

The Victoria Warden

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

Isn't it strange how the the gigantic mind of Mr. Barron has solved the question, "Who pays the duty?" When a Canadian exports to the United States, according to the Holon representing North Victoria, the Canadian pays the duty; i.e., loses it off what he sells. And when he exports from the United States, by another strange rule in Barron's economy the Canadian again pays the duty. In short the Canadian always pays the duty. The truth is, as any child should see, that when the Canadian farmer sells to the Yankee, the Yankee pays, i. e., loses the duty if the article has to compete with Yankee articles of the same kind. Thus if Canadians undertook to sell boots, shoes, razors, furniture, corn, wheat, etc., there, the Canadian would lose the duty, for the Yankee have all and more than all of those that they can sell at home.

But where the article has not to compete for a market; i. e., where the Yankee market is not supplied sufficiently by United States produce; then the Yankee consumer pays the duty, viz., the Canadian seller does not. That is the case with barley, horses, sheep, wool, etc., of which the United States produce is not nearly equal to the demand there. In a similar manner in importing, the Canadian farmer pays the duty where the article is not produced in Canada in sufficient quantity to control the market. And also in exporting to Canada the Yankee pays the duty if the article is largely produced here. There are odd exceptions at times in case of over supply where a surplus might be sold in Canada and the duty paid by the Yankee seller. Hence the removal of the duty on corn coming into Canada would not affect the Yankee farmer; but it would the Canadian corn grower, for the latter now gets for what he sells the Yankee price plus the duty. On the other hand the removal of the duty on Canadian barley to the States would not affect the price here. The Yankee barley grower now possibly takes advantage of the duty and gets a higher price than he would were there no duty, but the American brewer must have Canadian barley and hence he pays the duty.

Suppose there is no duty on barley into the States, and that No. 1 Canada barley would sell in Lindsay for 70c. per bushel. The Yankee farmer would also get 70c. if his barley were equally good. Next suppose a duty of 10c. a bushel be imposed. The Canadian will still get 70c. per bushel, though possibly the Yankee farmer will be cut enough to demand 80c. for his; for he knows right well that there is market for far more than both countries can produce. Remove it again and barley in Lindsay would be 70c., but the Yankee farmer would have to come down nearly the amount of the duty.

The same rule applies to horses, and in fact to nearly everything Canadians sell to the States.

ALL BETA.

The farmers of Canada need to be all beta, i. e., alert, or on their guard. A band of reckless men; unworthy the name of statesmen, of politicians, of aught but demagogues, have within the present generation—the last few years—despoiled the once noble reform party of Canada.

One by one the great leaders of that party fell before the scheming of underlings in their own ranks who were without knowledge of government, without experience, often without ability, and seldom without honor.

One by one the best men of the old reformers have joined hands with the conservative party—a party that, whatever faults it may have had, has ever been true to the best interests of Canada.

And the result of that union of conservatives and reformers, is the present Liberal-Conservative party of Canada. Review the past. What has ever been the motto of the Liberal-Conservative? "HOPE IN CANADA AND CONFIDENCE IN CANADIANS."

But how have reform demagogues led on their behalf Appeals to RACE prejudices; cries against Quebec; alliances with Romanism; alliances with malcontents in Quebec; with rebels in the northwest; attempts at raising farmers against townsmen; one province against another, and all against the government; and finally, annexation and traitorous betrayal. Their minds have seemed devoid of rule, erratic and unstable.

They have held ever to the doctrine that man is prone to evil, forgetful, or unmindful, that he is the living image of his God, with the superposition of the Great Artificer, and prone to noble acts and thoughts.

The grit leaders seem never yet to have learned that— "Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt—scrapped by unjust force, but not extinguished; Yea, even that, which mischief meant most harm, Shall in the happy trial prove most glory. But evil on itself shall back recoil. And evil go away with goodness; when at last Outrolled like snow, and melted to flood, It shall be in eternal ripples changed, Self fed, and self consumed."

The above concluding lines from England's great epic writer, portray the grit party. Their position that— "The pillars of freedom is rottenness And earth's base built on a bubble," has never yet proven tantle where reason and intelligence, sustained and guided by the Will Divine, have shown their power.

