"Dirt Cheap"

is an old and familiar saying, and yet dirt is not always cheap. For instance, we read of a merchant who paid \$40 for an expert from a Boston safe house to come a long distance to pick the dirt out of his safe key. The safe would not for the safe would not long furnished by Mr. Henry Glendenning of Manilla. A father leaves his two sons of Manilla. unlock, and to he sent for the expert to open it. When the latter came and briefly examined the lock and key he took a small wise. lock and key, he took a small wire and picked some dirt out of the key, when presto, it worked like a charm, to the chagrin of the owner

for the dirt that works its way into ordinary watch cases?

None can tell; but everybody does know how quickly a watch with an ordinary case gets dirty. Of course that means stoppage and injury to the watch, as no capitalists as means stoppage and injury to the watch, as no machinery gets dirty without sustaining more or less harm. The watch movement may be all right but may not have the

Right Kind of a Case

and by the right kind of a case we mean one that will keep out the dirt and moisture. A dust proof case. But if the movement is not all right, if it is worn out or of too poor quality to be worth recasing, what then? Why the remedy is to procure a

Watch Movement of the Right

in a dust proof case, of course. This makes a thoroughly satisfactory article through. McKinley. out. A "thing of beauty and a joy forever." A companion, adviser and friend. Now

"The Midland"

is such a watch. Beautifully finished, made of the very best material procurable, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended, that is, accurate time-keeping and durability. "The Midland" movement is made to order for us and every possible care is taken to have it superior in

BRITTON BROS. Opticians and Jewelers.

The Victoria Warder FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 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, BRITISH UNION, forever."

"ARE FARMERS ONLY FIT TO BE

The free traders and Unrestricted Reciprocityites say in effect that is all farmers

But honest men say differently. There are about 70 million acres of land owned in Canada of which upwards of 45 millions are occupied; but only twenty-two millions are improved. Of

ciprocity with the United States there would be a straight loss of eight millions of revenue from customs along the border; while owing to being obliged to adopt the high Yankee tariff against the rest of the world, Canada would lose the greater part of the revenue from other customs sources. There would be a clear loss in customs duties which now fall chiefly on the richer classes, of twenty millions of dollars

How should that be raised; for raised

Let the free traders' answer be given ! the Land Should Bear the Burdens of TAXATION." say the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity. The land means the farmer. Therefore, the grit plan is t have the farmer bear the taxes.

A Victoria county farm is worth three of the average improved farms taking good with bad in all Canada;

Let us therefore see how it would affect

Twenty millions of dollars to be raised by direct taxation from farmers, off twenty two millions of acres, equals in were spent \$323,554.17 in trying to eradround numbers one dollar per acre. But scate pleuro-pneumonia without success. as each South Victoria acre is worth three. The farmers of Victoria would be favor-

That is sound doctrine for capitalists and monopolists in towns; but what have the farmers to say on the subject ?

How would direct taxation affect the amount to ten mills on the dollar. The

MKINLEY DEFEATED.

The United States general elections for Congress were recently held in a majority of the States; and, resulted most disastrously for the friends of the McKinley Bill. McKinley himself was badly beaten; and the great cities and towns, and even rural districts went against the legislation unfriendly to Canada and Britain. The causes assigned for the great Democratic victory are :-

1. The Brewers object to the high duty against Canadian barley, so used their great influence to defeat McKinley's friends. They must have Canadian bar-

2. Cities such as Buffalo and others all along the borders must have certain Canadian produce such as lambs and eggs, at any price; hence went solid against

3. The United States farmers fear that Great Britain and Canada might adopt federation, and enact a differential tariff against United States grain and other farm produce. This they know would sadly cripple them. Besides they look with covetous eyes on the markets of Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Yankee farmers know that Great Britain is the nation consuming their produce. Many Canadians do not yet seem to realize that

4. The British and Canadian vote in all points essential to the two qualities above mentioned. We guarantee them fully. They are steadily gain hostile legislation towards Great Britain and Canada. This same vote ousted Cleveland from the presidency for his in-sulting action towards Minister West. It to the old land, even though they may love the land of their adoption.

