DOUGALL SINCLAIR,
General Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer,
The Market, Lindsay.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Give me a call.

The Victoria Warder.

DOUGALL SINCLAIR
Is prepared to furnish at reasonable prices:
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, BUGGIES, and CUTTERS,
as good as any he has done in the past. Call and see him The Market, Lindsay.

$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1890. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 1754

Property for Sale.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Foley, situated in Victoria Ward. A valuable property. Good house, splendid garden, and good stable. Wil be sold cheap. Fine place for retiring farmer. Apply to WM. FOLEY, Hardware and Paint Merchant.—13-tf.

Farm For Sale in Eldon.

Lot 16 in the 9th Con. Eldon, 112 acres more or less, about 70 acres cleared. Frame house and barn; good orchard; close to school and church Apply to JOHN TINNEY, Valentia P.O. or to G. H. Hopkins, Barrister, Lindsay. October 10, 1890.—51-tf

Farm for Sale in Emily.

The southwest quarter of Lot 9, Con. 4, Emily, except west 14 acres, containing 36 acres more or less Good frame stable. Adjoining Village of Omemee. Apply to HUGH CRAWFORD, Cameron P.O., or to G. H HOPKINS, Barrister, etc., Lindsay. Cameron, Sept. 11th, 1890.—47-tf.

Farm for Sale in Bexley.

For sale, 200 acres, Lot 8 in 3rd Con. Bexley, 100 acres cleared; good buildings; young orchard; excellent well and never-failing spring. Convenient to school, church, and post office. One and a quarter miles from railroad. Terms low. For further information apply to BOX 42, Bexley, Ont. October 7, 1890.—51-13.

For Sale in Ops.

West 50 acres of Lot 20, con. 9; 35 acres cleared, in good state of cultivation; the balance timber land. One and a half miles east of Lindsay.

Also West half of Lot 16, con. 9, 100 acres, 75 cleared, log house, barn and other buildings; in a good state of cultivation. For terms and other particulars apply to HUGH MORRISON, Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1890.—48-15.

Executors' Sale of Farm Property.

The Executors of the late JAMES A. JOHNSTON offer for sale the South half of Lot number Twenty-three, on the 11th concession of the Township of Manvers, 100 acres, mostly cleared and in a good state of cultivation; good buildings. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to the Executors—REV. R. JOHNSTON, Bethany; RICHARD STAPLES, Cavan; or R. J. McLAUGHLIN, Lindsay.—51-6

Land for Sale in Mariposa.

The subscriber offers for sale the East Half of the South-west Quarter of Lot 4 in the 13th Concession of Mariposa, containing 38 acres more or less. This property is situated within three miles of the Village of Cannington, and is well adapted for a cheese factory, as there is an abundant supply of good spring water on it. For particulars as to terms apply to the owner on Lot 5, or if by letter to Cannington post office JOSEPH BLACK. Mariposa, 4th October, 1890.—51-4

Hotel and Farm For Sale or to Rent.

That valuable Farm and Hotel known as YOUNG'S, S. corner of Lot No. 18, south side Portage Road, in the township of Eldon, county of Victoria. The farm of 100 acres is in a high state of cultivation; one frame barn 60x40 ft., and stables, sheds and outhouses enough to keep a large stock. The hotel has lately been put in thorough repair, and is known to be the best business place in this part of the country. For further information enquire of the proprietor on the premises.—96-tf.

Farm For Sale in Fenelon.

The undersigned offers for sale West Half Lot 11, Con. 5, Fenelon, 100 acres of good land, 90 cleared and in good cultivation. Nine miles from Lindsay, eight from Fenelon Falls, five from Cambray, and two from Cameron railway station. There are on the premises the following buildings: Frame barn 39 x 56 feet; frame stable and driving shed 28 x 40 feet; log barn 25 x 60 feet; cow stable 12 x 28 feet; log house 20 x 28 feet, with frame kitchen 12 x 28. For further particulars apply on the premises. JOHN MARK. Cameron P. O. July 2nd, 1890. 37-tf

Farm for Sale in the Township of Ops.

The following valuable farm property being the south-east quarter of lot 27 in the 8th con. of Ops. This farm contains 50 acres, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn, stable and sheds. The farm is well fenced with cedar rail fences. The property is situated four miles from Lindsay on the leading road to Bobcaygeon. There is a good young orchard, two good wells and pumps, with a good brick schoolhouse on the corner of said lot, with churches convenient. For further particulars apply to JAS MORRISON, King-st., east ward, Lindsay.—36-tf.

