Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanlinessing, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal use. It keeps the hair soft and pliable, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become thin or bald, promotes a new growth.

To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation. — Mrs. P. H. Davidge, Alexandria, Va.

I was afflicted some three years with an eruption of the scalp. My hair was falling out and turned turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon saw that the disease in my scalp was cured, and my hair resumed its color. — (Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor M. E. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

For years I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of fever, and I found after a time nature would not do the work, but I waited in vain. Various remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. In a few weeks all I could have desired. A new hair soon came out all over my head, grew to be as soft and fine as I had, and of a natural color. — J. H. Pratt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical Chemists and Perfumers.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, JUNE 7 1889

The Debate in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's Resolution re Jesuit Bill.

[MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH CONTINUED]

[illegible] to give effect to the transaction [illegible] was sanctioned by the [illegible] authority in the person of the [illegible] And it is easy, he says, to [illegible] why. In all important [illegible] by manufactories and agents, [illegible] must be made by the principal [illegible] the manufactory. Thus for example [illegible] what concerns me personally, what [illegible] Ministers, what it is used to [illegible] resolutions and letters, that the transaction will not avail unless sanctioned by the Legislature. Well the Rev. Father Ferguson, who was charged by the Holy See to settle this question with [illegible] only an agent authority. And so that there may be no misunderstanding, so that the transaction may be final so that the settlement may no longer be open to discussion by the religious authorities, we require that the pope shall ratify the agreement. There is no question of having the law sanctioned by the [illegible] Let us not play upon words. The law will be sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, and it will take effect within the limits of the agreement. And it is to say, sir, that if the pope does not ratify the arrangement there will be neither interest nor principal paid, but we shall then say to the religious [illegible] you appointed an agent to settle this question, we came to an understanding, and if you do not ratify be not of your agent it is your own fault, [illegible] the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, through the constituted authorities, have done our part, have kept our [illegible] I am pleased to believe that [illegible] importance of the precaution taken [illegible] understood, but once more I repeat [illegible] any serious objection to that part of the matter, it is very easy to come [illegible] on an arrangement. But in that case we must substitute something equivalent. What shall we put? We must after all put something to express that the transaction will not avail till the pope ratifies it. Well, sir, we said the pope [illegible]. We did not say the congregation of the Propoganda. We did not say the Secretary of State. We said the pope. We desire that the satisfaction be given by the head of the church in order that all those interested may be bound, and sir, when we know that

WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF THE PROVINCE.

When we know it from the statutes and from the correspondence, and when we have it also in declaration of the First Minister himself, an explanation accepted by both sides of the House, for be it remembered, as Hon. Mr. Mitchell said last night, the Act was passed unanimously, and more that that, the First Minister was not asked to substitute anything else for the mention of the pope's name. We are asked to advise his Excellency that all this had a different meaning, and that the Legislature of Quebec did not mean what it really said. I admit it would have been better that the reference to the pope should not have appeared on the face of the bill, that it would have been better if the First Minister of Quebec had adopted the suggestion of obtaining the same result in a different manner. (Hear, hear.) But I do say that the result there reached in whatever form of words it is a fair and proper result, a result guarding all the rights of the province, and that when it comes to a question of advising disallowance or allowance, it is not to be on the form of the words, but according to what we know the true meaning was and what we know of the Act itself. Now sir, let me call the attention of the House again before I leave the subject of that Act, to the fact that all the contention which has been made with regard to the necessity for disallowance, has been on

CORRECTIONS TO THE PREAMBLE

of the act. In the history of disallowance of this country, in the history of our own statutes in the Mother Country, and scores of them were disallowed, I think the records will be searched in vain to find an Act disallowed because the preamble was offensive to anybody. I do not intend to dispute for a moment the proposition of my hon. friend from Muskoka that legally the preamble is a part of the Act. So is the title part of the Act, so are the head notes of sections part of the Act. But has anyone ever heard of the executive under the British constitution being asked to disallow an Act because some one does not like the title of the head note? The preamble is a part of the Act for the purpose of interpreting anything which is doubtful in the Act. There is nothing in this Act for which interpretation is needed, and I distinguish in applying that argument, which is the most trivial technical objection which could be taken to the Act, between a preamble which says that certain correspondence has passed between the Premier and the pope of Rome and the preamble which embodies the principle of an obnoxious measure. No one can doubt from the discussions in the House and out of it that nine tenths of the demands for disallowance have arisen from the fact that in March, 1888 there came from Rome a telegram stating that the pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates, forgetting, divorced as it was from the current events, delivered from all other connection and forgetting the true meaning, and being misled by a supposition justified by what appears on the face of the despatch, that it was was no assertion of authority on his part. As I said before nine-tenths of the agitation for disallowance of the Act comes from the fact

