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R. J. MATCHETT, Ticket Agent, Express Office, Lindsay, May 14th, 1896.—1928-IV.

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MONEY TO LOAN. MESSRS. BARRON & STEER, Solicitors, have arrangements 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 7 per cent. Office—Dominion Bank Building, William St. Lindsay.—2007-IV.

The Victoria Wardeer FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.



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.

NORTH VICTORIA PROTEST.

On Monday at noon, the last hour for filing petitions protesting elections, those who had been engineering on the sly the protest for North Victoria failed to materialize. They would not risk their \$1,000. Therefore, there is no protest in North Victoria.

It was not intended to protest South Victoria. But last Wednesday an evening sheet in Toronto had an item to the effect that Sam. Hughes' election would be protested, that Mr. McLaughlin would be pitched overboard, and that Dr. McKay of Woodville would contest the riding. The snap was too soft to have originated in any but one mind and research proved the surmise correct. But, still no protest was entered against South Victoria.

On Friday when busy in Montreal a message was received by the member for North Victoria stating that the protest against his return was already in Toronto. That settled the question of fight. North Victoria had nothing to fear. Our policy is always to come out on top if possible, and while there was no desire or intention to unsettle Mr. McHugh, yet if "fight" was the word the decision was quickly formed to regain South Victoria while holding the North and to disqualify the reform candidates both in North and South. Accordingly sunrise Saturday morning found a protest in Toronto against George McHugh and another ready to disqualify Mr. McLaughlin.

The upshot is that despite our mandate to fight the two protests to a finish the North Victoria one was withdrawn,

therefore the South was not proceeded with.

In this matter the member for North Victoria has great pleasure in sincerely thanking scores of reformers in both North and South Victoria for their kindness and loyalty. Many even sent instructions to their own leaders forbidding a protest in North Victoria. Only six in all Victoria were concerned in the protest and they prevailed and still do so concerning it. All but one professed to know nothing of a protest, not to be concerned, indeed really to be opposed to one. But their every move is known. Their letters and telegrams and conspiracies are all available. However, those six are well known to all and form a class of their own.

Throughout Ontario there was a general balancing up among the parties. While our view was that if even one protest was entered by the reformers the Tories should contest South Victoria, South Ontario, East Peterboro, North Renfrew, Centre Toronto, the Hamiltons, Kingston, North Middlesex, East Lambton, South West-worth and North Leeds, yet those having the matter in hand thought it better to balance accounts all round. To our mind a clear gain of eight seats over losses could easily have been made in Ontario alone.

Under the new election law it is of course more difficult to unseat than formerly; but in those cases enough is already in hand to have done the work. It is possible the Tories would have sustained losses in Quebec; but the risk would have been worth the running.

The member for North Victoria desires again to return sincere thanks to the many reformers, local and general, throughout Canada who insisted there should be no protest against Sam. Hughes. Their manly conduct will not be forgotten. To the popular grit whip, Major Sutherland, and other general leaders do we especially tender thanks for friendly interest. While our own desire, once the fight was on, was to conduct all to a finish, yet we know of the kindly interest towards us personally.

THE NEW GRAND TRUNK MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

During recent years the professional prohibitionist has been having rather thorny paths to travel. The public have gradually, slowly, as the public always learns, come to understand that once admitted and extremely plausible individual, the professional prohibitionist. He has been obliged to give up the "lecture" business. It failed to pay, and once the pocket of even such a self-sacrificing gentleman as the prohibitionist lecturer is affected, it is singular how quickly the conscience is touched.

At present the professional prohibitionist movement is limited to occasional candidates for municipal honors and to a very few clergymen who have no superior abilities to excite the interest and command the action of the populace.

But, because professional prohibitionists are being relegated to oblivion does not at all imply that the great temperance movement is not progressing, or that practical prohibition is following the course of professionalism. On the contrary, despite the evil effects of the professional prohibitionist, practical prohibition is making lasting advances.

It was the custom in olden times to use liquor freely. Many a noble fellow, farmer, merchant, clergyman and politician, in the olden time occasionally gave way to indulgence in strong drink. The wrecks strewn the pathway of life. Not long since it was our privilege to drive from Minden to Dorset. The road is the roughest in the universe. Here and there the eye would rest on the wreck of a jumper, a bobleigh, a wagon, and even a buggy. Those are landmarks of the road and illustrate early days, and primal conditions. As the road becomes more and more in keeping with civilization the old wrecks will vanish. So in human life, many early conditions and habits, are fast vanishing before the requirements of modern civilization. In many respects to-day it is a question of the "survival of the fittest."

