21 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

Vol. XXXVIII.—Whole No. 1984

Are now offering the following

## 12 SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Bought under the Hammer last week. All Fresh, New and Seasonable Goods.

1	500 Yards Fancy Stripe Skirting, cheap at 15 cents, to be cleared at 10 cents per yard.
2	1000 Yards American Knickerbocker Cloth, yard wide, worth
3	500 Ends Fancy Prints, fast colors, 5 to 10 yards in piece worth 9 cents, at 7 cents per yard.
4	500 Ends Fancy Print Assorted Patterns, 5 to 12 yards in piece, good value at 10 cents, for 8 cents per yard
5	1000 yards Indigo and Brown Shirtings, regular 13 cen goods, we offer at 10 cents per yard.
6	50 Suits, Youth Size, New, Fresh and Attractive, good worth \$5.00, for \$3.00 each.
7	300 Yards Splendid Tweeds for Boys wear, good value at 3 cents, for 25 cents per yard.
8	500 Yards All Wool Tweeds, extra good, good value at 50 cents, for 35 cents per yard.
9	750 Yards Fine Suitings and Trowserings, worth from 75 to \$1.50, your choice for 50 cents.
10	120 Pieces Men's All Wool Underwear, good value at 60 cents each, for 40 cents.
11	100 Pieces Men's All Wool Underwear, finer quality, cheap at 75 cents, for 50 cents each.

Spring Stock Complete in every Department.

cents, your choice for 50 cents each.

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BES.

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ent

# WARNER&CO

The Great Bankrupt Stock Men. 76 and 78 Kent-st., Lindsay,

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

## Receipts and Expenditures

of the Township of Eldon for the year 1894.

	RECEIPTS.		
Ralance from	m 1893	123	
Danidant to	was from collector	21,000	10
Tiday	t to you from county treasurer	OT	U
T T		258	
Intomost		60	
Datumd of I	nvortments	63	
Other Rece	ipts	46	9
		<b>\$12,53</b> 3	0
	EXPENDITURES.		
Expense of	Prohibition Plebiscite	31	
Deinting	d Stationery	64 45	
Defunde		49	
Roard of H	ealth	54	
Law costs.		231	
Charity		2,741	
County Rat	tes	1,028	
Interest an	d debenture	4,427	
Schools	bridges	1,648	8
Miscellane	ous	241	2
		\$11.182	8
	Total expenditure	. 1,350	1
		\$12,533	_

ASSETS.		
Woodville Bond	\$ 572 30	
Cash in Untario Bank	1,350	17
	\$5,853	11
LIABILITIES.	17 000	00
Railway Debentures maturing 1903	2,239	00
Railway Debentures maturing 1903	500 100	00

	_		
STATEMENT	OF	RAILWAY	DEBENTURE
		DEBT.	

\$ 17,000 0	Railway Debentures payable in 1903
	SINKING FUND.
<b>\$</b> 572 9	Woodville Bond
1,350 ( 1,460 7	Promissary Note S. S. No. 7
1,400	Uncollected Taxes for sinking fund
\$3,413 8 13,586 1	
	Amount of debenture debt to be provided for
\$17,000 (	

To the Municipal Council of the Township of Eldon:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Auditors of the Towdship of Eldon' certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1894, and compared the statements of receipts and expenditures with the vouchers produced and found them correct. We find a balance on hand of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and seventeen cents on December 31st, 1894. We have much pleasure in stating that the Treasurer's books are kept in a very accurate and systematic manner. We are also much pleased to find the Treasurer has opened up a seperate account of the Railway sinking fund as suggested by your auditors of last year.

A. E. STABACK, GILBERT G. MCEACHERN, Auditors. Dated at Lorneville, Feb. 25th, 1895.

THE HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition, BY THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO. ON

STEEL

BOILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, Etc., Et

Travelling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of Mallhanle Inon and Whought Steniand will last a life time if properly used. SALE TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188,

Made only by WROUGHT IKON RANGE CO . manufacturers of Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittlegs and Home Comfort Hct-air Steel Furnaces.

OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY. 70 to 76 Pearl Street, Toronto, Ontario, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

The above named Company have located in Lindsay, with headquarters at the Daly House.

Won't increase a horse's appetite and make his hair sleak and glossy, but the

## ENGLISH CONDITION

will. Every farmer and stock raiser should use this grand old powder. You can feed it to any animal in any 150 Shirts, Men's Fine Heavy Top Shirts, a bargain at 75 kind of weather.

