

REASONS

Why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is preferable to any other for the cure of Blood Diseases.

Reasons no poisons or deleterious ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains only the purest and most effective remedial properties. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared with extreme care, skill, and cleanliness. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed by leading physicians. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla is for sale everywhere, and recommended by all first-class druggists. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a medicine, and not a beverage or disguise. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla never fails to effect a cure, when persistently used, according to directions. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract, and therefore the most economical Blood Medicine in the market. - Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had a successful career of nearly half a century, and was never so popular as at present. - Thousands of testimonials are on file from those benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 61, six bottles, \$5. Worth 60, six bottles, \$5.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890

Agricultural Products. Reciprocity Considered.

From The Week, Toronto.

First, as to wheat, which is by far the most valuable product of the farm. It is universally admitted, that in almost every year, with anything like fair average wheat crops, both countries will have considerable surplus for export, and under such circumstances, the price is governed by export value. In every year for the last decade, the United States has exported from 40 up to over 100 million bushels in wheat and flour, and its tariff duties on these two articles has not affected home prices. Unfortunately for Canada, this country has on several of these years suffered from failures of wheat crops, and has required to import from the United States, considerable quantities of wheat and flour, for home consumption. During the year 1888-89, the quantity so imported was 16,121 bushels of wheat, 267,891 barrels of flour, paying duty at the rate of 15 cents a bushel, and 60 cents per barrel, contributing to the Dominion Revenue, \$181,656. During the six months ending 31st December, 1889, there were further large imports of flour. This is not the place or time to discuss the present tariff imposing duties on imports of bran, middlings, etc., subject here to show their effects on prices. It is perfectly absurd to contend, that, during the eighteen months referred to, and in two or three previous seasons of like character, the present duties on wheat and flour did not improve prices here and so benefit farmers. The relative quotations in the markets of Canada and the United States prove the contrary, and the fact that American millers have frequently paid 20 cents per barrel of flour in order to place their product on our markets corroborates this. It may be urged that there were exceptional seasons, and that the necessity of imports was never again occur. It is to be hoped that this may be so. But so far as the interest of Canadian farmers in reciprocity in wheat is concerned, there is the plain fact, that the experience of the last ten years shows that there never has been a time when the United States required our wheat, but there has been several years, when the present Canadian tariff has kept the price of flour here 20 cents per barrel above the prices which would have ruled under reciprocity or free trade.

The next important products of the farm is barley. For this grain the United States has been our only market, and since there have governed these here, as the quantity used for home consumption forms too small a proportion of the crop to affect prices; and since the season of 1877-78 the exports to Europe have been too inconsiderable to have any influence on markets. The Trade and Navigation returns do not show fully the exports of barley from Canada, as some of them are not reported at custom houses here. The Washington returns of imports of barley into the United States from Canada shows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Quantity, Value. Rows for 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8, 1888-9.

The duty is ten cents per cwt. It is questionable that the removal of this duty, either through reciprocity or otherwise, would prove of very great advantage to Canadian farmers. Next in importance, but really of greater aggregate importance, as a product of the farm is oats. This crop, in the province of Ontario, in 1889, was estimated by the Bureau of Industries at over 64,000,000 bushels. The Canadian customs duty on oats is ten cents per bushel. In the case of this grain, as in wheat, the relative prices in Canadian and United States markets, during almost the whole of the last four or five years, have been so much higher in the former than in the latter country that it is almost to dispute the fact that the tariff has largely contributed to the high prices realized by farmers.

The next important grain crop is peas. In seasons of good crops, the exports to Great Britain are six or eight times greater than those to the United States; the quantity of the latter consisting mainly of peas for seed, and as a large part of them is of the same kind of marrow-fat as are exported to Great Britain, the American buyer has to pay export value and consequently the United States consumer pays the American rate. Some varieties are raised wholly for the American market, but the aggregate quantity of such is not important to the Province as a whole.

