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

The Victoria Warder FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1890.



A union of hearts and a union of hands A union of hands can do more than a union of hearts.

Gems of Thought:

Some men can do more with a jack knife than others can do with a full set of carpenter's tools.

So long as the devil can make you look miserable, he don't care how happy you may claim to be.

A good many children hate the church because their parents are only pious in pleasant weather.

No one can enjoy peace and be indifferent as to what may be God's will concerning him.

When we get to heaven it will surprise us to find how small the world looks from there. Christ was born at night, but his coming made the night glorious, and filled the sky with light. He died during the day, but the sun veiled his face in darkness and refused to shine upon a scene so dark. He came heralded by the songs of angels, and departed, cheered and reviled of men.—The New York Herald.

YET ANOTHER MONOPOLY.

There is work ahead for Clark Wallace. We learn from a reliable source that a "ring" in Montreal have bought up all the space on the lines of steamers leaving that port for Great Britain and are holding the freight for cattle and stock generally, very high.

The vessel owners do not make the profit; it is the "ring." Thus, dealers through the country are forced to pay farmers less for cattle by about seven dollars per head, our informant says, on account of the ring.

Clark Wallace has work ahead next season on his "Combines Bill." The Warder will back him every time.

HAVE YOU READ THE ARTICLE?

For three weeks a most excellent article from THE ARCHA of Boston, Mass., entitled "Churchianity vs. Christianity," has been continued in these columns. Clergymen have commended it and called to read the conclusion of the article. They could not await publication.

The entire article uproots one of the greatest of evils i.e. "Churchianity." That dread monster is just another form of ecclesiasticism, jesuitism, ultramontanism, priestcraft, no matter in what currency or under what form. A cure lies with the clergy themselves, very many of whom, we are pleased to know have always worked along right lines. But human nature will not long tolerate "bribe." He is the useful clergyman who recognizes that fact.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR HELP FROM DAKOTA.

The following letter was read before Toronto Board of Trade recently, and speaks for itself.

LOUIS, McPherson County, S. Dak. Secretary Wills and Board of Trade:

Dear Sir,—We are atter you again; our crops are all gone this time so we can't get our seed back. Our town is all alike for that; even the potatoes and corn are cut with the hot winds till they look as if a frost had been through them. You must not believe the American papers for the statement they make is not true. What I want to know is this: Can the people of your parts aid us over to the British possessions? If I go there are more to follow. We are all alike, poor with nothing to help ourselves. Some of us have some stock to take. I have written to the Board of Trade in Regina to hear of the chance there is for settlement there. It can't be any worse there than here. As for the men we could walk out, but it is the families that hold us. Let me hear from you. These people are like a lot of sheep without a leader, and don't know where to go.

JOHN W. SILVERTHORN. Let those who purpose settling on Yankee lands be warned in time. Stick to Canadian soil and

"The old flag that has braved a thousand years, The battle and the breeze."

HON. BILLA FLINT ON FARMERS AND GRAIN TESTERS.

"That article in THE WARDER will do Lindsay harm" is the jesuitical output of a few monopolists in this town since last week.

Had the word "extortionists" or "monopolists" been inserted after the word "Lindsay" then the expression would be correct.

But, let the farmers of Victoria and Durham peruse the following and then answer,

(1) Is there cause for suspicion of the grain testers?

(2) Have the farmers no recourse against the injustice of the millers' association?

The following is a report of the action taken by the western Ontario millers' association last week, and indicates the strength those fellows feel they possess:

LORNOX, Ont., July 28.—A meeting of the Millers' Western Local Association was held here to-day, and this resolution was passed unanimously:

That the meeting of four millers for the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Essex, Kent, and Lambton, having discussed the action of the Government in withdrawing the order-in-council making the 1-16 bushel measure a legal standard for testing the quality of grain, but at the same time permitting grain buyers to use the same to inform their own minds of its value, and having been informed by the secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association that the grain inspector in Toronto still intends to continue the small tester in ascertaining the standard of our loads and cargoes of grain in deciding whether such cargoes are number one, two or three grades.