Farm for Sale or to Rent in Ops

Being composed of North half of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of Ops, all cleared and well fenced, and a stream of living water runs through the farm. Large orchard of good bearing fruit trees; two good wells and cistern. There are on the premises the following buildings, stone dwelling 40x30 with summer kitchen, wood-shed and driving shed, two barns, one 30x36, the other 60x28, with good stables for horses and cows with large open shed and hog-pen, school house on the farm, 4 miles from Lindsay. For particulars apply to DAVID EAGLESON, Sr., Lindsay P.O., Oct. 14th, 1890.—52-tf. Colborne St.

House to Rent.

A house in Link's Terrace, O'neill St., with all conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to MRS. D. G. OLIVER, Lindsay Street. Lindsay, August 21, 1890.—44-tf

Good House and Lot for Sale.

A good 7 roomed white brick house, with kitchen, on Adelaide street, just north of the Collegiate Institute. One acre of ground, with all kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery. Good well and stable. A first-class place for a retired farmer. For particulars apply at THE WARDER office, or to MR. WM. WENDT on the premises.—31-4-tf.

Boar for Service.

The subscriber has for service on Lot 12, con 7, Fenelon, a pure bred Yorkshire white boar, bred by Mr. William Thorndike, of Oakwood. Terms, $1 at time of service, or $1 50 for two sows owned by one man. JOHN MOORE. —52-4.

Grain Storehouse For Sale or to Rent.

That fine new grain storehouse in the East Ward, near the site of the old station, capable of holding 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain, is FOR SALE OR TO RENT for a term of years. For full particulars apply to E WOODS. Lindsay, Oct. 23rd, 1890.—53-2

Two Stores to Rent.

Two commodious stores are to rent in the block owned by Mrs. Foster and Miss Adam, Kent street east. They would be suitable for any business. Good cellars. Dwellings above. Good yard accommodation. For particulars apply to MRS. GEO. FOSTER, or MISS ADAM. Residence—Lindsay street, near Kent. Oct. 21st, 1890.—53-4.

Going, Going, Gone!

The subscriber respectfully intimates that he is a Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Victoria and West Durham, and the Township of Manvers. From an experience of five years as an auctioneer in the County of Durham, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Orders may be left at THE WARDER office, or by mail to Lindsay P. O. T. H. McLEAN. Lindsay, July 21, 1890.—40-tf.

Executors' Notice.

Take notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the late George Greer, in his lifetime of the Township of Ops in the County of Victoria, who died on or about 20th January, 1890, are required to send a verified statement of the same, together with a statement of any security held by them, to Joseph M. Greer, Lindsay P.O., one of the executors to the last will and testament of the said George Greer, on or before Monday November 10th, after which date the executors will distribute the assets of said estate, having reference only to such claims of which they have had notice. This notice is given in accordance with Chapter 110 Revised Statutes of Ontario.

JOSEPH M. GREER, JOHN GREER, } Executors

Lindsay, October 16 1890.—53-3

AN INVITATION

When in Lindsay don't fail to call and see S. J. Petty, 'The Jeweler.' We are showing the largest Stock we ever carried.

S. J. PETTY, - The Jeweler.

October 30th, 1890.

MISS MITCHELL

DRESS & MANTLE MAKER

MILLINERY—Having secured a first-class Milliner from Toronto I am now prepared to make Hats and Bonnets and all Millinery in the Latest Fashions. Prices reasonable.

New Cutting System. All Cutting and Fitting warranted. Is always ready to assist in matching Trimmings. All customers from a distance waited upon on Saturdays. Latest Fashions always on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

ROOMS—Over Warner & Perry's Dry Goods Store, Doheny Block, next door to A. Higinbotham's Drug Store.

1740-tf

The Victoria Warder

Is published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At the Office

Cambridge St., South of the Market, Lindsay.

SAM HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hats Remodelled.

I wish to inform the ladies of Lindsay and vicinity that I am prepared to Remodel, Dye and Turn Straw and Felt Hats of every description, in the latest and most improved styles, upon the shortest notice. Having had considerable experience I can guarantee satisfaction. Charges very reasonable. Orders taken at the residence of Mr. JOHN LEE, Cambridge street MRS. A. MATTHIE, Cambridge st. South, Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1890.—54-3

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1891 AND COUNTRY - GENTLEMAN

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL - WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit Growing, Live Stock and Dairying,

While it also includes an minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Readings, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week, its Market Reports are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to buy, and when to sell. It is liberally illustrated, and by RECENT ENLARGEMENT, contains more reading matter than ever before. The Subscription Price is $2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1891:

Two Subscriptions, in one remittance..... $4
Six Subscriptions, do do 10
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☞To all New Subscribers for 1891, paying in advance now, we will send THE PAPER WEEKLY from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st 1891 without charge.

