ROBERT BRYANS,
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles. Lumber and Shingles wholesale and retail. Bill Stuff and Timber cut to order, any length or size. Lumber of all kinds kept on hand and Shingles.
Also Dressed and Matched Lumber kept at my Kinmount Yard as well as in Lindsay. Good Shingles for barns and outbuildings for 60c. M at my mill in Kinmount.

The Victoria Warder.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles & Lime.
Wholesale and retail at my yards at Lindsay. Bill Stuff of all sizes, lengths and cheap. Lumber and also dry Dressed and Matched Lumber of all kinds kept on hand at all times ready for use. Dressed Lumber from $12 per M ft. up. Good Shingles 75c. per M.
Head Office and Yard, next Sylvester's Foundry. Telephone connection. R. BRYANS.

$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 1689

MID-SUMMER SALE.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO HAVE A MID-SUMMER SALE COMMENCING WITH THE

12th of July and lasting till the 1st August

Our object in placing our large stock for sale on the market just at this juncture is owing to some business arrangements we are about to enter into, which will require

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

($7,000.00)

More than we would realize in the ordinary routine of business, and in order to realize our wishes we have decided to offer our entire stock at such prices as will commend our efforts to the public, at the same time give

THOSE WHO HAVE READY MONEY ONE OF THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES

To avail themselves of good goods purchased for the least money that any stock in Lindsay or elsewhere has been purchased.

In buying our goods our advantages are the best, we claim all stock contained in our large stores has been purchased in a more advantageous market than any other similar concern in the trade.

THIS SALE IS BONA FIDE

It is not got up to take us out of a tight corner, but we want to realize a certain figure by August that we may be in a still better position to make your future dealings with us of a more interesting nature; and in responding to our mid-summer appeal you will be assisting yourselves for the present and future.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY,

KENT STREET, LINDSAY

ONE DOOR EAST OF SIMPSON HOUSE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piano for Sale.

A genuine bargain. Apply to H. HOLTORF.—88-tf

Farm to Sell or Rent in Ops.

East half of the East half lot 23 in the 8th con. of Ops, 50 acres, and the East half lot 24 in the 8th con. of Ops, 100 acres. On the lands there are about 60 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, well fenced, good well and comfortable dwelling house, good stables and barn. On the uncleared portion there is a great amount of pasture. Privilege to plow after harvest and possession given on the 1st March, 1890. Apply to THOMAS CONNOLLY or ARTHUR O'LEARY, Barrister, Lindsay. 89-tf.

Farms for Sale or Rent in Ops.

Lot 1, con. 8, Ops, containing 200 acres more or less, and also part of lot 1, con. 4, Ops, containing 50 acres. There are 110 acres high cultivable land cleared, and in good state of cultivation; a large tract partly cleared is good pasture land. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses with good stone cellars; three good frame barns, with stone stabling to accommodate at least forty head of cattle. The place is well watered, and there is also a large cistern at one of the barns. The premises are within one concession of church and school, and eight miles south of Lindsay. For further particulars apply to McSWEYN & ANDERSON, barristers, or to JAMES T. SHANNON, Owner, Lindsay. July 30, 1889.—88-tf

Voters' List, 1889

Municipality of the Township of Bexley, in the County of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of "The Voters' List Act," the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at Coboconk, in the said Township of Bexley, on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1889, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Coboconk, this 27th day of July, A.D., 1889.

S. B. LEROY,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

89-3.

Look Here!

Having purchased the good will of Mr. C. H. Leavens,

to the Restaurant and Confectionery business, I am prepared to continue the business in all its branches.

I have opened out with an

ENTIRELY - NEW - STOCK

OF

CAKES, ORANGES, & OTHER FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, CANDIES,

and all articles found in a first-class Restaurant. Just call and try MY ICE CREAM.

Breakfast Rolls and Scones always in stock.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

W. E. MURPHY,
City Bakery and Restaurant
Opposite New Post Office.

1689-tf

A good Parnasi and Handkerchief left in Ritchie's store. Owner can have them by paying for this advt.—89-3.

ROME IN ONTARIO

The Jesuit Estates' Act a Mote

Compared with the

Roman Catholic Separate School Law in Ontario.

Ontario Under the Heel of Rome

Protestants Should Blush for Shame at their Lethargy and Supineness.

Protestant citizens of Ontario are excited and rightly excited over the "Jesuit Estates' Act of Quebec Province;" but they must awake to the greater dangers at their own doors in Ontario. The state of the school law in Ontario is indeed alarming when one examines it. The concessions to romanism have left the province for years to come at the mercy of the romish church.

However, it is better to awake now than in the future when the fetters would be stronger.

There is but one remedy. Ontario, ay, Canada must have a national system of public schools, and romish separate schools must vanish. meantime, rigorous changes must be made in the laws, and the most obnoxious clauses amended at once.

