DOUGALL SINCLAIR,
General Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer,
The Market, Lindsay.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Give me a call.

The Victoria Warder.

DOUGALL SINCLAIR
Is prepared to furnish at reasonable prices:
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, BUGGIES, and CUTTERS,
as good as any he has done in the past. Call and see him. The Market, Lindsay.

$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 1787

Monster Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS

RIGHT ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

WE PURPOSE HOLDING ONE OF THE

LARGEST SALES

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS

LACE CURTAINS, MILLINERY, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, MEN'S WEAR, HATS, NECKTIES, AND UNDERWEAR

EVER HELD IN LINDSAY.

We have determined to sacrifice the major portion of our profits during the sale. We are led to this course from the reason that we are carrying about

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

more stock than is necessary. Our purchases for Spring and Summer have been very generous, our assortment was never better, our premises are all one could desire as regards light and cheerfulness.

Come then with the masses for your Dry Goods

PRINTS are a leading feature. They commence at 5c. per yard.

DRESS GOODS

In all the varied tints and shadings. They start at 5c. a yard.

PARASOLS, SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS

For Children, Misses' and Ladies', beginning at 25c.

Men's Felt and Straw Hats have always been a feature in our Furnishing Department.

ASK TO SEE

OUR CHEAP NECKTIES,
OUR BOATING SHIRTS,
OUR TWO-PIECE HALIFAX SUITS,
(Just the thing for Summer Wear)

Our Gloves make a commencement at 5c. a pair. Hosiery takes a lead at 5c. a pair

Lace Curtains and Window Blinds in large quantities.

We give a good set of Bound Lace Curtains and Pole for $1.

Lace Curtains for 35c. a pair.

Carpets in Hemp, Union, Wool and Brussels, Cocoa Mattings in different widths. Millinery and Mantles are a specialty. Handsome Hats cheap. See what you can do for very little cash.

We are going to make every person happy who wants dry goods.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY,

Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House,

DOBSON'S BLOCK, LINDSAY.

2766.—6m.

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.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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

Stray Sheep and Lambs.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, on Lot 11, Con. 4, Fenelon, about two weeks ago, two stray Sheep with one Lamb each. Owner requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.
JOS. MARK,
June 15, 1871.—87-3. Cameron P.O.

Notice.

I hereby warn all parties from negotiating a promissory note made by me in favor of The Agricultural Implement Supply Co., of Hamilton for $187.50, as I was induced to sign said note by misrepresentations made to me by the agent who said he represented said Co.
ROBERT NUGENT,
Eden Valley P.O.
June 13, 1891.—87-3

Farm for Sale in Emily.

The subscriber offers for sale the West Half of Lot No. 11 in the 12th Con. of Emily, 100 acres, 90 cleared fit for any kind of farm machinery to work out. There is on this farm a good bearing orchard of one acre, log house, log barn and stable and good water. Situate within five miles of Lindsay, the county town, three from a church, and two and one-half miles from a school. A bargain will be given to a purchaser as the owner, on account of having a large family of boys, is intending to remove to the Northwest. For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the owner on the premises, or if by letter, Lindsay P.O.
WILLIAM McCORNELL.
Emily, June 17th, 1891.—87-4

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Dillman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the Administratrix with the will annexed of the personal estate and effects of John Dillman, late of the Township of Mariposa in the County of Victoria, yeoman, deceased, to all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to send in the same duly verified to MRS. JANE DILLMAN, OAKWOOD Post Office, the Administratrix with the will annexed of the said deceased, on or before the THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1891, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that she will not be liable for any assets so distributed to any person of whose claim she shall not have notice.
MOORE & JACKSON,
Lindsay,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.
Dated 17th June, 1891.—87-4

The Weather.

Report for the week ending Saturday night, June 13, 1891, from Lindsay observatory:—

TEMPERATURE.

Highest	86°.3	Tuesday
Lowest	38°.0	Sunday
Warmest day mean of	68°.35	Wednesday
Coldest " "	57°.35	Sunday
The week "	63°.31	

PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.

Greatest fall of rain in 1 day 2.78...
Rain fell on 2 days.
Total rain fall..... 3.81.

THOS. BEALL.

Stock Notes.

"Red Knight," a thoroughbred short-horn bull, the property of Mr. Wm. Hannah, Bethany, will be kept for service during the season on lot 17, concession 8, Manvers.

The thoroughbred short-horn bull, "Lord Raglan," the property of Joseph Staples, will be kept for service during the season on lot 15, concession 10, Manvers.