THAT A TELEGRAAM CAME FROM ROME

and that this Act asserts that the telegram did come, although in the four corners of the Act there is not a word based upon it, and all the Act itself is to ratify and confirm the agreement arrived at between Father Turgeon and the First Minister of the Province of Quebec, the terms of which were that the $400,000 were to be given to the two litigants on the closing out of their rights, and that before one dollar should be within the power of the Quebec Government to dispose of to the two litigants, the pope and the propaganda should give up all their claims. I assert without fear of contradiction among people who will consider this matter in a calm and business-like way, that that preamble, which is the only one relevant to the purposes of the Act, is utterly harmless, entirely business-like, and free from the slightest suspicion of derogating from any right of her Majesty or infringement of the rights of the constitution. Now, sir, it is said, and the House will remember with what gravity and force of eloquence it was urged on the House this afternoon, that this statute denies the supremacy of her Majesty the Queen. I have read to you all the passages which refer in the slightest degree to any person outside of her Majesty's Dominion. I have stated the facts with regard to the possession of this property, the negotiations which were had with regard to it, and I think I may leave it to the dispassionate judgment of any man in this country, be he catholic or protestant, whether the Act in the slightest degree in its operations considered in the light of surrounding circumstances, denies in any way the authority or supremacy of her Majesty, spiritual or temporal. Let me ask

WHAT RIGHTS HER MAJESTY HAD

in this property. As the spiritual, as the temporal sovereign, what right had she in this property? Absolutely none whatever, excepting that she stood as the trustee for the Province of Quebec. Her own personal rights were not affected. Her sovereign rights were not affected. There were no portions of her Majesty's domain that were not contributory to her Majesty's revenue. If they were sold and turned into money to-morrow not one dollar will ever pass into her Majesty's treasury. Not one dollar will be disposed of by the advice of any of her Majesty's ministers. Therefore, neither as the spiritual or temporal sovereign, did she have any interest in this property. As head of her church, as head of any religion of the British Empire, what power has she? None whatever. It is a question purely of public concern, purely of the public domain of the Province of Quebec. My hon. friend from Victoria thought it delegated from her authority, inasmuch as it placed a portion of the public money at the disposal of a foreigner. I submit that it does not. It places a sum of money for the extinguishment of a claim on the public property of Quebec, and then calls upon those who are litigants to abide by the decision of their own arbiter. When the $400,000 shall have been paid over from the Province of Quebec her Majesty has not the slightest right or control with regard to the distribution of it. In the ordinary course it would be paid to one of the claimants of the property, but as there happens to be two it is held subject to the order of the person who is to settle the dispute between them, but her Majesty or her Majesty's Government had not a right to dispose of a single dollar of that money. Surely their rights ended when they could say: "We have received the deeds of this property." To contend that there is any royal, provincial or legislative right to control the division of the money, would be saying that the Crown, after the grant of public money had been passed under the great seal, would have the right to use and control it for all time to come. Now we are told, and I would be content if so much had not been said upon this subject as to mislead the judgment of hundreds of persons in this country, whose judgment ought not to be questioned as well worth having, I would be content to rest the case there, and to say this is a question in respect of which no right of her Majesty, either as temporal power or spiritual power, is in the least degree involved. And when we are taken so far afield upon the question as to go back into the legislation of 300 years ago, when we are asked to apply to this question the Supremacy Act, which has not the slightest bearing upon the question, even if it existed, and should be enforced in the Province of Quebec, I feel bound to follow that argument to some extent for the purpose of showing

(To be Continued.)

Our English Letter.

CORNISH TRIP CONTINUED—MORWENSTON.

Following the high road from Hartland for about eight miles, we arrive at the boundary of the two counties, Morwenstow being the northern-most parish of Cornwall, and Devonshire being bounded by the parishes of Bradworthy, Hartland and Welcome. The division is marked by a high granite post by the road-side. The route from Hartland to Morwenstow possesses no striking features of interest, except that the coast is of the same stern, majestic character, and that far away inland to the south-east, the first glimpse of Dartmoor may be obtained, their dark line stretching away towards Okehampton, whilst still further away in the hazy distance westward, the rugged heads of the Cornish hills just peep above the line of the horizon. A magnificent stretch of coast scenery may continually be enjoyed; Lundy Island, a still conspicuous figure in the foreground presenting ever and anon some new aspect amid the changes of light and shade, while a faint view of the Welsh coast is still retained.

