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are the source of incalculable injury to the eyes.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

G.T.R. Excursions to Port Huron, Detroit, Cleveland, Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Cincinnati.

Good to return on or before October 21st, 1895. FARES—Port Huron and Detroit, \$6.00; Cleveland, \$8.00; Saginaw and Bay City, \$7.00; Grand Rapids, \$9.00; Chicago, \$15.00.

Tickets on sale at the Express Office. R. J. MATCHETT, Ticket Agent, Express Office, Lindsay, Sept. 18th, 1895.—1895-96.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Messrs BARKON & STEWART, Solicitors, have arranged by which large or small sums can be loaned on security of real estate for long or short periods, on terms suitable to borrowers, at rates of interest from 5 to 10 per cent. Office, Dominion Bank Building, William St., Lindsay.—2907-17

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

and having made his peace with the priests and hierarchy of the Holy Roman Church, allied himself with the Parti national, or anti-British party of Quebec province in 1895?

There are other problems the shrewd thinking farmer and townsmen of Victoria would like the distinguished leader of the opposition to answer, among them these: What is "Commercial Union"? What is the difference between "Commercial Union" and "Unrestricted Reciprocity"? Wherein does "Continental Free Trade" differ from those?

Wherein are those or any of them similar to "Free Trade" as they have it in England, and what taxes do the farmers of England pay to the imperial treasury for imperial purposes under that policy? Wherein would "Annexation" differ from "Unrestricted Reciprocity" or from "Commercial Union"? What is now Mr. Laurier's trade policy? What is Sir Richard Cartwright's? Which of the two is best?

If Mr. Laurier will kindly answer these, not in his usual equivoque style by simply abusing the plans of his opponents; but by definite positive explanations of each, he will confer a great favor on the public at large.

"RATS" ARE TOO SMALL GAME.

There are various kinds of ruffians abroad. A few weeks ago a number of desperados who had held up a G.T.R. train at the revolver's point were secured at Bowmanville, a number of shots being fired near them by the Lindsay riflemen assisting in the capture.

There are in Victoria county some persons who think the shooting near the tramps was "unlawful." In the old Teutonic and Scandinavian days, pettifoggers were hanged at sight. Some persons to-day, criminals themselves, always sympathize with criminals. Hence there is no surprise to find that class sympathizing with the tramps and raising petty legal quibbles.

While lynch-law is not to be commended, yet in these days of legal pettifogging quibbling, when so many criminals, not only of the open ruffian or midnight burglar type, but also of the fashionable forger and robber of widows and orphans variety are allowed to escape, through improper influence, it seems almost a pity not to interfere and mete out justice.

For example there are known criminals in this county to-day, as well as several who have been allowed to escape, who should have been punished. The hanging of one robber pettifogger would do Canada much good.

Some of those interesting themselves about "unlawful shooting" may rightly feel uneasy; others need not fear. A RAT is too small game to fire at.

HON. MR. LAURIER'S VISIT.

Lindsay and Victoria county will be honored next week by a visit from Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the handsome and genial leader of the opposition at Ottawa.

Personally, and on behalf of the liberal-conservatives of Victoria, whose opponent he is, THE WARDER extends a cordial welcome to that distinguished gentleman and his friends. That they may bear away with them most favorable impressions of the town and county, as they surely will of the people, of all political parties, is the sincere wish of this journal.

Where differences arise, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier knows, the writer of this article never hesitates to take his stand, and whether in public or in private with friend or opponent, to express his views as clearly as possible. Equivocation should have no place in public or private life.

Therein do we think Hon. Mr. Laurier is making a serious mistake. He is fond of referring to precedents from English history. Can he name a British statesman of note who ever hesitated to place himself, fearlessly and frankly, on record on public questions? In one of his recent speeches Mr. Laurier compares his action in declining to define his policy, with Wellington's in withdrawing within the lines of Torres Vedras in the Peninsular war in Portugal. There is no parallel in the comparison.

In the Peninsular war there were on the one hand British interests and British soldiers, and on the other French interests and French soldiers.

In Canada to-day there is, or should be, only one interest involved in the settlement of the Manitoba school question. That interest is not French, nor romanist, as Mr. Laurier and his allies in Quebec are reported in their own papers to make it. That interest is Canadian first, and British second.

Wellington's policy was not directed towards playing an equivocal part and strengthening his army by desertions from his opponents, through leading them to believe him their friend. Everyone knew that Wellington's policy was to drive the French and French influence beyond the Pyrenees. Are Mr. Laurier's views in this question similar to Wellington's then?

In this country the struggle is over the Manitoba school question. Some defend the roman hierarchy in their demands. Others are opposed to the re-establishment of separate schools of any kind in Manitoba.

On which side is Hon. Wilfrid Laurier? His supporters in Quebec believe him in favor of the restoration of separate schools. His language in the house of commons also gives that impression.