Such men as lead the grit party have ever lived. The "law rule" is not new. Ancient Greece and Rome had at times men made of just such stuff as we

the demagogue, desperate band in opposition at Ottawa; but their names do not stand forth in golden letters. Tradition have been known, though rarely, in England's history. But mark you, in the end the triumph lies with loyalty to manhood and to country. All down the roll of history stand inscribed the names of men who for ambition, office and emolument have proven ready to sacrifice their land. And the methods adopted by the leaders of the "free" to-day are the same as Philip of Macedon utilized long years before the hour of Boudicca's appearance. Clean against clean, man against man; country against town; farmer against merchant—these are the weak expedients of the demagogue.

But why dwell on this? The farmers as well as the merchants of Ontario know that their interests are common. A true system of government aims to harmonize one with the other; and this the present system does.

REV. DR. SMITHETT.

Victoria county is called on to mourn the loss of a most worthy citizen in the person of Rev. Dr. Smithett, of Omemee. Deceased was born in south-western England, and was a descendant of one of the most noted families in history. For several years after entering the ministry he was stationed in British Guiana. For a number of years he was in charge at Lindsay, and for the last six or seven had Omemee parish. He was also Rural Dean for Hamilton district. Mrs. Smithett receives the sympathy of a public who recognizes in the death of her husband the loss of a hero who knew of no such word as servile expediency. He was a thorough Christian, loyal citizen and gentleman.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Last Saturday night a most enthusiastic meeting in favor of Imperial Federation was held in Toronto, at which Dalton McCarthy, M. P., Col. Denison and other prominent Canadians spoke. There was no uncertain ring about the immense audience.

THE WARDEN of course welcomes the movement. Fifteen years ago one of our first newspaper articles was an outline favorable to imperial federation. During the past three years our readers have read our views and plans several times over in these columns in advocacy of the same cause.

Thus has THE WARDEN again preceded the popular movement by some years. This is the effect of studying principles instead of factions.

FOR FARMERS ONLY.

Put this in your pipe and smoke it, my friends; but first cut it out, paste in your hat and read daily for a week. You can draw conclusions for yourselves from this bit of "Unrestricted Reciprocity" reasoning or deception:—

"The removal of the restrictions would increase trade, and this in time would cause an increase in land values. ANY DEPRIVATION in your courses would result in a loss of income to you."

The "Unrestricted Reciprocity" advocates, therefore, propose first to remove the customs' line between Canada and the United States, where millions on millions in duties are paid chiefly by the rich in towns and cities, and secondly, to raise that tax of millions on millions from LAND, i. e., the farmers' farms. How does that catch you?

THE BILL OF RIGHTS—1889.

CONTRAST TO HON. MR. NOWAT AND ANTI-HEROIC LYND.

In printing, in another column, the full text of the celebrated Bill of Rights, of William and Mary, 1689, we are actuated by various motives, chief of which are:— (a) It is the basis of our liberties to-day. (b) The desire that Canadian Britishers may remind themselves that government and law are matters of serious importance, and are not to be handled about with every turn of the weathercock of fictions hunting for placable cries for office.

(c) The wish that our readers may peruse the entire document, for, though comparatively dry reading, every sentence is important. (d) It is the DEFINITE BASIS of constitutional government throughout the world to-day. It was the first practical embodiment of the principle that THE PEOPLE are the NATION, and the SOVEREIGN, the exalted and honored SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE. It overthrows the Popish idea that kings, princes, popes and priests ruled by divine right, or were, or should be, in their persons or offices above the people.

(e) It constituted Parliament, i. e., Sovereign, Lords and Commons, as the supreme power of the nation, the sovereign being simply the executive head of the Privy Council. Thus the people through their members in Parliament became supreme as in old Anglo-Saxon times.

(f) The Bill of Rights has never been read by a score of persons, even teachers, in this, or any other district in Ontario. School histories being written to sell and not to instruct, say very little or nothing of it.

There is scarcely a clause in the bill that is not found embodied in the old Anglo-Saxon laws. Those laws were reported in part, again and again in English history as the Charter of Liberties of Henry I., the Statute of Liberty of Henry II., the Magna Charta or Great Charter of John, the Confirmations of the Charter, by Henry III., and Ed. I. The deposition of Edward III., and Richard II., the coronation of Edward III., and the parliamentary government of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, all of which develope

special study on the part of citizens of any country. But kings had before James II. been deposed in England. Edward II., Richard II. and Charles I., had fallen before the power of English parliaments prior to the days of James II. Then what is there special in the accession of William and Mary, or the Bill of Rights? Simply this. The successor of Edward II. ascended the throne by inheritance; of Richard II., by inheritance and conquest; of Charles I., by conquest. But William, Prince of Orange, neither sought nor obtained the Crown of England by virtue either of conquest or of inheritance. It was given and accepted as a TRUST FROM THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND through their representatives. It marked the dawn of government when the directing minds and the controlling influences of the nation would not be Italian, French or Irish Jesuits or Romish priests and counsellors; but the commoners of England.

