

Do you know what Britton - Bros. are doing for you?

They are the Watchmakers, whose store looks straight up Kent St., Lindsay. They are not only watchmakers and repairers, but Jewellers, Engravers and Opticians.

'Midland' Watches

which are winning their way steadily in public favor on their merits.

What are Britton Brothers doing for you? They are giving you the advantages of first class workmanship (in their watch and jewellery repair department).

They have brought to your doors so to speak, inestimable advantages in facilities for having your eyes properly cared for. While the improper use of glasses is injurious and ruinous to the sight, the use of spectacles perfectly adapted to the wearer is of the utmost importance in preserving the sense of vision.

Britton - Bros.

are loaded up for Christmas and the Holiday trade. Come and see what they have to show you

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1890.



A union of hearts and a union of hands A union of hands and a union of hearts And the flag, Britannia Unio, forever.

Gems of Thought.

All things must change To something new, to something strange: Nothing that is can pass or stay.

H. W. Longfellow. Frost not thy lineage, lest thou chance to rub 'Gainst pick and shovel—' or the washing-tub.

Reproach not the unhappy, for the hand of God is on him.

He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker: but he that honoreth Him hath mercy on the poor.

You all speak lightly of the man who rides a free horse to death, but you all have the habit. Every one of you imposes on good-natured duty. It is so easy to be kind to your own 'nails while obtaining the fault of others.—Athenian Globe.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The fine speeches delivered during the debate in the House of Commons on the dual language question will pass into history and form data for future years. As types of logic, however, they will never be found embodied in volumes in ethical, metaphysical or logical libraries.

Mr. McCarthy's second speech was a masterpiece of calmness and pointed eloquence; though there is no denying the fact that the Bill was opposed chiefly on account of a couple of addresses he delivered last summer. At that time we said Mr. McCarthy was wrong in treating the evil as a French issue. Ultramontanism simply uses the French language as a means of segregating the blind advocates.

The amendment of Sir John Thompson which provides for the passing of an Act to allow the Territories to dispose of the language question themselves is just as effective as Mr. McCarthy's Bill, and removes a French issue in the general reference to Quebec in Mr. McCarthy's Bill. The North-West is settled forty English to one French speaking citizen; in the Legislature there is but one who speaks French out of twenty-one; and the question will now be quickly and quietly settled.

THE MILLERS ASSOCIATION TO THE RESCUE.

The following letter from the secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, has been received by us, and as it is written officially, and on a postal card we make it public:—

BRANTFORD, Feb. 26, 1890. To the Editor of The Victoria Warder, Lindsay, Ont. DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your paper showing millers make \$3.02 profit, besides other perquisites on 12 bushels of wheat. This is from wheat at 71 cents per bushel. Would you kindly let me know the test weight of this 71 cent wheat, and the quality of the flour given? Your statement is so preposterous I suppose no one believes but you are joking! Perhaps you don't know 71 cent wheat won't make the flour the farmer and others ask for; but if you will give me particulars of test of wheat and quality of flour I will answer the article; but for want of details the article proves nothing.

DAVID PLEWS, Sec. D. M. A. So friend Plews the article proves nothing!

We would very much like to have you convince the farmers of Victoria county that it proves nothing. Pray, what difference to the transaction would the "test of wheat" make? Surely the millers know their business and if the wheat is worth only 71 cents it will give a corresponding value in flour. The farmers here do not expect as much value in flour for wheat worth, or for which is paid only 71 cents, as for that at say 85 cents.

The problem is, and it just happened to be found out as follows:—

A Mariposa farmer brought a load of wheat to Lindsay and sold it for 71c. per bushel. A friend of his in town happened to need flour, and purchased twelve bushels taken by chance off the load. This he turned into the mill, and got in return, no offal, but 444 lbs. of flour of a quality then sold at \$2.60 per cwt.

Now, will Mr. Plews please explain what difference to the result the "test of wheat" makes? That is already supposed to be provided for in the price, 71 cents per bushel.

Examine the question from the view point of the gentleman in town. He received 444 lbs. of flour, for which had he purchased at the mill he would have had to pay \$11.54, i.e., 444 pounds at \$2.60 per cwt. However, he did not buy at the mill; but purchased the wheat from the Mariposa farmer at the same price as that gentleman received, i.e., 71c. The 12 bushels returned to him the 444 lbs. and cost him only \$8.52, i.e., 12 bushels at 71 cents. Now the difference between \$11.54 and \$8.52, is \$3.02. Had the townsman gone to the mill or merchant and purchased, as the great majority do, the miller in addition to his toll, in this case 23 lbs. per bushel, would have a clear profit over and above toll profit, of \$3.02.

Can you see through it Mr. Plews? If you cannot, why just let us know and we'll get some of Victoria county farmers' sons to explain it further.

