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BRITTON BROS. Jewellers and Watchmakers, Foot of Kent St., Lindsay.

The Victoria Wardees FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

A union of hearts and a union of hands. A union none can sever. A union of homes and a union of lands. And the flag, Britannia Unconquered.

There is no man in heaven for the man who treats his wife like a mule, and expects her to be an angel. If none of your neighbors come to have much religion, it is a sign that you need more yourself.

FARMERS AND GRAIN BUYERS.

In a few weeks farmers will be presenting their grain for sale on the various markets throughout this province. They ask for fair dealing and are entitled to it; for on the agriculturalists this country mainly depends.

per bushel. Another offers 100 bushels which tests 57 lbs. Now the buyer says 57 lb. wheat is worth only 80c. But does he give the farmer 80c for 100 bushels? No. He proceeds thus:—100 bushels each 57 lbs., equal 5700 lbs. Divide that by 60, the number of pounds in a bushel, and the result is 95 bushels instead of 100. Thus the farmer gets 95 times 80c or 76c. Thus really the seller gets only 76c per measured bushel instead of 80c.

VICTORIA FARMERS, LINDSAY AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

To divert attention from the true causes of the grain monopoly depressing Victoria county farmers; to offer fictitious excuse for the systematic fleecing of those farmers in offering them low prices for their produce; and to advance their own personal plans to still further grind down the hardy agriculturist are the objects of those persons found busy decriing "the barons and oppressors" of the Grand Trunk railway in Lindsay.

What are the charges against the Grand Trunk?

- (a) That their rates are higher from Lindsay than are those of the C. P. R. from Peterboro; and (b) That cars are not supplied shippers in Lindsay.

THE WARDEN is in a position to give both of the above statements an unqualified denial.

In the matter of rates Lindsay occupies an enviable position. It is known as a "favored" town. The causes of the favors are:—

- 1. The amalgamation of the Midland, the Whitty, Port Perry and Lindsay, and the Nipissing railways into one system by interested parties of whom some are now further seeking to burden this county, a union which deprived Lindsay and Victoria of competing lines.

2. When the Grand Trunk assumed control of the Midland system, Lindsay and Victoria were found burdened, through the action of those now seeking for further load the town and county for selfish ends, with an enormous debt for railway purposes.

3. The Grand Trunk desires to preserve the great trade of Lindsay, hence has on every occasion been more than ready to extend to Lindsay and Victoria traders every facility and every favor. Peterboro has no advantage in our supply or rates not enjoyed to the fullest extent by Lindsay. Of this we have the best possible assurance.

The charges against the Grand Trunk having been met, let us now consider, why they are promulgated?

- 1. Victoria county farmers rightly or wrongly, conceive themselves defrauded or, to use a milder term, in receipt of several cents per bushel less for their grain in Lindsay than when they sell elsewhere.

2. They also conceive themselves very hardly used in the matter of grading.

For years it was stoutly denied that any difference or discrimination existed against Victoria farmers and Lindsay. The proofs finally being forced on the public by THE WARDEN, recourse was had by those interested, to the flimsy and cowardly expedient of maligning the Grand Trunk, the friend that had been true to the town, the county, and those very persons, by insidiously circulating that C.P.R. competition was what gave Peterboro the advantage by offering better rates and greater shipping facilities.

Further answer why these charges are formulated against the Grand Trunk might be found in the fact that with the C.P.R. in Lindsay, wheat from the Western States and the Canadian North West could be brought into Lindsay, by ground, and then be sent on for one rate to the seaboard. That may possibly explain the maligning of the Grand Trunk to advance selfish ends. Certain persons might then be, as one tersely said, "independent of the ignorant farmers of Victoria."

Just how much Victoria county farmers would be injured or benefited by competition with Western wheat has not yet been determined. One thing is certain, the benefits would be a doubtful quantity.

Lindsay and Victoria's grievances are not against the Grand Trunk.

They are:—

- 1. Against the men who for personal selfish ends advocated enormous bonuses to those lines which were sure to come here, and which were built as a purely money making concern for the interested few.

2. Against the men who to advance personal selfish ends, deprived this town and county of competition by amalgamating to the filling of their own pockets, the Midland, Whitty and Nipissing lines.

3. Against those who whether in buying or grinding grain take from the honest farmer more than is just, or more than honest trade requirements demand.

Those are the men, those are the corporations against whom Lindsay and Victoria have just cause of complaint.

Since the Grand Trunk has taken charge of the Midland system the gain to Lindsay and Victoria has been great, and the treatment in matters of freight

and rates all that could be desired. True, blockades will at times occur, but special effort has been made to obviate such in Lindsay. As an example of the facts at the bottom of these cries against the Grand Trunk, the "timber blockade" of last winter, where lumberers cried aloud for "more cars," may be cited. It was found that there were more cars being used as storehouses by those raising the cry than would supply the demand. Merchants who use freight cars as warehouses, to save storage or hauling should not complain of "blockades," caused by their own action.