Therefore, resolved, that this meeting of millers will continue to buy by tester, using their small tester to inform their own minds of the value of wheat, both farmers' loads and car lots, and in any dispute between buyer and seller about weight of any contract lots, then a peck or half bushel measure be used so as to legally decide the same.

The above needs no comment.

A careful consideration of the following letter from the pen of Hon. Bill Flint of Belleville and Bridgewater, himself a life long dealer in grain, but one in whom the farmers have ever had confidence, might lead even innocent, unsophisticated townsmen, much less "d— ignorant Victoria county farmers," as the worthy yeomanry of this district were recently termed by one of those monopolists, to suspect that the millers and grain dealers generally might possibly have other motives than the welfare of the hardy husbandman in view.

Read Senator Flint's article from the Belleville Intelligencer of last week:

I received a letter from the clerk of the Privy Council from Ottawa in reference to grain testers which ran as follows:

1491 At the Government House at Ottawa, Saturday, 7th day of June, 1890.

Present—His Excellency the Governor General in Council. His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Clause 1 of the Order in Council of the 22nd day of July, 1886, and section 13 of chapter 45 of the Consolidated Order in Council dated 9th January, 1887, admitting Grain Testers to verification, shall be, and the same are hereby cancelled.

(Signed) JOHN G. MCGILL, Clerk, Privy Council.

I was not aware that such an order had been passed, but as it has been, it is well that it has been cancelled, as in my opinion they are of no use, unless to help grain buyers (if they see fit) to obtain at less weight than it ought to be, and if so the farmers are the sufferers.

I have one, which I bought last year in order to show the farmers how they could be fairly dealt with or how easily they could be cheated. I have bought so grain by it, but don't intend to, but merely keep it to show the farmers how easily they can be taken in by selling at tester measure. It is no trouble to make a difference in weight of one, or two or more pounds, on a bushel of grain. It is as easy done by putting a thin layer between in a tester measure to make barley show light weight. A just weight and a just measure is what the farmers are entitled to, and they ought to ask no more. And now as the Order in Council has been passed, there is no authority whereby any person can claim a right to test the grain by the tester that have been in use for some time. I trust those that have been using the tester will do so no more, as now they have no law for it, but they may still use the old long established way, by judging it as it is. Yours, &c., BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, July 21, 1890.

There is an article from the pen of an honest grain dealer, a gentleman known over the North American continent, who distinctly says, "It is no trouble to MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN WEIGHT OF ONE, OR TWO OR MORE POUNDS ON A BUSHEL OF GRAIN." That is exactly what THE WARDER maintained last week, and we were more than surprised to find the same be-

ing published in our worthy contemporary. The Intelligencer had the advantage of the frank admission of a grain-dealer who has ever been, not the foe, but the friend of the agriculturist; while we had data equally reliable though less clear from honest farmers.

The country looks to Clarke Wallace, the leader in the movement to break up improper combines, monopolies and trusts, to take this matter into consideration, the coming session of Parliament. He will find a worthy ally in the Senate in Hon. Bill Flint.

A NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Messrs. Dundas & Flavelle Bros., on Tuesday evening last submitted to the Board of Trade, a plan for a public grain elevator in Lindsay. The object of the proposal to that body was to receive its endorsement in order to direct attention to the scheme with a view to subscribing stock.

It appears that upwards of a year ago Dundas and Flavelle Bros., secured from the Grand Trunk Railway for twenty-one years a lease of the old station property near Lindsay street bridge, the object as set forth being the erection of a building for storing farm produce. Articles of incorporation as a warehousing company were also taken out. Since that time no steps have been taken in the premises.

The plan is to erect an elevator with a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels, with facility for cleaning grain elevating it, and classifying it. The estimated cost is about \$20,000. As Mr. Dundas explained to the Board of Trade it is not intended to be a money making concern, simply five or six per cent. on the outlay being looked for. It is proposed to have the company a joint stock concern, of which the firm of Dundas and Flavelle Bros., are willing to subscribe from one quarter to one half the stock.

Such in brief is the proposal and the plan.