## A. HIGINBOTHAM,

74 Kent St.

DRUGGIST, LINDSAY,

# "FARMERS?"

Don't be bamboozled by travelling agents unloading steel ranges at double their value. Before you buy, inspect our stock. I am in a position to sell you a firstclass Steel Range, including 23 pieces of unbreakable furniture for \$49.00.

W.G. WOODS

Strayed. Came on to the premites of the undersigned, lot 5, con. 6, Eldon, some time in November, a yearling helfer. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. Hartley, March 9, 1895.—82-3

T. A. MIDDLETON & SON.

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agents District managers Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. OFFICE—Holtorf's Block, Kent street, Third Door Office hours from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m

Chimney Sweeping.

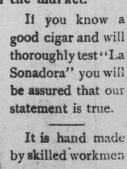
Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1894.--57-tf.



PROF. CHAMBERLAIN.

PROF. CHAMBERLAIN

### La Sonadora 53 Will challenge any imported cigar in the market.



The tobacco used is the pick of the Great Tumbadero District, Cuba.

Nothing in the form of a Cigar can be nearer perfection than "La Sonadora."

This cut represents its actual size.

**Price 15c. of 2 for** 25c. MONTREAL.

### The Victoria Warden

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At the Office

mbridge St., South of the Market, Lindsay. SAM HUGHES EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MoLAUGHLIN & MoDIARMID,

ters, Solicitors, &c., Lindsay and Penelon Fal Lindsay Office—Baker's block, Kent St. We are loaning money on real estate first mertgage in sums large and small to suit borrowers, on the best terms and at the very it west rates of interest, We do not lend on notes or chattel security. R. J. McLAUGHLIM. M. H. McLAUGHLIM
F A. McDIARMID

Notice of Dissolution.

tefore subsisting between us the undersigned, as mitters, contractors, &c., in the Village of Kirkfield, has been this day discoved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be oald to Ewen McKensie, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Ewen McKensie, by whom the same will be settled.

A T SINGLAIR. EWEN McKENZIE.

Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of Feb., 4.D., 1896.

—84-2.

Watch Lost.

Wear the boundary of Manvers and Ops, on Saturday, 16th March, a silver watch, open-faced, screw case, Waitham watch, with the name Charles Stark, jeweler Toronto, upon the face, was lost about the residence of the undersigned, or on concession 14 Manver, on the border of Ops The finder will

JAMES R. BRADBURN, Jr., Lot 8, Cou. 18, Manvers. or Lot 10, Con. 14, Janetville P. O., 25th March, 1895.—84 4.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE Hotel, Terrace of Five Dwellings, etc, -IN THE-

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

In pursuance of a power of sale contained in a mo tgage, made by Julia Pyne, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by GEORGE MCHUGH AUCTIONEER, at the BENSON HOUSE in the town

Friday, the 26th day of April, '95, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following valuable property:—
All those certain parcels of land and premises situate,
lying and being in the Town of Lindsay in the County
of Victoria, being composed of lots numbers Four
and Five north of Peel Street and east of William
Street, containing one agre more or less
On the above premises there is situate: (1) A twostorey brick terrace containing five dwellings and all
necessary ontbuildings, (2) A fine two-storey building known is the Duminion Hotel. (3) One brick
blacksmith abop. (4) Three two-storey brick detached
dwellings
all of the above will be put up in one parcel. The

all of the above will be put up in one parcel. The said property is centrally situated and will prove first class investment to any purchaser.

1ERMS. Ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, twenty per cent of the more in twenty days from the day of sale, and the balance can be left on mortgage according to terms to be made known at the sale when other conditions will also be made known. There will be a reserved bid. For further particulars apply to

T. T. BAINES,

Vendor's Solicitor,

Dated 26th March, 1895.—84-4. Port Hope.

Auction Sale

# Valuable Properties

Town of Lindsay. Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mertgage—which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale and on default being made in payment of the money thereby secured, there will be offered for sale at public auction by ELIAS BOWES,

Benson House, in the Town of Lindsay.

Tuesday, 9th day of April, '95,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties, namely:

Part of the north half of the south half of lot number one in the fourteenth concession of the township of Somerville, in three different parceis, one of which is a mill site in the village of Kinmount, on the banks of the Burnt River, a full description of which several parts can be secured on application to the undersured; which said several parts may be put up for auction in one block or separately, as desired.