Another instance of "blockade" may be cited from Lindsay. A shipper on the alert for an excuse to run down the price of grain found that a couple of cars ordered by him could not immediately be supplied. That was the chance. Grain was rapidly coming in, and would continue so to do for a few days. The cry was raised "A grain blockade; cars cannot be had;" "PRICES ARE DOWN." The sting is in the last, and the secret also. There is ample storage capacity for weeks; but in those few days many thousands of dollars were taken out of the farmers' pockets by low prices as afforded, the Grand Trunk was damned, strong argument (!) for a rival line was promulgated, and the curse of low prices was removed from the proper shoulders and placed on the Grand Trunk.

THE WARDEN is no apologist for the Grand Trunk. Let the corporation seek to be unjust to Lindsay and Victoria, and THE WARDEN will lead in seeking justice. But when we see the farmers and merchants here enjoying the best shipping facilities, the most favored rates, those from Lindsay being the same as from Peterboro eastward, and correspondingly low rates westward; the engine shops and railway works in general benefiting this town and county; the officials, general and local, and the employees, all having a kindly word and set for this district, then would we be untrue to manhood not to recognize that the Grand Trunk Railway, since Lindsay has used it decently, has been a true friend to Victoria district.

However, recognition of Grand Trunk justice does not prevent our advocacy on unselfish grounds, on a basis of the general welfare of Lindsay and Victoria interests of a proper construction of the following roads:—

- The Hobbsyeon line. The Mattawa line. The Burketon or Pontypool, Lindsay and Sudbury line.

These THE WARDEN has long advocated. These THE WARDEN shall continue to promote irrespective of selfish designs of interested schemers.

These may be advocated and constructed, and, maligning no other company, giving the Grand Trunk credit for its favorable treatment of Lindsay and Victoria, justice be done to all.

GRAIN TESTERS.

On other occasions in the interest of farmers, we have had occasion to protest

- (a) Against the small measures used by dealers in testing grain; and (b) Against the methods of stroking or scoring protised.

Regarding the first it will be of interest to know that no method of testing less than half a bushel is legal. The Dominion Government, in the interest of farmers, some time ago cancelled the order re small testers. So that no dealer can oblige a farmer to buy by small grain tester. The method of stroking, if practised according to law, i.e. to zig-zag the ruler over the surface, and to use, not a square edge but a round edge, could not be objected to. But, with that characteristic greed which grows on mankind where uncontrolled by Divine or human agency, some dealers believing themselves privileged to make all they can out of the hardy farmer, use a square edged stroking stick, or draw the round one straight over the tester. In any case on a small measure the farmer suffered considerable loss; for a few grains on a small measure would aggregate quite a weight on a bushel.

The farmers will rejoice to learn of the change for their benefit, in the operation of the grain testing law.

WAR WITH THE STATES.

The United States has sixty millions of a population. Of these ten or fifteen millions are British and Canadian, and would not fight in an unjust war against the "old land." Then there are ten million negroes and others of that class. There are at least fifteen million decent civilized Americans who would say as their countrymen in Massachusetts in 1812 said, "The war is unjust and unholy. Massachusetts will not send one man."

Thus there would not be upwards of twenty million American-Irish from whom to draw fighting men. They could not turn out one and a half millions of men to save their souls much less their country or their carouses. It would require at least two million men to properly protect their seaboard. The majority of their soldiers would be Irish who would quarrel among themselves and strike for higher pay, or all want to be "Kornels." Few would stand after the first solid fight.

On the contrary Canadians would be fighting for a righteous cause and, as was the case with the Yankees in 1776, as it was in Canada in 1812, as it was in France in 1792, as it always is, under such circumstances, men fight well.

Canada might suffer for a time, good and true men would fall, homes would be rendered desolate; but twenty years afterwards all would be forgotten, and the country would have benefited. England to-day is what she is largely because of such battles as Creecy, Agincourt, Derry, The Boyne, Blenheim, Bedejer, Waterloo, and Inkerman. The men who fought and fell are forgotten; but their deeds and their stained objects live.

We know not how to quarrel with the United States; but if the Fenians lead our American element forces it on they will find in Canada alone half a million husbands to be encountered, and an equal number of good and true men behind them.

The decent Yankee has no desire to quarrel. He is a civilized moral. But only a small part of the United States is controlled by good Americans.

CHURCHIANITY VS. CHRISTIANITY.

Every woman, every laborer, ay, every one, should read the excellent article, "Churchianity vs. Christianity," continued this week in THE WARDEE from the Arena the first magazine of its kind.

The world advances, and those who remain with folded arms and dormant thought, clinging to old forms and fashions, magnified too often into "religious doctrines," will awake towards the sunset of life to find themselves, their formalism and their effete doctrines things of the past.

The world advances, and whether congenial to the element in church or state, lay in thought, christianity and not churchianity must triumph.

GALLEAN VS. JESUIT.

The lines are being closely drawn between the two great divisions of the roman catholic church. Those divisions are

- (1) The Gallean or independent branch which refuses to observe church interference in temporal affairs; though holding to the religious doctrines of Rome. Its followers are LOYAL citizens.

