

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES.

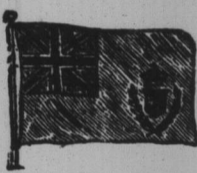
It doesn't pay to be careless of your sight. Many people won't realize this until too late. In the way of correct fitting of glasses we offer you advantages that but a few years ago would have been procurable only with much difficulty and great expense. And we give you these advantages FREE.

We offer these suggestions for our mutual benefit, and it will pay you to give them due consideration.

BRITTON BROS., FOOT OF KENT ST., LINDSAY.

The Victoria Warde

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.



A union of hearts and a union of hands. A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of lands. And the flag, BARRON UNION, forever.

JUDGE DEAN'S EVIDENCE.

Last week an extract giving the key-note of Dr. William Allan's evidence in the case against the Bank in which T. B. Dean had "misappropriated" a \$7500.00 debenture belonging to Dr. Allan, was published in THE WARDEE.

It may be remembered that Judge Dean left for the United States at that time on six months' leave of absence. The case came on for trial at Toronto on 26th January, 1893. Instead of coming forward to give evidence at the trial Judge Dean remained in New York, rumor said he was ill; and there is nothing to show that anyone purposed taking proceedings against him for his part in the transaction. He, therefore, had no fear to return to Canada, even if his sons had. His evidence was taken in New York on October 29th, 1892, before a Commissioner, Mr. Barron being his examiner, and a Mr. Gordon of New York, representing the plaintiffs' solicitors.

It will be noticed that the examination of Judge Dean was conducted with all fairness; and that he was not subjected to a strict cross-examination. Still on his own evidence, taken in as kindly a form as Mr. Barron could, and given about as Judge Dean wished, the case against him seems strong. It differs from Dr. Allan's only in one important particular, viz: Dr. Allan says Judge Dean told him to give "an evasive answer" to Mr. Ross, the new manager of the Bank here; while Judge Dean says he did not so state it. Well, both evidences are given, and the public can conclude for themselves whose seems the most likely story.

One would not expect Judge Dean to be capable of, much less to admit counselling such a course. It would give rise to a suspicion that Judge Dean, with a keen, cunning knowledge of law and legal technicalities, had deliberately advised Dr. Allan, an open hearted citizen, to pursue the course sure to relieve the Bank of any responsibility without increasing his own or his son's risk. It would permit the thought that Judge Dean had advised this good hearted Dr. Allan to give Mr. Ross, representing the Bank, "an evasive answer" in order to destroy Allan's case against the Bank should he enter one, and relieve Tom from the fear of being prosecuted by the Bank which would likely be more severe on a criminal than Dr. Allan would. It would also gain time, and allow matters to be fixed up, or Tom to get out of the way. Then when the coast would be clear the promise to repay Dr. Allan or to redeem the debenture for him might readily be allowed to fail; Judge Dean's friends will not hesitate to deem him incapable of such duplicity.

Regarding the course of THE WARDEE in this matter no one can make the charge that it has not been more than moderate.

For years the cowardly calumny, insolence, slander and persecution of members of the Dean family were borne without a murmur. For more than two years all these and many more facts about them have been in our possession. Not only have their tongues been active meanwhile in slandering us, but their ill-gotten money was used against us and their pens have been dipped in gall even to the present time. Yet, no action was taken. The reason of our remaining passive is that, adhering to our rule that private feelings should not be allowed to bias one's public or official acts, the matter has been treated from a purely official view-point. The Deans from 1886 when the "Votees' List

Why, If you wish your Linen to be White as Snow, Sunlight Soap will do it.

How Is That? Because SUNLIGHT SOAP is perfectly pure, and contains no injurious or chemical substances either your clothes or your hands. Fresher care is exercised in its manufacture, and its quality is appreciated by the public that it has the largest sale of any Soap in the World.

Can you test this? If you have never used SUNLIGHT SOAP, ask those who use it what they think of it. The result will please you. It will wash clothes well, wash in far less time, and is better for your Greater Comfort, and will whiten things they have ever been before, when you used ordinary soap.