Therefore, is intoxication fast disappearing. The reasons are obvious. No business man likes to have a foreman or clerk reeking with the smell of liquor, or to know that the head is dull and stupid from the same cause. Clever as that foreman or clerk may be he would be infinitely better were he a temperate man. In olden times the supply of men was limited; and employers were frequently obliged to put up with what could not be well avoided. But to-day it is different. Thousands of sober, steady, capable fellows are seeking employment, so the necessity no longer exists for men who deliberately render themselves incapable to be retained in any position.

The new management of the Grand Trunk railway system, recognizing that an express train travels more rapidly than the old stage coach; that if it stops suddenly, or upsets, or hits anything the consequences will probably involve great loss of life and property; and further believing that a sober, temperate man is less liable to make mistakes than a drunken one, and having thousands of applications from undoubtedly capable men who are strictly temperate, has established, on the Grand Trunk system, the same rules in regard to intemperance as many of the best roads in other parts of the world have adopted.

They make no attempt to preach prohibition or temperance. They simply say, our purposes are best served by capable temperance men; the side-roads and concessions and the towns and cities of the

land are filled with capable temperance fellows; our property is less liable to destruction, our receipts are more likely to be augmented, our expenditures to be decreased and kept within bounds; in short our stockholders and bondholders, the people whose property we manage and whose servants we are, are more certain of increasing profits; and the persons and merchandise entrusted to our care in being conveyed over our lines of railway are less exposed to injury by the employment of temperate men.

Therefore, the management reasons. Why should we employ any but temperate men?

It is a well known fact that many of the greatest railway disasters have been directly due to the fact that employees were under the influence of liquor sufficient to render them drowsy, careless, negligent, reckless or utterly incompetent. The management feels, therefore, that in accepting the trust of conveying persons and merchandise to their destination, it is a bounden duty to do so with as little risk and as much profit as possible.

A few have already been dismissed for being intemperate. More will follow if the habit be persisted in. However, it is very gratifying to know that the men in the Grand Trunk employ in this division are as a rule all strictly steady and temperate. Should there chance to be any otherwise they may rest assured that the management purposes enforcing that rule rigorously.

The effect in other sections of the enforcement of the regulation has been most beneficial. Men see that the benefits accrue to themselves and their families as well as to the company and the public. And being sensible men they give up their old habits.

NEWS FROM ROME.

Rumored news from "the eternal city" is to the effect that the Pope favored Mr. Laurier in the recent election, and that those of the clergy, few though they were, who favored the conservative candidates are likely to be "disciplined" at an early date.

Our readers may remember that upwards of eighteen months ago it was announced in these columns, the information being gleaned in Chicago, that Mgr. Satolli, the representative of the Pope in America, was then about to visit Canada and that his aim was to reunite the roman catholics of Quebec who had become divided over the Mercier and Manitoba school issues. M. Satolli did visit Canada, and this journal then outlined the plan that would be pursued by the roman catholics in Quebec in the approaching elections. The source of our information never left any doubt that the issue in Quebec would be as it now is, solid grit.

It was in vain that these views were impressed on the then leaders of the conservative party. They assumed an air of superior knowledge looked wise, and seemed to pity our blindness. Events have proven our warning to have been well founded.

During the month of May last information was further received from an unquestionable authority that Quebec was going solid grit. There was still time to save the party; so we again warned our leaders of the plan. Inquiry brought forth the now celebrated assurance of Hon. Mr. Angers that Quebec would go solid tory. How he arrived at such a conclusion none can tell.

It was also known previous to the elections that certain roman catholic French Canadians called on some of the bishops and in answer to the question how to vote received the following, "Which is the more likely to do justice to our co-patriots in Manitoba, Mr. Laurier who will act from his own race and religious principles, or Sir Charles Tupper who will merely act from policy." This was no vaporing of a grit politician. It was a bishop himself and nearly all the clergy took the same line to their own people. Doubtless a strong conservative they would be non-committal.

