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The Victoria Warbler

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"ANYTHING TO HUMILIATE OLD ENGLAND."

"Commercial Union" means "Annexation," just as "Home Rule" means "Disruption." The same gang back one, as back the other. Anything to humiliate England is the watchword of the majority of Irish Roman Catholics. Anything to out Sir John is the motto of certain gits. The two united make up Commercial Union.

But they will find Ontario farmers are not fools. They will find that Ontario farmers' sons rise above selling their country.

A NEW BREWERY AT OAKWOOD.

Mr. William Lowndsbrough, one of Mariposa's most estimable citizens, a strong temperance man, though slightly inclined to be "Grit" in politics, claimed, at the recent Farmers' Institute here, that he and every other barley growing farmer would make large sums of money annually by the removal by the Yankees of the duty on barley. He forgot for the time his February argument that "the consumer always pays the duty."

We are free to say, if there is any article from which the removal of the Yankee duty would benefit Ontario, it is barley; but Canadians cannot regulate the Yankee duties. But passing for the present the race and coots on that subject, let us consider, Who consumes Canadian barley? It is exported to the United States, made into beer and other liquors, some consumed at home, but much exported back to Canada. The last two years alone found the Yankees exporting more than one million dollars worth of beer, besides nearly nine million dollars worth of whiskey and other spirituous liquors.

Now, if Ontario temperance farmers are bent on growing barley to make beer, would not they make more money, in saving the duty, would not they be more patriotic, and more worthy the name of being sons of British sires, by encouraging the erection in Ontario of breweries wherein their surplus barley could be manufactured into beer for export or home consumption? Now our temperance farmers sell the barley to the Yankee, who exports it back as beer.

If it is correct to grow Canadian barley for YANKER BEER, surely it would not be a sin to grow it for Ontario, or Victoria, or even Mariposa beer! One may very well ask, why should Canadians grow barley to make Yankee beer, allowing them the profits; while all the Canadians have in the fun of losing the duty, buying back the beer and drinking it!

In thorough reply to Mr. Lowndsbrough's reasoning, one may also very properly say, why not build a good brewery at Oakwood, Woodville, or Little Britain, whereby the surplus barley of the district would be manufactured at home, the Yankee duty saved, and the proceeds exported to the same markets as now drink the beer? Mr. Lowndsbrough would then save his \$40, or \$100, annually; the barley would be made into beer in his own township; the money for that manufacture would be paid workmen in his own village; those workmen would eat flour, beef, eggs, chickens and potatoes grown on his farm; they would spend their money in Oakwood stores; and Mariposa farmers would prosper, instead of the Yankees. In short, if BEER MUST BE MADE FROM MARIPOSA AND VICTORIA COUNTY BARLEY, why not save duty, wages and profit by making it in Oakwood, instead of New York!

It must be borne in mind the United States in recent years is a large exporter of beer and other liquors. In short she does not nearly consume what she manufactures. She is also beginning to export barley.

Is it any worse to manufacture beer than to sell the barley for it, knowing it is for beer? If not, then let the Oakwood brewery go up. There is enough barley exported annually from this county to supply a first-class brewery. Then again, we say, if it is right for Mariposa or Victoria county farmers to grow barley to be made into beer in the United States, it is equally right to grow it to be made into beer in Oakwood. The Oakwood brewer could sell it in the same market in which it is now consumed. Last year Canada exported 9,775,000 bushels of barley to the United States. By making that into beer at home this country would save, according to Mr. Lowndsbrough and others, the duty of \$607,500. More than that, Canada, and not the States, would get the extra duty, the wages of the workmen, and any other profits paid. Thus instead of making only \$40 a year extra, Mr. Lowndsbrough could make somewhere about \$400. This is, of course, conditional on its being right to grow barley.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Hitherto, owing to the drawback of the American Civil war twenty-two years ago, and the subsequent opening up of the great western prairie, the United States has been a rich field for the sale of horses, and at times of cattle and sheep.

The drawback of the Civil war, to the Yankee, was the harvest for the Canadian. Then all products found ready market, and horses, especially, brought any price demanded. Then many Canadian farmers were encouraged to go into horse raising, as in later years the English demand has caused them to develop their cattle product. Horses have with rare exceptions found ready sale in the United States, until recent years. But the shrewd Yankee, now, in horses, as in barley, as in manufactures, believes in raising as much at home as will pay. Consequently, the eastern, middle, western, southwestern, northwestern, and far west states are now horse exporters, where formerly they were importers. As a consequence their cities and towns are gradually being lost to Ontario farmers, for they raise horses more cheaply than Canadians can.

