Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

"For an extensive practice of nearly one third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people." — Dr. John O. Lewis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of nothing after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted." — F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Little Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough." — Ann Lovejoy, 1261 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved conspicuously effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine." — D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

School Notes.

The following is the standing of the pupils of S. S. No. 6, Bexley, for the month of May: 4th class—Ida Burns, Minnie Heaslip, Willie Cameron. 3rd class—Daisy Whitesorthe, Duncan Cameron. 2nd class—Annie Heaslip, Lizzie Blanchard, Annie Blanchard, Sarah Balkam, Robert Whitesorthe. 1st class senior—George R. Cameron, Albert Blanchard, Fred Whitesorthe, Dinah Benson, William Baker. 1st class junior—Wm. Fenestain, Susan Baker, Maggie Burns, Dora Burns, Caleb Bannon, Hammond Heaslip, Francis Pollard, Rod Cameron, Rob. Baker.

School report for May, for U. S. S. No. 1, Mariposa and Brock.—Fourth class—Ida Edwards, Orrie Brown. Third class—Hector McLean, Joseph Marshall, Eva Campbell, Maude Johnson, Alfred Francis, Robert Adam, Wilton Burke. Senior second—Maggie Brown, Joseph Lowell, Ella Burgess, Charlie Fleury, Nellie Annis, James Adam, Bella Fleury, Tom Adam, Eva Burke, Florence Johnson. Junior second—Cora Stone, Adelia Marshall, Annie Lowell, Minnie Francis, John Hagerty. Part II, First Book—Donald M. Leod, James Johnson, Mary Ann Brown, Minnie M. Scault. Part I, First Book—Nellie Yeates, Edgar Hopkins, John Brown, May Foster, Nelli Robson, John Clarke, Ida Brown, Herbert Harrison. Ernest E. Wannicott, teacher.

Franklin school report for the month of May. Names in order of merit, determined by written examinations held throughout the month: Class V—Ada Jamieson, J. White, A. White, Elena Blackstock, Ida Lowes, W. Jones, R. Cairns, Bertha Lowes. Junior IV class—W. Graham, O. Lytle, Edna White, Ira Fellis, W. Fellis. Senior III class—W. Lee, Lilla Veale, Nettie Graham, W. Pritchard. Junior III class—H. McCorie, Sarah Pritchard, Bertha Britton. Senior II class—Minnie Fellis, May Windrew, G. Jones, H. Fellis, W. Pritchard, Tabitha Britton, Ethel Dennard, O. Moore, C. Sisson. Junior II class—Emma Graham, Maggie Jones, Miss Veale, Minnie McMullen, T. Windrew, W. Veale. Jas. Berry, teacher.

North Ontario.

MR. JAMES GLENDENNING NOMINATED AS THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

CANNINGTON, June 15.—The largest and most enthusiastic convention of the North Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association that has been held for a number of years took place here to-day, there being an unusually good attendance of delegates and others. The president, Dr. Gillespie, occupied the chair, and read letters of regret from Mr. Birmingham and from Messrs. John A. McGillivray and Philip McRae, who were unavoidably absent.

The President opened the proceedings with an excellent speech, in which he outlined the lines on which the approaching campaign would be fought, alluding to the French language in the schools, the extravagance of the Government, and a number of other important points.

It was then decided to proceed to nominate a candidate for the Ontario Legislature, and the following names were presented to the meeting:—John A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge; Thos. Todd, of Goodwood; W. H. Hoyle, of Cannington; Wm. Nelson, of Scott; Reeve McRae, of Thorah; Reeve Glendenning, of Brock; R. R. Elliott, of the Times, Uxbridge; R. S. Webster, of Utica, Reeve Gray, of Scott.

The gentlemen nominated addressed the meeting in short, pithy speeches, and all withdrew with the exception of Messrs Glendenning and Hoyle.

Just as a ballot was about to be taken, Mr. McGillivray arrived from Lindsay, where he had been at court, and was given an enthusiastic reception. On motion of Mr. Hoyle, seconded by Mr. Glendenning, he was tendered the unanimous nomination by a rising vote and cheers. In response he delivered a telling and able address, at the conclusion of which he expressed his deep regret, at his inability to accept the nomination, but thanked them heartily for their continued confidence which they had so kindly expressed in him, and stated his firm conviction that success was sure if the party would but unite upon the man of their choice.

