te Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1660



on of homes and a nation of Lands on of homes and a nation of Lands on of homes and a nation, forever,

Geme of Thought.

O fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.
H. W. Longfellow.

If eyes were made for seeing Then Beauty is its own excuse for being. R. W. Emerson.

Provide things hencet in the sig

Trust a skittish horse before a hasty tongue Seest thou a man that is hasty in his worde? There is more hope of a fool than of him,

MEREDITH vs. CLEARY.

The able reply of Mr. Meredith to Mr. Cleary, the person so notorious for his wanton insults to protestant girls, for his stumping the country for Mowat and Laurier, and for being a fit type of the on the ground that he is an agnostic. If Canada. In which does the supreme tyrannical ald persecuting bishops whose nine of ten of such canvassers were asked acts disgrace history, will prove interest- to enunciate their own belief not a tithing to our readers.

The (Hobe and the grit faction are jubilant in defence or the Kingston prelate's bog-wash style of reasoning, but intelligent men admire the calm cutting admin-

istered by Mr. Meredith. He is almost too courteous to such an old "boor."

The issue, as Mr. Meredith puts it, is clear. And Itome is already or extry this time showing where she stands. Honest men should have no difficulty in finding their place in the coming struggle.

several fanactics who were wildly declaiming against Mr. MacDonnell have no more definite betief, not to say knowledge of things spiritual than has the old Squire.

The folly of trusting women with votes without some knowledge of municipal or constitutional forms, was also well

TREASON.

THE MAIL AND THE GLORE VS. CANADA.

For some years the Mail and the Globe have favored annexation to the United States; but each has pursued a line of his own, at least, during recent months. Our inside pages contain a full revelation of part of the plot.

It seems the Mail favors advocating anaexation straight and square, while the Globe, with customary grit cunning, prefers the indirect avenue of commercial

That is Mr. Barron's plan also,

that the Mail through its editor, Mr. Farrar, was in correspondence with Washington, and favored annexation, Vide report inside. The Globe, seeing the game was up, forthwith, like the ink: praying municipal councillors into office. fish, sought to hide its own escape in a cloud of dirt and dust It fears exposure. Its agents and their intrigues have not two evils, viz, only medium councillors yet been unearthed; but all things have their time. Enough is known to convince the electorate that the Grit party under the (thebe and the Mail has drifted into a faction, and seem bent on breaking up

The public meantime look calmly or and prepare themselves to crush out such rank treason at the first fitting oppor-

> A QUESTION FOR LINDSAY CITIZENS.

If a miller buys 12 bushels of wheat at Tie, per bushel, and after keeping 23 lbs. per bushel for pay and profit for grinding, sells 444 lbs. flour out of the 12 bushels, at \$2.60 per ewt., that being the then price, how much would be the profit on the energous quantity of flour annually consumed by Lindsay and Victoria county

The whole 12 bushels cost the miller only \$8.52. He keeps for pay for grinding more than one third of the whole, viz, and believer, while the other rarely darking more than one third of the whole, viz, and believer, while the other rarely darking allow it, and vice versa. The Governorhe keeps 23 lbs. per bushel including all the bran and shorts. The 444 lbs. flour he sells at \$2.60 per ewt., or for \$11.54. Thus on a twelve bushel transaction the miller's profit is the difference between \$11.54 and \$8.52, viz. \$3.02, and the 23 lbs. per bushel besides.

Does the farmer receive fair or even honest treatment in such dealing? Does the townsman who buys flour or baker's bread receive honest treatment? Is the baker squarely used ?

Surely as a matter of honest dealing, the fermer should receive \$11.54 for his

chant, "Do you make a good profit?
How do you mark your goods?" "Oh,"
aspe Hane, "I shoost makes a fair profit
of one, two, three per cent. What I buys
from you for one tollar I shoost salls for
one, two, or three tollars more." The
farmore and townsmen of Victoria county
will soon believe the Dutahman's "one,
two, three per cent." is found in this distelet in wheat and flour dealing.

Do not Lindsey and Victoria citizens
annually pay an involuntary tax of tens
on tens of thousands of dollars on flour
deals. He does not neglect the interests

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR PARMERS.

If potatoes are quoted in Toronto a from 576, to 70c, how much do the Lindsay buyers LOSE (?) who pay 30c. per bushel?

THE G. T. R. WORKS.

At an early date the G. T. R. Co. will erect a splendid two story station here at the foot of Cambridge and William streets; and the avenue will also be lowered, the engineers having this week taken the necessary bearings. This will prove a a boon to Lindsay.

