

THE TORONTO DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL The Victoria Warden

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

Adam Hudspeth, Esq., Q.C., is the nominee of the Liberal-Conservatives of South Victoria for the Commons.

NORTH VICTORIA.

The Liberal-Conservatives of North Victoria met in convention at Cobocok on Thursday, 20th January, and nominated Hector Cameron, Esq., Q.C., of Toronto, but who owns considerable property in the Riding, as the standard-bearer for the Conservatives.

In another column will be found Mr. Cameron's address to the electors, which recalls the substantial services rendered this county, but more especially its north riding, by that gentleman.

The substantial aid granted by the Dominion government to the Iron-ore, Bancroft and Ottawa railway, a work of immense importance to the north country, and also to Lindsay, is also due to the enterprise and determination of Messrs. Cameron and Burnham.

On the great issues of the day, viz: "equal laws and equal liberties for all," Mr. Cameron stands on the side of the constitution, as against faction.

With the loyal citizens of Victoria, we feel assured his vigorous adhesion to British principles of justice, in preference to medieval practices of meddling to race and religious sects, will commend itself to all right thinking men.

On the minor issues of the day Mr. Cameron is in thorough accord with the Liberal-Conservative party. His meetings will from time to time be held in the streets before the country Canada's future for prosperity or adversity depends.

NO THIRD CANDIDATE IN NORTH VICTORIA.

A rumor has gone abroad that E. D. McEachern, Esq., the popular reeve of Eldon, and Warden of Victoria county, would enter the field in the Conservative interest for the North Riding, as a local man.

THE RIEL ISSUE.

Some Toronto journals whose editors should know more than they do, almost daily regale the public with titles of philosophy on the roman catholic question, the Riel affair, the North-West grievances, and almost everything except those matters with which they are familiar.

One writes in all gravity of the Liberal-Conservatives using the Riel cry in Ontario, when as any sensible man knows they are resisting its influence. The Grits harangue people at every country school house, showing the innocence of that historic lamb, Riel, and forsooth, because the Liberal-Conservatives state the facts in reply they are accused of "raising the Riel cry."

situational government must speedily learn that the people of this country are not going to be even hoodwinked or tricked on, much less bullied under, by the meanest of their charges and the "Pro-Popery Cry" without making desperate resistance.

IRON MINES IN VICTORIA.

Victoria county is rich in iron; and before long, will possess several mines in active operation. The Dominion Government has with its universal desire to build up Canada, granted a bounty of \$1.50 per ton on pig iron manufactured in Canada.

With the opening of the Iron-ore, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, the mines are to be energetically worked; and we believe smelting works are to be erected at Kinnmount or Iron-ore. Then will the north country experience the benefits of the \$1.50 per ton bounty. Next year will, in all probability, see the works erected.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VOTE.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that weak-minded men calling themselves politicians, will persistently sacrifice their principles, if they have any, and bid for class or sectional support.

In this county in the recent local elections the "Roman Catholic vote" was almost to a man against the Liberal-Conservatives. Now it is supposed to be a free country, and men may vote as they please; but the natural result of their banding together as has been the case, will, at no distant date, result in an overwhelming strong combination against them in every avenue of life in which they thrust their religion before their citizenship.

They must learn to appear in politics as citizens of the country and not as members of a church. And politicians must learn to lay down principles and adhere to them; and then welcome to their standards any and every man supporting them. Not as now, where politicians as a rule have no principles, but where they seek by pandering, by flattery, by bribery, to win support to a man or a party.

COMPARISONS.

BLAKE VS. RIEL.

Mr. Blake possesses ability of no ordinary kind; so did Riel.

Mr. Blake is naturally inclined to be a leader; so was Riel.

The "serene soul" constitutes himself the champion of a people agitating under false pretences for an illegal and degrading object, the disruption of the Empire; so did Riel with the Metis, for the upbuilding of another Quebec in the North-West.

The "mighty intellect" panders to faction, and the lowest instincts of mankind; so did Riel.

The leader of the Opposition seems unable to look on both sides of a question; so Riel was never amenable to reason.

Mr. Blake sold his principles and his friends for Rielite and other rebel support; Riel offered for \$35,000 to desert his principles and his friends.

As a leader Mr. Blake shows himself possessed of the qualifications necessary to excite passionate feelings on false issues; so Riel was a complete success in inciting revolts.

But Mr. Blake is a failure; so was Riel.

SIR JOHN VS. GEO. WASHINGTON.

