ROBERT BRYANS,
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles. Mill sawing cut to order.
Proprietor of the Kinmount Mills.
Also in Lindsay Yards:
Lumber of all kinds, Mill Stuff, Coal and Wood, Lath, Shingles and Prosser Lumber.
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The Victoria Warder.

Coal. Lime.
Parties intending to use stove coal this winter should order now and get in coal when cheap. All kinds of fresh Mined Coal kept in stock at R. Bryan's Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard. Prices low on all kinds of stuff. Call and get prices. Telephone connections. Fresh Lime 15cts. per bushel or in larger quantities at a less rate. R. BRYANS

$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 1671

BUILDING MADE EASY.

You can buy a 4 or 6 panel door at $1.60.
12 light Window Sash 35c. 4 light Sash 40c.

ALL SIZES DOORS AND SASH ON HAND

also Frames, any size, to order, less than factory prices. Door Locks and Knobs, 25c. Best pure Mixed Paints $1.30 a gallon. Paint Oil, White Lead. Glass 8x10, 25c. per dozen; all other sizes in proportion.

Powder, Shot, Cartridge and Shells at Wholesale Prices.

I have a few double barrel shotguns at $6.75, A1 value; also 360 dozen Pocket and Table Knives just to hand from manufacturers, Sheffield, and will undersell any house in town.

Brick and Plastering Trowels, Cement, Hay, Coal, etc., etc.

Prices will be made to suit purchasers. A call and comparison solicited.

R. D. THEXTON

The Victoria Warder
is published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At the Office
Cambridge St., South of the Market, Lindsay.
SAM HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Lease.

Blackwell House. Being a good business well located in a thriving village. Immediate possession. Apply to E. R. BLACKWELL, Box 37, Omemee. 71-4

Indian Pony for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale an Indian Pony and Harness. A good roadster and also very suitable for women or children's driving, it being steady and quiet. For particulars apply to MISS A. A. PARKIN or A. W. PARKIN, Lindsay, March 29th 1889. 70-3

THE SNOWDEN HOUSE,
Charlotte Street, Peterboro.

This is a new house and is one of the best equipped in Peterboro. It is convenient to both G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations as well as near the market. Baths, Gas throughout, and all modern conveniences. Terms, $1.00 per day. 1679-1y

Removal.

Early in April GEORGE RIGGS will move his BARBER SHOP and Hair Dressing Establishment to the Simpson House, late Jewell House, Entrance from York street. The shop will be entirely separate from the hotel. Ladies' and Children's hair dressing, as usual, a specialty.

GEORGE RIGGS.
Lindsay, March 26th, 1889. 70-3

STOCK

The Stock Book of the proposed GRIST MILL, to be erected on Peel st., and Victoria Avenue, is now open at the office of GREEN & ELLIS, William street. Parties desirous of taking Stock will get all information required from the subscriber.

JAS. McWILLIAMS.
Lindsay, 6th March 1889.—71-4

J. BRITTON,
(Of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers, Lindsay,)
ISSUER OF
MARRIAGE LICENSES
For the Co. of Victoria.
MARRIAGE LICENSES.
T. BEALL, LINDSAY,

ÆTNA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPY
(Established 1850.)

Assets	$[illegible]
Income	[illegible]
Surplus, (Canadian Standard)	[illegible]
Policies in force	[illegible]
New business for 1887	[illegible]

Endowments Paid to Living Policy Holders
Canada for the years 1883-3-4-5-6 in cash.
By the Aetna [illegible]
By all the Canadian and British Cos. doing business [illegible]
(See Government Reports, pages 66, 67, 68 and 72.)
Secure an Endowment in the Aetna Life.
JOHN D. MacMURCHY, General Agent
Lindsay, 15, 1888.—26-tf

Telegraph Poles.

Wanted to purchase—Telegraph Poles, not less than 30 feet long, by 7 inches at the small end. To be delivered at any siding on the Grand Trunk Railway. Highest price will be paid in cash.
71-3 HENRY POOLE, Omemee.

Sealed Tenders.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 15th APRIL INST. for the erection of a two story brick school house at Manilla. Plans and specifications can be seen at Messrs Bowman Bros., architects, Lindsay, and at my office, Manilla.

GEO. BOGOLAN, Sec. and Treas.
Manilla, 27th March, 1889. 71-3

Russell's Improved Fence.
(Patented.)