Perhaps the Yankees will now be prepared to listen to Sir John Macdonald's proposals for reciprocity on an equitable

BLRSSINGS (1) FOR THE CANADIAN

A few of the blessings (?) to the Canadian farmer under Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States would be :-CATTLE.

1. The farmer would suffer a loss of \$10 per head, or fifty millions of dollars on cattle, owing to quarantine regulations in British ports. The following from the United States official report explains it-

"The greatest hindrance to the export trade in live cattle is the regulation of the British Government requiring that all American cattle shall be slaughtered on the docks within a period of ten days after they are landed. This prevents the owner from holding them until they can recover from the effects of the voyage and until the market is in the best condition for selling. Canadian cattle, which are allowed to enter England without any rethis, fifteen millions are under crop, and six millions are pasture.

Under the grit plan of unrestricted re
are allowed to enter rangiand without any restrictions, are said to yield the shipper from the United States.

The effect of this difference in returns is very marked, both upon our trade and upon the market value of cattle in the United States. If our shippers were able to secure \$10 or \$15 per head more for their animals it would of course s'imulate the trade, and they would be able to pay nearly that amount more for steers purchased in this country. Such an advance in the price of export cattle would have a strong price of exports. strong tendency to increase the price of all other kinds of stock. In this respect, then, the removal of the restrictions would be of the very greatest advantage to American cat-

The removal of the English restrictions would also enable our shippers to send a kind of cattle which now can not be exported at all to Great Britain. There is no doubt but that our thin steers, or feeders as they are called, could be supplied to the English farmers for feeding purposes much cheaper than store cattle are now obtained from Ireland. The vast numbers of this class of steers which have been thrown upon the markets of the United States during the last three or four years have so exceeded the supply that prices have declined below the cost of production. The inevitable tendency is to force down the price of all meat-producing animals. If the foreign trade would take a considerable number of these thin steers it would be of the greatest benefit in sustaining the prices in this country." The removal of the English restrictions

In New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

as each South Victoria acre is worth three average Canadian acres, there would be \$3 per acre tax to replace the revenue now collected from the rich and luxurious. What one hundred acre Victoria farmer wishes to pay a direct tax of \$300 per year for the fun of having unrestricted reciprocity with the United States?

The capitalists and richer classes would play the fiddle while the farmers would dance and pay the fiddler and piper.

The farmers of Victoria would be favored (?) with competition of cheap Yankee cattle in their home markets. In 1889 the Yankees exported to Great Britain nearly three hundred thousand cattle. In 1889 there were in the United States forty million, three hundred and thirty-one thousand and forty-two head of cattle. This was increased during the year to nearly fifty-three millions; a growth of nearly fifty-three millions; a growth of two million four hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and sixty-five animals. Yet the DECLINE IN PRICES amounts, even including the great increase

up to 52,801,907, they were worth only LION ACRES WOULD SCARCELY SUPPLY THE \$913,777,270.00. That is, in 1889 the average value of Yankee cattle was slightly over \$22 per head; while in 1890 it had fallen to a few cents above \$17 per had fallen to a few cents above \$17 per

Yet competition from these great herds of cheap prairie cattle are among the blessings (?) to be conferred on the Canadian farmers by the annexationists!

2. The farmers of Victoria would have

one hundred and thirteen million bushels of corn, of which 970,000,000 bushels were on hand, unconsumed, on March 1st this year. That is 183,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1889, and 462,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1888. With all that surplus corn lying in wait for a of making any money in those crops? PRAIRIE WHEAT.

