THERE IS SUCH A THING

As wearing glasses when you shouldn't and not wearing them when you should. It's a mistake doubt we would request you to call on us and have your eyes carefully attended to. It costs you nothing to talk the matter to do either. When you are in over with us and you may avoid serious trouble resulting from

wrongly adjusted glasses. We prescribe no glasses where none are needed, and if you do need them we sell a much better quality at a lower price than you can purchase elsewhere.

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If you buy anything at our store and it is not exactly what it should be or what it was represented to be, bring it back and we will refund full price. Confidence in us is more desirable on of the day. your part than reliance on your own knowledge of the relative values of such goods as jewellers sell. We will protect our customers in every way and will consider it a favor if you will report any dissatisfaction. 000

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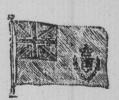
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The Mictoria 4" arder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.



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, BRITISH UNION, forever.

A POLITICAL PUPPY.

The Toronto Evening News of Tuesday last prints an interview with the discardedkicked-out-alike-by-grits-as-well-as-toriesof-North-Victoria-John Absent Barron. In that interview the discarded one is made to say that the grit party "have several good men if they will only stand," who can beat his "old opponent Major Hughes." He goes on to say "Hughes is not as strong as he once was. I'm out of they came out in such large numbers on it though. A young man is foolish to worry himself over politics."

His "little lecture" which he has been forcing on the clergy and Sunday schools of South Victoria has fallen flat also. His agitation among protestants whispered in his own cunning little way over a "cathelic premier" proved as futile as does the present one over an "orange premier." Even his attempt to practically retract and counterbalance his expression made soon after his defeat, that "I am glad to be out of politics for new I do not have to run across the street and shake hands with every old farmer's wife and pretend I am glad to see her" has failed too.

Everyone sees through the fellow.

A Chautanqua circle, the first ever formed among those of the Hebrew faith, has been organized by the New York "Society for Religious Study."

Miss Sutheriand, Miss L Austin.

Among those on the platform, in addition to those mentioned, were:—Senator John Dobson, Lindsay; Inspector Reazin, Mr. J. H. Naylor, Dr. Wood, Messrs. W. McArthur, J. H. Brandon, John Chambers, warden of the county; Jas McLean, of Port Hope; Benjamin Birchell, A. C. Mackenzie, J Staples, Rev. Messrs. McColl, (methedist), McKinnon, (presbyterian), and Fraser (baptist).

Mr. J. H. Harvey of Cobcoonk, occupied the chair, and after a short introductory speece called upon Mr. Charles Fairbairn, M.P., for the first speech.

Mr. Fairbairn was well received, and said that he was glad to have the opportunity of being present to do honor to the ministers who were with them, and hoped himself to return to the riding and address the electors again later in the fight.

at Charles Wright's house, but at Boskung school house, at the hour named. In THE WARDER the Fenelon court was set for Cambray when it should have been

COBOCONK NOMINATION.

The addresses delivered by Hon. Messrs. Wood and Wallace at Coboconk on nomination day, Friday, 31st January, have created widespread satisfaction among the honest, intelligent electors of North

The people were true to the core, but felt great satisfaction in having their own humble ideas and conclusions endorsed by such able men as Messrs. Wallace and

THE FENELON FALLS MEETING.

The large attendance of liberal-conservatives as well as reformers at the splendid meeting at Fenelon Falls last Tuesday speaks well for the keen interest manifested by the people in the great questions

It was a loyal compliment to the grand old party; to Hon. John Haggart, minister of railways and canals, also was the tribute a noble one; and to Sam Hughes, the

It is ve y gratifying to us to meet on every occasion, not only tried and true liberal-conservatives, but also large accessions of staunch young reformers who, disgusted with the vacillating policies of their leade s, have joined hand in hand with the liberal-conservatives in the upbuilding of Canada.

A JESUIT GAME.

One of the favorite "tricks" of the late reform representative of North Victoria was to try to play the low down jesuit game of creating dissensions among the conservative leaders. Mr. Barron would greet each of the leading members of the liberal-conservative party with some such expression as "You are the only man I am afraid of. If you get the nomination then I will indeed have reason to fear." Then he would laugh in his sleeve at each, thinking he had done something

In all his trickery he influenced only one, an egotistical member of the party; but brought down on himself the contempt of the whole thinking public.

