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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AT HALF PRICE

LAND PLASTER AND SALT,

Handy to load at Warehouse on William Street.

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By the bbl. at close prices.

TEAS.

Our celebrated 25 cent Tea cannot be beaten in Canada.

A. CAMPBELL

FAMILY GROCER.

Lindsay, March 21st, 1895.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body.

THE WARDER

has the largest circulation of any paper in the MIDLAND DISTRICT.

It circulates in the best homes. Is read by the most intelligent readers. Its readers are BUYERS.

ing to the dictates of their own consciences were, after the Globe's reasoning, fanatics; and their persecutors, the minions of "tyrannical bloody romanism," whose order was "Butcher them all—God Almighty will know his own"—were the righteous law abiding mortals.

So, also, after Globe philosophy, the one hundred thousand innocent French men and women, butchered by well devised plans on the part of romanism in the massacre of St. Bartholomew were the fanatics and bigots; while the "hounds of hell" whose hands reeked in innocent human blood were the righteous law abiding citizens.

And, philosophers of the Globe stripe point as fanatical and bigoted to Cromwell's famous mandate to the pope of Rome, that, "If the persecution of the Waldenses does not at once cease English cannon will be heard and English soldiers seen not upon the Alpine mountains or amid the Vaudois valleys, but in the streets of Rome and under the walls of St. Angelo"; while "His Holiness, the Pope," was a poor persecuted mortal because Cromwell interfered to stop him in murderous persecutions.

So, by the Globe's assertion, those in Ontario and Canada who resist romish intrigue, encroachment and tyranny, are bigots and fanatics; while the hierarchy are patted on the back as innocent, godly, law-abiding citizens, fit models for time and eternity.

Gentlemen of the Globe's lines of reasoning, your logic does not commend itself to the people of Canada. "The subject who is truly loyal will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."—[Junius.]

Various articles in the Toronto Globe recently seemingly in favor of no separate schools in Manitoba caused widespread surprise and created much favorable comment. At first sight the impression abroad was that the Globe favored a NATIONAL IN PREFERENCE TO A SEPARATE school policy.

This impression has been effectually obliterated by a leading editorial in the Globe of Thursday, April 11th. For the benefit of our readers, "school trustees," "P.P.A.'s," and others, the entire article is inserted. It gives a death blow to the hopes of thousands who wished that in the present agitation the old Globe and the old true liberals would rise above party and stand for principle. The game is all the other way. It is party first, and the one principle—opposition to the Dominion government—first, last and always.

What is the position of the grit party on the present issue in Manitoba? As usual it is multifarious and must be viewed from various stand points. In Quebec, Mr. Laurier's friends and his candidate Mr. Geoffrion, one of Mercier's allies, censure the Dominion government for not at once passing remedial legislation before giving Manitoba a chance to do it. They maintain that the reference is not meant for anything but a blind, and is not intended to be crystallized into legislation in case Manitoba refuses. Mr. Laurier's followers then go on and outline their programme. Remedial legislation will be promptly brought in and passed by them. The torles, they say, are under the influence of the orange-men under Bowell and Wallace, and will do nothing.

They point to the liberal leaders in Ontario who have ever sided them. They name approvingly Sir Oliver Mowat who has given them all they want regarding schools, the making of wills for church and clerical benefit, and the granting of immense sums to "hospitals" and "asylums" owned by the romish church. Others are worthy a place in the roll of honor. J. D. Edgar, Hon. D. Mills, W. Patterson, and the whole array of reformers from this province, are held up as worthy of alliance with true patriots such as are the Quebec liberals, who censure the torles for not first disallowing the Manitoba acts, and again for not at once passing remedial legislation without reference to Manitoba.

In the maritime provinces the grit programme is but slightly varied from the Quebec form. There the chief ground of complaint is that the tory government did not bring in a bill granting the romanists of Manitoba separate schools. In Ontario the programme is thus:—The separate school amendments passed under reform rule since 1871 which have conceded everything demanded by romanism are held up and defended, vide Globe article quoted. The liberal grants of public money to romish institutions are defended and continued. The appointments of romanists as such, to office are admirably regarded. The whole system of union of the romish church with the state is upheld. But in regard to Manitoba, the Ontario reformer practically simply says, "I believe in allowing the romish church to entangle and rob the people of Ontario; but, while I admit that under the decision of the imperial privy council the Dominion government has the right to interfere, yet I am opposed to the Dominion government (so long as it is) interfering in any pro-

vincial matter. Let Manitoba alone." Thus says the reformer. The whole grit programme bears out the contention that there is a private understanding between the romish hierarchy, the grit party in Canada and the grits of Manitoba.