A ballot was then taken on the names of Messrs. Hoyle and Glendenning, resulting in a majority of votes being cast for Mr. Glendenning.

On motion of Mr. Hoyle the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Glendenning then expressed his thanks to the delegates for the honor they had done him, and expressed his firm determination to do everything in his power to cause victory to perch on the banner of the party and establish the principle within the province of equal rights to all and favors to none.

The meeting then dispersed in the very best of good humor, after having given the usual cheers.

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

(SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SPEECH CONTINUED)

In 1862 all the bishops of New Brunswick were incorporated. Look at the statutes of all the other provinces of Canada and you will find precisely the same thing. We heard last night that the people were not to be precluded by not having objected to the jesuit incorporation Act of 1887. We are told they are not precluded. They are objecting to it now. We were told that the people did not lose the right to object to the provisions of an English statute of 300 years ago, and which is in force in this country in regard to the papal and other religious bodies. They are not only a year behind the time, they are thirty seven years behind the time, because the Parliament of Canada incorporated a a body of these wicked people for the purpose of teaching what the hon. member for North Simcoe says they have no right to teach to the people of Quebec. In 1852 St. Mary's College was incorporated by the jesuits under an Act passed by the Legislature of Canada. Turning to that division list, which one of my hon. colleagues showed me last night, I find that 29 protestants voted for it, 27 catholics voted for it, and only 7 voted against it altogether out of the whole Legislature. We had 37 years ago, sir, religious toleration which would have frowned down the arguments presented to this House this afternoon, if it had been clothed with ten times the force with which it was rendered to this House to day. In 1868 another college was incorporated for the same purpose in the province of Quebec. I asked the members whether down to the present moment, they ever heard of any remonstrance owing to the conferring of these charters, or whether from any section of the people in this country high or low, one denomination or the other, there has been any reproach with regard to their conduct in this country during that 37 years by virtue of their teachings upon the youth of this country. (Hear, hear.) Let me call attention, again addressing myself to the argument, that it is not necessary for us in British North America to be

MORE RESTRICTIVE

as regards the rights and powers of the Crown than the Crown has been in England. Let me call the attention of the House to the fact that 80 years ago, in the heart of England, a magnificent institution of learning was placed under the control of this same order, where they have been educating hundreds of the English youth each year ever since. I refer to the institution at Stonyhurst. Are we to say that the Act of Supremacy, the keen edge of which is not to be applied in Great Britain, for prohibitory legislation in regard to the jesuit order must be applied to one section of British North America Act, and our federal system by the arbitrary power of disallowance with which his Excellency is empowered.

I refer to the eloquent and forcible argument which you, sir, (Mr. Colby in the chair) addressed to the House last night, in which you pointed out that no section of the country would be willing to live under a Government where that kind of legislation would be applied. In the exercise of the immense powers in the range of provincial legislation, there is no Provincial Legislature in Canada legislating on the subject of civil and religious liberties of its people would consent to have its powers curtailed by the Federal Government, taking from the well the rusty weapon which has hung there for 200 years. Why, sir, I will spare the patience of the House by not doing what I intended to do, quote legislation still in force with regard to all her Majesty's dominions, but a dead letter for scores of years—legislation which, if it were put in force, would put one-third of the people in this city in prison to-morrow for offences of heresy, non-conformity and not taking the sacrament, some of these statutes being still actually unrepealed.

The Jesuit Question.