A NUT FOR THE PROHIBITION AD-

In Bangor, Maine, 150 liquor saloons were recently closed up. How came any of these saloons to be there at all, seeing the Maine Prombitory Liquor Law is in cros in that state?

"RELIGIOUS" CRANKS.

There are citizens who unless, one saw them on Sundays with long drawn faces, and sniveling, hypocrital looks, would touch of the wand of religion. Their every day life and act afford no special clue to their piety. The reverse too often

Yet in the recent municipal elections against Mr. Wm. MacDonnell for mayor than retail the catechism answers crammed into their heads when they were young. Of their own intelligent reading, several fanactics who were wildly declaimdefinite belief, not to say knowledge of sway for four years. He is commander-

ettes," pliable to the private advice of powers. the ministers, the gentle sycophantic canvasser, or in some instances the flatterer.

We are not taking sides as between matters not which received our vote. Before to-day we have stood up for Mr. Smyth against the advice of our friends, simply because more than twenty-two years ago we were associated in military affairs with Captain Smyth, and knew him a good officer. But principles are being dealt with, not men. Hence do we scores of electors chose to vote in some cases against the men of their choice. Of versus being preacher or priest ridden in

Citizenship carries with it or demands an independent intelligent spirit in the elector. It demands a power and a will to inquire and ascertain for oneself, the facts of the case. It does not imply or intend direction by anyone, be he preacher, priest, pope or purist. It means that the widows having votes should exercise their own sweet wills in elections, or that the maidens exercising the franchise should do so with the same intelligent firmness of will as had caused them to resist the blandishments and flattery of men

elections, many chose the former.

in days of yore. Comparisons are odious; but as Squire MacDonnell was subjected for a whole week to malignity and fanaticism it may not be amiss to mquire is there a particle we have never once met a dozen protes-tants be they preachers or citizens, who differed much on the real questions, the foundation principles of christianity. The difference is often on matters of form, or

on details or non-essentials.

In any event, in selecting men for public offices the query should be 1. Is he a CAPABLE man?

2. Is he a reliable, honest man?
The question of religious belief apart from the above should have nothing to do with the case. Canadians want no union of church and State.

Lest some should mistake our meaning

Lost some should mistake our meaning the furmer should receive \$11.54 for his tweive bushels which would not him 960, per bushel instead of 710.; or else, the townsman should pay only the \$8.52 for the flour, or \$1.92 per ewt.; for if the miller has not sufficient profit in taking \$2 lbs. out of every bushel, then what in the name of common sense is proppy?

A Dutchman once opened a store in a western town and went to Chicago for goods. Returning in the fall for a winter supply the representative of "Bolognas" was asked by the merchant how he was prospering. In reply he said, "Fern goot, "But," said the merchant, "Do you mark a good profit! How do you mark your goods?" "Ob," says Hans, "I shoost makes a fair profit of one, two, three per cent. What I buye from you for one tollar I shoust sells for management they have only the vaguest kind of notions?"

Clivens must be freemen; and a bigot of any kind is not a free man, especially we may be permitted to state it was no

very ill for some weeks, yet Mr. Huds-path has gone to be in his place is the House. He does not neglect the interests

CANADA THE GRANDEST OF ALL

REPUBLIC to be :-

"That form of government or of a state in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives elected by the people." He further explains that "A REPUBLIC may be either a democracy

These lines are respectfully submitted to the consideration of those among Canacians who prate of "republics" as though simply getting rid of a hereditary head of government produced a republic. Compare Brazil under Dom Pedro, a so-called monarchy, with Brazil under the present regime. Dom Pedro was a constituti ruler, powerless to act unless with the advice and consent of his responsible advisers, i.e., advisers responsible to the people under the constitution. Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were directly elected by the people. The Emperor had no power beyond a "moderating" one, i.e., to select ministers responsi-ble to the people, to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures. never dream of charging with even a &c. Compare with that the semi-military,

these people were active in canvassing States, with what some are now seeking to uphold as an "aristocratic monarchy" power lie most with the people?

The three great departments of any ing could give sensible replies, or do more government are (1) Executive, (2) Legislative, and (3) Judicial. The Executive.