Similar dodges have been attempted by few reformers recently. They take liberties with the names of loyal conservatives, and bandy them about, saying "so and so is likely to run as an indepenapproached two or three conservatives. In two instances they have been given the right-about as only loyal, true men should give it, and as sneaks should get it. The liberal- conservative leaders in North Victoria are too honorable to play any grit jesuit game; and, besides, they have the fate of all such too clearly stamped on history's page to be anxious to commit political suicide. The people

have no use for political jugglers. The Ministers well Received at Fenelon Falls.

STRONG DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL

Fenelon Falls, Feb. 5. — (Special.)—
The ministerial party was depleted to-day
by the absence of Mr. J. C. Patterson,
who had to leave for Ottawa after the afternoon meeting at Orillia yesterday.

Mr. H. B. Northup. M.P., who had accompanied the ministers lately, was also absent, having left the party at Lindsay and gone through to Belleville this morning. Therefore the only cabinet representatives to reach this plant and property representatives to reach this place at noon to-day were Mr. John Haggart, Mr. T. Mayne Daly, and Dr. Montague. They were accompanied by Messrs. Sam. Hughes, M.P., and C. Fairbairn, M.P. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and was for the benefit principally of the farmers. It was a tribute to the estimation in which the community holds the conservative policy, and not a little to the hardy nature of the inhabitants, that such an intensely cold day, for the ther-mometer registered 25 to 30 degrees below The reference to our popularity does net concern us. It has never been our disgrace te play "the old man and the ass" game. Our sim is to do our duty and let the intelligence of the people settle the matter. While elections and horse races are dangerous things to bet on, yet if our opponent should fortunately prove to by John "Absent" Barron there would be no doubt of the result. But the political upstart cannot even get the nomination from his old convention. The reformers will not be bothered with such a nuisance.

He has, despite his fabricating to the contrary, however, been moving "heaven and earth" to secure the South Victoria nomination. His great desire to become profound in theology has led him to long interviews with vicar-general Laurent. His conversion is even spoken of, but everyone sees the game.

His "little lecture" which he has been ferwing on the cleaver and Sunday school."

Such an intensely cold day, for the thermometer registered 25 to 30 degrees below zero last night, and about 20 degrees below willsends and villagers, accompanied in many cases by lady friends, tarned out in such numbers as to completely fill the hall, there being easily 600 present. Not only were these people present from the immediate vicinity, but some of them came as tar off as eighteen miles. Among the ladies present were:—Mrs Burgone, Miss Mc-Arthur, Mrs. T. Austin, Mrs Roben, Miss Roben, Miss Roben, Miss Roben, Miss Roben, Mrs J Chambers, Mrs English, Mrs Dickson, Mrs J Chambers, Mrs Maybee, Miss Roben, Miss Berland, Miss Cullen, Miss Not Mc-Arthur, Mrs Camen, Mrs V Hyele, Mrs J Chamb

Major Sam, Hughes, M.P., was then atroduced, and received with loud aplause. He reviewed his course in parliament, showing that he had, when called upon, never been afraid to cast a vote for upon, never been afraid to cast a vote for the party of progress, the conservative party. He wished to point out that they had with them to-day the Minister of the Interior, who had cheerfully undertaken the geological survey of North Victoria as soon as it was represented to him that this part of the midland counties had not been so surveyed, although the surrounding tract had all been. Mr. Daly had sent for Dr. Adams, of McGill university, a member of the geological staff, and a competent geologist, to make a careful survey of the locality. That gentleman had been engaged here for two seasons, and would probably be employed for three more. He referred also to the fact that on account of the great water power in on account of the great water power in the section, it would be possible to operate smelting works there in the future by

electricity at very cheap cost.