(2) The Jesuit or ultramontane, which demands implicit obedience to the church in everything whether temporal or spiritual. Its followers are DISLOYAL citizens.

The Gallean or independent clergy and leading laity both in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada have long remained passive in political doings. They have by their silence given the majority of the protestant or non-roman catholic population to conclude that all branches of that church were in accord concerning the notorious aggressions on the domain of the State, allowed in Ontario by Oliver Mowat, and in Quebec allowed and led by Mercier.

THE WARDEN has for years shown that there was such independent branch as the Gallean. We have repeatedly shown the necessity for vigorous action by those of that branch; not necessarily to interfere in politics, but by a pronounced, a promulgated policy of non-interference to educate not only protestants but catholics, that all members of that church do not hold Jesuit or ultramontane views. Protestants were naturally concluding that Jesuitism or ultramontanism had completely triumphed over Galleanism and independence, and was fast advancing to a struggle with protestantism.

At last, however, we are glad to note the Gallean branch has taken action, and soon roman catholics as well as protestants will see that THE WARDEN doctrine of absolute supremacy of the State in national or temporal affairs is held by a large section of even the clergy of the Gallean church.

Many Quebec journals are openly demanding the suppression of the Jesuit power or domination. The Ontario public, not familiar with the internal affairs of Quebec, have no adequate conception of the feeling against Jesuitism and ultramontanism among the Gallean and independent.

Before the close of the next few years the lovers of constitutional liberty and total separation of church and state in Ontario will find a substantial alliance against Jesuitism or ultramontanism in a solid though now probably not large array of Quebec Gallean.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The methodist church in Quebec has finally refused to accept their share of the Jesuit Estates money. All honor to their public spirit.

"Churchianity vs. Christianity," is continued this week from the ARENA. Our readers are respectfully recommended to peruse it carefully.

War has broken out between the republics of San Salvador and Guatemala, one battle has taken place in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss.

The early removal to Lindsay of the Grand Trunk despatchers is outlined in another column. This is in accord with the general policy of the Grand Trunk railway in making Lindsay a "favored" town. The despatchers alone will be quite a "colony," and will be worthy citizens.

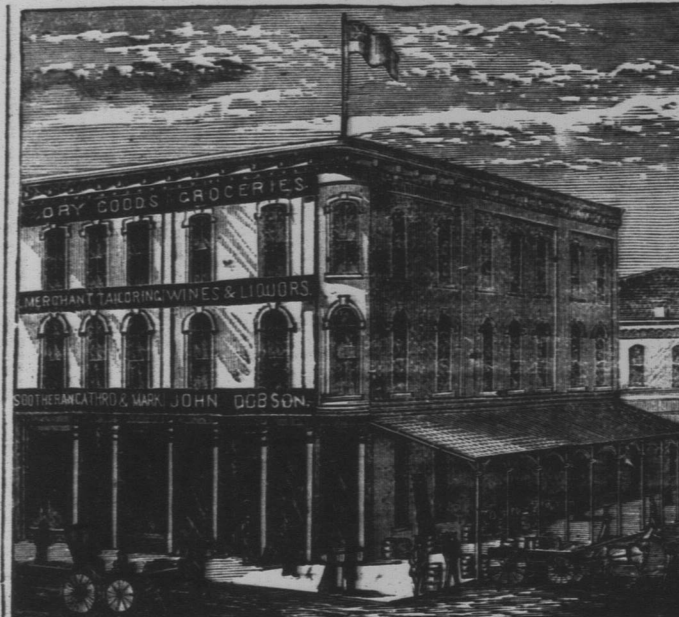
We call attention to an admirable sermon in this issue of THE WARDEE, delivered by Rev. W. Logan, to the orange-men of Fenelon Falls, on Sunday, 6th July, entitled the "Church of England a protestant and protesting church long before the reformation." The sermon is a practical proof of the answer given by a protestant to a roman catholic with whom he was disputing, when the latter asked where was your church before Martin Luther? The answer was, where was your face before it was washed!

The crops in Victoria, all in all, look exceedingly well. A gentleman from Burlington at present on a visit to Mariopolis friends says the grain prospects here are much better than in the famous frontier township. The cool weather has been of service in allowing the grain to fill well. Barley is likely to be heavy and good sample. Fall wheat looks well, while if the cool weather continues spring wheat will also be a good crop. However, a few days sultry, sweaty weather may spoil an entire year's hope. The oats seem ruted or blighted in the leaf, but it is not certain to injure them.

It is not often the acute editor of the Port Perry Standard is caught napping. Yet an item last week indicates that the rule has been once broken. In thoughtless joining in the cry against the railway company for security of cars the Standard seems not to have considered that to have supplied all the cars the enterprising shipper from Port Perry demanded would have completely demoralized other parts. The cars were wanted by our handsome neighboring town for use to go to Philadelphia or other U.S. centre. Would it be fair to shippers from G.T.R. stations to send off hundreds of miles into the States, their cars? Let the insurance company furnish the cars as they should, and the Grand Trunk will gladly lead them.

JOHN DOBSON, IMPORTER.

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A. CAMPBELL

Lindsay, December 12th, 1889

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