Again we say, the farmer should have received 90 cents instead of 71 cents per bushel for his wheat; or the townsman should pay only \$1.92 per hundredweight for flour instead of \$2.60. Even a handsome percentage would still leave a wide difference between those prices and the ones paid.

Now, will Mr. Plews kindly explain what he means by saying, "Perhaps you don't know 71 cent wheat won't make the flour the farmers and others ask for?" How does Mr. Plews know what "71 cent wheat" in Lindsay is not 77 cent wheat in a neighboring market? On any one of the neighboring markets that prices are fixed by the Association? Mr. Plews should be more careful, or he will give his "Association" away.

It is said that "experience teaches even fools." Therefore, it is not surprising that the farmers through this district who are all aboveboard men, do believe that they are hardly dealt with in wheat and general grain business in Lindsay. If Mr. Plews would come here and farm even he could be induced to believe there was a cog loose somewhere in the wheat business.

On another occasion, after we have ascertained the weight per bushel, date of transaction, and other information we shall gladly furnish them to Mr. Plews. But they can have no possible bearing on the transaction.

We shall gladly hear from Mr. Plews again.

'MY MOTHER TONGUE' "OUR RACE."

To read the speeches of Hon. W. Laurier, Sir Hector Langevin and others at Ottawa, one would suppose those gentlemen viewed the French language and race as unalterable, as having descended unchanged by time, unimproved by progress since the hour when "the morning stars together."

What is Mr. Laurier's "mother tongue"? or Sir Hector's "race"? Let us see. But here we may be permitted to say, no word or sentence of ours must be construed as reflecting on the French language or race; for we occupy a position peculiarly proper to criticize impartially. As directly connected with La belle France and French liberty and independence as is either Mr. Laurier or Sir Hector, we need make no apology for our views. We rise above lingual or racial prejudices, and viewing the question from the stand-point of the brotherhood-of-man, can ignore the narrower lines of religious fanaticism, race, and language. Like Sir Hector, some of our ancestors fought, bled and died under the banners of France, and strove as heroically and as valiantly as did Sir Hector's, and more so than Mr. Laurier, with his "Saskatchewan musket," not in extending the domain of Jesuitism and ultramontanism, or in rebellion against law and order; but for Henry of Navarre, and later for "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

We know the history of the French people, we know their language and its history just as well as either of those distinguished gentlemen; and while we admire its beauties as much as they do, yet higher and holier considerations override mere lingual or racial prejudices; for Canada's welfare, the benefit of one's fellow man, the advancement of "Fraternity," outweigh blind religious fanaticism, ignorance and intolerance.

What is the French Race? Like the English, like all other good peoples, a mongrel or admixture of several nationalities.

The original settlers of France were Celts, otherwise named Britons or Bretons, Gels, or Gauls; the same as the original inhabitants of the British Isles. Besides these were the Aquitanians, the Allobroges, the Helvetians, the Armoricans, and other races more or less akin both to the Celts and the Goths. Hundreds of years before the "Star of Bethlehem" was viewed by the wise men in the East, Phoenicians settled in the south of France, founded the city Nimes, and introduced civilization, the arts and agriculture.

Following these after several hundred years, came the Greeks, about 600 years before the birth of Christ. They colonized Marseilles, Lyons, Narbonne, Avignon, Beziers, and in fact all southern France and eastern Spain. There for centuries the Grecian language flourished; there even since the Christian era began it was a general language; there Polyarp and his pupil Pothinus taught the story of Calvary in Greek, centuries before there was a "Bishop of Rome," and when the "old, old story" was not dotted and blured with martyrs' blood, romish intolerance, or dark age superstitions transformed into "doctrine." There also Blandina and Iremus, both Greeks, lived and worked. In the sixth century after Christ the Grecian language was extensively spoken in all southern France despite the persistent efforts for ages to implant the Latin.

In the north and west of France about 600 years before Christ, the Cimri, a German race colonized the entire country. Again in the second century before Christ the Cimri and Teutons, German races, overran France and colonized parts of it still further.

Next began Imperial Romish invasions. These culminated in conquest under Julius Cæsar, years before the birth of Christ.

While the Greeks had used their language yet the colonization was one of peace, as had been their predecessors the Phoenicians. While the Cimri and Teutons had colonized by the sword yet they did not force a change of language. They were thus far, all tolerant. But with Imperial Rome another order was introduced. Latin colonies were planted in all the Gallic towns and cities, and every effort was made to impress the Latin language and customs on the people. Hence the Romance languages, of which French is chief.

Time wore on; the capital of the Roman Empire was removed to Constantinople; Imperial Rome decayed; priests ruled in Rome where statesmen and patriots formerly held sway; and Gaul as well as other portions of the great Roman Empire fell away.

In succession Gaul fell before the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks, all German races, and from the latter of whom the country derives its name. These invasion and settlements were in the 8th century after Christ.