Major Hughes also spoke enthusiastically of the enterprise of the Minister of Railways and Canals in pursuing the projecc of completing the canal system in the midland counties. The speaker was warmly applauded upon resuming his

Mr. T. Mayne Daly followed, and was accorded a flattering reception. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, which penetrated even to the interior of the hall, the Minister of the Interior seemed in no way disconcerted, and favoured the audience with a splendid member for the riding, was it more speech. He first referred to the good especially a token of loyalty and approval. fortune of the constituency in having such an earnest representative in the house of commons as Major Hughes, and then to the policy of the department regarding geological surveys such as was then being conducted in the county. It was the policy of the department and part of the great policy of the conservative government to develop every part of the country, and in a few years the present work would be finished. This was the only section that remained to be surveyed, and when it was completed the entire province would be surveyed Proceeding, he speaker dealt with the policy of the government relating to the construction of public works, instancing the C.P.R., which was not built piecemeal, but continuously. The trade question was then ably reviewed, and the difference between the two parties clearly defined. A couple of apt illustrations of a humorous nature were given, which were well received. In conclusion, the speaker dealt with the tariff as it relates to the farmers, and was liberally applauded on concluding.

Dr. Montague was then called upon by

the chairman, and cordially seceived. In opening, he paid a warm compliment to Major Hughes, as the representative of North Victoria. The Intercolonial raiway was then dealt with, and its present efficient administration compared with past managements The increase in the expenditure of the Dominion was compared with that of the provinces under reform policy, and it was shown that the increase of the latter was more than that of the Dominton in the same time. The speaker then dealt comprehensively with the contract completed next summer. the three methods by which the governdent conservative." Indeed, some impu. ment assisted the farmers, first, by fur- able to let the other contracts, and that Tuesdays and Fridays for one of their own party have actually discoveries in agricultural science through the agencies of the experimental farms; secondly, by giving them a market at home by reason of a defensive tariff, and abroad by negotiations with other countries where it could be had on fair terms; and, thirdly, by cheapening transport by aiding railways and in constructing canals. It was a serious thing at any time for a party to ask a people to change its whole policy at once. Such a course was dange ous to commerce. Mr. Laurier's policy was to remove every vestige of protection. If he meant what he said, he was a dangerous man, and if not, then he was humbugging them. He had always been pleased and amused at the great affection evinced by the reform party for the farmers of the country, yet there were no more intelligent audiences than farmers, who could often grapple with public questions better than could men in the towns. When the liberal party was in power, corn and grain was shipped into this country wholesale from the United States, and distributed through the lumber camps and fed to the hogs, yet if Canadian farmers ventured to send a little grain across the border, they were met by a bugging them. He had always been farmers ventured to send a little grain across the border, they were met by a prohibitive tariff. When the conservative party got into power in 1879, they said they would put up a tariff against the American tariff, and protect the farmer. Were they right? (Voices: "Right.") And Sir Richard Cartwright complained that the farmers deserted him when 40,000 references of them supposted the N.P. reformers of them supported the N.P., and a great many more had since come over to the party of national progress. He doubted not that 40,000 more would come over at the next election. (Hear, hear.) The government was now working for the farmers as liberal administrations had never done. At the experimental farm investigations were constantly being carried on in the interest of the farmer, and they could have samples of grain or soil examined and reported upon free by sending them to Ottawa. Referring to the expenditure upon railways and canals, he wished to state that of the \$3,000,000 of subsidies veted last year, only \$38,000 was objected to by the watchdogs of the treasury, and only eighteen of them could be found to vote against that amount. The only taxes the people paid to the government were excise and customs. The former tax they need not pay unless they wished. It was levied on those who used whiskey and tobacco, and the more of these articles that a man consumed the less he objected to the 'ax. (Laughter.) The other tax was that which was paid The other tax was that which was paid principally by the rich man for the foreign luxuries he consumed, and which, under Mr. Laurier's policy, would be reversed, and the greatest tax paid by the poor man. If the tax were still in ferce that was levied by Sir Richard Cartwright on tea, coffee and sugar, it would now amount to \$9,000,000 a year, all of which was saved to them. Mr. Laurier now advocated the British system of taxation, which imposed a customs tax on only nine articles of daily consumption, but imposed a duty on carriages, dogs, life insurance policies, probate and succession legacies. Did they want that kind of a system of taxation? (Volces: "No.") If they did, they had only to vots for Mr. Laurier, and if they did not, they would vote for Mr. Hughes. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. John Haggart was the last speaker. He thought there were resources and undeveloped possibilities in North Victoria that would yet make it one of the richest and most populous countries in the Dominion. In the nature of exercise the could minion.