Through lack of teaching in the principles of constitutional government, many Canadians have become prone to look on politics as a game of "ins" and "outs." The people are brought up on side-issues, factional cries, selfish appeals, and treasonable projects. In Ontario in order to hold office the Reform party, nominally led by Hon. Oliver Mowat, have overthrown constitutional government. Backed up by a majority elected as unfairly as was the servile crew who nominally composed the Dominion Parliament of James II., Mr. Mowat sits in office under the back and nod of the Archbishop of the Church of Rome. Appointments are made simply on the dictation of that church; the laws of the land are changed by the order of its archbishop; permission to alter others is refused by the same power; protestants are unjustly taxed for Mr. Mowat's ruler; public moneys are unjustly given Romish institutions; the Holy Bible, the keystone of the arch of civil and religious liberty and constitutional government, has been mutilated to please, and destroyed by order of, Archbishop Lynch; in short the government of this fair province of Ontario is more under control of Rome than was that of England when that nation rose to invite William, Prince of Orange, from Holland to sit on the fairest throne in Christendom.

On November 5th, 1868, William first landed in Dorchester, Ontario. From that day orange ribbons everywhere showed all England, part of Ireland, and nearly all Scotland as favorable to civil and religious liberty, where the main-spring of power must be, not priestly intrigue or influence, but the free, independent vote of an educated electorate. Are the descendants of those Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen recreant to the trust reposed in them by their fathers? If not, then let Ontario witness another Bill of Rights.

Scores of leading roman catholics of the time of William and Mary are on record showing that not only for protestantism and constitutional government, but also for roman catholics, was the revolution of 1688-90, a blessing. So to-day are found many of the most intelligent roman catholics who are sick at heart of the priestly tyranny, both in politics and religion, of the ruler of the Mowat government. Also priests, high in the church, are rebelling; lay roman catholics are lifting the standard of revolt. To protestants alone, or so-called protestants, is left the task of bowing the head in humble submission to the tyranny of the dark ages.

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In the United States the "combine" system includes even coffee. The Cuban Patriot remarks that "the coffee trust is a GRAVE UNDERTAKING, but it ought to flourish long enough to provide all the other 'combines' with burial cases."

Mr. Adam Hindspeeth, M. P., delivered a very able address in the House of Commons last Tuesday night against Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity. At least it is favorably noticed by all sections of the press. The House containing it is not yet to hand, but the speech will appear next week.

Will the Mail kindly explain how the system can be wrong which during the last twenty years has reduced the national debt of the United States by upwards of one billion dollars, and to whose people it has in that time brought, according to its own admissions, unexampled prosperity? If the States can prosper under such systems and remove such a debt, why cannot Canada as Canada, under more favorable circumstances, do equally well? But everyone knows she is doing well.

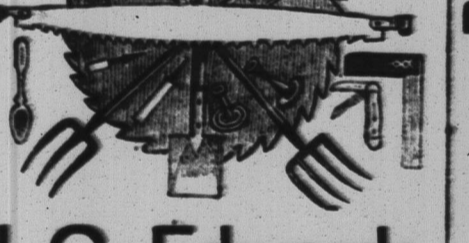
For the nation's sake send along more evangelists! Strange, but nevertheless true, that during the past number of years there has been a great moral, christian, self-reliant spirit getting a firm hold in the breast of Canadian citizens. Activity in church work is everywhere noticeable. And the Liberal-Conservative party has grown in strength corresponding to the moral and religious growth of the nation. Send on more evangelists and the grit party will disappear.

John A. Barron, M.P., boldly asserted in his recent amendment speech at Ottawa that while he and his colleagues (the C. U., or U. R., or A's), were stoutly seeking "the greatest good to the greatest number," the watchword of the past, in England, the conservatives were seeking "the greatest good to the fewer number." In one sense Mr. Barron is correct. His greatest number is the 60,000,000 Yankees; while the conservatives' fewer number is the 5,000,000 Canadians.

Mr. Barron, to make a point for Brother Jonathan, stated in the House of Commons that Canadians paid the duty on a small quantity of beans exported to the United States last year. We are surprised at the gentleman's lack of knowledge. Those beans were a peculiar kind which the Yankees could get no where else, hence they paid the duty, not Canadians. They were used to assist in exterminating the potato bug, one bean being used in each hill of potatoes. The bugs attacked the bean stalk instead of the potato, and death ensued soon after.