In the United States the EXECUTIVI power is vested in a President, elected by the people, and holding almost absolute in-chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws cipal or constitutional forms, was also well passed by Congress, and selects the seven exemplified in the same election. Good chief officers of the nation, and they may hearted, gentle creatures they are, but in not remain Members of Congress. He elections they are too often mere "marion- possesses many other almost absolute

In Canada the executive power is vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. i.e., the Governor-General appointed by Squire MacDonnell and Mr. Smyth. It the Imperial Government, and the Council, or Cabinet, or Ministry, who, unlike in the United States, MUST be Members of Parliament, i.e. of the House of Commons, or the Senate, and must be from the dominant party in the House of Com-

The LEGISLATIVE.

Well, by accident, it was dropped be condemn a system of canvass introduced functions are performed by Congress, i.e., to a decent figure in Lindsay. L MacDonnell. Some years ago when a for six years, two being from each State few women and a few preachers sought to and the House of Representatives elected control the elections here by a ticket vote on the basis of population by States every and a blathering misdirected system of two years. The House may not be dissolved, and once elected is sure of office till the end of the term.

In Canada the Legislative power lies in the House of Commons, elected at least every five years; the Senate whose members are appointed for life; and the Governor-General,

In comparing the systems of government let it be borne in mind that a "RE-PURLIC is one in which supreme power is vested in the people," or in persons directly responsible to the people.

In Canada a bill comes up in the House of Commons, and passes through its various readings. There the Premier and several of his colleagues must have seats, and are of course RESPONSIBLE for every bill, whether their own or not. Having passed its third reading in the Commons it goes on to the Senate and is there watched by the Senate cabinet ministers. Thence it goes before the Governor-General-in-Council, i.e., the Council being the same men as are leaders in the Comof difference in the religious beliefs of the mons and the Senate. If the bill receives two men? Does not the difference con- the Executive sanction it becomes law. sist in one's attending church as a profes- If the Cabinet, or Council favor the bill allow it, and vice versa. The Governor-General nearly always acts on the advice of his Cabinet But when advised concerning a bill, he may decline to accept the advice. In that event the Cabinet must either yield, or advise a dissoluties of the Commons, or resign. An appeal to the PROPLE is always in order. In case of a dissolution and new election, if the Cabinet are sustained by the country, and a House of Commons tavorable to their views is returned then the kill year in the country. a House of Commons tavorable to their views is returned, then the bill may again be passed through Commons and Senate and the Governor-General is bound to allow it, or abdicate, on FIGHT Thus in allow it, or abdicate, on Fight and every act from its first inception till its final issue, the PROPLE of Canada are represented by ministers DIRECTLY responsi-ble to them at any and every stage. Hence greater interest is attached to leg-

In the United States Congress, there are no members responsible directly to the people. They are elected for a set term and cannot be removed. Hence unless in purely party legislation there is little interest taken in bills passing

through Congress.

Further, in case a Parliament or a Congress should prove corrupt, and desire to effect improper legislation, which system would most readily check it? In Canada the bill would be attacked by the Opposition at every step, and the responsibility thrown on the Cabinet ministers. Suppose it passed the Commons, and the Senate, there still remains the Governor-General-in-Council, Suppose the Council savine the Governor-General to allow it. He, being above all parties, would certainly be justified in dissolving the House. But, if it were allowed there still remains in Canada reference for two years to the Executive of Great Britain; or to the courts. The certainty is however if any measure were forced through contrary to the interests of the people, the day of rectioning would be a said one for the Executive in Canada.

In the United States, the chaosing through Congress.

bill passes Congress and goes before the President. Suppose he is patriotic enough to veto it. It returns to the House of to veto it. It returns to the House of Congress, and if it passes each by a two-thirds majority it becomes law in spite of the President. He cannot order an appeal to the people, as can be done in Canada; and that law might work ruination before another appeal could be had.

Thus, it may be seen at a glance, without further going into details, that as a system of GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE the Canadian is much more REPUBLICAN than the United States. Not only is legisla-

the United States. Not only is legisla-tion more directly controllable by the people, but the Executive and the LEGIS-LATIVE branches are connected and depend on each other; the Cabinet which con on each other; the Cabinet which constitutes the active branch of the Executive
being selected from the members of the
legislative bodies. Such is not the case
in the United States. The Executive
officers are chosen by the President and
confirmed by the Senate; and they cannot, as they can and must in Canada, be
members of the legislature.