☞"SPECIMEN COPIES FREE." Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers*

ALBANY, N. Y. 53-3

Liberal-Conservative

CONVENTION

Owing to the delicate state of the health of M. M. BOYD, Esq., he has felt it incumbent on himself to decline the nomination so unanimously tendered him by the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Victoria.

A CONVENTION

of the Liberal-Conservatives of South Victoria will therefore be held in the

Opera House, Lindsay,

ON

SATURDAY, NOV. 1,

at 11.15 o'clock a.m., sharp, to nominate a candidate.

Each delegate will receive a new certificate from the Chairman and Secretary of his polling subdivision.

A full representation is expected from all parts of the Riding.

E. D. ORDE, Secretary. JOHN DOBSON, President.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

53-2

Teacher Wanted.

A second or an experienced third-class teacher for S. S. No. 1, Verulam, for 1891. Male preferred. Applications received up to November 12th.

J. LITHGOW, Secretary, Bobcaygeon P.O., Ont.

53-3.

Farm for Sale or to Rent in County of Peterboro.

For Sale, South Half of Lot Number 25 in 10th Concession Township of Smith, County of Peterboro, 100 acres, 70 cleared. There is a frame house, barn and stable, and a good supply of water runs through the place. This farm is situated within two and a half miles of Lakefield, and a good gravel road runs past the place. If not sold will be rented to a good tenant. For further particulars apply to SAM HUGHES, WARDER Office.

October 28th, 1890.—54-tf

ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

The Ontario Mutual Life

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Dominion Deposit, $100,000.

Assurances in force, Jan. 1st, 1890	$13,127,400
Increase over previous years	1,085,486
New Assurances written in 1889	3,621,890
Increase over 1888	108,150
Cash Income for 1889	448,900
Increase over Receipts of 1888	55,828
Cash paid to Policy-holders in 1889	191,932
Increase over 1888	70,425
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1889	1,488,167
Increase over 1888	174,314
Reserve for security of Policy-holders, Dec. 31st, 1889	1,393,012
Increase over 1888	169,496
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1889	95,155
Increase over 1888	4,818

Agents wanted. Good terms.
Also agent for several first-class Fire and Accident Insurance Companies.

T. A. MIDDLETON, Agent,

OFFICE—Smyth & Son's new block, Cambridge St., Immediately north of THE WARDER office. 1661-1y

OPERA HOUSE

EXTRA.

Friday Ev'g, November 7th,

MR. THOS. TAYLOR has the honor to announce the appearance as above of the peerless and beautiful young classic Star

Adele Frost

Added by a Company of remarkable excellence in A. D. Gordon's translation and adaptation of Victorien Sardou's glorious Play,

LUCILLE,

Its four Acts of Ingenious plot, dramatic surprises, and intensifying interest. In every sense the most powerful performance and elaborate production that has been given in this city this season.

PRICES:

Children	25 cents.
General Admission	35 cents.
Side Seats, Reserved	50 cents.
Centre Seats Reserved	75 cents.

The sale of Reserved Seats is now progressing at Forster's Book Store.

Read Press comments in another column.—54-2

THE SOLID OLD

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

as usual to a front. No 30 or 60 days delay here

It affords us great pleasure to acknowledge, TEN DAYS after the fire, the receipt of a cheque on the Bank of Montreal for the sum of $1200.30 (which it don't cost us a cent to have cashed) in full payment of our claim against the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company for loss on Outbuildings and Contents by fire on the 7th inst. We found the Inspector, Mr. Saulter, to be gentlemanly, straightforward and honest in adjusting our loss. This promptness enables us to re-build at once, purchase feed and house our stock for the winter, instead of being compelled to sell same at a sacrifice, and in view of the circumstances we cannot do otherwise than advise every farmer wanting honest and reliable insurance to place their risks with this company.

THOMAS H. AND H. PEN, Lot 12, Con. 5, Emily.

TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS over forty millions, Deposit with Canadian Government $278,133. Admitted to be the largest and strongest Fire Insurance Co. in the world. Lowest current rates. Covers losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not. Policy conditions equal to the best.

