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The insidious nature of many diseases of the eye renders it unsafe to defer treatment.

We are qualified to treat the most difficult cases where glasses will be of use.

The law of the land does not protect you from quack opticians, but you can protect yourself by consulting only responsible and qualified operators.

We have made a special study of the human eye. Our Optical department is equipped with the latest appliances for refractive work.

We do not profess to perform miraculous or impossible cures. We know where an optician's services end and an oculist's begin, and we give you the benefit of honest advice, free.

Almost daily we are consulted by persons who suffer from wrong treatment at the hands of charlatans whose regard for the profit on a pair of glasses outweighs any consideration for a patient's eyes.

Now, it may be that you do not require glasses. It may be that you do not. Or it may be that you should have expert medical aid.

In any case you incur no expense and run no risk in seeking our advice.

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Dry Hardwood, Long and Short; first-class Stove, Nut and Egg Coal; also the best Blacksmith Coal in the market.

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MONEY TO LOAN. MESSRS BARRON & STEERS, 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 10 per cent. Office—Donation Bank building, William St., Lindsay—309-7 ly.

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Agent Dominion Building and Loan Association. Own your own home on easy terms and thus save the rent.

Have you inquired into our perfectly safe, cheap, money order system? G. E. WILDER, Express Office. -74-ly.

The Victoria Warder FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

A union of hearts and a union of hands. A union of arms can sever; A union of homes and a union of lands and the flag, BARRISSE UTRIQVE, forever.

GEORGE McHUGH APPEALS TO THE POPE. It transpires that forty-five reform members of the House of Commons and senate, including five members of the Laurier government have been proven guilty of appealing to the Pope of Rome for his interference in Canadian constitutional affairs.

It matters not how carefully the petition may be worded, the fact stands forth that reform members of the Canadian Parliament have petitioned for the interference of the Pope of Rome in Canadian affairs, and whatever excuse the reformers may offer, they cannot get over the fact that they have appealed over the head of Queen Victoria to the Pope.

George McHugh must explain.

The Montreal Witness, a strong liberal supporter, is disgusted at Mr. Fielding's attitude on the coal question, as well as with that of his friends and former colleagues, the liberal leaders of Nova Scotia. It says: "A meaner attitude could not be taken than that into which the be-headed Nova Scotia government purposes to lead that province. If there is any province which has been steadily denouncing protection as a wrong and an oppression, and even a ground for secession, it is Nova Scotia. But the Nova Scotia government is willing to wreck the movement towards deliverance from this iniquity for the sake of the interests of a small minority of her people." Yes, and Mr. Fielding is giving them the lead in doing it.

Business men generally throughout the country are unanimous in the opinion that trade has not been at so low an ebb as it is at present since the dark days of depression and soup kitchens that followed the last five years of Grit rule in Canada. At that time Sir Richard Cartwright told the deputation of farmers that waited upon him to go home and work harder and eat less. He is again a member of the government, and would probably give a similar answer to-day if called upon. He and his colleagues are giving a practical exemplification of the helplessness and incapacity they confessed to when in their former term of power they said that, in so far as the regulation and development of the trade of the country was concerned, they were mere flies on the wheel.—Cornwall Standard.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Hardy government will get it where the bottles of beer and whiskey got those 300 corkscrews,—in the neck.

After Mr. Foster's strong speech on the tariff this week even the liberals themselves acknowledge that they could not meet his strong arguments.

If Mr. Gladstone was as anxious to further the interests of England as he is the interests of his party, possibly his opinions on the Eastern question would be more appreciated.

Those 300 corkscrews purchased by the Ontario government, piled and heaped together in every imaginable sort of turn and twist, could not be as crooked as some of the methods used by that government.

The temperance people in their recent doings with the Hardy-Ross government have been recalling Abe Lincoln's famous saying: "You may fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

What with Inspector DeBarry keeping Canadians out of the whole of the United States and the Hardy government keeping them out of a vast tract of their own country, it is becoming a question whether more Canadians have any business on this continent at all.—Toronto Telegram.

Mr. Laurier discharges civil servants on so-called charges of offensive partisanship. Mr. Hardy, even in hundreds of cases where offensive partisanship is painfully evident, does nothing. The grists are making for themselves a dangerous precedent, as time will soon show.

The South African mining deal, the attempts to mislead the temperance people, the growing deficit of the province, the disgraceful misuse of crown lands, and the unfair advantages taken of public confidence, are all good and sufficient reasons why the Hardy-Ross government should be defeated in the coming elections.