Thus far, except for the wild utterances of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. J. A. Ouimet, which, to say the least, are unwarranted, the course of the conservative party is perfectly straight. They referred the case to the government of Manitoba, and Manitoba can do whatever seems proper. If it refuses to act, even to inquire into the case, then and then only can the question properly become a Dominion one. So whatever may be the outcome of the various elections being held this week, it is quite out of place to do what the grits have done both in Ontario where D'Alton McCarthy and his satellites are distorting facts seeking to inflame passions, arousing prejudices and completely blinding the electors if possible to the true issues; and in Quebec and Nova Scotia where the grit party proper pursue similar lines only they champion the ultra romish side.

Could any other party than the grit preach ultra romanism in one province and ultra protestantism in another? In Quebec Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. N. Clark Wallace and others are placarded all over the country with their orange swords through the hearts of the romish hierarchy. In Ontario the electors are treated to vivid pictures of the orange-men being trampled under foot by romish priests and fanatics. It makes one pause to ask "are people fools?"

CONTRAST THE POLICIES.

THE GRIT POLICY: "Free trade as it is in Britain," viz., all products of other lands to come into Canada free while Canadian products would have no preference in other markets.

Separate schools. The Globe says on April 11th: "We defend the Ontario system, not because it is fixed by the constitution, but because we consider it to be a good system, embodying a satisfactory settlement of a vexed question."

Provincial sovereignty when it can be made to operate adversely to the federal government, and vice versa.

THE MCGAFFEY POLICY: Free trade—thus opening Canada's markets to the competition of other nations without obtaining any compensation in return.

"Separate schools rather than secular schools."

Provincial sovereignty when as in the Manitoba case it will adversely affect the Dominion government.

Federal sovereignty, when as in the judicis estates act case in Quebec in 1889, it will adversely affect the Dominion government.

In educational affairs the McCarthy platform is truly peculiar. In Ontario Mr. McCarthy has never once raised his voice against the iniquitous amendments made since 1871, though each and every one of them can be repealed. He has, in relation to Manitoba and the North West, merely demanded the opposite of what he demanded towards Quebec in 1889. He wishes "provincial rights" to be observed in Manitoba and the North West, and yet denies that to Quebec. Under his Manitoba policy separate schools could exist. He merely objects to the Dominion government interfering.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE POLICY: Protection to Canadian farmers, manufacturers and all other classes in their home market.

Free trade or very low duties on raw materials for manufacture and on necessities of life.

Tariff for revenue on articles of luxury and others not used by middle and poorer classes.

Gradual introduction of preferential relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

No separate schools, or at least repeal of obnoxious amendments in Ontario. The North West territories separate school act was passed under the Mackenzie government, and was supported by D'Alton McCarthy.

Regarding Manitoba a wing of the party led by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Ouimet seek to go altogether too far in executing the judgment of the imperial privy council judicial committee. If they persist in their very unwise and unconstitutional course there will be "schism" in the old party. That is what the grits and McCarthy are praying for.

Provincial sovereignty where the constitution guarantees it, and a very guarded exercise of federal sovereignty in relation to provincial affairs when necessary, where the constitution directs it.

OUR OWN POLICY: The national policy, embodying the best of protection, the best of free trade, the best of revenue tariff and the federation of Great Britain and her colonies, and subsequently in the future of the English speaking world.

No separate schools. A national policy in educational affairs. The state should control intellectual, physical and moral education. It should not permit theological or creed teaching in schools or at state expense. Romanists and protestants should grow up as neighbors, as friends, as citizens of Canada, and not as members of this or that creed. Theology and creed teaching should be left to the home, the Sunday school and the other church services. It is none of the state's business what any citizen believes in religion.