Is or is not Mr. Laurier in favor of separate schools anywhere? In Ontario many of his advocates assert that he is opposed to separate schools. Surely he would be a poor general who would allow his army to be disintegrated by deceiving each brigade as to his intentions and the enemy he is to fight.

Mr. Laurier cannot deceive the people. They will not be content simply to take part in a grand spectacular display of

equivocation and fine corner turning between two factions led respectively by him and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The people may drive both of those gentlemen from the stage and agree to be led only by a man in whose positive policy they have faith.

HON. MR. LAURIER WILL MISS SOME FACES HERE.

On the last occasion on which Hon. Mr. Laurier visited this locality he was received by a number of burning and shining lights of the grid party many of whom are "absent" to-day, some "for cause," some otherwise.

However, THE WARDER has done its best to induce the electorate of all parties to turn out and do honor to the reform leader. He is a good sort of fellow.

WHO ESTABLISHED SEPARATE SCHOOLS?

In 1863 a reform government was in power in the old parliament of "Upper and Lower Canada."

John Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Sicotte were joint leaders of the ministry while The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald (then only Mr. John A. Macdonald) was leader of the opposition.

Mr. Laurier and every other good constitutional authority admits that whether a measure is a government one or not the government is responsible for its passage.

It is true that many of each side supported the bill and some of each side opposed it.

John A. Macdonald voted for the bill at the earnest solicitation of English speaking friends from Lower Canada, the "dissentient" schools there balancing the separate schools here.

It is true Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat nominally voted against the bill.

It is also true that within eight days of the passage of the act Oliver Mowat was Postmaster General in the reform government that permitted and assisted in the passage of the separate school act.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR FRIEND TARTÉ.

The world moves. More than ever is our hope strong in the triumph of correct principles.

Only recently it was our privilege to congratulate Archbishop Cleary on his progressive spirit as displayed in recent years in getting rid of the clerical separate school teachers in Kingston schools and substituting young men and women regularly trained, in their stead. Our hope is still great that that able man may continue on in the good work and in another year or two be found side by side with THE WARDER for national non-sectarian schools.

And now another convert is added to our faith in the person of the famous J. J. Tarte of Quebec. He comes out openly and declares himself, so the papers say, in favor of non-sectarian schools throughout Canada.

This is no surprise to us, for to our certain knowledge not only Mr. Tarte, but many leading French-Canadians who are roundly cursed in Ontario as "bigots" on the school question, would, if they dared, take just as advanced ground as does THE WARDER on such subjects.

The good work goes happily on. It is a great satisfaction to us, after so many long years of struggle, standing firm to our views, being misrepresented, slandered, sneered at and belittled, to see the brightest men and women of all creeds rallying to the broad principles of national non-sectarian schools.

It is a great pleasure to us now to receive the congratulations of these well-meaning friends who years ago strongly advised us to float with the tide and pander to romanism.

Theologies may have their place; but in the arena of state and educational affairs is not where they should be found.

THAT SMALL "U" AND "V" AND THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

In the old arithmetics and grammars one used to see "italic" written with small "u" and "roman" with a capital "R." So one regularly finds methodist, anglican, presbyterian, baptist, etc., with small initial letter, but if one chances to follow the same rule regarding the words roman catholic, "horror of horrors," "insult of insults," is the cry.

The rule should be regular one way or the other. The Teutonic, Scandinavian and old English customs regarding capital letters were to use them to a great extent. Not only nouns, but all adjectives of proper signification were ornamented and in the old style of print or script they looked very nice. But the French and modern English discard as far as possible the use of capitals, and restrict them to the beginning of sentences and strictly proper significant terms that have not by usage become naturalized or common.

Hence pick up a French roman catholic paper and one looks in vain for roman catholic, or methodist or presbyterian spelled with a capital.

Of course the vulgar who have sought to make capital against THE WARDER for its regard to modern usage rather than to dark age practices, are not expected to know what is correct and what not. They are ignorant, and like all ignorant persons think they gain prestige by appealing to prejudices.

The Toronto World of Saturday, Oct. 5th, contains a practical illustration of the force of custom in this regard. This sentence occurs with the capitals used as quoted below:—"It is the privilege of every citizen, Protestant, Romanist, Mormon, agnostic, Mohametan, etc., to worship and believe as each chooses." There all the terms signifying classes holding peculiar views on theology are emphasized by capital letters, except one of the most important I.e., the "agnostic". It would be interesting to know the World's reasons for not being uniform, I.e., either all capitals or all small initial letters.



A big wash looks discouraging.

But when you have the right weapon to attack the great stack of soiled clothes with, the battle is half won already.

Sunlight Soap

6 Cents Twin Bar
It is the weapon to use. It will make that big wash look like a pile of driven snow.

All the delicate fabrics will be saved by Sunlight Soap, and there won't be any staining or spotting, because you don't have to rub. Less Labor Greater Comfort

For every 13 wrappers sent to Lavira Bros., Ltd., 35 Scott St., Toronto, a small paper-bound book will be sent.

