

The Victoria Warbler

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.

A cat of hours and a cat of hands A cat of eyes and a cat of ears; A cat of noses and a cat of lungs And the flag, Victoria Union, forever.

HON. MR. ABBOTT, PREMIER.

Hon. J. J. Abbott, leader of the conservative party in the Senate has been chosen PREMIER to succeed the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, deceased.

Though but little acquainted with Mr. Abbott we know sufficient to convince us that he possesses a thorough insight into men's natures, and has a grand record. There is only one indiscretion in his long career and it occurred in his youth. When the grist brought in the bill to pay the rebels for their losses, in 1877, when a petition signed by the then Edgna Abbott and ten thousand other loyal men who had borne arms in the rebellion, asking that the bill should not be assented to was secured by the loyal representatives; when blood ran high and the cry rang from place to place, "No pay to rebels," then in defiance and excitement Mr. Abbott signed a manifesto presented by some United States citizens living in Montreal. Mr. Abbott was dismissed from his military position. However, he apologized for and ever since regretted the indiscretion done under excitement. When the Fenian raids were threatened, Mr. Abbott enrolled three hundred brave volunteers marched to the front like a true soldier and yet held his old commission as Colonel.

Mr. Abbott wisely holds the old ministers in office, meantime. Of course changes occur from time to time; but we commend his course in retaining for the present the ministers who know the routine. Aspirants will always be numerous, and not always judicious; but the officers awaiting promotion under Mr. Abbott are true and will abide their proper time.

The party is stronger than ever; therefore having in the grand old Chief's death directed thousands of all prejudices and come forth loyal followers of the Father of Canada.

Mr. Abbott succeeds to a great inheritance and will guard it sacredly, judiciously and energetically.

REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON ON POLITICS.

Among the ablest and fairest exponents of Christian doctrine is Rev. Robert Johnston, the young and eloquent pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in Lindsay. Last Sunday evening he took a new departure, and delivered an address of a few minutes duration on politics pure and simple.

We are glad of the departure, or as Mr. Johnston's open, fearless advocacy of speaking on politics on Sunday. Before going into the questions brought up, we may say politics have long been preached from pulpits, only the label "religion" was pasted over.

The progress of Presbyterianism is indeed great. Only a few short years ago a boy would be made do penance for a month for whistling "The Girl I left behind me," or even a sacred tune on Sunday; while a lass would occupy the correction stool at church, for a bar of "O white and I'll come to you, my lad."

We presume of course that Mr. Johnston, being a Christian, accords to other the same rights and privileges he himself claims, or does to others what he would others should do to him. Therefore, if one were to leave the Opera House or other public hall, and discuss politics on Sundays, Mr. Johnston would have no objections. He certainly would be satisfied with the advantages of a commodious church, easy seats, superstitious surroundings, respect for the drapery of the pulpit and the white necktie and black cloth of the speaker, all assisting to make a clergyman's remarks doubly impressive.

The opera house politician might open with a hymn or patriotic song, have prayer, but report says even the Lindsay churches are short of good praying material, and do everything the churches do, even to taking up the collection.

No sensible person objects to preachers or priests talking politics on Sunday, if they deem it proper. But if they do so, they must accord others exactly the same right and privilege. We know scores of politicians who in their advocacy of a political cause are just as honest and sincere, and have the welfare and upbuilding of mankind just as much at heart as has Mr. Johnston or any clergyman. So convinced of the righteousness of their cause are they that they court the freest and fullest discussion and criticism, opportunities which clergymen do not permit.

It is for clergymen to consider the propriety of preaching prohibition or their political ideas from the pulpit. They must expect rival or worse late they would see the poor policy which dictated political meetings in churches.

On Sunday evening Mr. Johnston spoke of Sir John Thompson's being the pro-Chief Premier of Canada. He took strong objections to him because Rome claiming supreme temporal as well as spiritual power; and Mr. Thompson admitting and upholding that claim, would of necessity in temporal matters place the state below the church, the Queen below the pope, and make himself the servant first of Rome and then of the people of Canada. In short that he would be the tool of Rome. He also referred to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's statement that the greatest trouble of his rule was to satisfy the Roman Catholic priests who were asking and demanding so much.