The following show some of the radical advantages granted romanism. In every case the financial aspect favors the most intolerant power ever created.

Let each read for himself.

National Public Schools vs. Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

(1) The public schools are *free* by law.

Roman catholic separate schools may impose fees. Thus the convents and nunneries are classed as separate schools, hence every protestant sending a child to one of them is paying, in addition to the fees, the county and the legislative grant into the roman catholic treasury. In short, the public schools or the high schools and collegiate institutes are robbed by just so much.

(2) To be a public school trustee one must be an "actual resident ratepayer within the school section."

To be a rural separate school trustee, "any person being a British subject and 21 years of age may fill the office whether he be a householder or freeholder or not." This gives free scope for priests to be elected. In cities, towns, and villages they are not even required to be British subjects; thus, in Toronto two roman catholic trustees recently boasted at the board that they were not British.

(3) Voting for public school trustees may be by ballot, or the same day as the municipal elections, if the people so wish it.

Voting for roman catholic separate school trustees *shall* be open.

This is in obedience to the order of the romish church, so as to enable the clergy to stand sentry over the polls, as they have often done.

(4) In case a public school board refuses or neglects to appoint an auditor each year before December 1st, then any *two* ratepayers can have one appointed.

In the case of refusal or neglect by a roman catholic separate school board, *five* persons are necessary.

Are there five separate school supporters in one section in Ontario who dare demand an audit of the school accounts?

(5) Public school auditor or auditors have authority to compel attendance of any persons with books, papers, etc., to administer oaths to such persons; and to issue warrants to enforce execution of his or their decisions.

Rural roman catholic separate school auditors have authority merely to examine the books, etc., and to get "information" from the trustees or their secretary treasurer. They have no power to go beyond those persons.

How many roman catholics auditors would dare inquire into the accounts of the convent here?

(6) In reciting the duties of public school trustees the law is explicit for them "to see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text books, sanctioned by the Education department," etc.

The roman catholic separate school act does not require any authorized text-books.

As a matter of fact they use all kinds of disloyal and dark-aged works.

(7) Public school trustees must raise the regular sums needed, by application to and through the municipal council.

Roman catholic rural separate school trustees may raise and collect the taxes themselves directly, and compel the municipality to bear the cost of collecting all arrears.

(8) Public school trustees in cities, towns, or incorporated villages must have their accounts audited by "the municipal auditors."

Roman catholic separate school trustees in cities, towns, and incorporated villages are not required by law to have any audit of accounts.

In reciting the duties of trustees that clause is conveniently omitted. It would be inconvenient for the priests, perhaps, to give satisfactory explanation in all cases; and why should "divine right" rulers be asked for any account?

(9) Public school trustees in cities, towns, etc., are required "to publish at the end of each year, in one or more of the public newspapers, or otherwise, the annual report of the auditors."

This clause is also entirely omitted from the roman catholic separate law.

Who ever saw or heard of a publication of the audited accounts of a separate school?

(10 The public school act says: "No teacher of the public school shall be deemed legally qualified, who does not at the time of his engaging with the trustees, and during the period of such engagement, hold a legal certificate of qualification."

No such requirement is demanded of roman catholic separate school teachers. The roman catholic law is as follows:—"The teachers of a separate school under this act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualification, in the same manner as public school teachers generally; but the persons qualified by law as teachers, either in the Province of Ontario, or at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, *in the Province of Quebec*, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purpose of this Act."

Here in protestant Ontario are the old standards of Quebec before confederation allowed. But how many of the "brothers" or "sisters," or the teachers in the French schools in Ontario have passed the requisite examinations? Another point. While the above section in the roman catholic law seems to require a qualification similar in some cases to that required of public school teachers, yet the public school law is explicit, while the other is vague. It means nothing. Hence, one finds protestant young ladies and gentlemen obliged at great time, labor, and expense to qualify themselves, while scores of roman catholics are teaching with positively no legal and small educational acquirements. In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, no requirement whatever is demanded for qualification of seperate school teachers. Hence priests "brothers," "sisters," Quebec jesuits, etc. etc., teach in Ontario.

11. The public school law is so strict regarding authorized text books as not only to forbid the teachers using them or allowing them to be used, under penalty of forfeiting both legislative and municipal grants; but the teacher is personally liable to be brought before a police magistrate or justice of the peace and fined $10 and costs for each book. Further, the public school inspector renders himself liable to be dismissed if he does not withold the legislative and municipal grants from schools where even one unauthorized text-book is used.

Contrast with this the confidence (?) reposed in roman catholics. They use just what books, teach what histories they choose, and cram the romish catchism to their hearts content.

The evident object of the law is in the first instance to force the trade into avenues that pay; and in the other to train up in Canada a band of foreigners with hatred of and disrespect for Britishers and British institutions.