Sir John and Washington were both able men. Both labored, though maligned, for the upbuilding of a nation; both were unselfish; neither was hasty to be a leader; both appealed to people on practical, live principles; neither was mercenary; neither profited himself at his country's cost; both would lose office rather than forsake principle; neither would pander to faction; both resisted sectional or class legislation; and both were successful. Each was the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

ONLY A COWARD WOULD ACT SO.

The Post, last week, in very insulting language, criticized Rev. M. L. Pearson, over THE WARDEN'S shoulders. Its inferences, quotations, and statements in general are incorrect, garbled and untrue in almost every particular. If the Post wants to make believe Mr. Blake is in favor of Prohibition let him not malign Rev. Mr. Pearson to do so.

In quoting that gentleman's remarks as Oakwood it garbles them to suit the case. Everyone who knows Rev. Mr. Pearson knows him to be in favor of Prohibition and of making the issue a political one. But neither THE WARDEN nor Mr. Pearson expects it to be carried, or thinks the country ready to have it submitted for the vote for some years to come. There is a great difference between a man who says "I begin now to agitate for Prohibition, expecting it to carry ten years hence," and the man who says "I refuse to advocate Prohibition at all."

Further, the editor of the Post, and Mr. Pearson, both knew Rev. Mr. Pearson's views of the case before they wrote the article, a circumstance which shows their cowardice still more. They were informed in their own office of the full particulars.

Concerning our remarks on Mr. Blake, they are true. As to why we did not deal with Mr. Foster as well, it may be noted that Sir John is a member and not Mr. Foster; and that Mr. Blake is the leader of the opposition. As a citizen Mr. Foster agitates for Prohibition, Mr. Blake refuses even as a citizen to do so. He is an abject, so are thousands; but those thousands demand that parliament shall take up the question as soon as possible. Mr. Blake etherealizes, and, mounting to the seventh heaven, looks in placid contempt on the great issues, the live questions of the day.

If there is a spark of manliness in the Post it will apologize to Mr. Pearson. For ourselves, the more it attacks us the more certain are we that we are right.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Entering political life in 1844, the present Premier of Canada soon displayed the tact, judgment and ability that have since been his characteristic. For the information of our readers we submit the following brief summary of his chief enactments:—

- (1.) The reorganization of the Clergy Reserves. (2.) The improvement of the Criminal Law. (3.) The improvement of the Common Law Procedure in Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County Courts. (4.) The promotion of Public Instruction. (5.) The consolidation of the Statutes. (6.) The extension of the Municipal System. (7.) The reorganization of the Militia on its present basis. (8.) The settlement of the Seat of Government question. (9.) The establishment of direct steam communication with Europe. (10.) The establishment of additional penitentiaries, asylums, and reformatory prisons; and the inspection of the same. (11.) The reorganization of the Civil Service on a permanent basis. (12.) The Intercolonial Railway. (13.) The abolition of Seigneurial tenures in Lower Canada (Quebec.) (14.) The enlargement and construction of Canals. (15.) A stringent Election Law. (16.) The Confederation of British American Colonies. (17.) The Washington Treaty. (18.) The Canadian Pacific Railway. (19.) The National Policy. (20.) Equal laws and equal liberties for all.

He opposed, in 1849, the "INDEMNITY BILL," which, as passed by the Grit Government of Hincks, Malcolm Cameron, (father of Cameron of Huron,) Blake, Nelson, Baldwin and others, allowed those of the rebels who had not been publicly tried and convicted, to receive indemnity for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1837 and '38. His belief in "NO PAY TO REBELS" was the same in 1849 as it was in 1855.

In 1855 the Government of John A. Macdonald was defeated by the opposition led by George Brown, on the question of Ottawa as the seat of the new Parliament buildings. The Queen had selected the place; but the opposition defeated the Government on account of it. However Mr. Brown, with whom was associated Mr. Mowat, held office only two days, when John A. again resumed the reins.

In 1857 his ministry was again defeated on his

MILITIA BILL.

It will be remembered by many that in November, 1861, two delegates from the Southern States on route from Vera Cruz to England on the British steamer Trent, were removed to a United States man-of-war. For a time, pending, and even after their surrender it was feared war would break out between England and the United States. Then John A. Macdonald brought in his Militia Bill which was defeated by the "Clear Grits" of Ontario and the Rouge party of Quebec, assisted by some of the Conservatives of that Province. In reference to the defeat of the bill Lord Palmerston angrily declared in the Imperial Parliament that "the Home Government has done as much to defend the Canadians as it intends doing, and it rests with themselves to do the remainder, or

DISGRACE THE RACE.

WHEN THEY ARE SPRUNG." Lord Monck recoiled the same sentiments in public in Montreal. It may be noted, England had then sent thousands of men and munitions of war to Canada in anticipation of speedy war.