The situation in Crete remains still unchanged. Crete still declares her desire to annex with Greece. The Greeks are clamoring for war. Turkey feels disposed to resist any interference on the part of Greece. The concert of powers appear to be at discord and everything points to war. Not only is the eastern question of momentous interest, but affairs in the Transvaal are assuming threatening aspects and it looks very much as if England will soon have a war in South Africa. A few days should dispose of at least the uncertainty that surrounds one of these great issues.

The Opening of Parliament. Ottawa on Thursday, 25th March, was "slush." The soft, wet snow became muddy during the day, and by three o'clock when the "opening of parliament" took place harmony prevailed—the ground was covered with slush and the "speech from the Throne" was slush.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE contained references to the Queen's jubilee, the Manitoba school settlement, the revision of the tariff, the abolition of the franchise, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal, the extension of the intercolonial railway to Montreal, the cold storage, the prohibition plebiscite, the Behring Sea claims, and the Indian famine. That is all.

THE OPENING. The opening was as usual. A few hundred ladies in full dress occupied the floor of the senate chamber, the gallant old gentlemen having surrendered their seats for the occasion. Her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, sat on a seat to the left of the throne in the front row. Seated on the throne was His Excellency, while military officers and ministers of the crown surrounded the sides. On seats in front in full scarlet robes sat the judges of the supreme court, while at the further part of the chamber sat other functionaries, consuls, etc., in uniform. The galleries were thronged with young and old ladies and gentlemen packed like sardines in a box. When it is learned that many of those had been standing for admission from twelve o'clock, an idea may be obtained of the interest ladies take in such performances. Miss Hanahan of Lindsay, Miss Kennedy of Warkworth, and Miss Staples of Cavan, were among the spectators.

The reading of the speech by His Excellency did not require many minutes. Then the commoners returned to their chamber and proceeded with business.

THE INTRODUCTION OF NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS was the most interesting feature of the afternoon. A newly elected member takes the oath of allegiance, signs the roll and is then "introduced" to the House of Commons. The proceeding is simple. Take the case of Mr. W. H. Bennett, the popular member for East Simcoe. Sir Charles Tupper, baronet, and Hon. John Haggart retired and entered with Mr. Bennett between them. Standing before the clerk's table Sir Charles said:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to introduce Mr. W. H. Bennett who has been duly elected a member of this House. He has taken the oath and signed the roll and now claims his seat." Mr. Speaker then said:—"Let the honorable member take his seat." Mr. Bennett then advanced to the Speaker—on the opposition side of the dais—shook hands and then took his seat among the members. Meantime, Mr. Bennett's being the only conservative case, and he being very popular, his colleagues applauded most vigorously.

There were several reformers to be introduced, among them were Duncan Graham and Mr. Heyd. A ludicrous scene was enacted on the introduction of Mr. Heyd. His sponsors were Hon. Mr. Laurier and Hon. Mr. Patterson. When Mr. Speaker Edgar commanded him to take his seat Mr. Patterson tried to shove him to go up on the opposition side of the clerk's table, while Mr. Laurier as vigorously pushed him to walk up the government side. Finally Dr. Landerkin called out "Come up the government side" and amid

roars of laughter the scene ended. Mr. Patterson had become confused.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Russell, a clever barrister of Halifax, and seconded by Mr. Eshier, who is one of the liberal French-Canadians. He has, it is said, his father and a brother already in the service of the government.

Sir Charles Tupper made a magnificent reply, in which he showed up the inconsistency of the reform party on the trade and tariff questions, as well as the Manitoba school affair. He disclaimed further responsibility for the school case, leaving it entirely on the shoulders of Mr. Laurier and his colleagues. Rarely, even in his younger and more pearly days when he earned the title "The Umbrella Man of the House," did Sir Charles Tupper surpass his great speech of Friday night.

Hon. Mr. Laurier replied to him, and except on a couple of points proved exceptionally weak. There was one strange allusion in his speech which he may not have been meant to have a double meaning.—In speaking in reference to taking part in the Queen's jubilee he said circumstances might compel him to go to England in June. It is the use of the word "compel" that causes some talk. To the French-Canadian reformers it is explained that he goes against his wishes; in fact is compelled to go, while to the English the word is used in an honorable sense. Mr. Laurier is such an adept at making statements which have equivocal meanings that he must not complain in this case. To say the least it is not a happy word falling from the lips of one so skilled in choice language. One would have supposed he would have used the words "honor" or similar expression, instead of "compel."