and most populous counties in the Do-minion. In the nature of events it could

Children Cry for



KNOWLEDGE

prings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and trul beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from
every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup
Co. only, whose name is printed on ever
package, also the name, Syrup of Figand being well informed, you will no
accept any substitute if offered.

not be long before an appeal would be

made to them to declare their convictions, possibly two or three months, certainly less than a year. The Trent canal project was concisely reviewed and defended. It had been the speaker's fate to be made the object of vituperation by men who had not breadth of mind enough to devise a policy of their own, or point out defects in the policy of their opponents. And yet this had been the fate of many others who had undertaken great works. Their opponents had even hounded the great statesman, the founder of the N.P., who did so much for the development of Canada in his lifetime, and after his death they were forced by popular opinion to acknowledge his public worth. He could warn his friend Mr. Hughes that if he became a Minister of the Crown he too would have to be prepared for the same personal abuse because of his defence of that puplic work. He was glad to be able to state that a contract for the completion of half the canal had been let to a Mr. Onderdonk, who had undertaken to have in two years there would be a complete system of canal communication between Lake Couchiching and Campbellford.
They would be pleased to hear that the work done on that canal would all be by British labor. (Applause.) The great difference between the policies of the two parties was the manner in which the taxation was to be imposed, and the revenue raised. The conservative government found it necessary to raise \$19,000,000 to carry on the administration. The opposition contended that it could be carried on with \$17,500,000. The conservative party believed that no country could be a great country that was solely an agricultural country, and hence it was necessary that there should be manufactories. Agricultural implements could be got here as cheaply as in any land, and now Canadian manufacturers were competing with American manufacturers in the Australian field. That was ample evidence of the

wisdom of the protective system. The same remarks would apply to the cotton industry. The advantage of a policy of protection was also attested from the fact that iron foundries were now established in Alabama, and competed successfully with their product in free trade England. Free trade could not be applied to Canada as it had been to Great Britain fifty years ago. The conditions were entirely different, and had to be considered. Had he lived in Great Britain when that policy was advocated, he too would have been a free trader. Why? Because of the number of skilled artisans and operatives, the immense amount of capital, and the facilities for export, and the commercial relations that existed with other nations. All these things centributed to make the people able to manufacture, ship, and sell cheaper than any other nation on earth. In conclusion, he asked them to consider intelligently the two political policies before them, and support that which their conviction told them was the best for the country. (Ap-

plause.)
The meeting broke up shortly before five o'clock with a hearty vote of thanks to the ministers for their attendance, moved by Major Hughes, M.P. Cheers were given for "the Queen", the Ministers and Major Hughes, and the distinguished visitors departed for their special car, which left for To onto immediately afterwards.—
Toronto Mail.

A meeting of those interested in the new cheese factory about to be erected immediately east of the town, will be held in Laing's school house, on Friday, 15th February.

The Modern Invalid Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. It really ill he consults a physician; it constipated by uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.

HALL.—In Ops, on Monday, February 4th 1895, Mrs. Joseph Hall, aged 28 years.

PEACOCK—MITCHELL—At the residence of Mr. Richard Hepburn, William-st., by the Rev. James Greener, Feb. 6th. Thomas Pea-cock of Galway, to Miss Charlotte Mitchell of

THOMPSON—MUIR,—In Lindsay, on We needs, 6th February, by Rev. Robert Joh ston, Mr. Christopher Thompson of Dartmee in Dalton township, and Marion Madaughter of Robert Muir Req. of Uphil

Pitcher's Gastoria

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SELDOM.

Doors Opened on January 19th,

and since that date there has been a perfect stream of people coming and going. Our bargains have been fully appreciated. We continue to draw special attention to our All Wool

10c. Dress Goods.

in all colors. A big lot of

Boys' and Youths' Suits that are slightly damaged, at half price.

Boys' Overcoats at half price. Prints 3, 4, 5, 6c. Carpets and Oilcloths away below original cost Mantles and Mantle Cloths at half price.

Lace Curtains 15, 20, 30c. a pair and upwards, Our assortment remains unbroken.

Sale goes on until everything is sold.

E. E. W. McGaffey.

Lindsay's Leader Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

Lindsay, January 30, 1895.

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Just the thing for this season of the year.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea;

in packages, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

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FAMILY GROCER.

Lindsay, Jan. 30th, 1895,