R. J. GRANDY, Agent, Omemee.

Omemee Oct. 17th, 1890.—53-2.

LAXTON.

THERE has been many marriages back here recently, among them:—Mr. Thos. Gostling and Miss M. J. Winterbourne; and Mr. John J. Gostling and Miss L. Winterbourne. Mr. Wilson Parks and Miss Annie Cooper; and Mr. John Parks and Miss Houston have also joined the happy ones in wedlock.

The Postmaster General's Address.

Delivered at the Liberal-Conservative Convention, Lindsay, October 18th, 1890.

The chairman then introduced Hon. John Haggart, the Postmaster-General, who was received with loud applause. He said:—Mr. president and gentlemen, this is my first visit to your beautiful county. I was greatly astonished to find such splendid agricultural prosperity in the portion of it which I passed through to-day. Neither had I any idea of finding in this part of the country such a large flourishing and handsome town. It is somewhat sad that my first visit is caused by the death of your late representative, Mr Adam Hudspeth, a gentleman with whom I was well acquainted and who had endeared himself to his party down to Ottawa by his honest and sterling support of the Government in every measure tending to the good of the country. If he had lived there was a bright future before him, and I am sure that all of you regret exceedingly his loss. His death was especially a loss to me, for not alone were we great personal friends, but being of literary tastes he would often pass many hours with me, from which I have derived much pleasure. I sincerely feel his departure from amongst us. But this is the hard condition of our birth, and it is our duty, as we all must pass through that way, to do the best we possibly can while we live for ourselves and for our country.

OUR DUTY TO OUR COUNTRY.

It is our duty to devote ourselves and all the abilities we possess towards the development of the great country which God has given us in this part of North America. In the remarks which I intend to make to you this afternoon I will refer to what our people have done between confederation and this present year by pointing out to you the state of the country in 1867 and in 1890. My purpose in doing so is to reply to some of the arguments which will be used, no doubt, in the coming contest in this riding by the party in opposition; arguments by which they will try to make it appear to you that the country is going from bad to worse, and the remedy which they propose for the state of things which they allege to exist, the only remedy which they allege to exist, the only remedy in which they can save us from utter ruin and annihilation, in fact. I think, however, gentlemen, that I will be able to show you that this country has made handsome progress in the period between 1867 and 1890. Many of you remember the few scattered provinces without cohesion which were united by the bonds of the British North America Act. I will commence with a few words about my own department, showing what progress has been made in the distribution of literature and newspapers throughout the country, and in the intercourse by letters between the different parts of the Dominion. In 1868 the total of letters in the whole of Canada was 18,100,000, in 1890 the distribution was over 100,000,000. The Postoffice department has increased in every respect in proportion to the increase in business, and I may say, although I have had little to do with it perhaps, that we have as good postal facilities, considering the sparseness of population and the large country to be served, as any country in the world. (Applause.) There are as many postoffices and as many services as could possibly be accomplished with the money in any quarter of the world, and at any rate on this continent. We compare favorably—more than favorably in fact—with any state in the union. Gentlemen, the true test of the wealth and prosperity of a country is by its commerce, manufactures, agricultural products, the deposits in the savings banks and other banks, the amount of banking done in the country and so forth. Well, let us look at the difference between 1867 and now.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

The amount of money deposited in the savings banks of the country to the credit of the people of the country in 1867—I give the round numbers—was in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. The amount deposited to the credit of the people in the chartered banks of the country to-day is in the neighborhood of $90,000 000. In 1868 there was deposited in the savings banks about $2,500,000 of the money of the people; to-day there is about $19,000,000. In 1867 the amount deposited in the post-office savings bank was between $250,000 and $400,000. The amount now deposited is in the neighborhood of $23,000,000. The paid up capital of the chartered banks has increased more than two-fold—from $30,000,000 to the neighborhood of $68,000,000. Look at the volume of discount, the bank assets, and the figures will show a handsome development of the country in a short time.

LOOK AT OUR RAILROADS.