Midway between Hartland and Morwenstow on the high road, stands an old fashioned inn, known as the West Country Inn, surrounded by a few houses; but beyond this and the fine panoramic view which it affords, the route is one of great desolation and loneliness.

Woodleigh Burrows, a site of great importance as a look-out in the days of the Civil wars is the highest and most extensive point. The cliffs along the coast in this parish are remarkably fine and precipitous, that known as Hennacliff, or Ravens Crag, rising 450 feet from the sheer beach, and, with the exception of Beachy Head, is said to be the highest perpendicular cliff in England. The whole of Hennacliff may be seen from a projecting piece of the hill about half way up, and there is a path down this side cliff, but it is difficult of access, and the view from the bottom is no better than that from the piece of the hill.

Morwenstow is known ecclesiastically as the place of St. Norwenna,—the church which takes its name from that saint, being one of the most interesting of the kind in the country. It stands facing the sea on a bold cliff, and we could see it a long distance along our route. It has a Norman porch on its south side, which with three of the arches on the north side are said to be the remains of St. Morwenna's church built in 875. The interesting old font in the church cannot be less than 800 years old. The seats are like those in most of the Cornish churches carved at the ends, and the handsome screen is of perpendicular date. There are also some interesting monuments belonging to ancient families of the parish. Just under the church is the vicarage, a quaint, romantic looking place, for 37 years the residence of the vicar, the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, the author of some beautiful Cornish ballads, embodying many of the strange legends of the coast. The silent tower of Bottreaux, "echoes from old Cornwall," and records of "The Western Shore," being worthy of special mention. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, has been pleased to recognize Mr. Hawker's services to the literature of his country by granting a pension to his widow.

The headland stretching away into the sea beyond the little village of Welcome is Knap Head, near which is Stanbury Creek, where the rocks at the mouth of the long and picturesque ravine are curved and contested in the most singular manner.

CRESSWELL.

Special to The Warder.

RESOLVED, that we, the members of L. Orange Lodge No. 664, tender a hearty vote of thanks to the thirteen members of the House of Commons who voted for Col. O'Brien's resolution on the Jesuit Estates Bill, and condemn the action the other members took in voting for the Bill, and we thing many of them will get their eyes opened when it is too late at the next election; for we as Orangemen will not vote for such men as will let the pope interfere with the affairs of our Dominion, and hope all Orangemen and protestants will do likewise.

ROBT. RAMSAY, W.M.
JAS. WOODWARD, Fin.-Sec.

VALENTIA.

Special to The Warder.

Mr. John Dixon of this place, recently met with a rather serious injury by falling or accidently jumping on a sharp stake. We are glad to be able to state that he is now rapidly improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. Broad of Little Britain. We hope to see him around soon for he is a jolly fellow.

THE young people of Shiloh had a quiet little picnic on Plum Point on the 24th, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost and had a good time generally.

WHAT took two of our young men up to Zion last Sunday? Are they badly mashed? Be careful, boys, you may get left.

THE Shiloh Sabbath school anniversary will be held in the course of two or three weeks.

LAKE VIEW—CARTWRIGHT.

Special to The Warder.

THERE is quite an improvement made in the road leading down to Capt. Ball's wharf. All the patent gates are taken off and new ones put on, with a beautiful turnpike road down to his place. Also the sand hill, better known as "hard-to-get-up," has been brought down and gravelled with such as we have, the latter done by our worthy councillor, Mr. Fallis; overseer, Capt. Ball. Such improvements in road making will no doubt entice his friends to come for a sail in the little Express.

Our road work just completed with only 36 days of statute labor. The men worked well. We must say it is a credit to our beat to have such men.

EVEN our old neighbor Mr. Bartlett, over 60 years of age, came out with his shovel. Such men as he would be as cheap at $2 as others at $1.

MR. John Veale and J. E. Ball engineered the building of a culvert; in which they took great pride.

MR. Veale, when he would see the boss coming up, "Come here, Capt., won't that be a first class job. The only thing we lack in our kit of tools is a straightedge and spirit level."

WE had not a very favorable day for the Zion anniversary, it being wet; but, with pluck and courage with such a goodly number, over $25 was made.