The undersigned having purchased the right for MARIPOSA and OPS will be pleased to correspond with parties who contemplate fence building. We will build the fence and furnish the wire for 18 cents per rod. Farm rights for sale at 5 cents per acre. Cut your stakes 6 feet long. Russell's Improved Fence excels all others for its simplicity, cheapness and durability. It only requires half the timber; takes up but half the room of the common rail fence. No posts in the ground to decay, or nails to break off, being firmly secured with the best annealed and oiled steel wire, and can be built for less money than any other fence.

J. MERRIAN and A. STONE,
71-8 Lindsay P.O.

C. H. LEAVENS
OF THE
CITY BAKERY,
Having Bought the Stock of Mr. Dan McGribbin,
will continue the business in all its branches.
The City Bakery and Restaurant
will keep full lines of Cakes, Oysters, Oranges and other fruit, Candies, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soda Water and all Temperance Drinks.
Breakfast Rolls and Scons always in stock.
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
C. H. LEAVENS,
City Bakery,
Opposite New Post Office.
Lindsay, March 25th, 1889.—70-71-tf

Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby" will be received at the office up to noon on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1889, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, on and after the 20th day of March, 1889, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 6th March, 1889.—71-2

THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Will Run a Special
Colonists' Train
To all Points in
MANITOBA
And the North-West, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd,
As under:

Havelock	Leave 11.00	a.m.
Norwood	" 11.20	"
Indian River	" 11.37	"
Peterboro	" 12.45	p.m.
Cavanville	" 1.10	"
Pontypool	" 1.25	"
Burketon	" 1.35	"
Myrtle	" 1.45	"
Claremont	" 2.00	"
Green River	" 2.20	"
Agincourt	" 4.00	"
North Toronto	Arrive 5.00	"

This train will run through solid, and save hours in time. Join this party.
A Colonist Sleeper will be attached.
For Maps, Tickets, etc., apply to
T. WATCHORN, Agent, Lindsay.

The Edison Electric Light.

To The Editor of the Warder.

DEAR SIR,—There seems to be an impression upon the public that regarding the annulling of a certain Edison patent in Canada, Mr. Edison's patent rights on all his electrical arrangements have been cancelled. Permit me, through your valuable paper, to correct such apprehensions. Mr. Edison still retains all his patent rights in Canada on his electric system with but one exception, which is on the mechanical arrangements of his incandescent lamp. The cancelling of this patent right is due to not having manufactured the lamp in Canada as is required by the regulations of the Patent Department at Ottawa. Shortly after receiving his letters patent on his incandescent lamp he opened a factory for the manufacture of the same in Hamilton; but soon discovered that he could make it in the United States and import it cheaper than it could be made here. Yours truly,

L. M. BOWMAN.

Useful Hints on the Care of Milk for Cheese Making.

To the Editor of The Warder.

In dairy matters as in most other affairs, continuous progress is essential to successful practice. The philosophy of successful dairying is like that of bicycle riding, the man who does not keep going on will quickly go off. Thus, in order to maintain our reputation as dairymen, we must improve and increase the quality and quantity of our dairy products per cow and per acre.

Before dairymen undertake to prepare milk for cheese factories, they should make careful provision for their cows that they may have a chance to yield good, wholesome milk. While the products of milk may be easily preserved from speedy decay, it is impossible to reorganize good milk out of that which is inferior in the first place. Hence, I urge upon every dairyman the importance and necessity for keeping only healthy cows. They should receive plenty of nutritious and wholesome feed. The quality of feed will show itself in the milk and cheese.

Cows should have access to pure water only, and that in abundance. A great many farmers are careless as to the quality of the water which their cows drink. They seem to imagine that if the cows drink anything liquid the milk will not be in any way affected thereby. Some farmers will argue that cows like to drink stuff that is not fit nor good for them. So do some other animals; but the animal is not always the best judge. The superior intelligence of the dairyman is always indicated by the special care he gives to the surroundings of the cows.

Cheese made from such milk will not keep sound as long as if the cows had drunk only pure water. It is not possible to make cheese of fine quality unless the milk used is clean, pure and wholesome.