The invasions of Goths, Huns, Alains, and Vandals, who all left traces of their lineage in the blood of France, are passed over as not materially affecting the race. Students of English history are familiar with the Scandinavian or Norwegian, or Danish colonizations in the British Isles during the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th centuries. These were also called "Norman men." The same people effected hazy conquests and settlements along the English channel and Bay of Biscay shores of France, and are in history termed "Normans." They also settled in Sicily, Spain, and other southern parts.

Now, where does Sir Hector get the French race? And where does M. Laurier obtain the French tongue? Greek was spoken in southern France as late as the sixth century. German or German dialects were used in the east, north and west for centuries. The Celtic was and even yet is used in Brittany and in parts of Auvergne. The whole question of race and language resolves itself into one of advantage for humanity.

The French language owes more to the Latin than to any other, but its form is Teutonic; and very, very many of its words are traceable to the same source. It also owes the Gallic or Celtic influence just as English does. Could Mr. Laurier with his purity of accent meet one of the French orators of the 15th century he might as well try to converse with a Cherokee Indian, for he could understand neither. Could he remember his great grandmother's great grandmother, she might understand his cry "mama," but that would be about the extent of it.

As for Sir Hector's race—well, history does not sustain him in his exclusiveness. All are fellow human beings and descendants of old Adam and Eve. The brotherhood of man is a recognized principle among Frenchmen as well as among Englishmen, and Sir Hector may just as well notice it.

How about the province of Quebec? As everyone knows many Scotch, English and Irish who originally settled among the French have lost their "mother tongue," and now speak the French. According to Mr. Laurier there would now be at least a dozen languages spoken by the French-Canadians as their mother tongue, while Sir Hector's "race" gradually loses its distinctiveness and merges as does the English into the great one of ordinary humanity.

Let Canadians advance, and in the lapse of years develop as have their British and French ancestors, both in blood and in language into a broader and better people. Preserve the beauties of the French, and engrave them as custom, commerce, and literature are doing, on the English.

A language cannot afford to remain stationary any more than a people can. Let those of to-day so advance, therefore, that future generations shall be wiser rather than curse us of to-day. Let there be no dark age endeavor to perpetuate divisions by a fondling in retaining a "mother tongue" where to do so would dwarf the man and the nation. Let English be the tongue from one to

ENGLISH TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

Farmers desirous of getting some of the English two-rowed barley for seed should at an early date write to Mr. Hudspeth to that effect, sending name and post-office address. As the supply will be limited only a small quantity, enough to sow a couple of acres, will be available for each; but that should supply seed in abundance for another year for those making the test.

The proper address is Adam Hudspeth, M. P., House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.; and no postage is necessary on the letters; for as is well known, mail matter addressed to or by a member of parliament during session does not require postage.

Write at once, irrespective of politics or locality. Every farmer in this district should apply.

NORLAND FLOURING MILL.

A company of the independent farmers of Laxton, Bexley, Digby and Somerville, has been formed to erect a new roller flour mill at Norland. The quantity of flour sold there every year amounts to several thousand dollars, besides the grating. Hence there is ample room for the mill.

The north country farmers clearly see that home industries pay. Even though the flour be no cheaper, they believe it better to eat flour from the wheat of Victoria county farmers, than from that of Minnesota and Iowa.

All honor and success to the Norland enterprise. It will shut out the Yankee flour now sold there and afford work to Canadians.

NEW CHEESE FACTORIES.

The successful report of Mariposa cheese factory, so widely published in THE WARDER last year, has done much to arouse farmers to their interests. As a consequence there is talk of starting several new ones in Victoria.

In the north and Lorneville districts it is more than talk. Meetings are already called at both places for the formation of cheese companies, with every prospect of success.

Farmers in other localities should awake to the facts made public by the patrons of the Mariposa factory not long ago. Then it was shown that with very little extra labor or outlay each farmer cleared about \$25 per cow for the season, besides having Sunday's milk for home use. As then shown peas-and-ods cut green and fed greatly saved the pasture and assisted the cows.

Farmers of this district are rapidly awakening to their interests. They see to succeed requires energetic action in their lines as in all others. And they are accordingly advancing.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF CANADIAN FARMERS.

There are likely to be changes made in the tariff during this session. Some of these are foreshadowed, such as increasing the duty on flour to place Canadian millers and farmers on an equal footing with the Yankee. Now it seems while there is a good protective duty for the Canadian farmer on wheat, that on flour does not correspond; so while Yankee wheat is practically shut out of competition with the Ontario farmer, yet that same Yankee wheat can be ground into flour and imported to this country so as to materially affect the farmers and millers here.

By all means let the duty on flour be increased. It will help the Canadian farmer, and should not raise the price of flour.