The mandement itself proved how the clergy stood. They had got the conservative leaders committed. Their game then was to secure the reformers in office. However, many of the conservative French Canadians sought to translate the mandement in their favor, but as the following from the Montreal Herald, the senior grit organ in Quebec, will prove, the affair was loaded up the wrong way. Mr. Jeannotte was a member of the last parliament and a tory. Rev. abbe Proulx took active stand against him on the school question and favored the grit. Jeannotte protested. The abbe reported him to the archbishop. The archbishop has required Jeannotte to publish the following apology.

"Montreal, July 29, 1896. "To His Grace Edouard Charles Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal: "Monsieur,—As a good catholic, I submit myself with heartfelt sincerity to the letter from your grace, addressed to Rev. Mr. Proulx, cure of St. Lin, in which your grace justifies the latter's conduct during the elections of June last. "I had written: 1st, that Cure Proulx had given a bad interpretation to the mandement in praising the liberal leaders, and in publicly advising his parishioners to vote contrary to the desires of the whole episcopate. 2nd, that he had disobeyed his bishop in not conforming to the episcopal circular accompanying the mandement. "Now, I understand that I have misinterpreted the mandement and the circular which accompanied it."

Let us hope Dr. McKay may read this. The electors of North Victoria, as well as our readers, will recollect that all this was outlined in advance of the elections in these columns and also from the platforms. That a conspiracy was formed

was never doubted by us, and publicity was frankly given to our views.

However, if people will only profit by experience all may yet be benefited by the success of the recent treachery and intrigues in Quebec.

We venture this further that once the public realize that the grit candidates in Quebec and elsewhere were within three weeks of election furnished with letters of endorsement from the heads of the roman catholic church, that the mandement was really so worded to assist the grit candidates, that the clergy were largely in favor of the grits or quietly observed a friendly neutrality, then there will be none again caught by any religious issue in politics.

Not only was the roman catholic vote worked in the grit interest in Quebec, but Peter Ryan of Toronto in a lengthy letter in the Globe recently explains how they stood solid for the grits in Ontario. Surely it is high time the conservatives gave up fooling with religious issues in politics. The tory leaders are mere children at such games in comparison with the grits. The latter can distance the Tories every time on side issues.

"SMALL POTATOES."

Dr. Mason of Fenelon Falls one of the best veterinary surgeons in Ontario, was sometime ago appointed to look after diseases among farm stock in North Victoria. The object was to prevent the spread of diseases which frequently gain headway before being checked.

As an instance, quite recently, Dr. Mason detected a disease affecting the eyesight of cattle to be growing prevalent. He promptly took steps to ascertain its cause, and to eradicate it. In this way his services certainly would be valuable to the farmers of North Victoria.

But with a view to showing authority, the "small potato" crowd now in power at Ottawa have dismissed Dr. Mason, and abolished the office. Dr. Mason, personally, cares not a fig; but the farmers' interests are affected.

The act is just about the "size" of the grit party. They are great only in small things.

THE TRENT CANAL.

The reform party from Ontario, and certainly from the other provinces, oppose the Trent canal as being unnecessary and unpractical. Fearing that the result of the elections might be as it is and knowing the proclivities of the grits the member for North Victoria used every endeavor to have the work of construction as far advanced and as widely distributed as possible. The object was to have much under contract, and in each contract to have all classes of construction under way. Thus, should the grits get into power, they would find it all but impossible to stop the work.

In conformity with that idea the member for North Victoria urged the present contracts to be let, and that all others should be surveyed and each other section along the entire route be placed under contract and work begun. In the North Victoria section, too, the same principle of distribution was aimed at. The rock, the swamp, the timber, the clearing, as well as the road work were all gotten under way. Thus if the reform party undertakes to stop construction they will find themselves in a very awkward predicament.

Indeed, while the reform leaders openly declare the whole work must stop, yet it will be interesting to see them try it. They will find they cannot do it. For once they will find things were so planned as to force them to follow the lines laid down by the Tories.

The Trent canal must go on, and the present government cannot and will not stop it. Had the Tories remained in power it would have been completed in three years more. The change of government cannot delay it much beyond that period. Indeed, so commendable is the scheme that, in our opinion, there is no doubt but Hon. Mr. Blair will override the pessimists of the cabinet and follow out the policy laid down by the late government. Mr. Blair is a man of sense and will surely see the advantages of the canal.

TARTE IS PREMIER, IN FACT.