But let horse breeders not despair. For several years to come Canada will find ready sale for any number of farm horses in the North-West. And better still England, with that friendship that the great mass of her people have ever displayed for their transatlantic cousins, is giving Canada every encouragement to produce horses for export to the British market.

Therefore let Ontario farmers not become pessimists, grumblers, whiners; but let them sing, "Put your shoulder to the wheel is a motto for every man."

ENGLISHMEN AND WILLIAM III., PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Possessing the same firmness of purpose, the same knowledge of character, of tactics and of politics as his indomitable ancestor, William the Silent, Prince of Orange; William the Third clearly foresaw that with all Europe against him, and England under a popish sovereign, Holland could not long withstand the terrible avalanche of armies hurled against her people by the authority and with the blessing of Rome; constitutional government and protestantism, both in Holland and in England, would soon be among the things that were.

Therefore, when the joyous invitation from the lords and commons of England reached William in Holland, to come as the descendant of Charles I. and as the son-in-law of James II. to uphold constitutional government and its coadjutor, the protestant religion, he gladly accepted the call. The recognized champion of protestantism, his name carried inspiration wherever it went.

We can never believe but his hesitancy to begin acting, prolonged the struggles in Britain; just as we are confident had his illustrious sire struck against the tyranny of Philip II. when it was first exercised, instead of waiting until the Inquisition forced him to action, that not only the political, but also the religious map of Europe would be much different from what it is. Thousands on tens of thousands of hardy Hollanders led calmly to the gibbet and the stake, might far better have died, sword in hand, for their country's cause, and their civil and religious liberties. The heroes, Egmont, and Horn, and scores of other illustrious Dutchmen would have shone more brightly on the scroll of fame, as having fallen at the head of their countrymen in battle, for the liberties of a people, than to be butchered in the open market place of Brussels like sheep, tied hand and foot.

But the welcome shout sent up from the rock bound coast of Cornwall and Devon lent assurance and energy to the indomitable William. The subsequent history of the tedious campaign, the victories of Enniskerry, of Derry, or Londonderry, of the London gives Englishmen a glory in the heroic of their children,—of the Boyne, are all familiar to our readers. They are victories that rank side by side in shaping the destiny of the world, with Marathon, Tours and Waterloo.

Englishmen of Devon and Cornwall were the first to grasp the hand of William III. when he touched Britain; Englishmen fought with loyal Irishmen at New-Town-Butler; Englishmen starved and fought with loyal Irishmen under Rev. George Walker at Londonderry; and Englishmen shared in the glories of the Battle of the Boyne. Englishmen, the men of Devon and Cornwall, of York and Northumberland, of Kent and Middlesex, of every corner of the island have since the memorable year 1690, manfully upheld the principles vindicated in those desperate struggles. Again in the recent Disruption scheme Englishmen, descendants of the same sturdy fellows as gave the right hand to the loyal Irish in 1690, have again given no uncertain sound. They are firm upholders of constitutional government and of protestantism, not the broken backed thing that passes for protestantism among many that arrive in Lindsay; and when the hour to act comes, Englishmen once more will stand or fall shoulder to shoulder with the loyal Irish and Scotch.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

It may seem strange for a newspaper to openly advocate attendance at circuses or menageries; but, for one like P. T. Barnum's, we have no hesitation in stating children would learn more really useful knowledge in two hours, than in three weeks of ordinary school life. Of course as between constant circus and constant school we would decide for the school, but a yearly visit to a first-class menagerie will always pay anyone. Four years ago we visited Barnum with our three year old boy, and he certainly benefitted in many ways. Perhaps he received some drawbacks, but no one knows of any.

Let everyone within fifty miles of Lindsay come in to see Barnum. Don't get new boots for self or young ones just before coming, for that is what makes people fidgety and cross; but get them now, so that they will be well fitted to the foot by circus time. Bring along the youngsters sure. Give the kids an outing.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land!'"