Without objecting to Mr. Johnston's views, we will briefly point out what some

critics are entitled enough to advance. They say, Mr. Johnston's remarks can be made to do no good to the country or the conservative party, for when he speaks the Premier would have been the time, for Sir John Thompson was a much greater man than he is now. Then it might have served to avert what Mr. Johnston terms a calamity. Coming when it did, however, it could but intensify the harm, if any. The selection of a leader does not rest with either the Governor-General or the popular vote of the people. It remains with the members and political leaders of the conservative party, who may or may not accept the man chosen by His Excellency. Of course his duty would be to call on the one he deemed the conservative leader after Sir John A. Macdonald's death. Therefore, Mr. Johnston's remarks were too late to influence this selection.

The unkind criticism is also urged, that late in the year when Canada, from the rugged Atlantic coast to the balmy Pacific, was torn in a struggle to prevent annexation to the United States; to maintain our British connection; to overcome the wholesale expenditure of Yankee gold corrupting the electorates; to prevent from becoming Premier a Roman Catholic who has uttered reasonable words, who threatened to take up arms with Riel and to shoot down our volunteers, who has given his open endorsement to the "Race and Revenge" party, who advocates with Mercier the "Nationalist or French party movement"; then, they say, when Mr. Johnston's great personal and public influence would have gone far towards securing the return of a loyal follower of a righteous cause, he was "dumb as an oyster." Ten minutes on a Sunday in January or February last of patriotic utterances or of condemnation of Mr. Laurier who came so near being Premier, would have done much towards preventing that calamity. But the words were not uttered. Politics found no place in the pulpit then.

Again one year ago when in Ontario Mr. Meredith and his followers were battling for the rights of the citizen as against the intolerant arrogance and aggrandisement of Rome and a corrupt Government; when the educational interests of the provinces were in the balance; no word found utterance from Sir John's pulpit in defence of the right.

Those were occasions when a few earnest, passionate, enthusiastic utterances from men such as Mr. Johnston might have opened people's eyes to the true situation, when good might be done in affecting the issue.

Now, no good could be done. The words came at least a week too late. They can only serve to create unrest.

And now a word on a few other ideas advanced by Mr. Johnston. He thinks politics and politicians are corrupt. Some are, just as some preachers are. Many are honest and noble, just as many preachers are. In short, they are human, and humanity with a white necktie and black coat is no purer, nobler, truer than it is in the politician's garb. The world looks on preachers as a race of men looking after an easy comfortable living, enjoying pleasing society and eating the best victuals going. That is a wrong idea. But it merely shows how shrewdly people must see; and how necessary it is to see all sides. If Mr. Johnston will come with us on a political tour we venture he will return imbued with higher ideas of political life than he now has. Preacher lives are spent as a rule in trying to do noble work. So are the politicians.

Regarding Mr. Mackenzie's troubles with the priests, Mr. Johnston evidently does not know that the priests returned him to power. In 1873, the whole influence of the Roman Catholic church so far as it could affect the people, was exercised against Sir John Macdonald on account of his refusal to veto the New Brunswick School Act doing away with Separate Schools there. Therefore, having sold himself to the priests they had a right to run him.

Ontario once had a Roman Catholic premier, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. Archbishop Lynch never could get any obnoxious Separate School amendments from him. It was only when the "Christian Statesmen," Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. E. Blake and Hon. O. Mowat ran Ontario politics that the sale to the Roman Catholic church was made. Might not a similar result follow if Sir John Thompson or Mr. Chapleau were Premier of Canada? Both took noble stand on the Riel question. Both are thorough Canadians.

Both anxious for the extension of British Federation. The only objection to Mr. Thompson is that he took a wrong ground on the O'Brien resolution. Against Mr. Chapleau no objections can be urged. When Premier of Quebec he enacted—the first in Canada—that preachers or priests should not use the influence of their sacred position to discuss politics from pulpits or church doors, the penalty being the unsetting of the candles.

The WARDER has again and again said the question of creed or church should not enter temporal affairs. Merit and ability should guide. A man who claimed preference because of his creed or church could have no religion, and should be set aside. In all our campaigns, or writings we have never once urged against Mr. Laurier that he was a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic. We have condemned and do condemn his threat to take up arms against our volunteers.

The unfortunate example of Rev. Dr. Caven in using his influence as churchman to advance glib gaudy ends; of Oliver Mowat in similar lines, and of others. We lead one to the conclusion that the politico-creed wire-pullers are not all found among Roman Catholics or in Quebec.

"Of all ills with which mankind is cursed Religious tyranny is the worst."

