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

The Victoria Warden
 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

A union of hearts and a union of hands
 A union some call wrong;
 A union of homes and a union of lands
 And the flag, hurrah! Union, forever.

THE UNFORTUNATE ANNEXATIONIST.

One by one his hobbies are smashed
 and dashed to the ground.
 Agricultural implements,
 Horses!
 Cattle!
 Sheep!
 Eggs!
 Barley!
 Flour!

These from time to time have been held up to convince the Canadian farmer of the absurdity of the National Policy. But one by one the wily traitors have been driven to bay.

The Canadian farmer sees millions of bushels of cheap Yankee wheat or flour kept out of competition. Vide returns. Agricultural implements in Canada are much cheaper than in the United States. For example Sylvester Bros. sell for \$136, an implement identical with one for which the Yankee farmers pay \$166.

As proven in another column and as every dealer will state, common cattle can be much more profitably shipped to Great Britain now than to the States. Where \$2.80 was realized from the Yankee duty and freight paid, \$3.50 is now paid in the farmer's yard per hundred. This is for common or "stocker" cattle. The higher grades for years have better sale in England. Thus another nail is driven in the annexationist coffin.

The same proves true of sheep as of cattle.

Horses must be purchased in Canada. The Canadian animals are harder and better. The common horse is no longer needed in the States; but Canada's own growing cities and towns demand all the surplus horses.

Barley and eggs alone remain to the crockers. But, eggs are demanded in England where millions are annually imported, and millions more are required.

The Canadian, as soon as he grows the two-rowed barley, can also slip his finger at the Yankee monopolist in that article.

Thus, one by one the traitor to his native or his adopted land, who seeks to play on the selfishness of the Canadian farmer to lead him on to annexation, is robbed of his hobbies, and smashed.

Finding himself outflanked and checked at every point, the traitor will doubtless soon try their good old plan of open rebellion.

Well, a long rope and short shrift await them.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

To-day is not the first occasion in which attempts to annex Canada to the United States have been made. American statesmen since the beginning of the century, ay, since the days of the War of Independence, have aimed at the federal union of the North American States and British Colonies.

To-day their aims, their dreams are further from being realized than ever.

The late Mr. Seward, one of the ablest, if not the first of American Statesmen, after admitting his error in once supposing Canada to be "a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore, ultimately, may right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union," declared he had dropped that plan as "a national conceit."

In further discussing the question Mr. Seward said:

"I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent, from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf, a region grand enough to be the seat of a great empire. In its wheat-fields in the west, its broad ranges of the north, its inexhaustible lumber lands, the most extensive now remaining on the globe, its inexhaustible fisheries, and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the elements of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be; and, therefore, when I look at their resources, I know they cannot be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent as they are already self-maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the domination of slave holders, which prevails in and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. They will be a Russia civilized and Protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in southern latitudes."

And where Mr. Seward left off is not the place for men of the calibre of Erastus Wiman, or J. G. Blaine, much less the inferior fry of Canadian annexationists to begin.

True as were the words of the great Seward when uttered years ago, they are, with the great development since taken place in Canada infinitely more applicable to-day.

No, gentlemen; the bone and sinew of Canada are ready to meet their United States cousins as brethren on an equal footing, and to buy and sell with them as business men; but they are not prepared to sacrifice their own present and their children's future by casting off the Mother Land, or forming trade alliances inimical at once to their own and to her interests.

WHERE CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS GO.

From 1861 to 1866, the period of the American Civil War, Canada found ready sale in the United States for her surplus produce. Then the Western States were unattained prairies, while the Middle and Eastern ones were depopulated, the young men being off to the war. All that is since changed.

In 1874 the first shipment of Canadian cattle to England was made direct, there being 63 head sent that year. In 1875, there were 456, in 1876, only 638, while last year, 1889, there were 60,000, and this year the number is expected to reach one hundred thousand. These sent last year were valued at \$4,999,161.

The cattle trade between Canada and the United States is chiefly in the lower grades, or "stockers," i.e., animals imported to be fed at the distilleries. Many of those are subsequently shipped via United States routes to Europe.