A summary, then, of the various policies above:—

THE GRITS favor free trade and separate schools.

THE MCGAFFEY favors free trade and leaves each province to determine its own

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

kind of schools. Presumably he "prefers separate to secular schools." THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE favors the best of protection, the best of free trade, the best of tariff for revenue, and in Ontario is against the obnoxious separate school amendments.

In every part of Canada except in Manitoba and in Prince Edward Island the conservative party on record against separate schools. In those two provinces they are not as decided as elsewhere. In federal politics Sir John Macdonald refused to yield to the grit demands in 1871 on the New Brunswick School Bill and accordingly was defeated soon after. The original separate school law was passed in 1863 by the Sandfield Macdonald—Steeles reform government, John A. Macdonald being leader of the opposition. He did not oppose the measure. Eight days later Oliver Mowat became postmaster-general in that reform government.

Our own policy is National Policy in all things; viz, the best of protection, the best of free trade, the best of revenue tariff; and no separate schools. Complete separation of church and state. In the coming elections the citizens of Canada may be asked to exercise a choice among the four policies. Those in this range of counties certainly shall at all events, if Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Ouimet are properly reported and do not change their lines of conduct.

MCGAFFEY AND McLAUGHLIN.

The grits have made good selection of candidates in Victoria county for the ensuing elections. They are by all odds their best men. Therefore, the glory of defeating them will be all the greater.

Each has accepted the nomination of his party in regular convention and, as each is an untried man, both must be judged on their merits viewed from their records.

It is understood that each is, where it suits his purpose, canvassing on the Manitoba question, urging the specious plea, "I am in favor of provincial rights and of leaving Manitobans to settle their own affairs." They thus seek to create the impression that they are opposed to separate schools.

In regard to Ontario separate schools they look wise, and say, "Oh those schools are guaranteed by the act of confederation, while the Manitoba ones were not. Therefore the Ontario ones cannot be touched." Ask them, cannot the scores of obnoxious amendments made by the reform party since 1871 and defended again and again by both George McHugh and R. J. McLaughlin, be repealed in Ontario?

Ask them if such are good in Ontario why are not they also healthful in Manitoba?

Our course is clear. In Ontario we have led in opposition to separate schools and also to the obnoxious amendments made.

In the Manitoba school question we hold the same views, and have done and shall do all in our power to prevent their being re-established in that province. In the North-West Territories school-matter our course is well known to be against separate schools.

On the question of provincial rights we go as far as anyone should in upholding the autonomy of the province; but without hesitation, we assert that any Dominion government would be remiss in its duty which would not promptly interfere on seeing one section oppressed in theological concerns by another. Not that there is any such ground of action now in Manitoba. We are merely assisting the principle of federal interference where other remedies might fail.

Our policy is truly NATIONAL. National policy in trade matters.

National policy in protecting farmers and manufacturers in their home markets.

National policy in admitting free or at lowest rates of duty necessities of life not produced at home, and materials for manufacture to give our own men and women employment.

National policy in education. No union of any church with the state, and especially not with the romish catholic. The state to provide for intellectual, moral and physical development; but not to concern itself with theologies of creeds.

Federation of Great Britain and her colonies and, subsequently, of the English speaking world.

FENELON FALLS.

From our regular special correspondent.

The contract for the erection of the new presbyterian church was given on Monday morning to Mr. A. McLeod of Toronto. This gentleman came to the Falls last week and returned home on Tuesday to prepare for commencing the work next week. The building will, when finished, be a credit to the place, and to the energetic pastor of the presbyterian church, of whom Fenelon Falls has good reason to feel proud.

An orange social will take place in Dixon hall on Friday evening 19th inst., given by the ladies' aid of the methodist church and as the idea is a novel one and the admittance fee only 15 cents, the attendance will doubtless be large.

FIVE SIX horses passed through our village on Wednesday on their way from Howry's chaise to summer lodgings.

QUITS a stir was caused on our streets on Wednesday by a procession formed of the purchasers of Messrs. Bros. agricultural implements. The procession was headed by Messrs. Abers and McLean, agents for the company, and the village band.