4. The Canadian farmer would be gratified (?) by finding himself undersold in his own market by cheap Yankee wheat: and would see given over to the Western prairies the markets he now controls in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The following from the official report of the Honorable, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1889 may illustrate to Canadian farmers the danger from foreign wheat. The United States report says:-"THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT HAS FOR DUCE THE PRICE TO A POINT SO LOW AS TO

DISCOURAGE GROWERS." "The exportation of 1880-81 was 186,321,514 bushels, in wheat and flour; the average for eight wears since has been 121 300 638 pushels. years since has been 121,300,638 bushels. This country (the United States) still supplies the larger part of the EUROPEAN DE-IN THE PERIODS OF POOR EUROPEAN HAR-

The United States crop of 1889 was 490,560,000 bushels, of which on March 1st, 1890, 156,000,000 were unsold in the per head; or a fall of \$3,678,265 includfarmers' granaries, unable to find profitable market. That is, having supplied Canadian cities and towns, with those sent to the North West, will consume all has now avenged the Republican insult in the McKinley Bill. Britons are loyal ple of the United States there were still ple of the United States there were still 156,000,000 of bushels in the farmers' granaries, looking for any market. On the first of March, 1889, there were only 112,000,000 in granaries, leaving a surplus stock of wheat for the year of fortyfour millions of bushels which could not find profitable market.

Is it to be wondered at that the Yank ees are anxious to deprive Ontario farmers of the Quebec and Maritime province

millions of bushels of Yankes wheat which lies in the farmers granaries unable to find market either at home or abroad?

Among the growing farm industries in this Midland district is hog raising The ruination of this source of wealth among Victorians is one of the proposed, and certain advantages (?) of unrestricted reci-

For the twelve months ending March 1st, 1888, there were packed in the leading cities of the United States alone, 17,-303,288 hogs exclusive of home consumption and those slaughtered in smaller towns and country places. The exports sold 40 ordinary horses for \$3440, or \$86 each. show that out of one billion, three million, nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five pounds of hog products (1,003,-009,785 lbs.), there were exported 782. 601,265 pounds in 1889, leaving a large balance in the United States for export. In spite of the duty there was a great quantity brought into Canada, which kept down the price of pork here.

Under commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity there would be nothing to prevent hog cholera affecting Canadian animals. That dread disease is prevalent in many parts of the United States and seems hard to eradicate. Like pleuropneumonia or Texas fever in cattle Canadian animals are free from the American hog cholera, a considerable gain in the market.

"The state board of agriculture of Ohio has received reports of an epidemic of cholera among hogs in several counties of the state in which the swine are dying in

"The prize herd of Berkshire hogs, owned by M. K. Price & Son, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has been nearly destroyed by cholera. Within two weeks 190 hogs, valued at \$1,900, have died."

There is such an increase in ber of hogs (1,125,000), that the aggregate price of all has fallen off \$47,888,857. in 1889 over 1888.

In 1888 alone there were 3,105,000 hogs died in the United States from disease. But, while blessings and benefits are promised the Canadian farmer in all other

As an index of how barley is being grown more and more by our neighbors

the follow				
In 1850 tl	here w	ere gro	wn 5,167,015 h	oush.
In 1860	66	66	15,825,898	66
In 1870	66	66	29,761,305	66
In 1878	66	44	40,283,100	66
In 1879	66	66	44,113,495	66
In 1888	66	66	63,884,000	66
Thus th	e annu	al gro	wth of barley in	n the

United States is steadily increasing; and soon will be sufficient for the demand. Where then will Canadian farmers

With native shrewdness the Yankee farmer foresees these things, and leads the way. Already the farmers across the line realizing the high prices for two-rowed barley in the British market are growing it for export; and last year one million, four hundred and forty thousand bushels were shipped to England.

The Canadian farmer must speedily awake to the situation if he would hold the British market: for his Yankee cousing

Surely, before it is too late the Ontario farmer will set to work and grow the best two-rowed barley. Already as high as \$1.26 per bushel has been realized in England for some of this year's Ontario growth, though 95c upwards is the rule.