Now let us look at the railroads. In 1867 we had about 2,400 miles of railways, earning very little comparatively—not a third compared with the earnings of to-day. In 1890 we have 12,800 miles of railway in operation. We have in this country finer agricultural lands than—and a large quantity of it for tillage—as the people to the south of us have, with whom we are asked one day to consolidate, and by whom we are another day threatened with legislation and hostile tariff. We have a finer country than they have; we have finer minerals now in course of development, and we are asked to part with our magnificent heritage and cast it away from us. An argument which will probably be used in this election by the people in the opposition is the indebtedness of the country.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Well, let us look at that. The net indebtedness of the country to-day is about $238,000,000. Of that sum $77,000,000 was the amount of the indebtedness of the provinces when they entered into confederation. By the assumption of their debts afterwards the amount was increased to $109,430,048. Surely the people of the country will not charge the Federal Government with being alone responsible for that. Every person in the country supported the assumption of the indebtedness of the provinces. Besides that $109,430,048, we expended to carry out the British North America Act and the Intercolonial railway $40,375,266, and to that all parties in the country were pledged. Then we expended on the building of the Canadian Pacific railway in the neighborhood of $61,899,602. Will the party in opposition to the Government of the country to-day say that that money was not wisely and well expended that it was not an expenditure tending to the growth, prosperity and happiness of the country, and of every individual in the country? (Loud applause.) Besides that, we have expended on canals a sum equal to $33,841,000; for the purpose of enlarging the Welland canal and deepening the St. Lawrence canal down to Montreal. To this expenditure on canals we received no opposition, unless probably on a small expenditure in the neighborhood of your own place here on the Trent canal and on the Tay canal. However, a great sum of money was expended on the building of these canals, which was approved of by every person and every party in the country.

MORE THAN OUR DEBT.

Now, gentlemen, that accounts for our whole indebtedness and for more than $7,000,000 over and our entire debt of 238 millions—(applause.) which the government of the country are accused by the Opposition of piling up, and on account of which they say it will soon be impossible for people to live in the country because of the enormous taxation. Why, not only had we the approval of the Opposition, but we had the approval of every man, I think, in the country. We were obliged under the terms of the Act of federation to assume the provincial debts, and we were obliged also by the terms of that Act to build the Intercolonial railway. The building of the Canadian Pacific railway is a work which I think the people of the country are united in recognizing that they have received full value for. (Loud applause.) The building of the canals was acceptable to the people of the country. The Opposition accepted the particular items, and they dare not refuse to justify the expenditure as being one for the benefit of the country. Now, gentlemen, I have shown you the position of the country. It is a country we are proud of.

LOOK ON THE TWO PICTURES.

A few years ago persons travelling among the people to the south of us heard Canada spoken of as a sort of hyperborean region—a country of eternal snow. You never then heard a word of envy or fault-finding with the sluggards in Canada—people who were described as wanting in the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race to the south. The progress and success of our country has made an enemy to us in the people to the south, while on the other hand the Canadian travelling in any other part of the world never hears spoken of his country one word of disparagement—one word that could bring a blush to his cheek for his native country. (Applause.) Gentlemen, that success and development has made envy here among the class of men who are now trying to make you believe that the country is going to the bad, and that the only panacea for all of it is or was commercial union—as it was once called—though they have now dropped that name and have adopted the other name of unrestricted reciprocity.

ABOUT COMMERCIAL UNION.

They dropped the name commercial union because they found that the people of the country understood the meaning of the term, for according to the description of Prof. Goldwin Smith and Mr. John Charlton, commercial union meant nothing more or less than annexation to the United States. Community of tariffs and excise laws fixed by the same central authority must indeed sooner or later mean the taking away of the power from the smaller body and investing it in the greater. They have stopped that for the present, and now they talk of benefiting the country by unrestricted reciprocity.

TWO OF A KIND.

I would like to see the distinction drawn between the two. The distinction they draw is that we will have the fixing of our own tariff, and that custom house will still exist between the two countries, the agreement being that there shall be free interchange of commodities and products.

The speaker proceeded to show the absurdity of this, proving that the United States would make no such arrangement without benefit to themselves. If they allowed Canadian ores, lumber and agricultural products to enter their country, they would expect something in return, and the return they would ask would be the first privilege of sending their manufactures into this country. He dealt with several articles seriatim, proving that the result would be a jug-handled arrangement. He quoted Mr. Blaine as having it down clearly that the United States would only consent to Canadians entering the American market free on condition that they adopt the United States tariff and agree to political union. A free interchange of commodities with the United States could only be acquired at the expense of our autonomy.

MR. WIMAN'S DOCTRINE.