Is That not the best way to decide the matter? First by enquiring what the experience of those who already use it. Secondly, by using it yourself. You are not committed in any way to use the soap; all we ask is: Don't Delay, try it the next washing day.

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incident" was discovered, until the present hour, have had mercy unlimbed dealt to them. Indeed, official action would long since have been taken but for the desire for a peaceful solution of the question. Would any one of the Deans have been the thousandth part as lenient towards us? Those, therefore, who seek to raise the sympathetic cry for Judge Dean will find no sympathy from the public. No man who can retire on a superannuation of \$1600 or \$1800 yearly for life can expect to work the "sympathy" or "persecution" cry, especially a Judge, when such actions are associated with his conduct.

The following is Judge Dean's evidence taken in New York before a Commissioner on Oct. 29th, 1892:—

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER JUDGE MORSON. TAKEN AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29th, 1892.

HON. WILLIAM WARREN DEAN, a witness called on behalf of the defendants, being duly sworn by the Commissioner, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION—BY MR. BARRON. Q.—This is an action, Judge, relating to a debenture which was in the Dominion Bank at one time. Have you any objection to saying what you first knew about that debenture? A.—Some day in December last, a little before Christmas, I can't recollect the date, I learned that my son Thomas was in trouble about a debenture in the bank. That is the first I knew of it, or had any suspicion about it. I hadn't the faintest idea of anything, you know.

Q.—You then spoke to him on the subject? A.—Yes, I asked him what it meant, and he gave me some explanation, and I said to him, the only thing for you to do is to go and see Dr. Allan; if there is anything wrong, go and see him, and make a clean breast of it.

Q.—You went to see Dr. Allan? A.—Yes, I went out the very first moment I could command, within a few hours after I had learned of it. I drove out to Dr. Allan's. I had Court that day, and as soon as it was over I drove over immediately into the country.

Q.—Do you object to saying what took place between you and Dr. Allan and your son Tom? A.—Oh, no. When we got to Dr. Allan's, after a little conversation, began to open the subject to him, and gave him to understand what I knew about it, and on my way out—I had not had an opportunity till then to have any conversation at all about it with Tom, to get a necessary and definite idea. I said—"What are you going to say to Dr. Allan? What are the facts in this case? And he then began telling me a story about a Niagara Falls scheme in which his brother Will had been engaged, and he said that he wanted to even with some parties; he had lent him this debenture, and the first thing he knew it had been hypothecated, and I explained, I went on and told Dr. Allan what he had told me, and just at that point I may say I discovered that that statement was incorrect, it appears it was hypothecated in 1888, and the Niagara scheme was not thought of until 1890; and I soon saw that Tom's idea was to let himself down as easy as he could. He seemed to think it would be ever soon, and there would be no more trouble about it.

Q.—So that Will had nothing at all to do about it? A.—No, at that time he had not entered into any speculation; he was practicing law in Toronto. I opened this matter in that way and "Dr. Allan," I said to him "this matter has come to me like thunder out of a clear sky, and in my position, it is a most distressing matter. What can be done to make up this loss to you?" Well, Dr. Allan certainly was very considerate and courteous, he said, "Well, what do you think you could do?" I said, "I think that in a month or two we could manage to give you a couple of thousand dollars, and perhaps at the end of a few months later, and in that way work it off." Well, Dr. Allan said he would be very sorry to distress me beyond what would be absolutely necessary. I am not pretending to give the words, only the substance of it. He said all I want is my debenture. I don't want to distress you about it. I then said that if I should get this money, if this money is got, referring to the two thousand dollars, shall I bring it to you, or shall it be brought to you, or what shall be done with it? He said no, don't bring it to me; if you have any money use it to relieve the debenture; and then we talked about the substance of our conversation over there, which lasted anywhere from one to two hours. Nothing was said about any criminal proceeding. Dr. Allan was very, I don't know what to say, thoughtful, perhaps very considerate. He said nothing, made no allusion. The only allusion he made himself was the remark, "You know this sort of thing is called by a very ugly name," and I abstained from making any reference to any criminal proceeding, though I have no doubt that Dr. Allan had something of that kind in his mind. I mean the possibility of such a thing was present in our minds, nothing ever was said about it. I must say at this point that I have read over Dr. Allan's examination. Dr. Allan has fallen into an error when he states I said when I came in, "You can easily guess what has brought us here." The fact is, I didn't know what Dr. Allan knew about the matter. I didn't know that he had any suspicion. I began at once to explain the matter as I then understood it, and I told him Tom has come to you to make a clean breast of it. Now, in Dr. Allan's examination there is—I don't think it came from him altogether—there is a question as to it being said that the debenture was in my safe, or with me or something like that. There was nothing of that kind passed. Dr. Allan does not say so, but he says it