REV. M. McKinnon, B.A., left on Tuesday to attend the presbytery meeting at Beaverton. Mr. McKinnon accompanied him to spend a week with her parents in Canington. Mr. D. McDougall, of the Lindsay public school staff, formerly of Fenelon Falls, spent Good Friday at the Falls. Mrs. J. E. Goodson, Miss Fanny, Miss Healy, Miss Olin, Mr. Arthur, Mr. J. McDermid and Mrs. J. Cameron, returned on Tuesday from spending Easter at Toronto. Mr. Swan left on Tuesday for a trip to Quebec in the intervals of the Howry firm. Mr. Wm. Eckstein spent some time in Lindsay. Miss Swanton spent some time with old friends at the Falls. Mr. C. Burgoys returned on Tuesday from a trip to the West city. Miss Clark of California is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Brandon.

MUSIC.—Mr. J. Parnell Morris, Toronto Conservatory of Music, organist and choir master of St. Andrew's church. Teacher of Piano, Voice and Harmony, is prepared to accept a limited number of pupils.—79-tf.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—J. Britton (of the firm of Britton Bros., jewellers, Lindsay) issues a marriage license for \$2.00, East end of Kent street.—1770-tf.

SICK HEADACHE and Constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.—85-t.

ALBERT JEWELL'S heavy, back and boarding stable, York street, Lindsay, in the rear of Simpson house. Everything first-class. Special attention given to funerals and weddings. Hack meets all trains. Hack stands one side of walk up to the station platform.—85-tf.

\$6 50 SOMETHING SPECIAL IN

Low priced Watches for gentlemen. We have secured a special bargain in this line and are offering extra value. The opportunities for getting trashy goods are only too numerous; but here is a chance to get a good, reliable and durable watch at an exceptionally low price. We guarantee them fully. Price \$6.50. Sent to any part of Canada, securely packed, by registered mail, for twenty-five cents extra.

We want Your Watch Repairing. When you want your Watch repaired Bring it to us. If you want it done RIGHT. BRITTON BROS. Jewelers and Opticians, LINDSAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Two More Settlers' Specials Tuesday April 23 and 30 1895

WILL LEAVE TORONTO AT 9.00 p.m.

(should sufficient business offer) for MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST

A through Colinet Car will be attached to the C.P.R. Pacific Ex. train, leaving Toronto, 11.20 noon, daily except Sunday during April.

See your nearest railway agent. THOMAS MATCHETT, Agent C. P. R., 53 Kent st. Lindsay, east of Gregory's drug store.

R. J. MATCHETT. Ticket Agent, Express Office, Lindsay Lindsay, March 7th, 1895.—1895-17.

Manitoba and North West via North Bay every TUESDAY at 9 p.m. from UNION STATION, TORONTO, during MARCH and APRIL.

For Tickets, Freight Cars and all information apply to R. J. MATCHETT, Ticket Agent, Express Office, Lindsay Lindsay, March 7th, 1895.—1895-17.

The Victoria Warde FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 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, BATTLE UNION, forever.

WHO ARE FANATICS AND BIGOTS? ARE SCHOOL TRUSTEES?

In the Globe editorial favoring roman catholic separate schools, which appears in another column, deliberate insult is offered the thousands of public school trustees and other honest citizens who objected and rightly objected to the introduction, in truly jesuitical form, of the famous Ross-Lynch bible into the schools of Ontario.

These trustees rightly objected to the omission of the key-notes of christian teaching. For example the verses, "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God and honor the King."—I Peter II-17. and, "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus."—I Timothy II-5, were in the first edition, conveniently omitted from their chapters.

But, who are fanatics and bigots? Are the men who adhere to the constitution of the British Empire? or are the wily intriguers?

Because a man is fearless and outspoken in his exposure of fraud, deception and tyranny, is, according to the Globe, a cause to brand him as fanatic and bigot. And because another may be tricky, working in the dark, by intrigue, equivocation hypocritical and for reasonable objects, is, after the Globe's logic, the test of model citizenship.

Heaven save us from such logic! Wycliffe, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer were the fanatics; while the pious holy hypocrites who persecuted and burned them were orderly model citizens according to the Globe's theory.

The two hundred thousand loyal Frenchmen who fought in Toulouse for liberty to worship Almighty God according