Another requirement is that cows should have access to all the salt they care to lick, as often as they like to take it. It is often said that if cows be allowed to take as much salt as they like, they will take too much and thereby harm themselves. When denied access to salt for some weeks, or even days, they will take too much when a chance is got.

A simple experiment was made at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1886 to define the effect of salt on milk. Eleven cows were divided into four groups, so arranged that the cows of two groups had no access to salt, while those of the other groups had access to all they liked to take. Within two days the cows of the former groups had fallen off in milk yield 17½ per cent.; while the others, on the same feed, on the same pasture, and under the same conditions of care, had not fallen off appreciably. After twelve days, a change was made of the groups, one group on and three groups off salt rations, when an almost similar result followed. The yield of the three groups not having salt was reduced on the average 14½ per cent.; while the yield of the one group with access to salt every day had not been lessened during the test. Each cow of the latter group consumed a quarter of a pound of salt per day.

The effect upon the quality of the milk for cheesemaking was also shown. It was found that the milk from the cows that had no access to salt turned sour in twenty-four hours less time than the milk from cows on the same feed that had daily access to it. And frequently the taint on some milk is the fact that no salt has been fed to the cows.

Another essential condition for the production of good milk is that the cows be kept free from all foul odors. Many farmers do not understand the delicate sensibility to smells cows possess. I heard of a case where the milk from a patron owning twenty-five cows was rejected at the cheese factory. He could not explain the cause of the trouble. At last travelling over the farm and pasture the unburied carcass of a horse was found in the woods which had been hauled there the previous spring. The cows often pastured in the field near by, and their milk was positively offensive both to smell and taste. The carcass was buried at once and no further trouble was experienced with the milk. It is still desirable to emphasize and impress a knowledge of the need for having all milking animals kept under such condition of location that the air is practically pure, or free from all contaminating taints. If the cow is abused in any way she will inflict upon her owner the only retaliation she can. She reminds him of his duty to be kind and good to her by withholding the milk which he requires.

Trouble is frequently had with inferior milk because cows have been chased home by the dog. A dog that is allowed to chase the cows on the farm is the most expensive animal the farmer has.

Milk should not be sent to the factory till after the eighth milking after the calf birth. Taint may also be imparted from the vessels used by the milkers, but oftener from their hands.

The milk should be strained immediately after milking. Some dirt may have fallen into it and the sooner it is out the less likelihood is there of its being made soluble to the milk. After the straining is attended to the milk should be aerated. Too often is it put into one large can and left, just as the cows gave it. That neglect implies three things that are very injurious to its quality for cheese. 1. The peculiar odor which the cow imparts to the milk will be left in it until it becomes fixed in the flavor. 2. The germs of fermentation that come in the milk and from the air have the best conditions for growth and action when the milk is left undisturbed. 3. Then the milk will become almost unfit for thorough coagulation by rennet. Hence it is needful to air it either by pouring, stirring or dipping. The cooling of the milk should never precede the aeration; it should always follow it. A temperature of from 60° to 70° Fahr. will be cold enough for keeping milk over night.

When the whey is drawn from the factory to the farm, a common practice is to empty it at the milk stand. Having done that, the owner little thinks of the impurities thereby imparted to the milk, impurities that are certain to get into the cheese.

Milk from unhealthy cows should never be mixed with other milk.

C. J. E. YEARSLEY.

The Jesuits.

L. O. L. No. 557,
LINDSAY, 12th March, 1889.

Moved by Bro. J. A. McWilliams, seconded by Bro. R. H. Bell, "That, whereas for many years the roman catholic church, through its priests and bishops, true to its principles of boasted intolerance, has, through the pandering of politicians, been gradually encroaching on the domain of responsible government, and obtaining special privileges and favorable laws, as instance the many and varied favorable Separate school laws in Ontario, the teaching of roman catholic text books and catechism, the prevalence of purely French roman catholic schools in Ontario, the privileges granted roman catholics of leaving a public school section and attaching themselves to a separate school to avoid payment of public school rates for new school building, and many similar anomalies in the law; and the disabilities of protestants in Quebec province where equally special privileges and favorable laws are conferred on roman catholics, where it has been proposed to erect a large crucifix in every place where an oath is made, and make every protestant swear on it; where the jesuits, that dread order—"the accursed black militia"—were two years ago incorporated by act of the Quebec Legislature; and where last year another Bill conferring on the Jesuits a large sum of money out of provincial lands in Quebec, has been passed; be it, and it is hereby resolved, that this Loyal Orange Lodge No. 557 of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, in lodge assembled, whose principles are "equal rights for all, special privileges for none," and civil and religious liberty for all, respectfully petition the Government of Canada to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Bill, inasmuch as it recognizes the mediation or interference within Canada's borders of the authority in temporal matters of the Pope of Rome; and also TO ABOLISH THE JESUIT ORDER IN CANADA; and that the evils complained of in relation to Ontario schools and School Laws, call for prompt eradication.