Preference For M'Carthy.

Rev. Dr. Wild occupied the time last Sunday night usually devoted to answering letters in dealing with the Dominion Premiership. "Of course," began the Polymath, in an offhanded manner, "It will take some time to replace Sir John. At all events I do not suppose there will be another Premier who will have the same power as he had before he died. My choice of a successor would be D'Alton McCarthy." [Loud Applause.] Sir Hector Langevin lost out of his own mouth stated that his church was his first consideration. Therefore he was disqualified for the Premiership. Sir John Thompson is an able man, "and if," he continued, he would deal fairly with all denominations when their interests were before them I would willingly trust him, but I cannot, because he is not his own master. I shall be satisfied with Mr. Abbott. He is a man who has the good-will of both parties. He is able and trustworthy and I am glad the Governor-General has called upon him to form a Cabinet.

"But whoever is Premier the country will move on now. It has passed that stage where there was any doubt. It must live and prosper whatever rules and reigns, be it Conservative or Reformer. Sir John is dead and gone, but the country lives." [Loud applause.]

Men would be very wise if they could only learn as much as their boys think they could teach them.

Roman Catholics and others Seeking Office.

Canada is made up of very divergent elements; at least people generally suppose such to be the case.

In regard to the upbuilding of Canada, Ontario's pessimists and annexationists are prone to dilate on the peculiar type of humanity found in the Maritime provinces, the still greater oddities in Quebec, and the "Simon-pure" stuff in Ontario. The "weakness," "selfishness" and lack of "principle" supposed to dominate in the Eastern provinces is shown up in striking contrast with the righteousness and modesty of Ontario.

A fairly good acquaintance among the various provinces of Canada, enables us to strengthen our previous opinions that the people of Canada are all one in race and in ambition. The talk of superiority of this or that race indulged in by by SOME speaking English and by others French, each for selfish objects, is vain and based on ignorance. It is not many hundred years since Teutonic peoples settled nearly all of France and the British Isles. The periods of settlement are nearly identical. The original inhabitants of both were Celts, and there are still to be found residents of Brittany in France who could understand a Highlander of Scotland, as well as a Cornishman in England could his brother Englishman from Yorkshire.

Following the first series of Teutonic settlements known in England as the "Invasions of the Angles, Jutes and Saxons," and in France as the "Conquests of Burgundians, Goths, and Franks," the student reads of another settlement common to both countries, known under the various names Scandinavians, Norwegians, Danes, Northmen or Norsemen. English history speaks of these as "Danish" settlements, while in France they were termed "Norsemen" or "Norman." Still they were the same.

Later, as if to still further cement the peoples of Great Britain and France the Normans from France in large numbers settled in England.

Thus originally both people and language were the same in England and in France. Both were overrun by the Italian armies under Cæsar, the effect being little or no change in the people of either country, no change in the language of Great Britain, but a complete change in the language of France, then Gaul. Both were soon afterwards settled by German peoples, Angles, Saxons, Franks, &c. Next, both lands were settled by the Danes, Northmen or Scandinavians, and finally the Scandinavins who settled in France came under the name Normans, led by William Duke of Normandy, and gave to Great Britain a cementing link in the language.

A Frenchman to-day, could he meet his ancestors of four hundred years ago, would scarcely understand a word spoken. The great difference between French people and English people to-day is one simply of *accent*. They are identical in blood, and in language; they differ only in accent. And yet eloquent addresses have been delivered, time and again, by grit spouters in Ontario against the "French race" in Canada; while creatures of the Mercier stripe have dilated on "Saxon aggression," each species of demagogue seeking merely sordid selfish ends.

The people of Canada are of one race.

Among broad viewed intelligent people the "race" cry is gradually playing out, and no man much longer can gain preference by any appeal on that basis. French, Irish, English, and Scotch, must all meet as Canadian.

But there is another potent element of corruption in Canadian politics, i.e., religion, not "true religion," but the brand known as political. While many religions, or rather creeds have erred in dabbling in politics, yet owing to its constitution—temporal as well as *spiritual power*—the roman catholic church has more sins to answer for in this connection than others. But the creed game in Canadian politics is approaching an end. The demand that this, that or another appointment must be made because the applicants are roman catholics or members of any church, is gradually becoming less and less listened to, and less advanced. It must cease!