CONSERVATIVE LADIES. Among the conservative ladies in attendance this session are already noticed Mrs. Cargill and her two daughters, Mrs. Corby and her two daughters, Mrs. Kennedy of Peterboro, Mrs. Wilson of Napanee, Mrs. McLennan of Perth, Mrs. McLean of Toronto, Mrs. Ganong of St. Stephen, and Mrs. Montague and her two little girls. The Misses Cargill and the Misses Corby are young ladies of whom parents as well as friends should be proud.

Lady Tupper has been unwell from the gripe but is recovering wanted strength.

Mrs. Foster lends charm to the Commons by her presence in the galleries. A general favorite in both Commons and Senate is Mrs. Kirchoffer, wife of Brandon's senator, an old Port Hope boy. Madame Laurier and a large coterie of reform lady friends also regularly grace the galleries.

Mrs. Edgar, wife of Mr. Speaker Engar, and her daughters are assiduous to make life at Parliament pleasant for both reformer and conservative.

WORTHY MEMBERS. The North Victoria and North Ontario boys will rejoice to hear that Mr. Edward Cochrane, M.P., is on deck, lively and hearty as ever.

Geo. McCormack, M.P., of Odell, representing Parry Sound, is popular with all.

W. H. Bennett, M.P., of Midland, is the lion of the day. His being a handsome bachelor is said to add to his popularity.

Mr. George Gullett, M.P., of Cobourg, is another charming conservative bachelor, also very popular and capable.

Mr. Craig, M.P., of Port Hope, is a model of all that is pure and good, and steady. Indeed, he nearly comes up to the standard of the member for North Victoria.

Hastings sends two right royal Tories in Harry Corby, M.P., of Belleville, and Alex. Carleton, M.P., of Monrovia; the revision of the tariff, the abolition of the franchise, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal, the extension of the intercolonial railway to Montreal, the cold storage, the prohibition plebiscite, the Behring Sea claims, and the Indian famine. That is all.

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the newly appointed governor of Cape Colony. Among the guests were colonial secretary Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Peel and Mr. John Morley. Mr. Asquith, an old college friend of Sir Alfred Milner, presided.

Mr. Chamberlain made an address in the course of which he said that, although the South African situation was not free from anxiety and even danger, he believed the problem was not unsolvable.

"The common interests of the two races in South Africa were immeasurably greater than any differences between them. The British were always willing to concede to their Dutch fellow-subjects all the privileges of law they themselves enjoyed and had shown time and again that they did not desire and did not intend to interfere with the freedom of neighboring states. Surely it might be hoped that the Transvaal would realize its duty and fulfil the obligations it had voluntarily assumed in the London convention and extend the hand of fellowship to the foreigners who had so largely contributed to the prosperity of the republic." Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British nation was determined to uphold its rights under the convention, and its dominance in South Africa, if, as has been suggested, certain eminent men in South Africa, aspiring to an independent federation of states, in which Dutch influence would be dominant, were seeking the support of continental Europe.

He vowed such a course as incompatible with British interests, even with the possession of Cape Colony, which was the most important strategic point of the empire, and which was absolutely necessary to Great Britain as a great Eastern power.

CLARENDON. SEVERAL OF OUR YOUNG people have gone from our midst: Mr. W. Langford has gone to British Columbia to visit his brother and sister, and is going to the Hot Springs to try to improve his health. We all hope he may improve.—Messrs. T. Maund and G. Pratt have left us. We understand that Mr. Pratt has gone to Edmonton. Miss E. Maund and Miss E. Switzer have gone to reside in Lindsay.

IN SPITE OF HARD TIMES several new buildings are going up. Mr. W. Townsend has laid the foundation for a brick building. Mr. John Suggitt has material for a new brick house.

OUR VILLAGE school is progressing favorably. The management of Mr. J. Cundall and Miss A. Campbell.

THE SCAUR navigators are having their boats overhauled and placed in readiness for immediate navigation.

THE MARSHAL season has opened. Messrs. Hand and Kent, two veteran hunters, left by wagon for Cross Creek on Monday.

THE ATHLETIC committee of the Y. M. C. A. met on Wednesday evening. Among other things it was decided that the association should place a football team in the field this year. A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening in the room, when all those who are interested in football are invited to attend. It is expected that an exceptionally strong team will enter this year. The material is the same as last year. The boys would like to meet the Port Parry at Lindsay at Port Owen Lindsay Tuesday game. Mr. J. McCullough, who was in attendance at the college here last year, captain the Port Parry team this year.