12. If a public school supporter wishes to send his child to an adjoining section he is obliged to pay his regular rate in the section where he lives, and also the fee charged for non-resident pupils at the neighboring school.

All a roman catholic requires to do is to become a supporter of a separate school if he is within an air line of three miles from one, and his taxes go to it.

13. A protestant must have all his property assessed to the school in the section in which it is situated and in which he lives.

A roman catholic, on the contrary, may have one corner of his farm, enough to give him a vote in public school matters, assessed to the public school; while the balance if within a three mile air line of a separate school is assessed to it. Thus many roman catholics have all the benefit of the public school, and contribute little or nothing to it, the bulk going to the separate school.

14. In case a new public school is about to be built a protestant in the section who objects, has to grin and bear it, and help to pay for it. He cannot at his own sweet will, pull up and join a neighboring section.

A roman catholic, on the contrary, if within three miles in an air line of a separate school, can coolly become a separate school supporter until the debentures are issued for the new school, when he can as quietly return and become a public school supporter thus dodging the payment of the new building.

(15) Public school teachers are required by law to notify the medical health officer of the municipality, when they believe there is any disease such as small pox, scarlatina, diphtheria, etc. etc. etc., in the school.

That clause is religiously omitted from the separate school law. The history of the convents shows the wisdom of being above the law in such intances.

(16) Public school inspectors of counties and towns not separated from the county are paid $5, out of county funds, and $5 from provincial funds per school. In cities and separate towns their salaries come directly from the public school supporters.

Roman catholic school inspectors are paid entirely out of provincial funds. Hence protestants pay six dollars where roman catholics pay one dollar of the salaries of the roman catholic inspectors.

(17) Public school trustees are not entitled to appoint a trustee on high school or collegiate institute boards.

Roman catholic trustees are. Mr. Arthur O'Leary is the direct representative of the romish church in Lindsay board of education.

(18) Whitby Ladies' college, or other protestant private school is not eligible by law to receive government grant per pupil.

The roman catholic nunneries and convents all are.

(19) A protestant tenant on roman catholic property may not pay the taxes to a public school if the romish landlord wishes them to go to the separate school.

On the contrary, a roman catholic tenant on protestant property can, in spite of the landlord, force the taxes to the separate schools. That is the law.

(20) Protestants are public school supporters by law.

Roman catholic citizens, whether they will or not, are forced to be separate school supporters, if the law be adhered to.

(21) A protestant, resident in Lindsay, owning unoccupied property in Ops within three miles, must pay the school taxes thereon to the section in Ops in which the property is situated.

On the other hand, a roman catholic, resident in Lindsay, owning similarly, can quietly order the taxes on the Ops land to go to Lindsay separate school.

(22) Protestant children may be, by law, obliged to attend public schools.

In case a roman catholic resides in a public school section, the law does not require his children to attend the public school, even though there might be no separate school within a hundred miles. The roman catholics are ever above the law.

(23) A public school teacher or inspector may act as agent for any person or company even during holidays.

There is nothing to prevent a roman catholic teacher or inspector acting as agent.

(23) There are two classes of separate schools.

1. Roman catholic.
2. Protestant and colored.

The second i.e., protestant and negro are subject to the public school law, but as a matter of fact there are few if any protestant separate schools.

Formerly in the United States the expression was current that "An Irish roman catholic is as good as a nigger any day, if he behaves himself." The school law of Ontario however, does not recognize either a protestant or a nigger as equal to a roman catholic. Protestants and negroes are classed together.

A roman catholic separate school may be formed by five or more persons who first elect trustees and afterwards notify the reeve or head of the municipality; and from the hour of such notice the separate school is duly formed.

A protestant or a negro separate school is formed by application of five or more protestants or negroes to a township council, or a city, town or village board of trustees; and the limits of such section shall be set by the council or board.

(24) Further, while a roman catholic separate school may be formed in a few hours, a protestant or a negro school can only be constituted on the 23rd December following the date of application, even though that might have been made the preceding January.

(25) While no authority but the roman catholics can close their separate school; strange to say the Ontario government kindly allows the roman catholics to say when a protestant school shall be closed. Thus, after taxing themselves to erect a new school, hire a teacher, and incur other expenses for maps, apparatus and outfit, the protestants may have the whole left a dead burden on their hands by the roman catholics.

Is not some action necessary?

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Warder.

SIR,—I see by posters that the Grand Trunk Railway will run a very cheap excursion to the Thousand Islands on Wednesday, August 7th next. The fare from Lindsay is to be $3.75 only. As the American Canoe Association meets on one of the Thousand Islands in the beginning of August, this excursion will enable a great many of our citizens to visit the A. C. A. camp and see the Thousand Islands at a remarkably cheap rate, and I would suggest that our Civic Holiday be held on 7th of August so that we can avail ourselves of this opportunity to get a breath of fresh air. Yours truly,

CITIZEN.