UNVEILING KINGSTON'S MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

At Kingston on Wednesday, October 23rd, there will be unveiled in his own Canadian city a monument to the memory of one of the grandest, most capable, most politic, most progressive, most reliable and most honorable of men—The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald.

Eulogy is unnecessary. His acts speak in monuments of every description in every part of Canada in good and noble results.

Heaven pity the poor wretch whose soul is so narrow, whose heart so contracted, and whose mind so diseased as not to acknowledge even at this late day the greatness and the goodness of Canada's noblest chieftain.

THE BOBOYGEEON INDEPENDENT WRONG.

The following erroneous assertions are from the Boboygeon Independent.

"The only one man who has dared to speak plainly is McCarthy. There is no mistake about what he says. He tells all sorts of christians to keep their hands off schools and bids each to teach their own particular brand of christianity in their particular homes, churches, Sunday schools."

That is just what Mr. McCarthy has not done. He has declared himself as bitterly opposed to the class of schools which the Independent assures the public he favors.

He has spoken plainly but it is to affirm hostility to national schools. Rather than have the class of school commended by the Boboygeon Independent, McCarthy would prefer separate schools. Those are his own words and ideas repeated in the house of commons.

The member for North Victoria is the one who years ago strongly advocated the line accredited now to Dalton McCarthy. On each and every occasion Mr. McCarthy declared himself in favor of having religion taught in the schools, and rather than have the class suggested by the member for North Victoria and also by the Boboygeon Independent, Mr. McCarthy declared himself in favor of separate schools.

Will the Boboygeon Independent kindly look up Hansard, session 1894, vol II, pages 6150, and 6151? If he does he will find Mr. McCarthy declares as follows:—

"I am not seeking to deprive any person of separate schools" (Mr. McCarthy). "I would sooner see a separate school system than a secular school system. I see no necessity at all for a secular school system displacing a separate school system". (Mr. McCarthy.)

Births.

MCCARTY.—In Lindsay, on Monday, Oct. 14th, 1895, the wife of Mr. W. F. McCarthy of a son.

BROWN.—In Lindsay, on Sunday, October 13th, 1895, the wife of Mr. Isiah Brown, east ward of a daughter.

PEARCE.—In Lindsay, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, the wife of Mr. Wm. Pearce, of a daughter.

MOORE.—On the 5th Oct., in Kincora, the wife of Alexander Moore, of a son.

McDONNELL.—On the 5th Oct., in Kincora, the wife of Donald McDonnell, of a son.

DAVEY.—On the 5th inst., in Boboygeon, the wife of W. G. Davey, of a son.

GREENWOOD.—On Sept. 27th, the wife of Mr. Edward Greenwood, Pefferlaw, of a son.

SPROUL.—On Sept. 28th, the wife of Mr. W. R. Sproule, 13th con., Brook, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD-ASHBY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, 14th con., Brook, by the Rev. J. S. I. Wilson B.A., of Wilfrid, Mr. Wesley Lloyd to Miss Maggie, daughter of Wm. Ashby, Esq., all of Brook.

MCGAR-BOUKE.—At the residence of Mr. Wm. Barker, Sunderland, on Oct. 1st, by the Rev. D. Y. Ross, Mr. George Webster, of Oronago, to Miss Florence Heath of Sunderland.

MARCOO-BUR.—On the 8th Oct., at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Bick, Boboygeon, by the Rev. S. Down, Robert M'Leod & Smith, to Magdalene Bick, of Boboygeon.

Deaths.

MCGOWDY.—In Lindsay, on Wednesday, 15th October, John McGowdy, aged 60 years.

DEYELL.—On the 4th Oct., in Emily, Ida Deyell, daughter of Jos. Deyell, aged 21 years.

READ.—On the 4th Oct., in Harpova, Owen Bredal Read, son of G. C. Read, aged 11 months.

WHEAT.—In Peterborough, on Tuesday, 15th October, 1895, Mr. James G. Wheat, son of William Wheat, Esq., of Tweed, and nephew of late Alexander Wheat of Lindsay, aged 34 years.

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Ladies' Golf Capes Simply Perfect.

Bring along your countenance and we will put a smile on it when you see our

MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTHS.

Besides our regular assortment of new and stylish Mantles we have about 100 or more we are going to offer you at \$2.50 and \$3.50, really worth from \$6.00 to \$12.00 a piece. Do not fail to see these bargains while they last.

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Our celebrated 25 cent Tea cannot be beaten in Canada.

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Lindsay, March 21st, 1895

Fall arrivals.

Our New Fall Goods are daily arriving, and in

DRESS GOODS,

one of the lines worthy of notice,

is a fine All Wool Dress Serge we are going to

sell at 25c., in all colors.

Call and compare it with any other offered at 25c.

P. McARTHUR & Co.

Opposite Post Office.

This is a bargain worth looking at if you are thinking of buying a New Fall Dress.

Call and compare it with any other offered at 25c.