That a grain elevator of large capacity in Lindsay if properly located and managed would be of service to the town and district generally is undoubted. But, as Mr. John Kennedy stated before the Board of Trade, the public will be afraid of a monopoly, of control by Dundas and Flavelle Bros., and in short that the storehouse in place of being for the public, would soon be a private concern. However, as it is to be a company affair, and as the public will not be called on to pay anything directly to its maintenance, it scarcely comes within the arena of public criticism.

But, since the matter has been before the Board of Trade the opinions of leading men have been sought, and while all endorse the idea of a grain elevator, many objections to the proposed scheme are urged, among them the following:—

1. There is no guarantee that after a year or two the stock might not all be secured by one concern, that the rates would always be fair and moderate or that all kinds of produce and general goods might not be warehoused in it.

The location is objected to by many. It is remote from the market and would perpetuate the evil now complained of in Lindsay, i.e., buying grain at several points, thus preventing any concentration of sellers or buyers at any one place. The farmers, say, and the townsmen too, urge that the elevator should be near the market, or at least in that portion of the town. The storehouse at the foot of William street would be used by some buyers. Thus in all corners of the town there would be buyers, with possible concentration of prices, but no concentration of farmers.

3. A gentleman of experience raised this objection. "If," said he, "Dundas and Flavelle Bros., had from the outset in view the erection of an elevator why were not the prospective stockholders given a voice in the selection of the site? Why was the site first chosen and then the public asked to join in? As it is they select the site immediately adjoining their mill. There is another mill in town, and the probability is there will, before many years roll by, be another. By locating the elevator at their own mill Dundas and Flavelle Bros., completely handicap every other mill." "It looks," said he, "very like a case of 'Will you walk into my parlor and said the spider to the fly'."

It is well that all objections to the scheme should be urged before the public are led to subscribe the stock, so that the promoters may have every fair opportunity of meeting them.

The public meeting to be called for next Wednesday evening by the Board of Trade to consider the question, will afford every facility for a proper advocacy of the scheme.

What would satisfy every one, townsmen and farmer alike would be the erection and maintenance by the town of Lindsay and Victoria county of a free warehouse capable of holding two hundred thousand bushels. A special act of parliament might be obtained for the purpose. Regulations as to length of time a farmer or a merchant might store free could easily be framed. That would give everyone satisfaction.

But a large grain elevator built by any company in any part of the town should be a great benefit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To the Minden Echo THE WARDER respectfully extends sympathy in its hour of trouble. We regret to learn of the destruction of the office, plant and machinery in the recent fire which swept Minden villages.

Mr. Duncan Roy, dry goods merchant, has made a valuable suggestion to help South Victoria fall fair. It is that the various bodies and merchant classes of the town shall each make up a purse for prizes in specific departments. The object intended is to attract leading exhibitors and exhibitors to the fair. Let Mr. Roy's idea be carried out. Duncan has a great deal.

"MONTMORENCY" AND FREEDOM.

The name Montmorency is one coupled with liberty and resistance to tyranny in the early days of French Canadian history. The beautiful county in Quebec bearing that title was named after one who has left an imperishable record on the pages of French history for struggling for the right.

The French Canadians, having become thoroughly aroused at last to the enormity of Mercier's alliance with Jesuitism and Ultramontanism seem to be acting as becomes descendants of the old Gallicans and Huguenots.

The Laurier-Mercier platform in the recent contest was:—

- 1. Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States.
2. The old Riel or French Nationalist cry.
3. The Ultramontane Jesuit alliance.
4. The demanding of better terms from the Dominion.

These were met by the liberal-conservative candidates, Mr. Desjardins, ably assisted by Sir A. P. Caron, M. Tarte of Le Canadian, and other progressive loyalists on the basis of:—

- 1. Fair protection to Canadian farmers, mechanics and merchants against too free Yankee or foreign competition.
2. Unity of the British Empire. The nation first in temporal affairs.
3. The careful development of Canada's resources.
4. No introduction of religion in politics.