In 1863 the Reform Government passed the roman catholic Separate school bill; but the vote was not strictly a party one. Several Reformers opposed it, while a few Conservatives voted with the Government. However within six weeks John A. Macdonald brought in a direct "want of confidence" motion, and the Reformers were beaten. But in appealing to the country the Reform leader strengthened himself by discarding several of his former colleagues and taking in others. As a consequence the Reformers were sustained by a very small majority. One of the Reform planks when in opposition had been "REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION"; but in 1864, after nearly two years of office, the amendment was made public by the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, then Reform Commissioner of Crown Lands, that THE IDEA OF REP. BY POP. HAD BEEN ABANDONED. This caused Mr. George Brown to oppose the Government's treatment of that question, and the already tottering Grit ministry, AFTER VAINLY ENDORSEMENT TO PURCHASE LOWER CANADIAN SUPPORT, resigned.

OLEOMARGARINE OR BAD BUTTER.

The farmers of Canada owe the Dominion Government a debt of gratitude for prohibiting the importation of oleomargarine, butterine or any other substitute for butter. When Hon. Mackenzie Bowell first introduced his bill it met with violent opposition from the Grit party, some of whose members fed their lumbermen with oleomargarine. But Mr. Bowell and the Government were inexorable; the staff must be cut. Seeing this, and meanwhile finding Ontario farmers were much increased over their action, the Grits wheeled right about and supported the exclusion of the article. Mr. Bowell changed his bill making non-importation compulsory. At first he had it taxed to about twenty cents per pound which really meant exclusion. Another instance of where the Grits worked for the monopolist and against the farmer. Liberal Reformers seeing these examples of weakness were inexorable; the staff must be cut. Seeing this, and meanwhile finding Ontario farmers were much increased over their action, the Grits wheeled right about and supported the exclusion of the article. Mr. Bowell changed his bill making non-importation compulsory. At first he had it taxed to about twenty cents per pound which really meant exclusion. Another instance of where the Grits worked for the monopolist and against the farmer.

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THE REFORMATION OF ALL BRITISH CONFEDERATION.

Confederation had brought to his aid such men as Charles Tupper, Joseph Howe, and Leonard Tilley. Hence the work was lightened. The successive entrance of Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories is familiar to all. The marvelous success in the construction of the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways will also make the names of Sir John and his colleagues bright on the page of history. Defeated in 1873, he again returned to power in 1878, having swept the country by means of the

NATIONAL POLICY.

That Policy has safely passed Canada over the financial crisis that have swept the United States and Europe. It still grows in strength and is recognized as the commercial bulwark of the nation.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald again appeals to the Canadian electors on the 22nd February next. He has been maligned more than all the other public men of Canada; and until the citizens of this country learned the hypocrisy of the Grit press, and perceived the cowardly nature of the malicious charges, thousands of electors were misled into believing them.

But over and above all Grit maliciousness and scandal he rises triumphant. His history shows a life spent in the service of his country. His acts have been unselfish devotion for this young nation. After forty-seven years of public life, the greater part of which has been spent as

FIRST MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

In Canada, he stands to-day higher in the admiration, the confidence, the love of his countrymen than ever before. His great work has been the upbuilding of the nation by correcting the various discordant parts. He has never resorted to faction, sectional, or bigoted cries to carry the country. On the contrary he has ever opposed in Ontario the cry of "French domination," and in Quebec that of "Protestant Ascendancy." Those are the war cries of the Grits as occasion suits. As in the recent provincial elections the Grits used the "Pro-Popery cry" to win British support, endeavoring to make it appear that the Mail and other constitutional journals were shouting the "No Popery" cry; so in other times in federal politics the same party has used whatever will prove convenient. Indeed the whole RECORD OF THE "CLEAR GRIT" WING of the Reform Party has been "scandal," and wailing of every pessimistic description. But Sir John has ever practically advocated "Equal laws and equal liberties to all men." And he has been right loyally sustained by men such as Tupper, Langevin, Cartier, Chapleau, Tilley, Bowell, Cameron, White, and many others familiar to our readers.

The page of Liberal-Conservative rule in Canada presents in every line a broad national policy of construction and of advancement. And Sir John's has been the master mind, the guiding power. This being the case, it seems tolerably certain that

HE, THE GREATEST REFORMER.

Canada has yet produced will be sustained, at least in Ontario by increased majorities, on February 22nd. LET VICTORIA DO HER DUTY.

PROHIBITION.