If roman catholic citizens wish preferment let them prove their fitness for positions sought. For example, Hon. J. A. Chapleau professes to be a roman catholic and French Canadian; but preferment has ever been obtained on merit and ability. He would scorn to accept office on other than a basis of fitness His actions on the Riel and other great national issues have stamped him a patriotic British-Canadian first. Proud as he may be of his birth and associations he yet has breadth of mind to rise over the petty cries of race and religion and advocate broad national lines.

The Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, also took a noble stand on the Riel question, and though we did not endorse his views on the O'Brien resolution still a great lawyer such as Mr. Barron, pronounced during the recent campaign in addressing roman catholic electors that Sir John Thompson, he now said, was right and he, Mr. Barron penitently admitted being wrong in his course. Still we decline to accept either constitutional law or politics from Mr, Barron, great though he be. However, he admitted Sir John Thompson was right and he, to use his own words, "must have been wrong."

Mr. Chapleau and others like him do not ask office because they chance to be roman catholics. If they did they should not get them. They prove by their ability that they are worthy of them.

But the clerkship the subordinate office is constantly sought by people because they are "roman catholics." Though the creed business is gradually dying out and roman catholics themselves are scorning to advance themselves in business life because of their creed, it even yet forms an annoying and dangerous element in Canadian politics. Either it must be stopped entirely, or other churches will in self-defence step into the arena; and the good old days of centuries ago will return.

We are all children of common parents. We are all immediately descended from the same modern European stock, of the same blood, language and lineage. The only considerable difference is in *accent* or pronunciation of words. Creeds are creations of persons more or less honestly inclined, though they say "hell is paved with good intentions." Creeds and churches as ruling factors of themselves, or as potent agents through aught but the Spirit of Almighty God which operates, some say, more outside the church organizations than within them—are happily weakening. People are learning that true religion is broader than creeds and churches.

Politicians should learn too that to upbuild the nation all such influences must vanish.

Let roman catholics themselves seeking office profit by the examples set by Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Laurier and Thompson and merit recognition. Then will they be more respected even by themselves.

A man's creed should have nothing to do with his claims for office; and the spirit of Canadians most decidedly says it shall not.

Citizenship, not creed membership should be the basis of selection.

True religion or godliness does not find expression in a creed or a church; it should pervade every action and thought of man irrespective of preacher, priest or creed;

The following shows the peculiarly objectionable features of priests or preachers meddling in politics. The loss will certainly be to them in a few years. Their occupation will be gone:—

DUBLIN, June 14.—The Telegraph confirms the news that the bishops of Ireland, finding the cost of maintaining members in Parliament a heavy parochial drain, are working to secure the return to the House of Commons at the next general election of wealthy candidates who will form the nucleus of a new catholic party, and says the selection of these candidates has already been commenced. The Telegraph also says the bishops, for various reasons, will not support for re-election several of the present McCarthyite members of Parliament. For West Mayo the bishops propose to nominate Mr. Kelly, a nephew of the Archbishop of Tuam; for South Galway, Mr. Redington, a wealthy Gladstonian landlord; for Galway borough, the eldest son of Lord Morris, a landlord of the House of Peers, and for South Mayo Mr. Bleake, another Gladstonian landlord. These gentlemen are little known in connection with political matters. The other candidates, it is said, will be rich magistrates and landlords. Mr. Dillon will contest North Mayo against the candidate selected by the Parnellite party. It is an open secret that J. Jordon, member for West Clare; J. R. Cox, member for East Clare; John Pinkerton, member for Galway; and Dr. Tanner, member for Mid Cork, will lose their former clerical support in the next election, and it is believed minor members of the Irish party will not be consulted as to the disposition of their seats in Parliament.

Senator J. J. C. Abbott.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE LEADER OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