The above appears to be the all absorbing question at present, and to my mind the discussion on it proves, if possible, more than any discussion that has taken place that with many at least political partyism and the compassing of party ends is the all absorbing idea. While both political parties have been recreant to their trust, if I may use the expression, we have seen the organs of one party raising a great dust and giving vent to a most tremendous howl, but on examination we find that the dust and howl is levelled, not at the jesuits, nor at Mr. Mercier's little present to them, (no, it is not a present, it is payment for services performed, and by means of which Mr. Mercier now occupies the position he does), but at any rate it is not the bill they point their arrows at but the leader of the opposite party, every time. The The Post says, speaking of petitions to be presented to the Governor-general asking him to yet disallow the jesuit bill or dissolve the parliament, "His Excellency would be surprised to find the names of any reformers on the petition." Well, I should think so, that is provided His Excellency knows the politics of all whose names he happens to see, I should think he would be not a little surprised did he see any of their names on said petition. If he is at all informed as to their conduct with regard to romanism and jesuitism for the past fifteen or twenty years; if he knows that the reformers (!) held office in Ontario by virtue of concessions to romanism; that the text books used in the public schools are only such as receive the sanction of the bishops; that the same party holds office in Quebec by means of the romish support, and that they expect to gain the ascendancy in the Dominion by virtue of the same support; that no matter how good or beneficial to the country a measure may be, if proposed by the other side they oppose it, yet on the vote for disallowance of the jesuit bill, though a straight vote of non-confidence in the government, their only opposition was trying to outnumber the regular supporters in votes in support of the government. Knowing further that their leader is a roman catholic, that their aim and wish is to make a roman catholic premier of the Dominion. Knowing all this, the Post is correct in saying "His Excellency would be surprised at seeing the names of any reformers on the petitions."

Is there not other things to be surprised at? For instance, that such papers as the Post can have the impudence to clear at organemen for supporting the government of Sir John Macdonald so long as they have no better alternative than appears at present. It would certainly be a great improvement for orangemen and others who object to the concessions that are being made to romanism by the conservatives (and many do object), to transfer their support to Mr. Laurier and his followers, in other words to the pope, as Mr. Laurier would no doubt prove as servile a tool of the church as Mr. Mercier. In fact we know what generous treatment we have always received at the hands of the party when we asked for an act of incorporation, a thing that has never been denied any other society. They have invariably massed their entire forces in opposition, except on one occasion when it passed the Ontario legislature, and Mr. Mowat's government advised the Lieutenant-governor not to sign it, and thus prevented it becoming law. And should the bill come before parliament again I have no doubt the Liberal (?) members would accord it the same liberal treatment as formerly.

S. S.

MANVERS.

Special to The Warder.

IN your issue of the 24th inst., Mr. Grundy comes back to the Lifford school question, not with the loud laugh, of which he boasted in a former issue, but with the whine of a whipped mongrel canine of tender age. He says that those writing against him, talk as though character and reputation was the chief course of disagreement. If he had said the whole cause of the disagreement he would have been nearer the mark, as it was the means which Mr. Grundy adopted to secure his engagement for another year that disgusted the people of this section. When Mr. Grundy had taught five years in the Lifford school, he saw his popularity so low that fully one half of the people wished him removed, and believing that it was hopeless to try to force himself on the section for even another year, he went privately to the trustees of the brick school, where a Mr. Walker, "an able teacher" was employed, and offered his services for the year for $400, $25 less than Mr. Walker was receiving. The question being one of money, Mr. Walker rather than leave the school to which he was much attached, offered to continue his services for the coming year for $400; then Mr. Grundy offered to fill the position for $390, and one of the trustees said: Mr. Grundy, we are not selling a road job to the lowest bidder, and another enquired of him if it was usual for a teacher to underbid another in this manner; and yet, after having in this most despicable manner tried to undermine a brother teacher, and after a most pitying display of sycophancy and ignominy in trying to obtain votes, canvassing for a moneyed position—he talks of character and reputation as though these were qualities of which he possed, or the meaning of which he understood. Does Mr. Grundy not know that by such conduct he has disgraced the honorable and high profession to which he belongs, and incurred the pity and contempt of even those who were induced to vote for his candidate through his importunities, falsehoods, and promises of favors? Such an exhibition of coarse fibred indifference and mental obtuseness, would, through pity, have silenced an opponent; but for the brazen insensibility which has been proof against reason, pity and contempt, and which still forces its unfortunate possessor to boast, that he will hold the school as long as he pleases, and in the face of all opposition. None of the parties opposing Mr. Grundy here have the least desire to injure him. But since he is determined to force his services on the people of this section, and does not scruple at the means employed to accomplish his purposes, he must expect the people to use the means at their disposal, to rid themselves of such an obnoxious intruder—and believing that public opinion is the best tribunal before which to arraign, these coarse fibred natures, who are incapable of shame, and to those di-jointed minds such words as "character and reputation" are meaningless symbols, we feel that we are fortunate in being priviledged with the use of your paper through which to express our views, knowing as we do that it is justly popular, owing to its outspoken and manly course on all questions affecting the interests of our people or our country—and where every man, black or white, friend or foe can have a fair field and no favors. Yours truly, ISAAC PRESTON.