The President of the United States is

as much an ABSOLUTE MONARCH as any crowned head in Europe except perhaps the Czar of Russia, the great difference being one rules for FOUR YEARS, the other for the indefinite period of LIFE. The Governor-General has no legisla-

tive or executive authority except a nega-tive one in declining to act on the advice tive one in declining to act on the advice of his cabinet, until satisfied they voice the opinions of the people of Canada; and a positive one in acting on the advice of the cabinet. The Governor-General of Canada, or the Queen of England are the Cabinet, until satisfied they voice the opinions of the people of Canada; and a positive one in acting on the advice of the Cabinet. The Governor-General of Canada, or the Queen of England are the fittest types of Presidents and their modes of election the simplest of any in existing to uphold as an "aristocratic monarchy" ance. In any event she rules by a LAW of the People of England though passed two hundred years ago. Yet, she and two hundred years ago. Yet, she and each of her successors must be elected by the existing parliaments. The President of the French republic is elected in an almost similar manner only for a specified term of years. He has more authority than has Queen Victoria.

In short Canada could have no cheaper simpler, or better way of electing a President of the preside

In short Canada could have no cheaper simpler, or better way of electing a Presi-dent than by having Great Britain every few years appoint one of her skilled states-

The JUDICIAL department not concern ing legislation or executive functions need not be considered here.

AND ALSO IN POTATOES.

Some Lindsay produce dealers seen bent on becoming wealthy too soon. They must either have that end in view or are entirely behind the age.

Monday last potatoes in Toronto were quoted from 57c. to 70c., while the same day only 30c, would be paid in Lindsay. Peterboro was quoted at 40c. to 45c.

There is undoubtedly a screw loose somewhere. The farmers of Victoria and North Durham are entitled to the highest current prices for their produce; but now they do not get it. Through the expo-In the United States the LEGISLATIVE sures of THE WARDER, wheat is now up to a decent figure in Lindsay. Let every

FARMERS, TOWNSMENS, ATTEN-

Here are a few problems for the school boys and girls to solve. Behind them all is a greater problem for Clark Wallace, M.P., of York, the Parliament of Canada and honest Canadians to tackle.

Problem-A farmer takes a load of wheat to the mill, selling some at 71c. per bushel; but getting a grist of 12 bushels in flour. In exchange for the 12 bushels he receives 444 lbs. of flour. Inasmuch as he takes it all in flour, -giving the miller all the bran and sh rts, he receives 37 lbs, for every bushel of wheat. The price of flour at that date was \$2.60 per hundred. The toll pays the miller for

Question 1. What price SHOULD the armer have received for his wheat? Question 2. How much per bushel did

the farmer lose on what he sold at 71c.? Question 3. How much per hundred are those purchasing flour at \$2.60, losing, even at the small return of 37 lbs of flour for one bushel of wheat?

Question 4. If 12 bushels at 71c. yield clear profit in cash of \$3.02 besides the toll of 23 lbs. per bushel to the mill, what would be the probable profit on a year's run in the mill? Answers will be received at THE WARD-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If oats are 60c. in Winnipeg, and from 25c. to 26c. in Lindsay, and if freight be only 15 cents per bushel, why would not it pay to ship to Manitobe?

Congratulations to the Right Honor able, Sir John A Macdonald on attaining his 75th year on January 11th inst. Me he live to attain-well, Canadians would like to see him beat old Methusaleh, that can scarcely be expected. The tion is glad to know of the continued a health of the veteran Premier.

HALL—HENRY—At St. Paul's church of England, on Christmas day, 1880, by the Rev. C. H. Merst, Mr. David Hall of Toron-o and Miss Minnis G. Henry of Lindsey. ARREST - GHEON. - On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. W. Lloyd, Mr. Ass George Arkees to Miss Assis, youngest doughter of George McKay-Enwarm-On the 11th of Der Hohay—spreamage, Cannington, by the Rev C. W. We'ch, Mr. Jemes McKey and Min Victoria Edwards, all of Mariposa. Storn—Hugges—On Doc. 12th, 1889, at the community of the Rev. C

BERTSHEAS

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Be merry all, be merry all, With holly dress the festive hall; Prepare the song, the feast, the ball, To welcome Merry Christmas.—Spencer.

At this season of the year, from one end of christendom to the other, preparations are being made both by rich and poor to welcome Merry Christmas; and while purchasing the delicacies to grace the festive board, we may pause and consider where all these good things come from, and this will give you quite a GEOGRAPHICAL CHRISTMAS TABLE.