might be, or he might have said it, or that it might have been that I suggested to him in consequence of Mr. Ross, the manager of the bank, coming here, that Dr. Allan had told me that it had been left in the Judge's safe for safe keeping, and taken from the bank, and left in the Judge's safe for safe keeping. Something was said about what will Dr. Allan say, what Dr. Allan would say if he met Mr. Ross. He said he would keep away from him. He suggested that he should either keep away from him or what he should tell him. Q.—Dr. Allan, in his examination, thought you suggested that he should give the bank some evasive answer? A.—There was nothing of the kind. He has confused the matter in his mind there. I made no suggestion about how Dr. Allan should deal with the matter. I heard some time after that Dr. Allan had said that, and Mr. Ross and I were both surprised and sorry, because I didn't know how that might affect Dr. Allan's position after the way Dr. Allan had spoken about the matter. I had read the BANK, I WAS VERY SORRY THAT ANYTHING THAT HAD HAPPENED BETWEEN US SHOULD HAVE AFFECTED HIS CLAIM, I HAD ANY LEGAL CLAIM.

Q.—Then the question of criminal proceedings was not mentioned with reference made public, and that kind of thing, I don't have any doubt that idea may have been present in our minds. A.—But there was no agreement come to in any way? A.—Oh, no. Q.—Afterwards did you make a written proposition to him? A.—Dr. Allan met me one day and was talking about the matter, and I offered him a life insurance policy as security for the payment of his money, and he made some objection to that.

Q.—He didn't accept it? A.—No. Q.—You didn't afterwards put any proposition in writing to him? A.—Well, he asked me to say the purpose of what I had been saying to him, to write it to him. I did write it to him, saying I would be prepared to give him the life insurance policy, with sufficient guarantee.

Q.—Of course you haven't got that document, they have got it? A.—Yes, that written proposition. Q.—It was just the purpose of what you have been talking about, A.—Yes, that was it. I said that I would give him the policy, I thought it would be ample to cover the balance, and that I would see that he got it.

Mr. GORDON.—I object; the written proposition will speak for itself.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—BY MR. GORDON. Q.—You stated that you had read the propositions of the plaintiff, Dr. William Allan. You have mentioned certain matters in which you thought him mistaken. What can you say otherwise with reference to the story that he tells? A.—That is a very general way of putting it. There are a good many slight inaccuracies, you know. There are a good many slight inaccuracies which show me that Dr. Allan's memory is not of the best, but at any rate I agree to this that Dr. Allan never accepted any proposition that was made to him. There was nothing to prevent Dr. Allan suing or taking any proceedings he might please at any time, from the time I saw him, until the present hour, and so far as the offer to give him my policy of life insurance was concerned he never accepted it.

Q.—You consider that he acted in a very courteous way? A.—Yes, he acted very kindly.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE. The recent mission of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell to Australia seems to have been productive of much good for Canada already. Not alone from official dispatches, but from private sources comes confirmation of this. This week Hon. John Dobson has received letters from relatives in Australia, leading citizens, who speak in glowing terms of the success of Mr. Bowell's mission. It was one of the very best methods of bringing this country prominently before the sister colony. The trade with Australia will certainly grow, and will form another link in the great chain binding the Mother Land and the colonies. Great Britain purchases much from Australia and vice versa. So does Canada from Britain. The exchange of commodities will benefit all concerned.