John J. Caldwell Abbott was born 70 years ago in the rectory of St. Andrew's parish, County of Argenteuil, Quebec. His father was the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M.A., who in 1818 came from England and settled at St. Andrew's as the first Anglican incumbent. The elder Abbott, after a brief residence at St. Andrew's, married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, rector of the adjoining parish of Chatham. The union resulted in the birth of a son on March 12, 1821. Careful training at the hand of his father, with the intent of entering upon a university course, occupied the first few years of the future statesman's life, which passed uneventfully until he went to Montreal and matriculated at McGill College. Here his course gradually opened out for him, and after several years of close application, during which his life was one of study—industrious and ardent—he graduated a B.C.L. He at once entered upon the study of law and in his 27th year was called to the bar of Lower Canada. These were stirring times in the political history of Canada. Two years after Mr. Abbott commenced his practice a Montreal mob burned the Parliament House and practically drove the Governor out of the city. There is no record, however, that Mr. Abbott took much more than the common interests in these events. He is on record as mixing in politics at this time for his name has come down as one of the signers of the now famous annexationist manifesto of 1849. High Tory as he was and sufficiently interested in current events to take this step, it is not apparent that he followed it up by taking a prominent part in politics. For several years he devoted himself chiefly to commercial law and built up a reputation for shrewdness and caution. Then, as now, he was reckoned a safe man with whom to take counsel, a man little likely to risk all on one throw of fortune's dice. It was not until 1859 that he entered political life as member for his native county in the Assembly of Canada. From that time onward he took an active part in the transactions of the House, notably in reference to commercial matters. He was made a Q.C. in 1862, and for a short time was a member of the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry as Solicitor-General. In 1864, after a good deal of research, he introduced and fought through the House the "Insolvent Act," probably his chief work as a legislator. The act has been amended at various times but in the bill of Mr. Abbott the foundation of future legislation was laid. The successful carrying through of this measure added greatly to his reputation both as a lawyer and legislator. As father of the Insolvency Act he was consulted by many seeking to enforce its provisions and his practice increased greatly. In 1867 upon Confederation Mr. Abbott was returned to the House of Commons, and continued to take great interest in legal questions that came up in the House. In the negotiations of the syndicate of which Sir Hugh Allan was chief for the Pacific Railway charter, Mr. Abbott acted as council, and through his confidential clerk's treachery—or patriotic spirit—it was that the famous private correspondence which caused the Pacific scandal saw the light. In the defeat of the Government at that time Mr. Abbott shared, and from 1874 to 1880 was without a seat in Parliament. He was returned once more in the latter year and sat through the Parliament of 1883-87. Retiring then, he was subsequently elevated to the Senate, which he has now and again brought before public notice. He is now Government leader in the Senate, and one of the most vigorous members of "The Lords." The legislative achievements of Hon. Mr. Abbott have been chiefly along the line of his first work. Next to the Insolvency Act the measure by which his reputation has been most enhanced, is the Jury Law Consolidation Act for Lower Canada. Another important matter in which he took part was the defining of the powers of the Lieutenant-Governors. In company with Hon. H. L. Langevin (now Sir Hector) he went to England in 1879 on the mission which resulted in the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier of Quebec for exceeding his power and governing without the advice of the Ministry of the day.

In private life Mr. Abbott is an amiable gentleman, and has surrounded himself with friends rather than followers. He married in 1849, Mary, daughter of the late Dean Bethune of Montreal.

With health and beauty laden,
A rich and priceless thing,
To woman pale and wasted,
My precious gift I bring.

Such the object and such the mission of woman's valued friend, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Don't let unreasonable prejudice prevent you from sharing the health and beauty proffered, in good faith, by this most excellent remedy! None of the almost countless weaknesses and disease peculiar to women, but that readily yield to its magical power! Manufactured, recommended, sold through druggists, and *guaranteed* by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., to give satisfaction, in every case, or money paid for it cheerfully refunded.

A Cure for Constipation and Headache.

Dr. Silas Lane, while in the Rocky Mountains, discovered a root that when combined with other herbs, makes an easy and certain cure for constipation. It is in the form of dry roots and leaves, and it is known as Lane's Family Medicine. For the blood, liver and kidneys, and for clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Druggists sell it at 50c and $1 a package.—66-1y.

Town Council.

MONDAY, June 15.

Present—The mayor, reeve Fisher, deputy-reeve Bryans, councillors Crandell, Winters, Connolly, O'Halloran, Bryan, Cahill, Armstrong and Kenny.

The following communications were read:—

From W. A. White asking permission to remove his boat house to the foot of Bond St. Laid on the table.

From John Head, secretary of the central charity committee, in reference to the building used as a home for the aged it being unsuitable and suggesting one on Russell street that the committee believed would answer the purpose. Referred to the committee on town property.

From John Robinson in reference to a drain on the east side of Lindsay street that was to a certain extent rendered useless by private parties making an opening into same. Referred to street and bridge committee with power to act.

From Dundas & Flavelle Bros., in reference to property held by them on Queen's Square; also from Mr. Weese of a similar nature. Referred to committee on town property.

From McIntyre & Stewart re lots sold for taxes. Referred to finance committee.