When considering the question of oats and peas in relation to reciprocity that of the free admission of Indian corn suggests itself. The present Canadian duty on Indian corn is seven and one half cents per bushel. During the year 1888-9 there was imported into Canada 2,894,886 bushels, on which the duty collected amounted to \$217,116. In favor of the free admission of corn it is urged that

cheap corn would prove a great loss to those engaged in fattening cattle and hogs. It is sometimes contended, also, that this cheap corn would enable Canada to export a much larger quantity of peas, and that the forwarding railway and commercial interests would be benefited by this new movement towards and enlarged movement towards. This is a serious and somewhat dangerous position to take. There are an immense number of farmers deeply interested in maintaining the price of corn and oats, which are very important crops in some sections. Millers, also, would find the value of their bran, etc., depreciated. The grower of peas should be very cautious in agreeing to free corn so bringing down to about the price of peas. Canadian peas are now quoted about two shillings per cwt., or nearly ten shillings per quarter, higher than Indian corn in Liverpool market. This difference in price is far greater than usual, and is owing to the short supply of peas and immense supply of corn. If under the free import of corn, farmers should see two or three million bushels instead of peas for feeding purposes, and thus add two or three million bushels of peas to the supply for Great Britain, they will find the present big difference in price between the two crops very rapidly. By free trade in corn the revenues would suffer considerably, and so would the Canadian farmers who raise corn and oats for the market.

In Rye and buckwheat Canada purchased more largely from the United States in 1888-9 than the United States did from Canada. In hay and potatoes Canada sold \$1,000,000 more than it imported from the United States.

In those agricultural products which Canada admits free of duty—broom corn, vegetables, vegetable fibres, fruit, clover, timothy, and other field and garden seeds—Canada imported from the United States a little over \$6,500,000; while the United States admitted free of duty less than \$600,000.

A New Jersey Cleary.

There is trouble in New Jersey. The Roman Catholic big gun of that state threatened to excommunicate all Catholics who sent their children to the public schools or failed to send them to the Roman Catholic school. The great majority of the Catholics paid no attention to the episcopal threat, and now the state board of education is about to propose a measure which it has long been contemplating to meet the movement of the church authorities. They will ask for the repeal of an amendment to the constitution giving to all parents the right to exercise their liberty of conscience and judgment in their selection of schools, and making it unlawful for any teacher, foreign or native, to use discipline or coercion in order to enforce attendance at any particular school, or to compel absence from the public or other schools. "Bigotry" is rampant in New Jersey. We wonder how Archbishop Cleary would manage to live in Ontario, passing a similar law to prevent him interfering with the liberties of his people—Orville Packard.

School Notes.

EMERY school report for Feb. of the fourth and fifth classes of S. S. No. 10. Maximum number of marks 480.—Fifth Class—Nette Jackson 284, Madeline Head 286, Geo. Black 171, Margaret Mitchell 119. Fourth Class—Olive McGee 288, Lora 167, Wesley Mitchell 181, Edith Mitchell 142, Florence Jackson 144, Laura Elliott 78. W. H. Day, teacher.

LORREVILLE school report—Following are the names of three pupils who stand highest in their respective classes for the month of Feb.—Fifth Class—Donald McPherson, Angus McEchtern, John Campbell, Walter Class—R. Bertram, J. Fisher, Sr. Feb. 21st, 1890. Fourth Class—Lena McGinnis, Arthur Lapp, Jennie Calder. Sr. Third Class—Mary McLean, Corlye McMillan, L. Calder. Jr. Third Class—Geo. Tomkinson, Alice Fyng, Bertie Shiels. Sr. Second Class—Isabella Allen, Charles Whetter, Howard Barton. Jr. Second Class—James McLean, M. McCorquodale, Allister McGinnis.

Mr. Glen and Annexation.