The Weather:

Report for the week ending Saturday night, July 27th, from Lindsay observatory :—

TEMPERATURE.

Highest	81°.3	Monday
Lowest	43°.0	Friday
Warmest day mean of	68°.1	Saturday
Coldest " "	58°.05	Thursday
The week "	62°.76	

PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.

Greatest fall of rain in 1 day .09, Monday.
Rain fell on 2 days.
Total rain fall .10.

THOS. BEALL.

Market Notes.

Mr. Robert Thurston sold several fine pigs on Friday last, to Messrs. Cain & Jordan for 6 cts per lb., live weight.

Mr. J. Sheridan this week shipped several cars of cattle to Toronto at fair prices.

New hay regularly appears on Lindsay market.

Mr. J. Jackson last Friday, delivered a quantity of Reaboro cheese at 8½c. He sold 58 in all.

John Cruess M.P.P., delivered 90 cheese from Mariposa factory last week at 8¾c.

Mr. Ben. Sinclair of Cambray factory, on the same day delivered 60 at the same price.

Reports say barley will all be bad color this year. The heavy rains and hail storm this and late last week, have knocked down much grain in these parts.

Entrance Examination.

List of successful candidates at the Oakwood Entrance Examination :—

Ashman, Martha	S.S. 4, Eldon,	485
Birchard, Lavina	" 6, Mariposa,	387
Curts, Alice	" 12, Mariposa,	432
Campbell, Annie A.	4, Eldon,	382
Copplestone, Edna	Little Britain,	432
Fowler, Ada M.	16, Mariposa,	447
Mack, Ada	Little Britain,	409
McIntyre, Flora	Woodville,	370
McFadyen, Betsey	4, Eldon,	407
Prior, Annie	19, Mariposa,	367
Spence, Lizzie	4, Eldon,	372
Avery, Wm. John	18, Mariposa,	369
Snelgrove, Benjamin	1, Mariposa,	379
Bingham, Fred	13, Mariposa,	426
Baines, Thos. H.	2, Eldon,	412
Bowes, Leslie	Oakwood,	388
Curts, Harry E.	Oakwood,	368
Graham, Morton	7, Mariposa	369
Irvine, D.	Oakwood,	367
Lee, Elias	Oakwood,	426
Moore, James	7, Mariposa	390
Rich, Albert	13, Mariposa	420
Spence, Peter	4, Eldon,	413
Silverwood, Albert	Oakwood,	407
Thorburn, Hugh	11, Mariposa	400

H. REAZIN.

[This was telegraphed us by Inspector Reazin two weeks ago, but the telegraph company failed ever to deliver the message.—ED. WARDER.]

KIRKFIELD.

Binns, James	Argyle	511
Farrell Eliza	Argyle	415
Falliott. Alice	Bolsover	434
Hutchison, Mary	6, Carden	453
Lucy, Daniel	Kirkfield	450
McFadyen, Annie	Kirkfield	369
McFadyen Jennie	Kirkfield	440
McGillivary, Ida	Bolsover	405
McGilvary, Jno A.	Bolsover	402
McKey, Annie	Kirkfield	472
McKey, Geo. D.	Kirkfield	463
McKey, Katie	Kirkfield	452
McLean, Agnes	Kirkfield	416
McLean, Sarah	Kirkfield	487
McMillan, J.	Lorneville	487
McPherson, D.	Lorneville	406
MacLean, John	Lorneville	426
Matchett, Flora	Uphill	436
Peel, Joseph	3, Bexley	494
Perry, Olive	Kirkfield	491
Sherman, Harry	Kirkfield	407
Wood, Ethel	Kirkfield	441

H. REAZIN.

FENELON FALLS.

Cundal, Minnie	Cameron	519
Cook, Ellen	Cameron	492
Campbell, Jennie	Cameron	439
Copeland, Hugh	Cameron	394
Daniel, John	4 Fenelon	453
Everson, Susie	5 Fenelon	481
Eades, Mary	4 Somerville	404
Fittal, George	5 Fenelon	400
Hay, William	3 Verulam	463
Junkin, Albert	Cameron	376
Ingram, Susie	Coboconk	428
Keys, John	3 Verulam	418
Maldrum, Thomas	2 Fenelon	436
McEachern, Annie	Bobcaygeon	397
Martin, George W.	Bobcaygeon	454
Minthorne, Sherman	2 Fenelon	435
McFadyen, John	Coboconk	440
Phillips, Alice	5 Fenelon	369
Smitheram, Maggie	7 Fenelon	422
Willock, Mary	2 Fenelon	421
Wilson, Marion	7 Fenelon	445
Woolard Edward		482

H. REAZIN