He then proceeded: Mr. Wiman laid down the same doctrine to the people of Chicago. He advocated the adoption of the Sherman resolution in amendment to the McKinley bill, and he said, "If you don't accept it you will put Sir John Macdonald in the position of going to the electors with the statement that the Sherman resolution was voted down, and Canada will be forever lost to us." Any person who has studied the question will see that this is the doctrine they preach, and in fact it is not concealed by most of them. Goldwin Smith told the people in the riding to the south of you that he was in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, because he could not understand the distinction between it and commercial union. He is a man of sense—(laughter and applause)—and any man of sense cannot see any distinction between the two. They have the start of us in their large manufactories on the other side, and they would be able to send goods over here and undersell ours. The effect would be the displacement of our manufactures and the substitution of theirs. Now, suppose at any time we should choose to look after our own manufactures, why, we would have to build them up again.

WHERE WE WOULD BE LEFT.

They would be completely at the control of the people to the south of us. It would be utterly impossible that such a condition of things could exist without having the effect of bringing on political union between the two countries. Besides, the history of all nations shows that a zollverein agreement or free trade between two countries similarly situated tends to political union. Look at the result on the other hand. We should have to pledge ourselves to a differential tariff against our best customer in the world, against the country from which we sprang, and say to the people of Great Britain, "We cannot allow your manufactures to enter this country." Virtually the effect of a 30 or 40 per cent. tariff would be to prohibit the manufactures of Great Britain coming into this country. Are we in the position to do so? Is England become so low that she would allow any such thing to occur? Is she building fortifications, making at Halifax a large expenditure of imperial money to make that station her impregnable position; is she making fortifications at Bermuda, right off the coast of the United States, and still further down at St. Lucia, making the North Atlantic, the West Indies and the Pacific coast complete in strength, and doing it all for nothing? Or is she putting herself in the position that if at any time the United States threaten British North America she could pay them off for it immediately? (Loud applause.)

ENGLAND HAS THE POWER.

She has the power and she can do it. On the other hand, is she going to allow us to enter into a treaty with the people to the south that would prevent her sending her manufactures here, and would result in a political union between this country and the United States? No. There is a different feeling in England now than some time ago. Under the leadership of Lord Salisbury and from the lips of Lord Rosebery we learn that the Conservatives, as well as the supporters of Mr. Gladstone, are proud of the Empire, and as a part of that Empire we ought to be proud of the great country from which we came. (Applause.) Look again at the financial condition of this thing which we are asked to do. Why, we import twice as much per capita as the United States. We would lose under their tariff between $7,000,000 and $9,000,000 per year in customs. We have to pay certain sums of money to the provinces as subsidies and interest on the public debt. I am glad to say that since 1867 the average interest has decreased from 4½ to 3 per cent. (Applause.) We have to pay for legislation and for the administration of justice throughout the country. Nearly all our expenditure, except about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000—$2,000,000 to encourage railways and $3,000,000 for public works—is uncontrollable expenditure. How, then, could we carry on our government under a scheme of that kind? The result would be that we would have to resort to direct taxation. Gentlemen, aside from the sentiment of it altogether, our position is infinitely better under present system. (Applause.)

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE.

The speaker next proceeded to deal with the articles which Canada could possibly export to the United States: eggs, poultry, horses and perhaps barley. He then went over the Canadian exports to Britain: flour, wheat, cheese, cattle, and so forth. He showed the great advantage to the Canadian farmer in the relations existing with Britain in regard to the cattle trade. It was worth to the Canadian farmer from $20 to $25 per head not to be compelled to have cattle slaughtered within five days after their arrival in port.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Proceeding, he said: Suppose that some time or other Great Britain and the countries that consume these articles should adopt a discriminating tariff against the countries that refuse to let in their manufactures: what position would we be in then under commercial union with the United States? We could make no arrangement with any other country—no arrangement with the mother country. I see that the people of France have even now introduced a tariff bill in reply to the McKinley bill, adopting a maximum and minimum tariff. Germany and Austria are preparing to do the same. It will be a long time I admit, before England may do that, but as years go by we see a great expansion in England's interest in her colonies, and she may yet make a bargain with us and with the other nations of the earth to discriminate against that country which refuses to take the goods of any foreign country.

CANADA THE FLOWER OF THE EARTH.