On St. John's Sunday, two weeks ago, the Freemasons of Lindsay, accompanied by their brethren from Omemee and Fenelon Falls, attended divine service in the Methodist church here. Rev. M. L. Pearson preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon. There was a very large turnout.

Sunday, the 10th July, the Orange-men of Lindsay district, with visiting brethren from Valentia and Renbora, attended the Methodist church here, when Rev. Mr. Pearson delivered a very appropriate sermon. The procession was very long, and headed by the Citizens' Band of Lindsay, made a fine display. The thanks of the Order were tendered the clergyman, the band, and the Methodist choir for gratuitous services on the occasion.

"You can never convince the farmers of Victoria that they would not be benefitted by commercial union," is a remark now and then heard from townsmen who should know better. We never expect to convince them, for they will convince themselves. Indeed they are already convinced.

In the first place they asked themselves, "What is commercial union?" As Senator Frye said at Washington, "I have heard of Reciprocity, of Free Trade, of Protection, of Annexation; but Commercial Union, what in thunder is it?" The Senator is now in the secret. It is the introductory word for annexation.

Dr. McMillan says:—"The engineers of the Roman machine, who are profiting by its power and its emoluments, are really laughing in their sleeves at us for our excessive subservience to their power, and for our excessive generosity in contributing the Peter's-pence for the support of the whole army of lackeys and fustians, both lay and cleric, who surround the Pope with a barbaric pomp scarcely equalled by that of any impostor or quack." He can have any effect in diminishing the stupidity, in enlightening the gross ignorance, or bending the obstinacy of THAT MACHINE."

The Vacant Shrievalty.

Now there is a vacancy in the shrievalty for the county of Ontario, we hope no time will be lost in getting up a deputation from our party, to wait upon the premier, and kindly direct his attention to the fact that there is another opportunity presented by the inevitable dispensation of Providence, of providing for another worthy member of his brilliant family. The Hon. gentlemen might feel, all of a sudden, some desire in making such an appointment, unless some strong party pressure was brought to bear upon him, as in the case of Fred., when he was induced by the means of a deputation to leave the matter of filling up the vacancy in the hands of his honorable colleagues, well knowing those well-being that they should have a position that would pay both the incumbent and his deputy. We are very anxious that something should be done, but some devious party man like the late sheriff could get by some one else, who in the discharge of his public duties had honestly won it. We wish to avoid such an annual calamity in this well-ordered province. We think Mr. Hoyt has another one as contemplated and as deserving of public favour as had any one determined to shall have it, if we can be the means of getting up a deputation to secure it for him. We do not believe in partiality in families; all should be equal. Besides, what is to become of the poor boy, if the public do not take his case in hand, and make some adequate provision for his old life.

Another great consideration in this case should be brought to the venerable premier's mind; that is, he has the character of a Christian gentleman to maintain, and he should be chosen in this position to represent the province, of St. Paul, that of providing for his own household, by refusing to support his son to the extent of his ability, he might be changed with denying the faith, and of being worse than an infidel. It is of the first importance his consistency as a practical Christian should be preserved. We should also bear in mind this boy is the worthy son of a great man, a professional statesman, a great constitutional lawyer, a regular line blood, with all the marks of an aristocratic origin upon him, which according to our modern traditions is the pure mit of the earth, and by which alone the nations can be saved. The premier being the great leader of the clear field party, the party of great purity, and of still greater preference, it is not to be expected he would run the risk of committing his friends by openly making a provision for one of his own family, even for an unfortunate one, who had never been able to take any part in public affairs or serve the public in any capacity, though he had acquired celebrity for his conduct, unless he was absolutely compelled by the party to do so. This is the position of the affair at this time, and we must not, as good Grits and supporters of the immediate Hoyt government, think our duty in this extremity of our loyalty. We are at liberty to both speak and act; as a party we can never be made ashamed. We have got far beyond all such weaknesses as fair play, honesty or common decency; and that which is better still, we have not like him, appearances such as dignity and respectability to keep up, in order to humbug the party and deceive the public. Let it be remembered that we are the people and the party of purity, and if we choose to humbug and deceive ourselves, as we have frequently done, it is all right, and who is to blame for it? Not the reverend, sainted, patriotic Oliver! We can all come forward as before and swear that which he had done, that which would have disgraced and ruined anyone else; that he was positively compelled by his party to do so, and in this manner relieved him of the imputation of littleness and selfishness.