On paying a visit to my store you can select from the choice and wellassorted stock, replete in every department:-

TEAS from China, Japan and India; Coppers from Java, Jamaica, Brazil and Mocha; Chicory from Belgium. FRUITS:
—Currants from Patras; "Sultanas" from Greece; Raisins from Denia; Laver Raisins and table fruit from Malaga; Orange Peel from London; Lemon Peel from Leghorn; Citron from the Ionian Islands; Spices from Ceylon; Cocoa Nut from Africa; Ginger from Jamaica. Molasses from Barbadoes; Cloves from Penang. For Dessert fruits you can have Figs from Turkey; Crystalized Figs from Bockarah; Preserved Ginger from Canton; Dates from Algeria; Jellies from England; Marmalade from Dundee; Shelled Almonds from the Jordan; Nuts from Brazil; Filberts from Barcelona; Walnuts from Grenoble; Pecans from California: Evaporated Pears. Plants. Procure and Apricors from the "supply slopes of the Pacific". Macapone. CANS from California; Evaporated Pears, Plums, Peaches and Apricors from the "sunny slopes of the Pacific"; Macaroni from Naples; Lemons from Messina; Oranges from Valencia; Prunes from Bordeaux; Vermicelli from Genoa; Oranges from Jaffa, The Holy Land. In Canned Fish and sundries, you can get Sardines from Brittany; Salmon from British Columbia; Lobsters from New Brunswick; Canned Beef, Luncheon Meat and Ham from Chicago; Sauces and Pickles from London and

The Wine, Liquor and Bottled Beer Department

The Englishman may quaff his Bitter Beer and Brown Stout, and drink to absent friends and "Merrie England" in Ale from Burton on-Trent, Bass's and Allsops. The Scotchman to "Auld Scotia," and "Lang Syne," in "Whusky", The Encore from Leith; Loch Katrine from "Glasky"; McLaren's from Perth; Sherriffs "Old Islay". The Irishman can drown his Shamrock in Burk's from Dublin; Bushmill's from Co. Antrim; Rowe's from Enniskillen; whilst the "Bhoys" in the land of the Maple Leaf are content with Gooderham & Worts' best, of every age.

Apart from this you can have Guinness's Brown Stout from Dublin; Younger's Ale from Edinboro; Labatt's from London; Davis' from Toronto. Brandy from Cognac; Gin from Rotterdam; Old Tom from London; Sherry from Cadiz; Port from Oporto; Rum from Santa Cruz; Native Wines from Pelee; Champagne from France; whilst our Temperance friends can be supplied with Lime Juice from Montserrat; Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup, Domestic Ginger Wine, Ginger Ale, and plain Soda.

With such a bill of fare I have much pleasure in wishing my numerous customers and many friends A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

JOHN DOBSON.

The People's Grocery!

A. CAMPBELL.

We have always made Tea our leading article at leading prices, and we need not say more now than that our stock was never better assorted than at present, comprising all our popular brands, so well and favorably known throughout the whole county

STAPLE LINES OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

OUR CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT

This department is replete with a varied and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods. Our Fancy China and Glassware are all new and beautiful designs, and at such low prices as were never offered in Lindsay before.

A. CAMPBELL

Lindsay. December 12th. 1889

THE PEOPLE WONDER AND THE TOWN STANDS AGHAST

at the amount of business that was done at

Kean, Son & Cov's

Store during the week previous to Xmas and New Year. While others were doing comparatively nothing we were kept busy from early morning till closing time at night, and we thank our numerous friends and customers for the result, and wish to each and every one a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER FOR JANUARY

In order to commence the New Year with a rushing business at our 'Famous' Bankrupt Stock Store, we will inaugurate a stock-taking sale. For 14 days all remnants, and short ends of goods in each and every department, will be cleared without regard to cost. Bargain seekers, get out; now is your opportunity; don't let it slip. We intend taking down stock on the 15th of January, so from now until then we will mase prices to suit you. The balance of our FUR stock must go,—we don't want them, you do. See them, we guarantee the prices,

OVERCOATS IN MEN'S AND BOYS must go likewise; prices cut away down. HOUSE FURNISH-INGS, we defy competition. CARPETS at less than cost of manufacture. BLANKETS at such prices as will make the poorest of us rejoice. None need feel cold during the blizzards that have past, and those that are to come, if they will only come and see our prices. We have all kinds in stock. Tackdowns, Quilts, Sheetings, Towels, Table Linen, and in fact everything in our store during the next 14 days will be subject to a special reduction. So you will have

14 Bargain Days wherewith you may be Satisfied.

Again thanking our numerous customers for their kind consideration during the past two weeks, we ask them to sgain rally around us for the next 14 days, and we will show them where the bees are so is the Full Range in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes.

Also in our Grocery Department you will find Goods at away down prices. Remember the place, KEAN, SON &

Famous Bankrupt Stock Store,

Opposite New Post Office. Kent Street, Lindsey.