Unrestricted reciprocity promises to hatch great things from Canadian eggs. But the hens are loyal. Canadian eggs find ready sale in English markets at prices much in excess of Yankee cities. Thus farmers should look to England, in-stead of to the United States for an egg

One of the favorite benefits promised by unrestricted reciprocity is in horses. But when one considers the great annual increases in the numbers of that class the are invading the Eastern markets, and even the Canadian North West. In 1889 the Yankees exported 3,748

horses valued at \$592,469. In 1889 there were 13,663,294 horses in the United States, while in 1890, it had increased to 14,213,837, a clear gain of This growth has caused a great decline

in the value of horses from \$72 to \$68. ing the great increase in numbers.

about this McKinley Bill," said Mr. D. W. Grand, of Grand's Repository, to The World export which the bill was to affect adversely, but in my opinion this very bill has done more for horse interests in Canada than our own Government has ever done.'

"The only class of horses to be affected by the bill is the cheap work horse variety, running in value from \$80 to \$120 a head. These horses are wanted for American street car trade. What I maintain, and what I have ers of the Quebec and Maritime province markets?

Are Ontario farmers foolish enough to expose themselves to the competition of millions of bushels of Varkey wheat the states is our great market. The United States is our great market, there is no disministration and what I have endeswored to encourage, is the breeding of a better class of stock—good saddle and carriage horses. These will bring \$300 and \$400 a head, and it will cost the farmer no more to raise them. The United States is our great market, there is no disministration. market, there is no disguising that fact, but if we raised a good class of horses, a class that the American millionaires want, any tariff laws enacted would not affect us. It is only a question of supplying an article that these people want. There is no country in the world where the horse is thought more of than in the United States, and the right kind of a horse will bring his value every time.

"To illustrate the point : Last April I held a large sale, lasting several days. On the first day of the sale I sold 39 horses of the carriage and saddle class, which brought \$11,727. or an average of \$303 each. On the second day I sold 68 of the same class, which brought \$17 068, or \$251 each. On the third day I sold 93 general purpose horses, which brought \$11,067, or \$119 each. On the fourth day I sold 79 general purpose horses for \$8927, or \$113 each. On the last day I Now, there is a greater demand for a good quality of horses than cheap stuff, and if the

"The Government should take action in this matter. They should import good stallions and send them through the country for service at a low rate. We could thus produce just the kind of horses that are in demand, for none are better thought of than our

The export of horses ferms an important item in the Canadian foreign trade. The total number exported during the hacal year ending June 30, 1889, was 17,767, valued at \$2,170,722. The particulars are:

Number. New Brunewick 1155

The amount thus realized per head for all horses exported during the time specified averaged \$122. The United States has been our chief market, It has been our chief market because the class of horses bred is not high and unsuited for English demand. By breeding better stock the market will be widened, for there is great demand in both the United States and England for the better class. By higher breeding the farmer will get double the money for the same amount of work. The matter is worthy of the attention of our agricultural minister.

In every point, it can be shown to the interest of the Canadian farmer to protect himself from the surplus products of the United States. In cheese, butter, oats, in almost everything, the Yankees have surplus to overrun Canada's markets were it not for the protection afforded them.

Let a careful examination of the question be made and every Canadian farmer will look out for his own interests by avoiding direct taxation; and by holding fast to his home market, and encouraging trade with Great Britain.

The land should bear the burden of taxation," is the theory of free traders. In numbers, to \$49,685,918.00. Or, in 1889 an average breadth of barley was seeded and a mediation of the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation," is the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the theory of free traders. The land should bear the burden of taxation, in the United States were worth \$953,463,188.00, while in 1890 with a great increase in numbers in 1889 an average breadth of barley was seeded and a mediation of the taxation, in 1890 with a great increase in numbers in 1890 w

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

It is thus admitted by our American cousins that they do not grow enough themselves, but must have Ontario barley. This is evident since the McKinley bill has merely served to keep up the prices WINE, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS

Gooderham & Worts' Fine old Whiskies, bought in bond, age and quality

Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Native Wines, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK:

all that surplus corn lying in wait for a is not only endeavoring to control his home market what hope could Canadian farmers who grow oats, pease, or barley have ers who grow oats, pease, or barley have two-rowed barley for the high prices in Peel; first crop new Spanish Onions; prime new Codfish and Boneless Fish; 1 car Salt, 1 car Canadian Coal Oil.