Lifford, June 5th, 1889.

BRANDON, MAN.

Special to The Warder.

Thinking it will interest the many readers of THE WARDER, I beg a short space to send a few lines. The crops in this country are looking far better than could be expected according to what we hear from the east that we were flooded with rain. We have had a few showers of rain but scarcely enough. The wheat crop is looking well, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The acreage is about one-third more than was ever sown here before. Many of the farmers have sown from 300 to 500 acres of wheat. There is not much of any other grain sown only for home use. The frost here has done very little damage this spring. The excursion from the east reached here on Friday night at 24 o'clock, and was met at the depot by a large number of the Brandon citizens, who gave them a hearty welcome. We were glad to see many of our old friends from the east, among the rest there were Mr. D. S. Willocks of Fenelon, Mr. G. Sims of Fenelon, Mr. Rob. Willocks and Mr. Wm. Tamlin of Ops, Mr. C. Weldon and Mr. P. S. Mark of Oakwood, and several others from the same district. A good many branched off at other points, some going to the north-west and others to the south-west. All report having a very pleasant trip, and were greatly charmed by the handsome scenery along the line and well pleased with the looks of the country since they reached Manitoba. Those are the class of men we want in this country, men that are intending to start farming and have the money to begin with, as this country is overdone with laboring men; but there is lots of room for farmers to begin farming. We hear that some parties from Victoria Corners that came to this country this spring thought some one was going to give them a fortune as soon as they landed, but finding they had to work for their living they went back home and can not find language strong enough to express their feelings in running down this country. We are prepared to say the fault lay with themselves and not the country. They claim they could not get work. We admit work is scarce in the spring, but that is easily accounted for by the large number of people arriving on every train. We think if those parties had gone into the country a few miles from the depot they would have had very little to find fault with. But small in stature, small in mind, as this person is, we think the people will be like the boy that was kicked by the mule, they will consider where it came from and put it down for what it is worth.

ARTHUR SWIFT.

JENKS' DREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighters ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or tiny Sugar-coated Granules, easily "knock out" and beat all the big pills hollow! They are the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills.

Beware of imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are Little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. One a Dose.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are gently laxative, or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

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OFFICE—South side Kent St., third door east of railroad.

Life Insurance.—I extend an invitation to those thinking of insuring their lives. The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE was my first choice, and I've no desire to change. Come in and "let us reason together."

In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Galt, Ontario; the WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ont.; the wealthy ATLAS of London, England; and the NATIONAL OF DUBLIN, an old and reliable office.

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Real Estate.—If you want to buy or sell a farm, or town lot, or a house and lot, just call at my office and meet or hear of the man you are looking for.

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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, etc., letter or advice mailed in plain, sealed envelopes, free. Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Horses and phatons suitable for sailor driving kept on hand.

All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. Remember the office, in rear of Jowett House, near Ontario bank.

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Lindsay, August 1st 1888.—33-1y.

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All orders guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

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Frazerville, June 12, 1889.—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.

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Mrs. Henry M. Kitchen, St. George, Ont, says, "I had a bad cold which settled in my throat, causing a continual tickling, and I just coughed all the time. I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and in 3 days was getting better, and in 10 days I went to church. Our neighbors know this to be true.—83-tf.

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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH BOWELS OR BLOOD,

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THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

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Linden Valley P.O., May 22, 1889.—79 9

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It has more good points than any binder made.
This binder fulfils the promises and handles easier in the field than any other.
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It will do any good thing that any other binder can do.
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