But the words of M. Tarte will better explain the situation. Appeals had been made for the Laurier candidate because the Reform leader was roman catholic. The Ultramontane and Jesuit influence was exercised; but the citizens of Montmorency true to old Gallican principles fought out the issue on proper grounds. The Quebec conservative orator neatly pointed out how in other provinces the grit roman catholic cry would work against Mr. Laurier. M. Tarte said:—

"I cannot conclude my remarks (he had been exposing Mercier briberies and scandals) without deploring the appeals to passions and prejudices, heard not from the lips of the opposition leader—for he is too much Canadian to utter similar language—but from many of his lieutenants who have to-day spoken. Certainly, should the reform party arrive in power no one will be more happy than I to see my honorable friend occupy the first place in it. I have not confidence in his politics; but I have faith in his honor. But, gentlemen, you who in this province come appealing to the electors because M. Laurier is roman catholic commit a crime from the view-point of country, and a grievous fault from the standpoint of your leader. You render him an impossibility, his leadership unacceptable, when, neither his origin nor his religious faith ought to be an obstacle to his political advancement."

A voice—"You ought to be liberal!" M. Tarte—"I am of the party of Cartier, of the liberal-conservative party, that is to say, of the true liberal party in the sense of progress and of ideas which conform to our time, to our continent and to our country. We have, gentlemen, a grand heritage, a magnificent country. Preserve it, develop it by a policy of advancement, of toleration one towards another, of protection to our industries and our agriculture."

THE WARDER congratulates Sir A. P. Caron, Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Desjardins on their successful fight. May the liberal-conservatives of Quebec always fight on such lines is our long expressed wish.

WARS! WARS! WARS!

No. 1. SAN SALVADOR VS. GUATEMALA. War has broken out between San Salvador and Guatemala in Central America and several battles have this week been fought. Each side claims that victory perched on its banner. The truth will probably be known in a few months. Meantime the causes of trouble, if any, are lost sight of in the work of extermination going on.

No. 2. BUENOS AYRES. For several days the streets of Buenos Ayres, the capital city, population about half a million, of the Argentine Republic, in South America, have run red with blood. One party became dissatisfied with the governing crew who are entirely run by Jesuits, and began the shooting. The fleet sided with the revolutionists who seem to have made things lively, several battles being fought every day. It is probably settled by compromises on both sides.

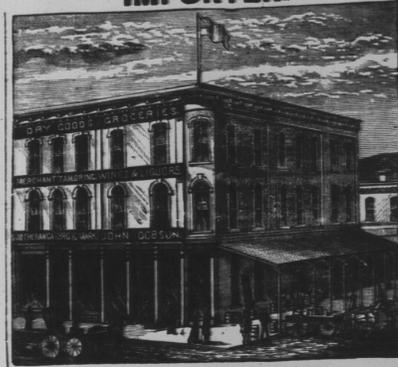
No. 3. TURKS VS. CHRISTIANS. This one is in Asia at Erzeroum on the Black Sea. There several hundred Christians were butchered by Turks. The chances are fifty to one the Turks were paid to do it in order to afford Russia a chance to interfere as she did in the Bulgarian affair about fourteen years ago. As we go to press no news of other wars or "throat-cuttings" on a large scale have reached this office. A tornado or two swept the United States this week killing and wounding as many as are usually bowled out in an ordinary battle. Hostilities have not yet broken out between British and Yankee men-of-war in Behring Sea; but there may be trouble there. Meantime let farmers in Ontario reap their crops in peace and prosperity.

An example of how things are sometimes done in Quebec has just been unlearned. A Miss Beuchamp has for eleven years been confined in a lunatic asylum though perfectly sane. She was released this week. Such things can exist seem incredible. But then Quebec is—well it is in Quebec province. "Of all ills with which mankind are cursed Ecclesiastical tyranny is the worst."

H. M. S. Waspette, under Admiral Hornby, the young Nelson of the British navy, has arrived at Victoria, B. C. This increases the North Pacific squadron to several men of war. Guess the British sailors are safe!

JOHN DOBSON, IMPORTER.

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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 country

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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

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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.

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