A revolution was wrought last year and this, in the "stocker" trade. For example last year there were imported to the United States from Canada 37,360 cattle, worth \$489,266, or about \$13 per head. The Canadian farmer realized very poor prices from the American market, the dealers only receiving \$2.80 per hundred in Buffalo, and paying the duty besides. Now, however, as referred to in last week's WARDEN, cities and towns all over the British islands are starting on the business of feeding imported cattle. Dundee held a public opening of the docks for the Canadian cattle trade a couple of weeks ago, while new lines of steamships are yearly being added to the Canadian routes. To-day buyers can pay the farmer in his own yard as high as \$3.50 per live hundred weight for the identical class of "stocker" cattle for the British market which in former years brought only \$2.80 duty paid in Buffalo, or about \$1.50 per cent. in the farm yard.

Farmers are becoming fully cognizant of these facts.

Canada's sheep trade with Great Britain was begun in 1877. It now aggregates upwards of 43,477 yearly.

In cheese the trade begun in 1874 is now 268 per cent. greater than it was then. So in all lines produced by the farmer.

What, then, should be the duty of the Canadian farmer? Should he throw open his home market for the benefit of his Yankee rival to undercut him at his own door with Yankee corn, Yankee cheap wheat, Yankee flour, Yankee pork. Yankee beef, Yankee butter or oleomargarine, Yankee cattle, and prairie raised

Yankee horses! Surely the Canadian farmer's first duty is to himself. He should protect himself in his home market. The Maritime provinces and Canada's large cities and towns are yearly buying more and more from the Canadian and less from the Yankee. The immense inter-provincial trade in Canada is lost sight of in the customs reports; but the great volume of railway and steamer traffic affords evidence of its wonderful growth.

Next to protecting themselves at home, the farmers should secure the best foreign market. If one had coins to sell where should he seek a market? At Newmarket where everything is coal? or in some city where coal is demanded, not supplied? Or, where should the Canadian farmer sell his wheat, and cattle, and cheese, and eggs, and barley, and all his surplus farm produce? The annexationists say, in the United States where cattle, and wheat, and horses, and cheese and farm stuff generally are produced in great quantities for export.

But the thoughtful Canadian will say, "Secure our home market first, and then, our surplus we will sell in Great Britain where such are in great demand, where our kinsmen are friendly, and where no prohibitory duties are levied against us with the view of forcing us to annexation."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

Lindsay and Victoria county will be honored next Wednesday by a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General, and Lady Stanley.

There is no doubt but the residents of this district will do honor to the distinguished representative of Queen Victoria, not alone in his official capacity, but for his personal worth.

In thus honoring Lord and Lady Stanley this town and county will confer honor on themselves.

AN ELECTION FOR SOUTH VICTORIA.

The Executive of South Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association met last Saturday and decided on calling a convention in Lindsay on Oct. 4th, Saturday, at 11 a.m., to nominate a candidate to succeed the late Adam Hudspeith, M.P., for South Victoria. It was decided to pursue the plan recommended by the Provincial Association, and summon delegates from each polling subdivision on a twenty per cent. basis of the last vote. Accordingly notices have been issued calling meetings in each polling subdivision on Saturday evening, 27th inst. Thus each locality will send its own delegates. This convention will therefore reflect the honest liberal-conservative views of the whole riding. Certain gentlemen in each division have been named as conveners, but all liberal-conservatives will be welcomed at the meetings.

EGGS AND BARLEY FOR ENGLAND.

Dr. Beacock of Brockville, is a gentleman of great practical judgment and national spirit. He is well known in this district, his good wife being sister of Mrs. Weldon of Lindsay, and daughter of the worthy couple, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rea, W. N. Rea, Esq., one of the councillors of Ops, is a brother. These are mentioned merely to show that in advancing facts we are not pointing to "far off hills" or to vague reports.

Brockville's worthy citizen has been in Europe for a summer's tour, and while there has evidently had his eyes open. The extract quoted in another column speaks for itself. The open letter of the English merchant states, may solicit that the Canadians may open up a market with England in eggs, and it is sure to be profitable.