But Yankee cattle, beef, hogs, pork and other produce are now imported to Canada and compete with the farmers' product here. The duty on those should be increased.

It is hinted that corn will be admitted free. That we oppose most seriously. It would injure the coarse grain product of Ontario. If the Yankees offer the Canadians a concession on barley, lambs, and horses, the only things of importance we sell to them, and we will not long depend on them in these, there would be some logic and justice in lowering corn. But until they do, the duty should be kept up.

It will however only be a few years now until Canada will have cities and towns large enough to consume her own lambs, and to utilize her own horses; while the revolution now being worked in the barley trade will enable us to do without the Yankee market in that product also. Indeed cheap Yankee barley, rice, corn, glucose, and other stuff have already practically driven the Canadian barley out of that market.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

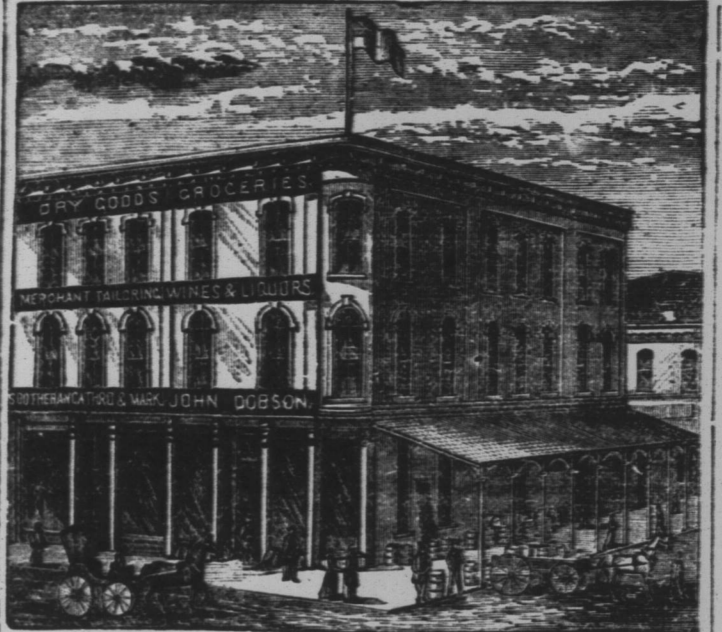
Dr. Montague was elected last Thursday 20th inst., by about 240 in Haldimand. His opponent was Mr. Colter. The doctor is game and deserves credit for facing the music so pluckily.

Senator Molines by way of contrast has introduced a resolution to make the Gaelic an official language. The action is of course to show the absurdity of having the French official. No better claim than the Gaelic or Highland Scotch and their descendants can be found in any land.

Mr. Barron seems trying to come into the liberal-conservative party gradually. However, he must apologize for his blatant support of Mowat's obnoxious separatist school amendments and acts. He must also repudiate his annexation and commercial union speeches. But while we are pleased to see him separating himself from Mr. Laurier on the dual language question, yet who knows but there is the same cause in the present case for his vote as there was in his celebrated speech and vote on the Jesuit question? His constituency is "strong protestants only." Perhaps, too, he is playing the same card as at Cominsburg, i.e., working the racket "in the interest of the grip. Let us have the public remuneration from Mr. Barron.

JOHN DOBSON, IMPORTER.

- Choice Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Native Wines, Brandies, Rums, Gins: Holland and Old Tom



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, GENERAL GROCERIES. GADSDENHAM & WORTS' Celebrated FINE OLD WHISKIES. Bought in bond. Age and Quality guaranteed. 2 year old Rye. — 7 year old Rye. Bass's Burton-on-Trent celebrated Ales in Pints and Quarts. Guinness's unrivalled Dublin Stout in Pints and Quarts. Messrs. Dow's, Labatt's, and Davis' sparkling Canadian Ales.

- Finest Irish Whiskies, Scotch Whiskies, Walker's Club, Old Times, White Wheat, Burk's Dublin, Loch Katrine, Bitters: John Bull and Angostura

Hotel keepers Supplied on Reasonable Terms. Quotations on application.

The People's Grocery!

A. CAMPBELL.

OUR TEA DEPARTMENT.

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

FENELON FALLS

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF

Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, and Ordered Clothing.

The combined Stocks of CAMPBELL & GAMBELL, Bankrupt, and C. W. MOORE'S, bought at a low rate on the dollar, is now offered for sale at slaughter prices,

FOR CASH.

Boots & Shoes, General Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Tweeds and Gents' Furnishings.

Bargain seekers will find themselves at home in the above mentioned stocks, and in addition to the above inducements I will give a copy of WEBSTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of useful information and World's Atlas worth \$6, free, to every purchaser of \$30 worth of goods in either of my immense stores.

BANKRUPT STORE in McARTHUR'S NEW BLOCK, Opposite Post Office. THE PALACE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

HUGH McDougall FENELON FALLS.