Also those certain parcels of land in the town of

eome it can be operated for the manufacture of ahingles
Also the south half of lot number nine in the tenth codession of the township of Laxton, containing by admeasurement one hundred agree. Upon this latter pilos of land there is said to be a small quantity of valuable second growth pine. The lot is one mile from the village of Norland, on the Cameron road leading from Minden to Norland. The soil is a clay and sandy loam.

TERMS.—Ten per cent, at the time of sale, and for the balance terms will be liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer at Lindsay, or to Jehn Augustus Barron, Vendor's Solicitor.

JOHN A. BARRON.

Vendor's Solice

Vendor

Report for the week ending Saturday night, 

test fall of rain in 1 day, 0.0 ... lain fell on 0 days. Freatest fall (f snow in 1 day, 0.0....

COUNCIL THE SCHOOLS OF MANITORA. MR. JOHN S. HWART APPRARS FOR THE CATHOLIC MINORITY. PROPOSED REMEDIAL LEGISLATION. A ROMAN CATHOLIC SPEAKS WHO SUPPORTS

(Continued from last week) cannot leave this part of my argu-

ment without quoting from an address delivered before the Winnipeg liberal club on the 20th February, 1894, by the author of the school Act of 1896—Mr. Joseph Martin—in which he himself argues against the religion in the schools as being unfair to the catholics. He said that:—"He was himself not satisfied with that:—"He was himself not satisfied with the school Act, and had never been so. He had made a strong effort to have the public schools controlled by the government, really made national schools with the school Act, and had never been so. He had made a strong effort to have the public schools controlled by the government, really made national schools with religion obliterated, and he was now more convinced than ever that that was the only school which could be justified as constitutional. They said that the State had no right to interfere with the different denominations, but had the right to interfere in the matter of religion; but he confere in the matter of religion; but he con-tended that they could not do the one without the other. It had been urged by satisfied supporters of the Act that none satisfied supporters of the Act that none could complain of the devotional element introduced, as it was of the broadest nature. But they found that the roman catholics had the very greatest objections to this provision of the Act, and he was himself dissatisfied with it, and was glad many protestants shared his objections.

The roman catholics had honestly stated that in their belief the two forms of aducation should go together. The

of education should go together The protestants admitted on the ether hand that it was impossible to have religious training in the the schools, and only asked that it be recognized—insisting, however,

If in the opinion of the author of the Acts (although for reasons ether than those which would be urged by roman catholics) their practical working has proved that their continuance is an imposition of protestant opinions upon coman catholics, in a matter almost in-

they say, to have taught in the schools that which is held in common. Catholics say that if you separate what is common from the rest, that is protestantism. Suppose a vegetarien asks me to dine with him, and I stipulate that the dinner is not to be of vegetarian character, ought I to feel aggrieved if I got nothing but vegetables? My host would say that the dinner was not vegetarian, that I County of Victoria and in the believed in the vegetables as much as he did, and that this was therefore a common and universally approved dinner—one to protestant. By the very ommission of an ingredient (the very salt of the matter as is thought) the schools are rendered obnoxious to catholics, and represent the protestant and not the catholic teaching of religion.

LIBERTY FOR ALL.

And why should not catholics have salt in their porridge if they want it?

Mr. Arthur Bell of Verulam, and are a cross of Tamworth and Yorkshire. They were the real long lean hogs that are so much desired, six months and two days old, and weighed 2,220 pounds, or 185 pounds each.

I have bought hogs from other farmers that were equal to these in weight for their age, but the extra good points about these hogs were the LONG LEAN BODY, LIGHT SHOULDERS and VERY LIGHT HEADS, and I know that when killed and split

at two c'clock in the afternoon, the tollowing properties, names?

And why should not catholies have salt in their age, but the extra good points about perties, names?

And why should not catholies have salt in their porridge if they want it? They namely of Somerville, in three different parces; one of which is a mill site in the vilage of Kinnsounic, on the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's kiver, a fell description to the bask of the Eura's catholies are to be permitted to them? For what is their involved in the separate school question? Why should not the same liberty be returned to them? For what is their involved in the separate school question? Why should not the same liberty be returned to them? For what is their involved in the separate school question? Why should not the same liberty be returned to them? For what is their involved in the separate school question? Why should not the same liberty whether in the fell to the contrast of the subdivisor of lot number twenty-we and the subdivisor of lot number lot in the subdivisor of lot number lot numb CANADIAN OPINION.