It is possible some honest but simple-minded Reformers, who have stood well with the party, believing its leaders to be fair-minded and honorable, who had spent much time and money to keep it together and make it both effective and respectable—who has for years seen the appointments step by step into the hands of unworthy men, for the purpose of cheating them, and who may now think he has some claim upon the vacant office, and of right should be considered. But that is all downright nonsense. It is in fact a dangerous principle, that should be stamped out as soon as possible. Let it be well understood from the start that no one has any recognized claims or rights in such a case but the present Hoyt family, and their connections down to the fourth generation. No matter about the qualification. Who cares a fig whether one of them can read or write, or even count his fingers.

Let young Hoyt be appointed at once, and shut all these local selfish aspirants out. It is no use to try to humbug them, they are old political stagers, and know what it means, and if we encourage them a time or two they will turn out insupportable grumblers, or stumbling blocks, who may give us much trouble to get rid of them. We may have to resort to some desperate means, perhaps to employ some shamless, black hearted scoundrel to attack their private characters, vilify their motives, and blast their reputations with the public, before they can be induced to let us alone. But some one among the touters and boozers may ask the all important question, When do we get in? When does our turn come? The answer is, when the Hoyt family are provided for. Be patient, my good friend, yet a little while, they cannot take it all, and what they do not want we can have. If we clamored, and secured for them the flesh, they will certainly have manhood enough to throw us to the bone, which we can, like hungry dogs gnaw in after days in peace and safety, blessing the generous Oliver for the timely gift.

The position in the party occupied by the Patent Combination makes them more than others the proper parties to be appointed in this important matter, and we hope they will lose no time about it. It is just such a movement they should have sympathy with, and while attending to this affair, they could see what their own prospects were for the future, and govern themselves accordingly. On such a mission they would no doubt receive every attention from the Great Mogul to the lowest undertrapper. Let a strong deputation be sent up at once, headed by that extraordinary genius, the Carlton Rancher. He knows the ropes, having been there on important business connected with the Crown Lands, and if his tongue does not happen to get too large for his mouth, he would be just the man to explain the object and intention of the deputation. If he can be induced to undertake it, we have no doubt of its ultimate success, and the Carlton ranch might be enlarged by a thousand acres for a nominal sum. Do try it gentlemen. You have our best wishes. SWITZER.

FENELON FALLS.

ORDINATION.—A council of ministers and delegates from Lindsay, Peterborough, Port Perry, Smithtown, Boboxagon, and Kinmount, met in the Baptist Church here on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of examining, and if thought proper, to ordain Mr. J. W. Kelley, whom the church has called to be their pastor. The council was organized by the appointment of Rev. W. E. Anderson, of Lindsay, as Moderator, and Rev. W. Freed, of Whitevale, as Clerk. After devotional exercises Mr. Kelley was asked to give an account of his conversion, call to the ministry, and views of church doctrine, and of which he did in a clear, straightforward and satisfactory manner, evincing a clear and comprehensive view of the Bible truths. The council then retired to deliberate, and at once resolved to proceed with certain services. Services commenced at 7.30, when the following programme was carried out: Devotional exercises, by Rev. J. B. Huff, of Smithtown. Sermon by Rev. James McIlwain, of Port Perry; ordination prayer by Rev. F. Baskin, of Peterborough; Reading of the Bible, by Rev. F. Baskin; Change to candidates, Rev. F. Baskin; Change to Church, Rev. W. E. Anderson; Words of welcome, Rev. F. McIlwain, Fenelon Falls; hymn and benediction, by Rev. J. W. Kelley. The above programme was carried out in a happy and appropriate manner. Mr. Kelley enters on his work here with cheerful prospects of success, and has already made for himself by his earnest efforts and faithful preaching a warm place in the hearts of the people.—Exchange.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday, 9th July, the wife of J. E. Brown, of a daughter.

DEPARTURES.—At the residence of Mr. John Brown, Fowler's Corners, Fenelon, on 29th June, 1887, by Rev. F. McIlwain, R. A., Miss Belle Shaw, of Fenelon Falls, and Mr. T. R. Hill, of Bank's Falls, Fenelon Falls.

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JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, July 6, 1887.

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E. E. W. McGAFFEY.

Lindsay, 6th July, 1887.

One Door East of Congress Hall.