The speaker next proceeded to show that Canada compared favorably with any state of the union in regard to prosperity, and only in California and some western states were the earnings per capita greater. He also compared Canada with other countries, showing this to be one of the finest countries on the face of the globe. We have, he said, the fisheries of Nova Scotia, the virgin forests of New Brunswick, mines in the eastern townships of Quebec, large timber wealth up the Ottawa, fine agricultural land extending through Ontario. We have discovered mines up at Sudbury of immense wealth, some of the richest nickel bearing iron deposits in the world known outside of New Caledonia. We have lowing herds and fields of golden grain extending through the entire North-west, and in British Columbia a vast metalliferous belt jutting up to the shore of the Pacific. We have also in British Columbia the largest timber in the world, splendid fisheries and a climate similar to that of the south of England, which will grow fruit of any kind. We are building a line of steamers from Vancouver to Hong Kong and Yokohama. We are making arrangements to build a line of steamships between Plymouth or some port in Great Britain to Halifax or Montreal, by which a person can reach Toronto from England in as short a time as is now required to reach New York. We are making arrangements for connection with Australia and other colonies. We will have in a few years a complete line of steamers across the Pacific to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji islands. We have developments of trade which will open up better channels than before the passing of the McKinley bill, and which will not depend on the caprice of one party or another in the United States. (Applause.)

WE CAN GOVERN OURSELVES.

They have a right to govern their own country as they wish. All we ask is the privilege of governing our own country. We have tried to make reciprocal arrangements over and and over again. George Brown tried it. Now, they have had the advice of men whom we believe to be traitors to our country, men who would rather see the country perish than that they should be kept out of the Government of the country. What business have such men to advise with the politicians in Washington as to how this country shall be treated? It looks very much like treason. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. John Charlton have been again and again in Washington before meetings of Parliament making arrangements hostile to the party in power in Canada—or favorable to them. (Laughter.) Will a true lover of his country do that? I had expected different things of Sir Richard Cartwright.

JOHN CHARLTON IS A YANKEE.

The other man is a Yankee in belief and a Yankee in sentiment. (Laughter.) You will be asked in this election to place your confidence in the administration of affairs in this country. I have no fear but that you will do it. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. John S. Larke, of Oshawa, followed in a rattling speech, in which he exposed the operations of the Grit managers with the politicians at Washington, and expressed confidence in the future of the country under the Administration of Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Robert Birmingham followed, after which the convention separated.—Empire.

How the Yankees View the McKinley Bill.

There seems, however, to be a general agreement that the higher class of goods will be imported as usual and that the cheaper grades will be most seriously affected. That is to say, the rich man won't feel the additional tax on his purple and fine linen, for a few dollars more or less are a mere bagatelle. If he wants velvet he won't stand on the price. But the importation of such stuff as the poor man wears will be greatly crippled, because the tariff grows proportionately heavier as the grade falls. So far as he is concerned the foreign market is closed, and he must buy of the home producer and pay whatever price he sees fit to ask. He can't afford it, but that makes no difference. The McKinley bill is now the law of the land and he must face the music.

You would think that a friendly government, if it discriminated at all, would see that the rich man paid a little more than his share and the poor man a little less. But that is not the way the bill works, nor the way it was intended to work. Its purpose is to increase the profits of the manufacturer by making the wage earner pay the top notch price for the necessaries of life, and it accomplishes that purpose with remarkable success.—New York Herald.

A Solemn Vow.

Burns vowed to love his Highland Mary "while grass grows and water runs," and so long as nature continues to present these phenomena it is safe to bet that Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder will make the best biscuit.—54-1.

The Weather.

Report for the week ending Saturday night, Oct. 25, 1890, from Lindsay observatory:—

TEMPERATURE.

Highest	57°.1	Sunday
Lowest	26° 0	Wednesday
Warmest day mean of	47°.3	Sunday
Coldest " "	39°.01	Friday
The week "	42°.78	

PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.

Greatest fall of rain in 1 day 0.09—Thursday
Rain fell on 4 days.
Total rain fall 0.27.

THOS. BEALL.

Lindsay Public Schools.