THE FREE FED OFFICIALS. The Minister Government are not well defended in the controversy over the fee system, mainly because the position is indefensible. The Globe carps away at every point of criticism, but fails to meet the salient features of the case. The fee system has imposed on the province a very heavy bill of costs; it has put into the pockets of numerous officials salaries quite beyond the value of the duties performed; it preserves for political purposes a vast mass of patronage that tends to draw our provincial legislators away from a business-like, economical administering of the provincial affairs to a party scramble for the offices.

Quite true, Sir Oliver Mowat found it established when he assumed office over twenty years ago. But as time went on and it became subject to abuses, what was his policy? When immense salaries were shown to be going to certain officials, did he return the surplus money to the general body of taxpayers or reduce the fees? He divided the offices and filled them with political favorites. Thus it is the cause of the fee system which has brought the whole avalanche upon his head. The registrars in 1892 drew \$117,934 of personal emoluments, and the total cost of them and their offices was \$233,793. This is too much. What excuse can there be for an array of fat-fed registrars like this:

Table listing names and salaries of registrars: Toronto \$4,501, Welland \$3,505, Toronto \$3,293, Orford \$3,061, Wentworth \$3,347, Elgin \$3,653, Essex \$3,269, Brant \$2,269, Bruce \$2,008, Carleton \$2,674, Dufferin \$2,254, North Grey \$2,504, South Grey \$2,088, Hastings \$2,789, Huron \$2,187, Kent \$2,875, Lambton \$2,127, Lincoln \$2,739, London \$2,018, E. Middlesex \$2,779, Ontario \$2,635, Ottawa \$2,530, Renfrew \$2,040, Peterboro' \$2,625, Victoria \$2,361, Simcoe \$2,511, S. Welling's \$2,264, Waterloo \$2,084.

We leave it to the localities to say whether these gentlemen give sufficient return in work for such handsome remuneration. The Globe says officials of this class must not be underpaid, their positions being so responsible that cheap men would be apt to go wrong. The argument is weak. There are officials just as important who are paid less in the country, and by taking this branch of the public service, as a whole, a grouping of offices together could meet the difficulty. What is needed is honest, radical reform. The present government won't give that. —Toronto Empire.

A CAPABLE MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs, Ottawa, has, since assuming charge of that department, issued four volumes classifying the various articles, giving neatly arranged references to and extracts from statutes relating to customs, besides rulings, decisions and references of service to the public at large.

Mr. Wallace is an indefatigable worker, spending from 9 or 9.30 in the mornings until 11 and even midnight in his office. The greatest satisfaction is expressed by the business men of Canada with Mr. Wallace. Even though the rulings and decisions may be against them, yet the facts are made apparent in such kind and convincing language that the justice of the Controller's course is clear. There is thus no chance for dissatisfaction. The wise selection of such a capable man as Hon. Mr. Wallace marks the keen foresight of Canada's able premier, Sir John Thompson.

J. H. CARNEGIE THE CANDIDATE.

East Victoria conservatives showed their enthusiasm and loyalty by turning out through snowdrifts and storm on Tuesday to the number of upwards of one hundred to nominate a candidate for East Victoria for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Many good names were placed before the convention. Owing to the storm the delegates from the remotest parts of the riding found it impossible to attend. But though making a splendid run Mr. J. H. Delamere of Minden, showed his loyalty to the grand old party, as he has done on many former occasions, by giving way to another man. He moved that Mr. Carnegie, who led him close, receive the unanimous nomination of the convention.

Therefore, the mantle which Mr. Fell declined again to wear, owing to advancing years and long service, falls on Mr. J. H. Carnegie of Indian Point, Coboucook. In every sense of the term Mr. Carnegie is a fit and proper person to represent the riding. His return is assured.

THE NORTH WEST SCHOOLS.

Last year the Assembly of the North West Territories enacted a new school law, which, while under existing constitution could not abolish protestant and roman catholic separate schools, yet has completely prevented their control by the clergy. In fact the clergy or "sisters," or members of any religious community are prohibited from teaching.