We trust our esteemed friend Rev. Mr. Johnston will consider this in good part. Perhaps, he is only now getting the courage of his convictions, and that if he had the last year and a half to live over again he would fearlessly exercise his rights as a citizen, and what he considers his duty as a clergyman, and speak out fearlessly on politics. It is not too late yet to give expression to views on the situation. Our governments are not run by the men at the head. Inkerman proved the British army to be composed of material every one of whom was fit to be a general. So in Canada to-day, with the issue made clear, every man may be fit for leader.

We hope Mr. Johnston may see his way clear to deliver a Sunday evening lecture at an early date on the Montreal, Ottawa, and the Laurier "musket" testaments.

We are sure Mr. Johnston is thoroughly in earnest, and needs but to have his attention drawn to the situation to take the same unflinching course in regard to all political parties.

HOW THE PUBLIC VIEWS MR. BARRON'S CONDUCT.

Letters have been received from leading citizens in Cobourg, Elton, Minden and Fenelon protesting against Mr. Barron's disgraceful conduct in going about the country electioneering during Sir John's illness and death.

One gentleman writes:—"The hour selected by Mr. Barron, was that solemn occasion when a heart stricken people were busily engaged in trying to rest the ailing remains of the Time Worn Warrior, The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, whose demise has brought forth the sympathy and sorrow not only of the people of Canada but of the civilized world. Can you imagine a being in human form so prostituting himself as to seek an advantage at such a time and in such an utterly demoralizing manner?"

Others are equally severe, and bear out that Mr. Barron, finding himself becoming very unpopular, is growing desperate. In censuring Mr. Barron for his unseemly conduct in acting as he did during the illness and death of Sir John Macdonald, the public merely give expression to their disgust at the little man's constant ineptitude. Mr. Barron's rapidly growing unpopularity is the result of his own acts. People will not long tolerate double dealing.

HONOR IN GAMBLING.

A scandalous gambling affair has recently been exposed in England involving the Prince of Wales and other aristocrats. It seems a gentleman named Sir W. Cumming, a colonel in the Guards, was caught cheating at a gambling game, "bacarat." It was at a private residence, and to quiet matters the Prince and others obtained a written promise from Cumming that he would never play again. This was in the aristocratic eye, compounding a felony, and the Prince has come in for harsh criticism. Meantime, Cumming instituted a suit to vindicate his honor, and lost, the Prince of Wales being one of the witnesses.

What puzzles Canadians is to see the great ado because one of a party of black-legs was caught cheating. The disgrace to our mind is to be caught gambling or to gamble at all.

The British taxpayers are very properly inquiring what the army officers do with their spare time and their money. Experience shows the average army officer knows little or nothing about drill, military tactics and history. He seems a thing to degrade humanity rather than to ennoble it. "Honor among thieves" finds exemplification in the bacarat incident. Cumming has been dismissed from the army for being caught, we suppose.

England might well institute thorough discipline among her officers. How many of them have the knowledge possessed by an average German subaltern? What are the works most sought after in their public libraries? Are they works on gambling and licentious living, or are they on military affairs?

HON. SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Canada has few sons of superior ability to Hon. Sir John Thompson. His natural calmness and deliberation go far to aid his superior faculties in reasoning and in debate. It is understood His Excellency the Governor-General asked Sir John Thompson to form a Cabinet, but that statesman wisely declined.

Protestants, especially Ontario protestants are charged with "bigotry," "intolerance," and "fanaticism" in objecting to recognize Sir John Thompson as leader; but that most estimable person is largely responsible for the situation himself. Protestants believe in, and orangemen are sworn to uphold and every creed in full civil and religious liberty. They extend to others the same privileges and rights claimed for themselves. They do unto others as they would others should do unto them. They insist on the sovereignty of the people; and govern "by the people, through the people, for the people."

Only a few years ago the grite of Quebec in their legislature passed the "Jesuit Estates Act." The preamble to that act contained most offensive, pretentious correspondence from the Pope of Rome, in which he clearly enumerated his temporal power. The correspondence formed part of the act. The grite of Quebec passed the measure with slight opposition. It was with all other provincial bills was then referred to the Secretary of State for Canada and following the rule, there was sent to the Minister of Justice. No protests were entered against the act until it was allowed after being passed six months.

Here is where protestants think Sir John had the act been quietly referred back to the grite of Quebec, the grite would have eliminated, for it was not essential to the measure, for the Minister of Justice would have held trump cards. The whole affair was a case of "diamond cut diamond" among the two camps of Roman Catholics. The act was not specially objectionable except for that correspondence. In fact, would have satisfied the Roman Catholics, would have gentry mobbed Mercier and his Jesuits, and would have put Sir John Thompson, prostrate as he is, away up top of the heap with protestants.