MULLETT-BIRCHARD—At bride's residence, Linden Valley, March 31st, by Rev. C. H. Marsh, Mr. Geo. P. Mullett of Lindsay and Miss L. Birchard.

ROBBY-WHITE—In Lindsay, March 31st, at residence of bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. McMillan, B. A., Mr. Chas. A. Eddy of Cavan township, to Miss Liza Jane White.

BRITISH TROOPS May be Sent to the Transvaal. London, March 28.—In spite of the attention given to Crete as a likely point from which to expect the crisis which will bring about an outbreak of hostilities on the frontiers of Greece, in the inner official circles of London it is seriously anticipated that there will be fighting in the Transvaal early in the summer.

There has been a certain marked stiffening of the attitude of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, toward president Kruger during the last few weeks, and it is equally certain that the preparations of regiments, transports and material, apparently made in view of a possible Turkish-Greek blase, are really designed for South Africa. However, it is the intention of the colonial office not to force an issue until the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee is over, when, if the tendency of events is not changed, sixty thousand men will be sent to Africa. The regiments necessary have already been secretly warned to prepare for active service. President Kruger is apparently relying upon German, and possibly also upon French, sympathy, and is forcing the issue. If he is able to make practical alliances on the continent, such action would, by the English people, if not by the government, be regarded as a casus belli.

A farewell dinner was given last night at the cafe Montic to Sir Alfred Milner,

KOLONA CEYLON TEA BLACK. Try it, PURE, WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS, AND ECONOMICAL. Put up in half pound packages. Retail at 40 and 50 cts. per lb. A. CAMPBELL, Sole Agent. As usual our 25c. Japan Tea is the best to be had for the money!

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EPSS'S COCOA ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA Possesses the following Distinctive Merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED. In Quarter-Pound Tins and Packets only. Prepared by JAMES EPSS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

COMMERCIAL. OFFICE OF THE VICTORIA WARDER, LINDSAY, ONT., APRIL 2, 1897. LINDSAY MARKET. Fall Wheat, per bushel, 0 75 to 0 78; rye do do, 0 67 to 0 67; Spring do do, 0 70 to 0 70; Corn, per bushel, 0 90 to 0 90; Flour, new process straight roller, 3 10 to 3 30; Flour, mixed, roll, 1 40 to 2 40; Buckwheat flour, 1 40 to 1 60; Oats, per 100 lbs., 1 00 to 1 10; Corn meal, per 100 lbs., 1 40 to 1 60; Beans, small, 0 80 to 0 85; Barley, No. 1, per bushel, 0 90 to 0 95; Barley, No. 2, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Hay, per ton, 10 00 to 12 00; Pork, per cwt., 10 00 to 12 00; Lard, per lb., 0 10 to 0 11; Beef, per lb., 0 08 to 0 09; Turkey, per lb., 0 08 to 0 09; Eggs, per doz., 0 20 to 0 25; Butter, per lb., 0 15 to 0 16; Cheese, per lb., 0 10 to 0 12; Apples, per bushel, 0 40 to 0 45; Potatoes, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Onions, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Cabbage, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Turnips, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Carrots, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Parsnips, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Peas, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Beans, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Lentils, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; 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Butter, per lb., 0 15 to 0 16; Cheese, per lb., 0 10 to 0 12; Apples, per bushel, 0 40 to 0 45; Potatoes, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Onions, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Cabbage, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Turnips, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Carrots, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Parsnips, per doz., 0 40 to 0 45; Peas, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Beans, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Lentils, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Chickpeas, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Mung beans, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Split peas, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Soybeans, per bushel, 0 80 to 0 85; Corn, per bushel, 0 90 to 0 90; Oats, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10; Rye, per bushel, 0 67 to 0 67; Barley, per bushel, 0 90 to 0 95; Hay, per ton, 10 00 to 12 00; Straw, per ton, 2 00 to 2 50; Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50; Coal, per ton, 10 00 to 12 00; Oil, per gal., 0 20 to 0 25; Gas, per gal., 0 10 to 0 12; Sugar, per cwt., 12 00 to 13 00; Coffee, per cwt., 20 00 to 25 00; Tea, per cwt., 10 00 to 15 00; Spices, per cwt., 5 00 to 10 00; Dried fruits, per cwt., 5 00 to 10 00; Nuts, per cwt., 5 00 to 10 00; Eggs, per doz., 0 20 to 0 25; Butter, per lb., 0 15 to 0 16; Cheese, per lb., 0 10 to 0 12;