TORONTO WORLD.—Mr. Francis W. Glen was formerly a resident of Ottawa, and member of the Dominion Parliament, where he was noted for his hostility to the Government of Sir John Macdonald and service following of the Opposition leader, whenever he might happen to be for the time being. He was a violent if not violent opponent of the National Policy, and was equally hostile to the granting of the concessions by reason of which it became possible to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Glen's few years ago took up his residence in New York City, and since then he has periodically appeared in correspondence in the papers in that city, always posing as one especially well informed on Canadian topics. His latest letter appears in the New York Tribune of Thursday. It is a detailed production, dilating on the old, old story of "the exodus," which he predicts is bound to increase as the years go by. But this is not written with the view of giving greater prominence to the lamentations of this Letter Day Jeremiah. This is a tale told too often on the grid side of the House of Commons, at the conventions of the House of Commons, at the conventions of the House of Commons in Ontario to possess any special interest at this moment. But there is in Mr. Glen's letter one sentence that is worthy of being noticed, being as it is a direct admission of the correctness of the ground taken from beginning by the World. He says:—"Mr. Wiman has repeatedly said that if a treaty of commercial union between Canada and the United States is adopted, the greater number of the population of Canada would be in the near future Americans, and the result would be annexation by a vote of the majority." There it is in plain black and white—a direct admission from one of the most prominent gits in Canada (in his day) that the situation for Commercial Union is in the interest of Annexation, and that its adoption would lead to Annexation. The matter can rest there for the time being.

Millar's Beef, Broth and Wine is prepared from fresh beef, outside iron, and pure cherry wine, combined with choice aromatics.—\$1-4.

All In A Heap.

Relieved have left me with my blood in a terrible state, with itching on my head and face. I was told to use every walk, but after taking a quarter of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I was able to work. The bottle all went away in a heap, and my strength fully returned before the bottle was done. F. W. L. WILSON, Winona, Oct.—23-4.

precision in the home market for wheat, oats, dressed beef, all kinds of hog products, just as producers are now suffering from the low price of wheat, fruits, vegetables, etc. Under reciprocity or free trade there would be a loss to the Canadian farmer of over \$50,000,000 dollars, almost all of which is now contributed by other people than farmers, and is the spoils of those farmers who pay the larger half; further, the Canadian farmer would be deprived of the valuable outside privilege in Great Britain. It is a complete begging of the question to argue that because Canada benefited largely from the old Reciprocity Treaty, therefore it would benefit as largely from a similar treaty now. The circumstances are entirely changed. In the five years, 1884 to 1889, the exports of the United States in breadstuffs, provisions and vegetables averaged about \$27,000,000 annually; in the five years, 1884 to 1889, they averaged \$298,000,000. In the former five years, the exports included a much larger proportion of Canadian produce than the latter five years did. The Great West has completely revolutionized the market.

In the year 1884-5 the exports of wheat and flour from the United States to Europe were: Flour, four... 1,889,321 Bushels... 1,024,000. In the year 1889-90 the exports of wheat and flour from the United States to Europe were: Flour, four... 1,681,668 Bushels... 1,024,000.

Advocate of reciprocity frequently refers to the free price realized in Canada for wheat during these years, but it is a very curious fact that those were due to the failure of the wheat crop in the States. In 1886-7 wheat raised in New York from \$1.25 to \$3.45 per bushel; and from April 1888 to end of 1889, wheat varied from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Can any advocate of reciprocity pretend that under reciprocity treaty now the price of 1886-7 would be realized? They are also the habit of referring to the high price obtained by farmers for their produce under reciprocity years, when the fact is that the highest price prevailed in the years 1888-9, 1873-4, 1874-5 and 1878-9, when the duty in the United States was fifteen cents per bushel. Under their style of argument, it would be to the interest of Canada that the present rate of duty (ten cents per bushel) should be restored to the former rate of fifteen cents.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. "For God and Home and Native Land."

So Says 'Ice' Hess.

THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR VIEWED FROM A COMMERCIAL STANDPOINT. God's productions of the earth should be used to sustain our life. To use those productions of earth for the manufacture of liquor is a waste, and is in accord with God. If not in accord with God, then the destruction of such productions is sin. The turning of grain into alcoholic spirits is a waste. To convert an agent of usefulness into one of death and ruin, is contrary to Divine law. It would be far better to put all the grain into one large building and allow it to be consumed by fire. Drunkenness would not then be the result. Do men grow into alcoholic spirit is a sin. In the old Testament we read, "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him." If it is a sin to withhold, how much greater sin it is to entirely destroy the same.

LIQUOR IS NON-PRODUCTIVE.

It does not add to our fund of wealth but contributes to all poverty, pauperism. Any other branch of business adds to our national wealth; the miller does not ruin the wheat which he grinds, but turns it into an article useful for humanity. The distiller of grain turns it into something which is not only sold for the stomach of mankind but... I claim it is unproductive. Yet in another way it is the most productive of all trades. It produces drunkards, idiots, murderers, destroyers of virtue—but with the knowledge of all this it is excused because it brings revenue. While it produces a certain amount of revenue, we must not forget that it requires more money to pay the expenses that accrue from it than we receive. Where then is the profit for which we tolerate it? The money received from it is the price of BLOOD AND HEART-ACHES.

Talk about the revenue it brings! It is not enough to pay for the funeral expenses of the many unfortunate victims. What shall be the remedy for this evil? Let the government make a law (and enforce it) that the liquor-traffic must settle its own bills. Make good to both individual and state the damages that are traced to it. Then it would die in three months. It lives and is prosperous simply because the Government settles its bills and looks after the victims. Who are its principal victims? The laboring classes. It is an enemy of the man of toil; taxes are increased by its existence. Oh, ye lovers of God, let me ask you, why does this hideous monster exist in our land? Because it is fostered and protected by wrong laws. Who are the law makers? All citizens of this great Commonwealth. Then all the dark crimes and evils that come from the liquor-traffic, are chargeable to the citizens who are not opposed to the traffic—they are partners with it.

VOYE IT OUT.

I appeal to the Church of God to assist to wipe it out. I appeal to the young man whose lips have not been degenerated by it. I appeal to some young woman who at some time will be mother in a home, to assist to wipe it out. This grand Dominion will cease to be estranged to your hands—God forbid that this glorious land shall be estranged on the rocks of intemperance.

Burdock Pills cure sick headache by regulating the stomach, liver and bowels.—\$1-4.

J. RIGGS

Manufacturer of HUMAN HAIR GOODS. We have a complete line of Hair Goods in all its branches, also: Hair Brushes, Combs Hair Pins and Ornaments. Combing made up to order. J. RIGGS, Kent Street East, Lindsay.



WALKER ON THE TRACK.

A little child, tired of play, had followed his head on a railroad track and fallen asleep. The train was almost upon him when a stranger rushed forward and saved him from a horrible death. Perhaps you are asleep on the track, too. You are, if you are neglecting the health of your body, the loss of which would mean the loss of all the other good things of life. Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure is a powerful and reliable remedy for all such cases. It is a complete and permanent cure for all such cases. It is a complete and permanent cure for all such cases. It is a complete and permanent cure for all such cases.

\$500 REWARD

For the recovery of an... offered for an... the Road, by the proprietors of Dr. Sargent's Castoreo Remedy. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

So Says 'Ice' Hess.

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VICTORIA LAUNDRY. No. 3, Lady's Terrace, William Street. Sergt.-Major John Martin. Open to inform the people of Lindsay that he has opened a laundry at the above address, where all orders will be promptly attended to. Finest quality of work delivered. Family washing a specialty.—1-4.

J. BRITTON. (OF THE FIRM OF BRITTON BROS., JEWELLERS, LINDSAY.)

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

For the Co. of Victoria.