As in eggs, so in barley, England takes all Canada, av. or the world can sell.

BARLEY AND THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The barley market for the fall of 1890 opens up most auspiciously. Prices are high, and a farmer can never be wrong in selling for a fair price.

The barley section of the McKinley bill, designed by Canadian traitors and United States annexationists to force or buy selfish Canadians into deserting their nationality, may have the effect of causing Yankee brewers to offer high prices in order to save themselves before the duty goes on. But, the Yankee must have Canadian barley of the better class, and he must pay the duty. And the Yankee beer drinker will in the "long run" be none the worse off.

But, there is another cause for the high price for barley.

The Yankee brewers and malsters have had agents in Canada inquiring into the success of the two-rowed barley for the English market which is being tried this year. They find that though sown late, and in many instances too thickly, and though the season all over was not favorable to barley of any kind, yet the two-rowed is a success, a decided success.

The Yankees see that in another year the Canadian farmer will have for all time to come, a market in Great Britain for his barley. They see, in short, that "they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

Not content with an ordinary swindling of the Canadian farmer, the large grain dealers, brewers and malsters have been fairly robbing him. Now, he has turned towards the English market and the monopolists see their mistake.

There is another dodge now being arranged by the grain-buyers. It is this. Just as soon as the extra duty goes on barley, they will drop the price and make the excuse "the duty." Suppose the price is 60c., duty added is 90c. That the Yankee must pay for he must have the barley. But the monopolists say, "We will drop the price to the Canadian farmer, leaving a splendid excuse for swindling them out of an extra twenty or thirty cents per bushel."

But, farmers must condemn the traitors who have been running to Washington inducing Yankee statesmen not to meet the Canadian government in its advances for far reciprocity, but to pursue a hostile policy with a view to forcing Canadians to annexation.

RETRIBUTION.

Suppose England were to retaliate and place a prohibitory duty of 30 per cent. on Yankee wheat, flour, cattle, pork, cheese, and other farm products! It is more than probable Uncle Sam would awake in a hurry. And if Canada should foolishly join the Yankees in their policy to shut out England, i.e. in the Commercial Union "fad" of what would the markets of the United States be to Canadian farmers?

Direct taxation on his land would be small consolation for the Canadian agriculturist.

A DEPUTY-JUDGE FOR VICTORIA COUNTY.

John McSweeney, Esq., one of the leading barristers of the Midland district has received his Patent from the Dominion government, as Deputy Judge for Victoria County.

The WARDEN joins in offering congratulations to Mr. McSweeney on the honor conferred; and hopes it may be but the beginning of greater fortune.

For some time Mr. McSweeney has been officiating informally as Judge, and has given great satisfaction by his dignified, judicious bearing and conduct of court. His official station will we are sure be equally praiseworthy.

AN ELECTION IN SOUTH VICTORIA.

Nomination, Saturday, Oct. 4th, at 11 o'clock.

It is some months since South Victoria was rendered vacant in the House of Commons through the death of Adam Hudspeith, M.P. The election to fill the vacancy will be held at an early date, but as yet it has not been definitely fixed by the government.

The nomination for the liberal-conservative party will be held in the opera house, Lindsay at 11 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, October 4th.

Meetings in every polling sub-division of the riding have been called by order of the executive committee to meet at a convenient place in each division on Saturday evening, 27th inst., at 7.30 o'clock to appoint delegates. The plan laid down by the Provincial Liberal-Conservative Association of sending delegates from each sub-division on a percentage basis of the last vote has been adopted in this instance.

It is hoped the meetings will be well attended, and good men appointed delegates. And it is also hoped every one appointed will attend.

The local meetings through the riding to appoint delegates are Saturday evening 27th inst.

The convention meets in Lindsay on Oct. 4th.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. E. Dwydney, Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Dwydney, have gone to England.

Trade to Great Britain from Canada, in farm produce is every year increasing. This annoys the annexationists.

The trade between Canada's provinces grows every year. The annexationists think this entirely wrong. All should trade with the Yankees.