It is astonishing when the Zion people give out an entertainment people will come, storm or no storm. I suppose that it is owing to the good talents of the young people in the way of singing and getting up good recitations.

HAVING on hand a good supply of goodies, another social on Thursday evening at six o'clock brought in $6. Raining all the time.

There is a little rumor of a wealthy farmer across the lake in Mariposa coming over with the intention of taking one of our Cartwright girls to be a companion for life, and one of the wealthy ones at that. Sure the Capt. has agreed to give them a free ride across on his little Express. How is that for high? Any more to follow? I can't say.

Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine is prepared from fresh beef, soluble iron, and pure sherry wine, combined with choice aromatics.—81-4.

Many Thanks.

"My age is 68, and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendsby Half Island Cove, N.S.—81-2.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred ailments. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents, by druggists.

DALRYMPLE.

Special to The Warder.

SICK.—Our worthy reeve Mr. Taylor, has been very sick for some time, but since the 25th inst., he has been fast in his chair, as he cannot lay down, his sickness will not permit. He has had two doctors some of the time; there is hopes though of his recovery.

DISCOVERY.—Mr. Wm. Ivory of this place, found a mineral spring on the farm lately owned by Mr. Wm. Plew's, now owned by Mr. John Fox. He, Mr. Ivory, tried the water by the Brechin mineral water and in other ways, and the two waters can not be told apart. If this water proves correct, then we are going to have health to spare here, for we are already the most healthy people you could find any where. We would say, work up the spring properly and then give away the water.

IDLE.—Our institute has been idle for all this week ending June 1st, owing to the absence of the principal. Our little folks missed him very much. We hope he is not sick.

A CALL.—We had a call from the Warden on the 29th of May, to look at the Narrow's bridge across Mud lake. We hope it is not the last time we shall see him; we hope he will come again and arrange for a new bridge right away, before some innocent creature gets drowned.

LOST.—There was a man got lost on the road between here and Brechin the other day, but he found himself again all right. If he will come to us the next time we will go along and show him the way.

RAIN.—We had the most rain fell here on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May that has fallen at this time of the year for ten years we think. We have had two or three heavy frosts also, the early potatoes and tomatoes are singed badly; also barley and spring wheat. But I think we all deserve to have the barley singed for we all voted for the Scott Act.

ALARMED.—We feel badly scared here since we saw that proclamation for a civil war, between the followers of the "noble thirteen" or baker's dozen and the Pope at Mud lake. We hope there won't be anything serious take place. If we thought there would, we would climb a tree and pull the tree up after us. Boys' keep your Irish down and don't have a civil war now; wait till after the "taties" is dug.

SCRAPS.—Lots of the turnips sowed. Lots of the horse-tooth corn burned badly by frost.....Good times now waiting for the hay to grow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MEN ONLY A quick, permanent, absolutely certain cure for lost or failing manhood, nervousness, weakness, lack of vigor, strength and development, caused by indiscretions, excesses, etc. Benefits in a day; cures usually within a month. No deception nor quackery. Positive proofs, full description, hundreds of testimonials, with letter of advice mailed in plain, sealed envelopes, free. Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Horses and phatons suitable for ladies' driving kept on hand.

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Lindsa August 1st 1888.—33-1y.

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I am now prepared to do first-class work promptly and at lowest possible prices.

All orders guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Frazerville, June 12, 1888.—1630-tf

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Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.

Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., a specialty.

Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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is the best in America. The only machine made which can be relied upon to do all kinds of work and not get out of order. Every machine fully warranted. Over 600 sold in the county of Victoria and not a single complaint. A present of a new machine to any one who can find one not giving satisfaction with proper management.

J. WETHERUP,
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1629-1y

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We will pay Highest Cash Prices for any quantity of Wool, and 2 cents per pound extra in exchange for goods.

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LAND PLASTER AND LAND SALT both at the elevator and Oakwood.

TURNIP SEEDS—All leading varieties of Swedes and White Turnips in stock.

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Lindsay, May 14th, 1888.

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This binder fulfils the promises and handles easier in the field than any other.
The driver has full control of the machine and every lever is within easy reach.
It is a two horse power binder and a child with strength enough to handle a team can run it.
It will do any good thing that any other binder can do.
It is a home manufactured machine, which every sensible farmer should consider the advantage in purchasing.

Place your order early for one of those reliable machines and save the annoyance of being harrowed to death by agents, and probably give your order to them for a machine you will feel sorry for afterwards.

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