Grip gives Mr. Blake a terrible criticism when he places him among the idolaters at the foot of Mount Sinai, worshipping the golden calves. Descending the mountain slopes is seen Moses, bearing the tables of stone whereon are engraven the Ten Commandments. But Mr. Blake turns a moment from his idolatrous worship to command Moses to "go back, for public sentiment is not yet ready to receive the Commandments."

The allegory exactly represents Mr. Blake and the Grit party on Prohibition. They got the almost solid liquor vote in the Provincial elections, and wish to retain it for the Commons. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat both are striving to ride both Prohibition and Liquor horses. We fear it is stretching the thing a little too far.

WEST DURHAM.

Geo. T. Blackstock, Esq., the able young barrister of Toronto, an ardent temperance man, is to oppose Mr. Blake in West Durham. Though for the Commons and the fight is somewhat uphill, we hope Mr. Blackstock will do his duty. Let the loyal men of Burlington, Clarke, Bowmanville and Newcastle also do theirs and Mr. Blackstock will win. In the Local elections Dr. McLaughlin was very nearly beaten. In the Commons, aside from the increased franchise vote, Mr. Blake should not be a strong man, while he is opposed by a gentleman socially, morally, religiously and intellectually. May Mr. Blackstock win is our hearty wish.

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THE NEW TEAS

Ex "Endora" and via Canadian Pacific R.R., of which notice was given a short time ago, are now arriving daily. Purchasers are already delighted with them.

On hand for the HOLIDAY SEASON,

Finest Muscatell Raisins, Dehesa, Black Basket and London Layers, Ivica and Tarragona Soft Shell Almonds, Barcelona Nuts, Grenoble Walnuts. Very choice Figs in 1 lb. and 10 lb. Boxes. Canned Pears, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Tomatoes, Corn, etc. Preserved China Ginger, Keiler's Marmalade, Essences, Coconut, and all table delicacies for the festive season.

Received this week 1 car load Prime White AMERICAN COAL OIL.

Also one car load of the celebrated "Peerless" Canadian Oil.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, January 11, 1887.

A. CAMPBELL.

During this month, more especially than at any other time in the year, people, as a general rule, expend more on the luxuries that necessitate for a well provided table; and as this is a "Duty" which falls on every "Housekeeper" or Provider for the same, it is essential, on his or her part, to have this Duty as pleasant and economical as possible.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In the above "Paragraph" you see plainly there is the grand "Maxim" of SAVING, and in order to accomplish this great end you will simply have to act in accordance with the following rules:

- 1. Buy your Goods where you get the best value for every dollar you expend. 2. Buy your Goods where you have no doubt as to the freshness and quality of them. 3. Buy always where the Largest Stocks are kept. 4. Buy where Largest Business is done, for the simple reason that it is a positive proof to you that the Goods are fresh. 5. Buy where you can get your Goods delivered promptly to any part of the town or railway station. 6. Lastly, and most important to you, buy where you are dealt honestly with.

Having carefully read these six rules, every intelligent person must arrive at the conclusion that they are facts which concern each individual who has the responsibility of providing for himself and family who are dependant on him.

We, in order to place these truths and facts before you, plainly show you that we are your sincere friend, and that we are in business here to merit your first opportunity of making our acquaintance. You have only to try, like others have done, and learn from our A 1 business principles in dealing with you, and also seeing the vast amount of business which is transacted by us daily, that you have at last struck the place where the foregoing 6 rules are carried out to the letter.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Kent St., Lindsay.

Grand Clearing Sale

AT

MCCRIMMON BROS.

NEW

Dry Goods and Clothing House

As we intend to clear out the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock, we will offer

GOODS FOR THE NEXT MONTH AT COST

This is nothing but a fact, that we will prove satisfactorily to any one coming and pricing our Goods. Our business has forced us to utilize the third flat of the large corner store to make room for SPRING GOODS; and to save keeping goods over and taking up room, we have decided to sell them at a sacrifice.

We have all wool Dress Goods for 15c. Ottoman Cord all wool Dress Goods for 20c. All wool Flannels for 20c. All wool Cashmeres for 20c. All wool Factory Flannels for 20c.

CASHMERE GLOVES AND HOSIERY at prices never before quoted. Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is still booming, and to keep it so we will offer

Tweed Suits, all wool, for \$10 worth \$18. Tweed Suits, all wool, for \$14 worth \$17. " " " " 12 " 15. " " " " 16 " 20.

Come to the Great Sale and get new Dry Goods and Clothing cheap, and then you will be satisfied you have struck the right place to buy your Goods.

MCCRIMMON BROS.

Corner Kent and William St., opposite A. Campbell's Grocery, Lindsay