I feel certain that the settled belief of the people of Canada is that such liberty ought to be accorded to roman catholics everywhere throughout the Dominion. This forms my seventh argument. In Ontario an experience of very many years has made that matter so clear that now very few are left who complain, and those are usually those whose antipathy to roman catholics would carry them to the exclusion of their fellow-country-men from public employment because of their faith. In Quebec there is no complaint. There the majority is roman catholic, and Dr. Robbins, the principle of the McGill normal school, has testified:—"We are of the minority of this province, but we know that we are not regarded as a factious or insignificant minority. Our susceptibilities are considered, our educational rights are maintained, by the majority." Something of a lesson there I think, for some protestants in the virtues of tolerance and good-fellowship. In New Brunswick and News Scotia, although there is ne law permitting it, yet by common consent the catholics are I feel certain that the settled belief of

The School Case.

permitted exclusively to eccupy certain of the public schools, and there to teach their children such parts of their doctrine as they think fitted to the schools. I am informed that a similar custom prevails

in Prince Edward Island. This tolerance and freedom is also spreading in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that, as the law stands, the whole the fact that, as the law stands, the whole community must wink in common at it, or it would be stopped. At Poughkeepsie, at Rondout, at Savannah, New Haven, Lima, and many other places the people are more liberal than their laws, and catholics enjoy no small measure of the liberty they so eagerly desire.

Returning to Canada, I can point to the unvarying support which the seperate school principle has always received in the Dominion Parliament. In 1872, in the New Brunswick school case, by a majority of 117 to 5, the House of Commons re-

of 117 to 5, the House of Commons re remove such ground of discontent." The figures which I have given do not represent properly the overwhelming number of the majority that was in favor of the catholics in New Brunswick, for upon both occasions there were many in the both occasions there were many in the minority who voted as they did because the resolutions were not sufficiently strong. If the resolutions had been stronger they would have had much additional support. Afterwards, in 1876, the Dominion Parliament provided for separate schools in the North-West Territories with hardly a dissentient voice. When in 1894 Mr. McCarthy wished to amend the statute and leave the subject in the hands of the and leave the subject in the hands of the people of the North-West Territories, he was defeated by 114 to 21; and Major Hughes, who wished to prohibit directly all sectarian teaching in the Nerth-West

schools, by 131 to 2. PROVINCIAL RIGHTS. It has been urged that the matters in question here should be left to the disposi-tion of the Province of Manitoba. This that it was impossible to have religious training in the the schools, and only asked that it be recognized—insisting, however, on imposing their views on others in that respect; rather than that small amount of religious training should be done away with in the school, the protestants said they would prefer the old state of affairs. He would leave it to his audience to determine which was the more honest. argument emanates, of course, from the He would leave it to his audience to determine which was the more honest I say that it was placed there as one out of many constitutional guarantees which protestants and catholics alike enjoy under the Canadian constitution—a guarantee which, it was hoped, would remain unused, like a life-preserver, but which was to be resorted to in case of need, Let me quote the language of the Privy Council upon this point:—"Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in

different to protestants, but affecting in a vital point the faith of the catholics to such an extent that the very honesty of the protestants may thereby be impeachable. I say that if that is the opinion of the anthon of the Acts. I have to go no the author of the Acts, I have to go no cumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legis-One other suggestion as to the character of the public schools in Manitoba. Speaking very generally, the roman catholic religion includes the protestant religion, vincial rights were Quebec to interfere vincial rights were vincial rights were vincial rights were vincial and the distinctions are found in its additional features. Protestants desire, so they say to have taught in the schools then that we would hear of—"solemnly guarded and guaranteed by the Constitution;" and so I urge that it is catholic rights and not provincial rights that are being interfered with; that it is a pro-vincial wrong, and not a provincial right, that we have to deal with. The appeal is given so that provincial wrongs may be made into rights.

### About Hogs and Bacon

there was one lot of 12 hogs that I consider which all alike could come. Nevertheless, I think that I would be right in are the best quality for the English Bacon calling it a vegetarian dinner. In the trade that I ever bought, they were fed by same way I say the schools are distinctly Mr. Arthur Bell of Verulam, and are a

to any imported goods, but we have to take a considerably lower price than the Danes, because our bacon varies so much in the thicknes of the sides, especially in the shoulders, while the Danish bacon is all about the came thickness evidently