W. McGAN, Secretary. SAM. HUGHES, Master.
THOS. MURTAGH, Fin.-Sec'y. A. DELURY, Dep.-Master.
B. COOK, Treasurer. H. MILLER, Chaplain.

The Patent Combination.

This delectable clique of selfish and incompetent politicians are not dead, neither are they sleeping, but wide awake, and with Mr. Mowat as influential as ever. Like some others we read of, they forget nothing that may possibly benefit themselves, and yet so dull they cannot learn by experience, no matter how bitter the dose may have been, that has been administered to them. Honor, they never had, and it would seem that they have bid a long farewell to common sense, fair play, or even decency. It was expected the lesson taught them on three separate occasions would have made some improvement in their understandings, if it did not mend their morals, or change their hearts; but there is no visible change for the better, they are as hard and obdurate as ever. They are not content with ruining the reform party of Victoria, but it seems their object, and full determination that it shall remain so, and there is every prospect now that they will be successful. They all know very well the cause of the disaster, and exactly where the rock lay on which the vessel struck; and instead of changing their course, they remain on the dangerous reef as if it where a place of safety. Such blind infatuation no one ever saw the like of, outside of this little coterie of political schemers, who have so long infested the town of Lindsay. The cause of all this is the fact, that they can see nothing in politics, except some little private advantage for which they are ever on the look out, and ready at any moment to appropriate without the least regard to qualification or precedence. If these men had any virtue of shame about them, they would turn a corner rather than reflect their unsavoury presence in the face of a decent man, and it is equally plain they are as much a stranger to modesty, or they would not push themselves so far beyond their merits, as to make themselves not only very contemptible, but supremely ridiculous.

When Mr. McIntyre was elected, some of the party had just begun to perceive the dangerous rottenness that was working at the core, Mr. Wood's true character was then beginning to show itself. But with all, the party was strong and united, and with any kind of management, the south riding was secure with a fair prospect of carrying the north. But at the end of his term how did the party stand? A fearful change had taken place, a dark cloud was hanging over him, ready to discharge its fiercest lightning upon his head, his treachery was apparent, his coward heart shrunk from the ordeal, and he dare not face it as he had left it. In order to save himself, and enable him to trample upon, and insult those he had injured, he had found it necessary to induce the government to gerrymander the constituency, which should at least have given him, as was predicted at the time, two or three hundred of a majority; but instead of that he was left in a hopeless minority by an unpretending farmer, who had never figured as a public man, even in his own immediate neighborhood. A more thorough, and a more scorching rebuke was never given to a representative than this one to our late member. But we grieve to record the fact, that with all this terrible experience which would have destroyed any man of ordinary sensibility, he has learned nothing, he still stubbornly prostrate in carrying out the selfish, narrow-minded and misguided policy of the Patent Combination, which was not only the cause of his being rowed up salt river, but it divided and scattered the party in such a manner that it will never be united again, at least so long as this detestable combination presumes as it now does to take the lead of it. Had our late member's immense head been furnished with a small thimble full of brains, he would have seen that such a cowardly, dishonorable course could result in nothing, but the ultimate and final ruin of himself, and the distraction of the party which had given him an undeserved elevation. But this he did not see, or if he did, he supposed it could be averted by the multitude of such wise councillors as the Combination afforded. With such support, he felt that he could not only laugh, but sneer at the opposition.