From J. R. McNeillie in reference to the house on York street, formerly the presbyterian manse, as to taxes. Referred to court of revision.

A petition from Sam Walker and others asking for a sidewalk. Was referred to the street and bridge committee.

From the town solicitor stating that William McDonnell, Esq., had executed a deed of the land given by him a roadway to the new wharf. Filed.

The report of the special committee on the Wellington street drain was read recommending that the tender of Mr. A. H. White of $2,688 for section No. 2 be accepted. Report adopted.

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

Report of street overseer received and referred to the street and bridge committee.

Report of street and bridge committee read, recommending the performance of certain work. After some discussion the report was referred back to the committee for to ascertain the cost of the proposed work.

Report of committee on manufactures read, recommending that Ennis & Co., of Hamilton, be granted a bonus of $4,000, one acre of land and exemption from taxes for ten years, on condition that they establish the proposed manufactory here and employ not less than forty men. A lively discussion ensued, some considering that the amount of capital to be put in by the new firm was too small to warrant the granting of the bonus. The report was, however, adopted by a majority of one. A. D. Mallon, who was in the audience, stated that he was willing to give the land required free and if the location was not suitable the value of the same to purchase the land required in a suitable locality.

The chairman of the town property committee was authorized to lease from John McGlynn, land for a dumping ground for one year at a rental of $40, which sum includes labor.

T. O'Neil was appointed inspector of shade trees.

The chairman of the special drainage committee was requested to call a meeting of that committee at an early date, in reference to the Lindsay street drain, a portion of which had been uncovered without authority.

The mayor was authorized to consult the town solicitor in reference to the liability of the township of Ops to pay a portion of the cost of the drains through the town rendered necessary by the drainage from that township. Also to sign the contract with Mr. Pilkie for the building of the new wharf.

A by-law was introduced and passed in the the usual manner authorizing the purchase of lot No. 1, south of Peel street, the McConnell lot, for the purpose of building the wharf.

Council adjourned.

"Pure Air, Pure Water, and a Pure Soil.

To The Editor of the Warder.

DEAR SIR,—As there seems to be a sudden check to the water works contract and as the times are dull, this would appear to be an opportune time to take up the sewerage question of the town of Lindsay. I am surprised that this question has not been taken up before and some plan given for the disposal of the sewerage of the town. The water supply, drainage and sewerage are so dependent on one another, that if we have one we must have the other, and the health of the community depend on the three. Hippocrates' hygienic formula was "Pure air, pure water, and a pure soil." To have pure air and water we must have a pure soil, and to have a pure soil we must have good drainage and a perfect system of sewerage. The water works will compel the putting in of sewers for a liberal supply of water will greatly increase the waste and thereby increase those diseases which are bred and propagated by filth, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc. Both the water works and sewer system should be taken together and completed as soon as possible, and if the council do not feel able to grapple with those much needed works, let them appoint a committee of ratepayers of the town to assist them. Any one anxious to see the condition of this town can do so by taking a walk along Lindsay St., and examining the drain on the east side; or better still let him uncover his own, or his neighbor's sink drain and see the condition of the soil surrounding it. I think he will be convinced that we cannot violate the ordinary hygienic laws much longer without suffering for our negligence. We should not wait as a great many cities and towns have done until an epidemic of a malignant type sweeps over the town rousing us up by the harsh whip of disease and death. If a case or two of diphtheria breaks out what an excitement; what activity and what anxiety is shown for our fellow-citizen, and if one proves fatal the friends are consoled by telling them that it is the wise act of a mysterious Providence; and so it is, but it is an alarm bell loudly rung to call our attention to the violation of some law. I hope the time is not far distant when the law will demand an inquest to be held when a death occurs from diphtheria, or typhoid fever. My great wonder is that we have so few cases of diphtheria and typhoid, when we consider the unsanitary condition of the town. The death rate for Lindsay for the last few years has probably been lower than that of any town in the province, but with proper drainage and sewerage and good water supply it should be still lower. Individually, we feel that life is priceless, so that in taking into consideration the cost of the construction of those works, we should consider the sacrifice of life and the loss of time through sickness that we annually sustain by not having them. We can only delay them a few years at best, and as times are dull, labor cheap, and money to be had at a lower rate of interest than probably it can be had in a few years. Let us have them now. We need not pay for it, let future generations do that. Let our aim be to prolong life and give health and happiness to those who are now with us and leave the soil uncontaminated by our waste, so that those who come after us will have "pure water, pure air, and a pure soil."

RATEPAYER.