HARDWARE

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.



J. G. Edwards.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES and House Furnishings.

Out Halls, American Sashes and Lath Nails. Spring Locks, warranted for five years. Best Bronze Door Knobs, Bell, Latches, Locks, Bells, etc. Sween's Patent Door Bolters, best in the market. Heavy Latches and Hinges for Barn doors. Heavy Wrought Iron Barn Doors and Gate Hinges. Sheet Zinc, cut to any size. Fish and Tinned Paper. Glass, Paints and Oils of all kinds. Johnson's Liquid Colors.

J. G. EDWARDS,

Sign of the Anvil

Mortgage Sale

Of valuable Farm Property situated in the TOWNSHIP OF OPS

In the County of Victoria.

In pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale herein, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Beacon House, in the Town of Lindsay,

ON Saturday, the Fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1888,

at three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

PARCEL No. 1.—Being composed of the south half of lot number twenty-one, in the third concession of the said Township of Ops, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres more or less. This parcel has about forty acres cleared and under cultivation. First-class land. Well timbered and timbered. About thirty acres not cleared. Timber principally cedar and oak, some standing. Well watered. Good stock farm. Water courses still under a good stock farm. There is on this parcel a small log house and a barn. Fences, cedar rails in fair order. This farm to which two miles of Lindsay and about sixty rods from the gravel road leading from Lindsay to Oshawa.

PARCEL No. 2.—Being composed of the west half of lot number sixteen and the north-west quarter of lot number sixteen, in the third concession of the said Township of Ops, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Fifty Acres more or less. On this parcel there is about one hundred and twenty-five acres of cleared. Well principally clay loam and clay. In good condition and ready for use. Good cedar rail fence. About 25 acres not cleared. Timber principally cedar and oak. This 25 acres is low and flat but not well having no open drains. There is on this parcel one and a half story frame house on this farm. Well watered. Good stock farm. Water courses still under a good stock farm. There is on this parcel a small log house and a barn. Fences, cedar rails in fair order. This farm to which two miles of Lindsay and about sixty rods from the gravel road leading from Lindsay to Oshawa.

These buildings are all in first-class order. This is a first-class and situated about three miles from Lindsay. Any person wishing to see or buy any of these farms is desired to see this before the public sale. Good roads to see this before the public sale. Good roads to see this before the public sale. Good roads to see this before the public sale.

Terms.—One tenth of purchase money to be paid down at time of sale and balance payable in terms to be made known at the time of sale. Terms to be made known at the time of sale. Terms to be made known at the time of sale. Terms to be made known at the time of sale.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK.

Choice Maple Syrup
Choice Maple Sugar
Evaporated Apples
Dried Apples,
Bosnia Prunes.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, March 22, 1888.

A. CAMPBELL

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

Has just received choice lots of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees,
Spices, Raisins, and
General Groceries

Coal Oil and Syrup-Cans, Latest Styles.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Kent St., Lindsay.

FIRE. FIRE.

\$10,000 Worth of Goods to be Disposed of which have been saved from fire during the recent burning of our store.

We thank our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and now as we have sustained a heavy loss by fire and want to be able to overcome it all, cordially invite all to follow us down to where we have removed our stock and are now again open for business, and help us out of our difficulty.

We intend to be back to our Old Stand in a few weeks,

and as we want to raise a large sum of money have thrown our Stock on the market at prices that will never be heard of again in Lindsay, and all

INTENDING TO BUY GOODS FOR SPRING

will never have a better chance than at present. A full range of everything in Dry Goods, which must be disposed of as we require the money at present, and we have spared no means to mark Goods down at prices that cannot help but accomplish our desire.

Shirtings, Grey Linens, Prints, etc., in stacks. Tweeds, Worsted, Pantings, etc., at 40 per cent. less than usual.

and made up on the premises by our A I cutter, Mr. P. T. BOND, a man of long experience in Tailoring. We have not considered cost in marking these Goods, but marked them at prices that we know will clean them out before we have to move back to our old stand. We are at present opened out in

MRS. KEENAN'S BLOCK, OLD FIRE HALL,

NEAR EAST END OF KENT STREET,

and trust our friends will follow us down there, where we are prepared to give them Goods at most at their own prices.

McCRIMMON BROS.