So far as Mr. McIntyre is concerned it is now all one to him. His sun is set, never to rise again. He and the other slaughtered innocents can rest from their labors, they are relegated to the peaceful confines of private life, where they can enjoy the pleasing recollection of past importance and promised greatness, point a moral for ambitious ignorance, be a warning to dishonest politicians, and in this way be useful for the remaining time they are mercifully permitted to encumber the earth. Such is the position they occupy, but Mr. McIntyre must show his hand occasionally when all the infamy of the past is immediately brought into view to the infinite disgust of all the injured and right thinking men who have from time to time been deceived by him. He still controls the patronage, and as long as he can do so, we can estimate very correctly the power of the Combination, and the manner they propose to exercise it. Perhaps Woodville has had more appointments than any other place in the county, and in every case the recipient has been a chronic free churchman. No one else, not even a decent free church presbyterian, need apply except to be insulted; no matter what his standing may have been in the party; no matter as to the services he may have rendered, no matter as to individual obligations, there is no influence that can be brought to bear that will avail any thing, he must stand aside for some stupid blockhead, who may have been a drag upon the party, but in active sympathy with this selfish and aggressive church to secure the favor of the Combination.

Now we ask, are independent reformers who happen to belong to other denominations more numerous, and quite as respectable to be treated in this contemptuous manner? Are methodists, baptists, decent presbyterians and others, to be the tools of a few cunning, underhanded political sharpers, who have put their heads together to run the party machine for their own private advantage? We think not, though such treatment has been borne for years, but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. It is safe to say that a large number, for the reasons given, will never act again with the reform party until they have some definite and reliable assurance, that such treacherous, hypocritical wire pullers who form the Patent Combination, will not be the leaders. Selfrespecting men of ability, character and influence, are not going to play the jackal to those who are far beneath them, in all that pertains to honorable manhood. They will have something to say; if they cannot be heard, they will do as they have done, get out, and no longer assist political blacklegs in their nefarious schemes of peculation and plunder, or associate with political prostitutes, who have granted their secret favors, on the promise, or the receipt of money, to enable them to keep up a fictitious appearance, on the score of respectability. The game has been played out, the farce ended, and the curtain rung down. SWIPES.

Our Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, March 26th, 1889.

One of those amusing little episodes which do so much toward relieving the dulness and monotony of parliamentary routine, occurred on Friday night, when the composition of the House of Parliment was under discussion. Mr. Peter Mitchell of Montreal is a man who is not going to be overlooked, and he does not allow the House to forget it too. Just as the speaker was declaring the motion carried, Peter jumped up with :—

Not much, Mr Speaker, It is not carried yet, for I want to say something in this matter. Now, Sir, when we look at the composition of this committee, it means that the Government propose that, this committee shall consist of the following gentlemen,—First, Sir Hector Langevin. I might just say here, that I have a great deal of confidence in that hon. gentleman whose name I have mentioned, because I think he is one of the best members we have in the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) Yes, I do think so, and I say it sincerely and honestly that I believe Sir Hector does his duty well and faithfully. Then another member of the committee is Mr. Bowell. Well, I have very little confidence in Mr, Bowell, very little indeed. He will collect every dollar that he can scoop out of the industries of the people and construe the Customs Act in a way to get every shilling he can, whether it is legal or not, and he will then appeal to the majority behind him to sustain him, so that I have little confidence in Mr. Bowell. I come to the next member of the committee, Mr. Foster. I described a man to-day as a fledgling politician with the pen feathers sticking out of him yet and that might apply to Mr. Foster, because he has not much experience. What he may develop into we cannot tell, because we have not seen any signs as yet of economy or anything else from him. Now as to another member of the committee—Mr. White of Renfrew. He is a coming Minister; he is a disappointed man because he was not made a Minister before, and, therefore, have not a great deal of confidence in him. [It is currently reported that the secret of Mr. Mitchell's joining the opposition was that he was not asked to join the present administration.] The only man who is named at all on that committee on this side of the House is my respected friend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), and I must say that the very fact of the right hon. the Premier naming him has created a good deal of suspicion in my mind in relation to a member of this House whom I esteem very much. What I want to say is this: There is another party in this House who are apt to speak out their minds and say what they think—The third party; and if the Government really want suggestions about economy in that committee, they ought to appoint a member of the third party on it. Some hon. members. Name one.) "Myself, Sir. There is no money or pay attached to the position, but I think——"

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD. "Will the hon. gentleman allow me to interrupt him one moment? I move that the motion be amended by striking out the name of Mr. Bowell, in whom the hon. gentleman has no confidence, and inserting the name of the hon. Mr. Mitchell instead."