Workman and Son's LIVERY STABLES

Contains a complete lot of first-class Horses, Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages in general. Well suited for general driving. Most new and elaborate cab for street calls, and meeting boats and trains, is unsurpassed for comfort and elegance. Horses and phaetons suitable for ladies' driving kept on hand. All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. Remember the office, in rear of Jewett House, near Ontario bank. WORKMAN & SON. Lindsay August 1st 1886.—24-4.

MT. NOREB GROCERY.

W. ELLIOTT. Prepared to furnish the people of Mount Noreb and surrounding country with Confectionery, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Soap, Brooms, Pails, Salt, Biscuit, Liniment, Coal Oil, English Condition Powder, etc. Highest price paid for Eggs. Grocery on the East Corner of Boundary and William Street. May 16, 1888.—73-13

W. ELLIOTT

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

HARDWARE.

William Foley.

SOUTH KENT STREET. Cut, Wrought and Finishing Nails. Hoop, Spades, Shovels and Forks. Horse Pokes, Chains, Chains. Scythes, Scutches, Rakes and Handles. Tanned Drybone and Felt Building Paper. Ferret Wire, Wove Wire and Spring Wire. Paints, White Lead, Oil and Turpentine. Pearline's best Machine Oil. Glass, Putty, Whiting and Varnishes. CUTLERY. PARIS GREEN, pure, and warranted good. Sold cheap as any other place in town. McDONNELL'S BLOCK. W. M. FOLEY.

Great Explosion FURNITURE

In the price of High Prices blown up by Stephen Oliver

who has purchased the business from MR. JAS. LENNON

at remarkably low figures, and intends, in a 30 days' sale to give the public great bargains.

Second-hand Furniture Bought and Sold.

STEPHEN OLIVER. Lindsay, 24th Oct. 1889.—1-4

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged passages of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilelessness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dimness of Vision, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

PERKINS & CO., OAKWOOD

E. GREGORY.

PURE SPICES FOR PICKLING. Full Strength Baking Powder. LIVER TONIC. ELIXIR OF ANISEED FOR COUGHS. COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Bilelessness. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Advertise in The Warder.

Little Britain Carriage Works

J. FRANK MAUNDER. RITCHIE ROBERTSON. Having purchased the premises and stock of Mr. JOSEPH MAUNDER, we are prepared to continue the business as in the past, and a fair share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. A stock of Buggies, Cutters, Wagons, Sleighs, will be kept on hand. DOCTORS' ROAD CARTS a specialty. Horseshoeing and repairing in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. MAUNDER & ROBERTSON. Little Britain, January 1st, 1890.—11-4.

W. W. LOGAN

sells the best Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines, both Canadian and American make. For superiority of quality and cheapness in price we defy competition. Remember poor goods are dear at any price. W. W. LOGAN, Lindsay, General Agent.

Two-Rowed - Barley

We have just received a car load of choice CHEVALIER BARLEY

grown from seed imported last year by thoroughly reliable parties. PRICE, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL

This barley having been acclimated, is more suitable for seed than that imported this season and is equally as good a sample.

FOR SALE AT OUR STORE AND ELEVATOR. Cash paid for Alsike and Red Clover, Timothy and all kinds of Grain.

Wanted—A quantity of first-class Butter, Rolls, Tubs or Crocks.

HOGG BROS., - OAKWOOD

1893. COMING TO THE POINT

To Force Sales and Reduce Stock Prices must be cut, and we have done it.

Everything has suffered and there will be a BIG CLEARANCE. We must sell our stock of Winter Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Robes, Boots and Shoes

while they are needed, and we are willing to sacrifice profits to MAKE SURE OF IT. Our stock of GROCERIES is fresh and well selected. TEAS AND SUGARS equal in quality to any in the country and as low as the lowest.

A full line of PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, and a job lot of good STORY BOOKS by best authors. Also a good stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

Butter, Eggs, etc., taken in exchange.

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