Prices and quotations on application.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, October 22nd, 1890.

The People's Grocery!

A. CAMPBELL.

Canadian cities and towns, with those 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

STAPLE LINES OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

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

OUR GREAT MOVING SALE!

The master motive in buying and selling is—money. Not because men love lucre, but because money stands for the commodities and necessaries of life. We are engaged in business to make money, not to accumulate it, but to enable us to live You buy where you can make money by saving it; for a dollar saved is a dollar earned. In presenting our claim for your patronage, before saying a word about the excellence of our new season's stock we want to appeal to this master motive. If we can save you money on your purchases; if it will put money into your pocket to trade with us, we know that, other things being equal, we have a strong presumption that we can win your patronage and hold it, and it is on just this basis that we solicit your trade. We have marked our goods at such low prices that we are confident that a comparison of our prices, (always considering the quality of our goods) will furnish the strongest argument that we can make for our store as a trading place. In soliciting your patronage we do it on the confident assurance that you will save money by trading with us. But other considerations besides money enter into buying and selling. An article you do not want is dear at any price. The second point we make, therefore, is: That the variety of our stock offers JUST WHAT YOU WANT. You are not obliged to compromise your taste or your pocket in purchasing of us, not obliged to say, "Well, this is not just what I wanted but I'll make it do," or "This is a little more than I wanted to pay but I don't see anything at my price that suits me." Just what you want in style, just what you want in price, and in every other reapect is what we aim to supply. Indeed it would be very strange, if out of a stock so large, so varied, and so carefully selected as is ours, you could not find just the very thing you want. But you will say "What about Quality?" We answer that we keep the best in all grades of goods. Of course quality must be considered in relation to price; what we offer in each and every place is the best for 30,173 the money. If it is a ten cent article we say it's the best article that ten cents will buy. If it's a ten dollar article we say no more than that ten dollars will buy no better article than we sell for the money. Further you like to be well \$2,170,722 say no more than the control of the same treated. It's a matter of business policy to treat customers courteously, fairly and pleasantly, but what is POLICY with others is PRINCIPLE with us. We make it a matter of principle to be equally fair with all, no matter how large or small their trade, acting on principle, the child who makes a penny purchase demands the same consideration as the person who spends a splendid sum of money. Policy is a clock to be slipped on and off. Principle is the skin that is part of the man that it clothes. The question of principle underlies all our dealings and we want you to perceive that principle in business is a protection to every purchaser. It was a weak morality that coined the proverb "Honesty is the best Policy." Honesty that is only a policy can never be trusted out of sight, but Honesty which is founded on principle can be trusted anywhere. As a matter of principle we make low prices, sell good goods and give fair treatment; our theories of business are founded on "the Golden Rule." We do not lay any claims to philanthropy, we admit that self interest is the primary consideration in selling as well as in buying. But we are convinced that it pays to deal fairly and interest is the primary consideration in selling as well as in buying. But we are convinced that it pays to deal fairly and honestly with customers. It is not a hard matter for a shrewd selesman to set his goods forth in a bright and attractive light, but no shrewdness can counter-balance inferior quality in goods or overcharge in prices. We want to see our customers return to us to trade again and again, brought back to our store by the consciousness that they can do better in trading with us than anywhere else. Now a word in general with respect to our stock. We have spared no pains to make it complete in every respect; complete in the variety of goods it comprehends in the quality of each article placed on sale, and last though not least, in prices put at the lowest possible profit mark. We have done all in our power to deserve the patronage which we confidently expect, and hopefully invite an inspection of our goods. Faithfully yours,

W. McGAFFE

Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House, One Door East of Simpson House,