MR. MITCHELL. "Mr. Speaker, I will not take up the time of the House any longer. I think if there is anything to be done by a minority of the committee, my hon. friend from North Norfolk and myself will accomplish something."

DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

Mr. Hudspeth informs me that he has received communication from Mr. John Fell M.P.P., Mr. John S. Crusse M.P.P., and other persons drawing his attention to the fact, that the fish in lakes Scugog, Sturgeon and Pigeon, is rapidly being destroyed by means of snares. He has brought the matter before the Minister of Fisheries, who has promised to look into it, and if possible have the law so amended as to prevent this wholesale destruction of fish.

The excitement which prevailed in the House and lobbies this afternoon, was a contrast to the quiet which has been predominant for the last two or three days. Long before the opening of the doors to the public, a large and excited crowd began to gather, and when the doors were opened a regular rush followed. Lady Stanley and party occupied seats in the Speaker's gallery and seemed interested in the proceedings. After some formal business, during which, much impatience was manifested. Mr. Foster moved to go into committee of supply.

Col. O'Brien then rose to move the following resolution :

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General setting forth.

That this House regards the power of disallowing the Acts of the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces vested in his Excellency in Council as a prerogative essential to the national existence of the Dominion.

That this great power while it should never be wantonly exercised should be fearlessly used for the protection of the rights of the minority, for the preservation of the fundamental principles of the constitution and for safeguarding the general interests of the people.

That in the opinion of this House the passage of the Act by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec intituled "an Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates," is beyond the power of that Legislature.

Firstly because it endows from public funds a religious organization, thereby violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of church and state and of the absolute equality of all denominations before the law.

Secondly, because it recognizes the usurpation of a right by a foreign authority, namely, His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, to claim that his consent was necessary to empower the Provincial Legislature to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and also because the Act is made to depend upon the will, and the appropriation of the grant, thereby made is subject to the control of the same authority; and,

Thirdly, because the endowment of the Society of Jesus, an alien, secret and politico-religious body, the expulsion of which from every Christian community wherein it had a footing, has been rendered necessary by its intolerant and unchristian intermeddling with the functions of civil Government, is fraught with danger to the civil and religious liberties of the people of Canada.

This house therefore prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to disallow the said Act.

He spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour, and began by saying he would be a traitor to his constituents, his Queen and country, did he not speak on this subject. He traced the history of the Jesuits in Canada and their estates, maintaining that they had no claim to the money whatever. After quoting a number of acts enforced in England against the order, he attacked them on the ground that in no sense could they be called loyal. Silence prevailed as the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.

Mr. Rykert in a long speech spoke as an orangeman and one in favor of religious liberty.

The feeling against the bill was almost confined to Ontario, and the minority in Quebec had not taken action against it.

Mr. Barron began by wishing he could give a silent vote, but his name had been so mixed up with the subject that he felt compelled to speak. As it had been intimated that he wished to shirk the question, he felt compelled to come forward. After speaking for about half a hour, he resumed his seat amid some little applause.

Mr. N. Clark Wallace began by saying, how he sympathized with the member from North Victoria, (Mr. Barron,) when he declard how painful, how exceedingly painful, it was to him to separate himself from his beloved colleagues, and still more beloved leader. He could sympathize with him and with the party which is so painfully distracted at the present time. Mr. Wallace went on to speak or the constitutionality of the bill and the interference of the Pope in Canadian affairs.

Mr. Colby in a very soothing and calm speech, made a profound impression; deprecated anything that would cause friction between catholics and protestants.

Mr. Peter Mitchell declared that he should support the Government for once in his life, and wished that christian charity should prevail among us.

On the motion of Mr. Dalton Macarthy the debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th.

To-day, the crowd which beseiged the gallery doors long before admittance, showed rather an increase than dimunition of interest. Lady Stanley and party, also Lady Macdonald, occupied seats in the Speaker's Gallery.

Mr. McCarty rose at 3.30, and spoke till six o'clock to an attentive and interested House. His voice showed some signs of weakness at first, but this disappeared later on. He dealt very minutely with the constitutional side, and afterwards with the history of the order. Several times when interrupted he retorted smartly upon his interuptors, and once or twice raised a laugh, notably at the expense of Sir Richard Cartwright and his "two-faced shield." Considerable applause greeted the hon. gentleman as he resumed his seat.