Sir Richard Cartwright is credited with being the author some years or so ago of an article in an English journal stating that Hon. Mr. Laurier was the "titular" leader of the then opposition. Sir Richard Cartwright was the real leader.

A new order now exists. Hon. Mr. Laurier is the "titular" premier; but the real premier is Hon. Mr. Tarte.

No child with a new toy was ever more tickled than Mr. Tarte at finding himself in office. He is "unsurprising" everywhere.

"Seventy-five dismissed at Sorel!" "One hundred and twenty dismissed from the Public Works Department at Ottawa."

"Not one dismissed for political causes!" "Is the public service a hospital?" These are a few of the grit newspaper headings regarding the doings of Hon. J. Israel Tarte.

One would be safe in venturing a silk hat that within the next year, just as in 1874, the place of every man dismissed will be filled. In 1873-4 the reform party proclaimed similar revelations and made similar dismissals. Yet when they went out in 1878 there were many more clerks in the public service than in 1873. They had filled every available place and created scores of new offices.

Mr. Tarte's policy to-day is on similar lines. There are thousands of young grits after office. They must get them.

TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS

SALADA, 40c. and 50c. per lb., in half pound packages.

LIPTON'S

30c., 40c., 50c., in half pound packages

JAPANS

Try our celebrated 25c. It beats them all.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

A. CAMPBELL.

Our Time to Lose.

HOT-DAY BARGAINS AND BROKEN PRICES IN

Boys' Clothing

AND

Men's Cool Suits

We're not greedy after profit. The heated term needs no heated argument. You can't move Clothing these times unless you cut the life out of the profits, and that's just what we are doing this week with BOYS' CLOTHING AND MEN'S COOL SUITS. The stock was bought unusually cheap to begin with, but the goods are offered vastly cheaper now:

BROKEN PRICES IN Boys' Wear

- Children's good, fast-colored Blouses, well made, pretty 19c, 25c, 40c
Boys' Sailor Suits, cool and showy... 89c, \$1, \$1.25
Boys' Tweed Suits, 2-piece for serviceable wear... \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35
Boys' Tweed Suits, stand best wear... \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.95
Youths' Fine Irish Serge Suits, blue and black... \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3
Youths' Fine all wool Worsted Dress Suits... \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50
Knicker Pants... 19c, 25c, 39c

BROKEN PRICES IN Hot Day Suits

- Men's Striped Linen Coats... 49c, 60c, 75c
Men's Lustre Coats... 78c, 85c, \$1
Black Alpaca & Russel Cords... \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25
Silk Mixed Coat and Vest... \$1.25, \$1.65, \$2
Pure Silk Coat & Vest... \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50
English Cricketing Flannel Suits... \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50
Men's Cashmere & White Duck Vests... 60c, 75c, 85c
Men's Fine Homespun Bicycle Suits, 2 piece \$3.25, \$4, \$4.25
Men's All Wool Blue Serge Pants... 79c, 90c, \$1.10
Men's Tweed Pants... 65c, 75c, \$1

These are Hot Bargains for Hot Days. We are making everything bend to the Summer Clearance idea—ridding ourselves of all Summer Lines at the best we can expect to get for them now.

You come to get a pair of Pants and you'll find the old price will buy two now—you buy a Suit of Clothes and you'll find you can also get a Suit for the Boy at the same price you used to pay for the Suit above. A stock of Ties for the year's wear can be bought with the difference between our old Shirt prices and our Summer Clearing Prices.

GOUGH BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Clothiers,

LINDSAY. PETERBORO. PORT HOPE.

The easiest way to succeed is to raise a "too many clerks." Then dismiss scores of them. Get credit for economy. As soon as the nine days' wonder has passed, fill their places guily with grits. Such was and such will now be grit tactics. But no one is much troubled except the clerks to go.

and Mr. Patterson are under the leadership and direction of Mr. Tarte. These heroes, the astute Sir Oliver, the Jesuit Sir Richard, the thundering Patterson, and the emphatic Mulock—all gentle as doves under the lash of Mr. Tarte.

EDITORIAL NOTES. And now Sir Oliver is telling the people of South Oxford of his plunge into federal politics. No doubt, Sir Oliver is a reckless youth. It is refreshing to find no more "bliss ruin" articles in the Globe. Canada is no longer going to the "demolition how-how" at a bound gallop as the grit organ has been telling us for the last 18 years.