LITERATURE—105 Marks.—A Brooks 85, O Rea 84, L Silver 84, N Brimmell 83, M Willock 83, W Staples 82, R Deacon 79, E Foley 79, M Irwin 78, I Williams 77, M Hoadley 77, L Mallett 77, Ed Weddup 77, Em Weddup 76, M Sootheran 76, S Wallace 76, C Middleton 76, L Knight 76 M McSweyn 75, M Walters 75, F Marks 69, L Bryans 68, D Brown 65, E Walters 65, E Williams 65, I Pratt 64, M Johns 61, A Sutherland 60, H Williams 60, S Hoadley 55, A Pilkie 53, C Miller 52, E Neelands 52, A Hudspeth 49, G Ewart 49, E Armour 46, E Seaton 46, S Soanes 32.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, 125 Marks.—O Rea 97, J Williams 93, E Foley 91, M Sootheran 91, M Willock 90, W Staples 88, E Neelands 85, E Williams 84, M Hoadley 80, Ed Weddup 77, E Armour 77, C Middleton 75, M Johns 74, R Deacon 73, C Sutherland 71, M McSweyn 68, L Knight 67, A Hudspeth 67, L Silver 67, S Hoadley 66, K McLennan 64, M King 64, E Walton 63, F Marks 63, F Houghton 62, N Brimmell 62, A Brooks 61, S Wallace 60, E Knowlson 59, E Levey 53, H Williams 50, M Irwin 50, D Brown 49, L Mallett 47, J Matthews 46, L Bryans 45, G Ewart 45, E Seaton 44, C Miller 43, M. Walters 43.

SPELLING, 50 Marks.—W Staples 49, E Armour 48, F Marks 48, L Bryans 47, R Deacon 47, O Rea 47, L Mallett 47, M Hoadley 47, M Irwin 47, M McSweyn 47, C Middleton 47, G Ewart 47, E Seaton 46, M Sootheran 46, E Foley 45, E Neelands 44, L Silver 44, E Walton 43, Ed Weddup 43, C Miller 43, J Williams 42, C Sutherland 42, L Knight 42, K McLennan 42, S Wallace 41, N Brimmell 41, D Brown 40, H Williams 39, A Brooks 38, F Houghton 38, E Williams 37, M King 37, M Walters 37, M Willick 37, A Hudspeth 36, J Matthews 33, M Johns 0, S Soanes 0, M Brown 0, Em Weddup 0.

Sales.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements on lot 26, concession 14 Galway, the property of Mr. Charles McMahon, on Wednesday, November 12th, C. H. Scott, auctioneer.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements on Thursday, November 6th, on lot 7, concession 12, Somerville, the property of Mr. John Wilson. C. H. Scott, auctioneer.

Exports of Wheat.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN—1880 1887.

	Bushels.
1880	67,556 186
1881	67,355 844
1882	65 589 389
1883	48 773 687
1884	42,263,293
1885	45 309,324
1886	46 010,684
1887	48 800,000

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM INDIA—1880 1887.

	Total exported. Bushels.	Exported to Great Britain Bushels.
1880	13,896,168	6 027,560
1881	37 078 571	13 691,283
1882	26,402 893	15 793,874
1883	39,118,791	20 998,111
1884	29 550,741	14 897,551
1885	39,312 969	22,717 802
1886	41,558,250	20,578 038
1887		11,344,000

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM RUSSIA—1880 1886.

	Total exported. Bushels.	Exported to Great Britain. Bushels.
1880	36,565,553	5,376,605
1881	48 972,597	7,553,745
1882	76,373,532	17,874,513
1883	83 777,096	24 913,956
1884	67,719,720	10,084,473
1885	91,754,000	22,354 535
1886		6,945,236

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 1886.

	Total exported. Bushels.	Exported to Great Britain Bushels.
1880	13,999 415	7 926,569
1881	9 729 596	5,541,629
1882	8 506 004	4 620,237
1883	7 481 949	5,345,368
1884	19 466 721	9 503,596
1885	12,593 890	9,854 566
1886	2,462,863	1,378 905

Canada has the reputation of producing, in the Province of Manitoba, the finest wheat in the world; and there is probably no other country where soil and climate combined are more favorable to the growth of this cereal. The wheat exporting Provinces of the Dominion are Ontario and Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Wheat in all the other Provinces grows well, but the quantity raised is never likely to exceed that required for home consumption. Particulars of the yield in The Territories are not available, except for the census year 1885, when 67,256 acres were sown with wheat, and yielded 1,147,124 bushels, giving an average of 17 bushels per acre. In 1887 in Ontario the total acreage was 1,382,564, and the yield 20,075,728 bushels, being an average of 14 bushels to the acre; this however was, owing to the heat and drought, much below the average of the last six years, which was for fall wheat 20·2 bushels and for spring wheat 15·5 bushels. In Manitoba in 1887 the acreage was 432,134, the yield 12,351,724 bushels, and the average 27·7 bushels. The average yield for the period 1883-1887 was 19·4 bushels. The total crop in Canada in 1887 was probably about 37,000,000 bushels.

The following are the export figures of wheat from Canada since 1880, flour being reduced to wheat, at five bushels to the barrel:—

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1880 1887.

| | Total exported. Bushels.