Sir John Thompson will continue the debate.

It is unknown whether the division will be taken to-night, though an effort will be made to do so.

Town Council.

TUESDAY, March 26th.

Special meeting. Present, the Mayor, Reeve Crandell, deputy-reeves Williams and Ray, Councillors Dean, Touchbourn, Parsons, Brown, Comstock, Ross and Fee.

The Mayor referred to the re-election of Mr. Brown, stating that the electors of the South Ward had acted honorably in re-electing him, when he had been unseated on such a frivolous pretext as he had been, and that those who had been instrumental in unseating him should feel ashamed of their course in reference to this matter. The Mayor's remarks were received with applause.

The following communications were read: From McSweyn & Anderson, representing Reeve Crandell, threatening legal proceedings in case the by-law to raise $6800 for school purposes be passed. Laid on the table.

From the Ball Electric Light Company of Toronto, asking the privilege to erect poles on the streets, in case they decide to introduce their system of electric light in the town, Mr. Quinlan, representative of the company, addressed the council in reference to the privilege asked for. The communication was referred to the committee on fire and water.

A petition from certain residents on Lindsay St., stating they did not sign the petition for street watering last year, and praying that they be exempt from taxes for that purpose. Referred to committee on fire and water.

A report from the property committee was read, recommending that Mr. Smyth be permitted to build the one half of the west wall of the building about to be erected by him, on the adjoining lot, he to be repaid one half of the cost from the purchaser of said lot; also that Jessie Parkins be appointed market clerk, he giving $200 for fees. The first part of the report was struck out, the latter part referring to the market only, being adopted. Reeve Crandell objecting very strongly to its adoption The yeas and nays being called for were, yeas: Dean, Ray, Touchbourn, Parsons, Brown, Williams and Comstock. Nays; Crandell, Fee and Ross.

A by-law to define the number of shop licenses, which were fixed at three, was introduced and passed in the usual manner, also one to define the duties of the police constables, and matters relating thereto.

A by-law to raise by the issue of debentures $6800 required by the School Board, was also introduced and received two readings.

The chairman of the several committees and Reeve Crandell, were appointed to revise the rules of the council previous to them being printed.

Councillor Dean gave notice that at the next meeting of the council, he will introduce an amendment to the billiard by-law, in regard to the signing of the licenses by the chairman of the finance committee. Council adjourned.

HALIBURTON.

Special to The Warder.

MISS Campbell of Toronto is on a visit to her uncle, Mr. Ferris, who resides on Norman Barnhart's fine farm in Haliburton.

EVERYONE is glad to see THE WARDER so manfully looking after Haliburton's welfare in advocating the extension of the railway to Mattawa, and in demanding the opening for settlement of these townships.

CONSIDERABLE sugar and molasses are being made in some parts.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

Special to The Warder.

PULPIT NOTES. — Rev. Mr. Anderson preached an eloquent sermon on temperance last Sunday evening, in the methodist church, taking for his text the 19th of Acts and the latter clause of the 25th verse, viz :—"Sirs ye know by this craft we have our wealth."..... The Rev. J. C. Pilkey will preach a sermon on temperance next Sabbath morning, in the Christian church, and the Rev. W. Briden on the same question Sabbath evening, in the methodist church. The friends in the Union school, Mariposa, are organizing for the work (canvassing.) They are determined to do their part for the temperance cause.....Our present ministers have all received an invitation to remain another year. We understand that Rev. Mr. Anderson intends going to college, but Rev. Mr. Briden will remain; also Rev. Mr. Pilkey, Christian minister. There is the very best of feeling among the churches and ministers here. May it long continue.

LITERARY.—The special feature at the last meeting of the Literary Society was a debate, the subject was "Resolve that the pulpit sways a greater moral influence than the press." Decision was given in favor of the negative. An open meeting of the society is to be held on Monday next, April 1st. All are welcome.

BUSINESS.—Our enterprising tailor, Mr. S. Champion, has just received a large consignment of goods in all styles and patterns. The public would do well to give him a call and inspect his stock before going elsewhere, as it is new and of the very best makes.

THE robins have made their appearance once more.

WAYSIDE JOTTINGS.

Special to the Warder.

AN addition has been made to the population of Cartwright in the shape of a girl baby of Mrs. Richard Phelps of the Willows. The pleasing event occurred on the 17th.