Instead of pursuing that course, or of recommending the dissolution of the objectionable act; the Minister of Justice allowed it. Then when the foolish, because unconstitutional and impossible-to-be-complied-with motion of Col. O'Brien came up for discussion, Sir John Thompson, evidently smarting from the address of D'Alton McCarthy, made his speech too much a defensive one for the Jesuits. Indeed, he went nearly as far in the praise as did Mr. Barron, only the Minister of Justice was consistent and voted as he spoke. His speech was as extreme on one side as D'Alton McCarthy's was on the other.

And neither really realized what he was saying, at least such is our opinion now. From the outset, our belief is, the whole occurred business was a dodge on Mercier's part to bag a few Roman Catholic votes through Jesuit influence. The conservative Roman Catholic leader, anxious to hold all their followers decided to support Mercier's bill; for he surely expected his Act would be dissolved, and made it purposely clamorous with

that aim. The effect was what we said at the time. Mercier opposed the Roman Catholics, while many protestants were indignant, and instead of blaming Mercier, commended Sir John Thompson's conduct. To the public it appeared as if the Minister of Justice actually upheld the doctrine of the Jesuits, which of course is not the case.

The whole affair affords a painful example of insincerity in politics. Mercier played a game; Sir John Thompson went on one better; Col. O'Brien and D'Alton McCarthy topped the business; and to our mind, each and every man was simply playing his cards. But Mercier got the best of the game in every particular.

Hon. Mr. Thompson need not be surprised at the cold feeling in Ontario. But he is young and can easily wear it off, and prove that he fully recognizes the sovereignty of the people over and above any church, creed or association. He is yet a young man, and the world will rub some of the corners off his deep spiritual nature. He may yet stand to the front supported by Protestant Canada.

LANDS FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

The letter of that staunch friend of Canada, Mr. Frankland, which appears in another column, will be read with much interest by Canadian farmers. The remarkably high price received for the shipment of lambs referred to in guarantee of what may be accomplished when routes, rates and shipping facilities are arranged for the special requirements of the sheep trade.

The lambs shorn in September seem to have stood the voyage better than those with long wool. This would seem to bear out the suggestion made some months ago in THE WARDER that a profitable trade both to Canadian producers, and to British feeders and consumers can readily be developed. The millions of acres of mountainous or rough country in Great Britain and Ireland will readily afford extra pasture for sheep in millions over and above what will be required for cattle.

The lean trade both in cattle and sheep would have the effect of leading the British farmers and feeders to depend on Canada as a breeding ground and thus remove the competition in breeding. Thus in a few years Canadian farmers would find themselves an absolute necessity to not only British consumers but also to British producers.

The annexation dodge recently resorted to by the United States government acting on the advice of Canadian traitors, of quarantining Canadian sheep and lambs for fifteen days seems to work the same as in eggs, cattle, horses, barley, oats and all other products of the farm. The prices are higher than before. Grit-annexation theory and practice on the duty question do not seem to pan out. As Mr. Frankland himself, until recently a leading Toronto reformer, says, Great Britain and Ireland is the natural market for Canadian farmers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As Hon. Edward Blake first proposed Imperial Federation or union of Great Britain and her colonies, would not it be fitting that he should be appointed on the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council? The honor would be well conferred, and worthily won.

The attitude of thousands of reformers during Sir John Macdonald's illness and death has been most touching. In the critical moment they threw away prejudice and saw the old chief in his greatness. His death has won to his policy tens of thousands who formerly opposed him.

The public are anxiously awaiting an explanation from Dr. McKay regarding the registrarship deal. It is pretty generally surmised that the astute doctor played a deep game. Friends and opponents alike are anxious to know whether it is that he has no influence with his leaders, or that he is tainted with playing a game. Will the Doctor kindly explain? To trifle with men of the standing of Donald Jackson, Donald McCrimmon, W. Eyles, John F. Cummings, W. Lovinsbrough, E. Hopkins, W. Cameron and Geo. McHugh is not honorable.