This law must in no sense be confused with the Manitoba one. Though adjoining they are as separate as are Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The roman catholic church demanded of Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, that the Act be disallowed, inasmuch as some grievances real or imaginary existed under it. The Minister of Justice has declined to interfere, and has left the law in operation, just as he did with the Manitoba School Law.

If the roman catholic church is not satisfied now, as it certainly will not be, the courts, the proper place for such matters to be tried, are open for them. After all it may be a blessing that the Jesuits Estates Act was not disallowed by Sir John Macdonald. The refusal to disallow it, but to leave it to the courts forms a marked precedent to refuse to interfere for any tyrannical body now.

THE PEOPLE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

From all sides come reports clearly showing that the great heart of the people of Canada beats true to the liberal-conservative government at Ottawa; and that the most heartfelt desires of that government are for the welfare of Canada and her noble people.

During hard times many people are invariably restless and inclined to change; but the steady reliable nature of Canada's trade as compared with other nations is a great tribute to the wisdom of the policy inaugurated by "Old Union Jack," the lamented chieftain Sir John Macdonald, and carried out by Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson and their colleagues.

The Wilson Bill now before the United States Congress proposes radical reforms. Canada is ready and willing to meet her neighbor even more than half way in matters of trade. So that it is very probable there will be considerable changes in the tariffs of both lands during this winter and spring.

Government is no child's game. Heads such as are those of Sir John Thompson, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and their colleagues are not found along every sidewalk and street. To their wisdom does Canada owe her happy escape from the ruin desolating other lands. And despite side issues and catch cries the people of this rising young nation will not depart from their own and their country's best interests if their own motives.

It must be gratifying to the conservative leaders at Ottawa to receive such encouraging resolutions as are daily being passed in every part of Canada.

MARRIAGES.

RUSSELL.—In Lindsay, on Monday, January 29th, 1894, the wife of Mr. F. Russell, conductor G.T. Ry, of a son.

ROGERS—PELLATT.—At St. Peter's church, Toronto, on Friday, Jan. 26th, by the Ven. Archbishop Boddy, assisted by Rev. Laurence E. Stuy, Edwin Robert Rogers, of Calgary, N.W.T., to Emily Monfort, third daughter of Mr. Henry Pellatt, 349 Sherbourne street, Toronto.

WIDDIE.—At Montreal, on Saturday, Jan. 27th, Milton Howard Widdie, son of Robert and Margaret Widdie of Lindsay, aged 24 years, 4 months and 18 days.

MOYRA.—In Opa, on Saturday, 27th Jan., 1894, John Moyra, aged 70 years and 4 months.

DAY.—At Dalrymple, Currie, on Monday, Jan. 26th, 1894, Elizabeth, wife of the late Albert D. Day, aged 45 years.

Christmas - Groceries

ARCH CAMPBELL

Never were we so well prepared for the Christmas Trade,—we have a full stock of all Staple Lines.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

Our TEAS are all new and fresh—all last season's Teas—and will be found A1. Our 25c. TEA in particular stands unapproached in the County for flavor and value, and is used by almost every one.

If good goods, low prices, large variety, courteous service, and prompt delivery are any inducements to buy, we may confidently hope for a busy Holiday Trade.

Crockery & Glassware

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

'A Merry Christmas to my Customers and the Public.'

A. CAMPBELL

FAMILY GROCER.

Lindsay, Dec. 21st, 1893.

Special.

All parties indebted to me by note or book account are requested to call and settle before the first day of February next—No further notice will be given.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, January 4th, 1894.

MID-WINTER SALE.

During the next thirty days we will sell all Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' MANTLES, MISSES' MANTLES, LADIES' FUR COATS, MEN'S FUR COATS.

In fact all classes of Fur Goods, such as Caps, Capes, Muffs, Collars, Mitts and Robes at prices to please.

DRESS GOODS AT A PRICE FOR 30 DAYS

Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, and Underwear at special sale prices.

E. E. W. McGaffey.

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

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.