MESSRS. Wm. Brown and James Mahood of Cartwright, cut during one forenoon four and a half cords of wood. Not bad work for two young men whose upper lips carry but a slight capillary covering.

MR. John Evans of Yelverton is the happy possessor of no less than 60 grunters. John does not live under the Mosaic dispensation.

ROBINS and canaries, those harbingers of spring, have been making the woods ring with their melody.

MR. Jas. Paul has taken possession of Poplar Villa, situated near the village of Cadmus, and formerly occupied by Mr. Robert McKee of Fenelon.

MISS Maggie Ham of Port Perry was visiting at Whitehall, Cartwright, the the home of Mrs. Sarah Mahood.

T. W. Robertson E-q. of Cadmus, has disposed of his private residence in that village. The figure realized was a good one. Mr. Robertson intends erecting another. Some of the material is already on the ground. The new building will undoubtedly be a somewhat attractive addition to Cadmus.

MR. Thos. Woodly of Darlington, will erect this summer a first class commodious barn, its dimensions being 100x40. Mr. Wm. Hambly of the Sault has the contract—a guarantee that the job will be well done. As a builder Wm.'s reputation is good.

MR. and Mrs. Wm. Blewitt of Enterprise, township of Clarke, were visiting at the home of Mr. J. B. Williamson, Manvers.

A LARGE quantity of shingle timber has been delivered at Ramm's mill, South Manvers. There is quite an energetic business about the mill and yards.

MRS. Hill, wife of Mr. Thos. Hill, miller, Newcastle, enjoyed the hospitality of the home of Mr. John Tape, Long Sault, Darlington.

IF report is true Major Hughes of Newtonville is doing a good mercantile trade.

Our beautiful snow is rapidly disappearing.

WE understand that Mr. Geo. Williamson will woo fortune in the distant prairie land.

MR. Robt. Seaton, some time lessee of the Hyland farm, Cartwright, has pitched his tent on the farm lately occupied and owned by Mr. Samuel Grandy, and situated near the village of Yelverton.

YOUR special was informed that Mr. John Evans, already referred to, has in hand 1400 bushels of potatoes. Between potatoes and pork John should get stout.

MRS. Mary Jane Scott, daughter of T. D. Williamsom, Cartwright, is visiting Port Hope friends.

MR. Wm. McLaughlin, the well known Cartwright assessor, is once more on the war path.

EGGS in considerable quantities are being delivered at the Lotus store.

MISS Jennie Fallis of Cadmus has gone to Dakota.

THE season is approaching when township boards of health should commence vigorous and thorough examinations.

We understand that Mr. John Graham, the well known contractor and builder of Blackstock, has removed from that village.

Mr. Wm. John Barkwell of Melancthon township, is visiting at the home of his uncle, Mr. Chas. Egerton, Cartwright.

Miss Essa Watson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Watson, merchant, Cadmus, has returned to home and love after a lengthened visit to Havelock friends.

Miss Maggie Ham of Port Perry, and Miss Fanny Mahood of Whitehall, Cartwright, participated in the hospitalities of Evergreen Cottage, Cartwright, the residence of John L. Power Esq.

CONSIDERABLE quanties of ice are being cut on the Cadmus pond.

Now, through THE WARDER make it known,
That John at last has wed Miss Maggie Rowen;
Her charms alone could touch that manly [heart,
That for years was proof against gay cupid's [dart.

The principals referred to in one of those pleasing events incidental to man and woman while journeying through this vale of tears, were Mr. John Saunderson, son of Mr. Frank Saunderson, South Cartwright, and the only daughter of Mr. Richard Rowen of Cesarea. The nuptial knot was tied on Wednesday, the 20th, and now John with his beloved one are comfortably domiciled on Lot 22, Con. 4, Cartwright.

MR. James Mahood of Cartwright, has a specimen of horse flesh that can make the buggy wheels revolve somewhat rapidly.

MR. Wm. Brown, proprietor of the Cadmus grist mill, has been making improvements on the dam. More power is needed, Wm.

It is whispered that a matrimonial union in high life will take place in Manvers township shortly. Fuller details as we get them.

Sacramental services were conducted by the Rev. G. McKay, pastor, in the Cadmus presbyterian church, on Sunday the 17th. Some of the old familiar faces were missing.