Montreal Gazette—"The utter hypocrisy of the Witness's attack on Sir John Thompson because he is a Roman Catholic and voted against federal interference with the Quebec Jesuits' Estates act, is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Laurier, whom it supports, did as much, and more, for the Jesuit Estates' act and its author as did the conservative leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Laurier supported Mr. Mercier in the provincial elections when the latter appealed to the country as the friend of the Jesuits and the vindicator of their rights. Mr. Laurier was in turn supported by Mr. Mercier, and by the Witness, during the last election when Mr. Mercier called on the Catholic of Quebec to turn out the old conservative Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Laurier voted in parliament with Sir John Thompson against the McCarthy motion looking to the dissolution of the Jesuit Estates act. But Mr. Laurier is a liberal and Sir John Thompson is conservative. Therefore we have the Witness preaching his gospel of hate against a man whose private life is without stain; whose public ability is admitted by every one who follows the course of public events. It is the old story of a hypocrite staining the ivory of heaven to support the devil in."

Take a Good Counterpart to Me, because everybody must give it up! But you needn't be in a hurry about it! Life is worth the living! To me, it is worth your watching every day! Don't give up without calling to your reason that grand old family motto, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Many a worn-out, exhausted body has it made ever good as new! It strengthens, builds up, invigorates, restores nature, and holds up, invigorates, restores nature, and holds up, invigorates, restores nature. Sure and lasting benefit guaranteed, or money refunded. All druggists.

ROYAL Gazette to the War. Mr. John Macdonald lately purchased a St. Dunstan organ from W. W. Logan.

WARRIOR—In Lindsay, on Saturday, 19th June, last, Joseph Walling, aged 75 years, was killed.

The People's Grocery! Arch. Campbell. OUR TEA DEPARTMENT.

We have always made Tea our leading article at leading prices, and we need not say more now than that our stock was never better assorted than at present, comprising all our popular brands, so well and favorably known throughout the whole county

STAPLE LINES OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

OUR CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT

This department is replete with a varied and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods. Our Fancy China and Glassware are all new and beautiful designs, and at such low prices as were never offered in Lindsay before.

A. CAMPBELL

Lindsay, March 4th, 1891

JOHN DOBSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines, Liquors, & General Groceries.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Gooderham & Worts' celebrated Old Rye Whiskey, 2 years old, and 7 years old; age and quality guaranteed. Irish and Scotch Whiskey. Cognac Brandy. Holland and Old Tom Gins. Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Champagnes, Native Wines, etc., etc.

BOTTLED BEERS—Davis', Labatt & Dow's sparkling Canadian Ales; Bass's celebrated Burton Ale; Guinness's unrivalled Dublin Stout, in pints and quarts.

FRUITS—Raisins—Dessert, Royal Cluster, Choice Dehesa, Black Basket and London Layer. Figs, Apricots, Currants, Raisins, Sultanas, Prunes, Dates, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons; Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels.

Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated Pickles; Sauces, Jellies, Marmalades, Potted Meats, etc.

Huntley & Palmer's world renowned READING BISCUITS in all the leading varieties.

Appolinaris Water, Ginger Ale, Plain Soda, Belfast Ginger Ale. Hotel keepers supplied. Quotations on application.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, January 21st, 1891.

Lindsay Woollen Mills.

100,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED,

Highest price in Cash and two cents extra when traded.

MANUFACTURING DONE AS HERETOFORE.

We charge for manufacturing when wool is found: Beel Yarn, single, 15c. per lb., Stocking Yarn, 2 or 3 ply, 20c. per lb., Twill Flannel, yard wide, 25c. per yard, Twill Flannel, 2 yards wide, 45c. per yard, All wool check Flannel, 20c. per yard, Full Cloth, from 30c. per yard, Tweeds 30 to 50c. per yard, Blankets from \$1 to \$3.

CUSTOM WEAVING.

10 cents per yard for yard wide, and 5 cents per yard for cotton; double width 2 yards wide, 20 cents for weaving and 10 cents for cotton.

CUST M CARDING.

We have put on a new Burr Cylinder on custom machine and will guarantee best roll carding we have ever done. Price 5 cents per pound and 2 cents for greasing.

DYEING AND CLOTH DRESSING

DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

We keep in stock for sale all kinds of Woollen Goods, fine and coarse; also COTTONS, SHIRTINGS COTTONADES, KNITTED GOODS, ETC., and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Wool may be shipped to us by boat or rail, and on all lots of 40 pounds or over (if to be manufactured) we will pay freight to mill; (this does not apply to roll carding.) Parties sending wool should always put their owner's name on them. Also please bear in mind that we are determined to give satisfaction, and will turn out the best of the wool for our own trade, and will guarantee the best yarn this year that we have ever

J. W. WALLACE, MANAGER

Lindsay, May 19th, 1891—89-5.