,
Mr. Jos. McConnell,	Mr. Alex Casey,
Mr. W. Neill,	Mr. R. Harding,
Mr. J. A. Henderson,	Mr. W. H. Wilson,
Mr. Thos. Newman,	Mr. David Mitchell
Mr. J. Noakes,	Mr. Charles K. Knight
Mr. Henry Fowler,	Mr. G. A. McQuade,
Mr. A. W. Parkin,	Mr. Patrick Flynn,
Mr. Wm. Courtenay,	Mr. A. McQuade,
Mr. J. G. Matchett,	Mr. Augustus Prouse,
Mr. Josiah Perrin,	Mr. Robert Bryans,
Mr. John Bell,	Dr. Jeffers,
Mr. J. Kennedy,	Mr. James Adams,
Mr. J. A. Calder,	Mr. Redmond Carey,
Mr. William Brown,	Mr. Joseph Rickaby;
Mr. B. J. McQuade,	Mr. W. B. Fee,
Mr. John McSwyen,	Mr. Joseph Gregg,
Mr. A. Laidley,	Mr. George Ingle,
Mr. J. W. Wilson,	Mr. W. J. White,
Mr. Thomas Wallis,	Mr. Robert Ramsay,
Mr. J. J. McCullum;	Mr. David Stinson,
Mr. T. H. Fee,	Mr. Henry English,
Mr. John Lames,	Mr. David Tool,
Mr. F. Matthews,	Mr. E. A. Hardy, B.A
Mr. R. Moore,	Mr. Thos. Thompson,
Mr. J. Lytle,	Mr. A. Faulkner,
Mr. Hugh Morrison,	Mr. W. N. Rea,
Mr. W. Tamblyn,	Mr. G. Endicott,
Mr. J.