A resident of St. Armand, Q., having decorated his house with smuggled wall paper, has the mortification of having his whole house seized as contraband.

Annexationists will do well to read the article in this issue from a St. Paul paper on the value of Canadian railways to the Western and North Western States.

In Japan six journalists have recently been condemned to imprisonment for having criticised the acts of Emperor Zimmo who lived and reigned 640 B.C. Traditions and superstitions exist elsewhere than in Canada.

It is more than probable grain dealers will make the McKinley bill an excuse for swindling the farmers on their barley. Let the farmers keep their eyes open; they must watch the annexation dodges and dodgers.

Already are the annexationists showing their hands. John Hallam of Toronto, openly advocates a fund to be made up in the United States and Canada "to educate Canadians" in the doctrines of their fid. Thus, the gits are openly in alliance with foreigners to buy up this fair land.

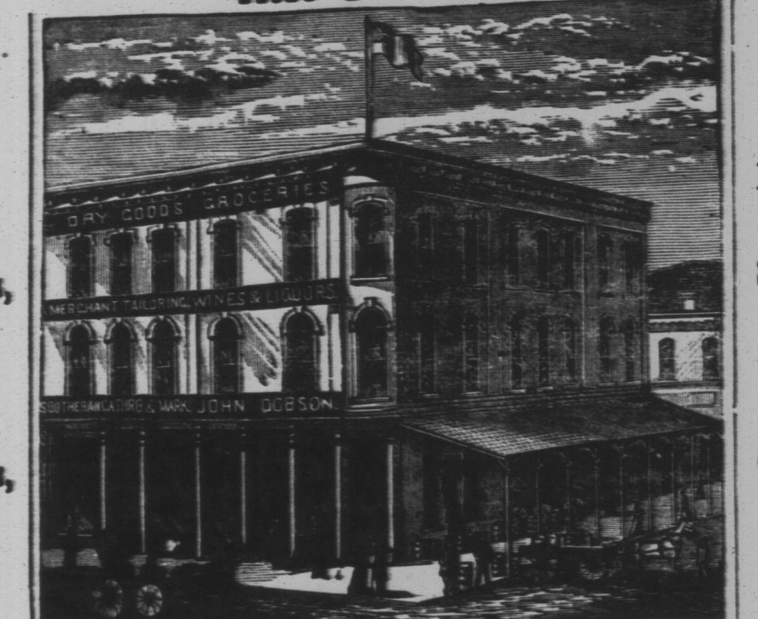
Sir John Macdonald delivered a speech at a roman catholic church picnic at Morrisburg on Tuesday last. After the usual pleasantries customary on such occasions, the Premier took advantage of the opportunity, and dealt with the great issues of the day, notably Reciprocity with the United States, and the McKinley Bill. The speech will appear in another issue.

Ottawa Journal:—"It is stated that Dr. Montague, the oft-elected, oft-defeated member for Haldimand, and who has just been assured in his seat for the balance of the present session, is going to Vancouver to live. His medical practice is wrecked by his concern in politics, which is supposed to be the chief reason for the move. If Dr. Montague leaves public life, the country will be the looser. There are few of the younger generation in politics of equal ability and eloquence."

Orrills Packet: "The Scotch oil refiners have, it appears, formed an association, and bound themselves together under a heavy penalty to sell their oil in Scotland at one uniform price, leaving themselves free to sell in England and Ireland at the best price they could get. Recently some of the Scotch companies have been selling oil in some of the midland towns in England at 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d. per gallon, while they will not sell the same quality of oil in Glasgow under 6 1/2d., and the carriage to England will be at least 1d. per gallon, as against 1d. to Glasgow. This is hard on the Scotch people, but, says the Montreal Gazette, it is simply cruel to the Canadian Liberals, who have staked their reputation on the position that combines cannot exist in free trade countries."

JOHN DOBSON,

IMPORTER.



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FINE OLD WHISKIES
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Hotel keepers Supplied on Reasonable Terms. Quotations on application.

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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 county

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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

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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 \$5. free, to every purchaser of \$30 worth of goods in either of my immense stores.

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