

Doubtful Economy

Have you heard of the man who let his watch run down every night to save wear? or of another who always took long steps when walking, to save sole leather? That was pushing economy to an extreme, wasn't it?

We don't know very much about it from a leathery point of view; but the fellow with the watch must have been a little wanting in his upper story. And yet out of those who would deem such actions ridiculous instead of economical, how many there are who act just as irrationally in the care of their watches.

Many are as unreasonably careless as the miserably ones are unreasonably careful.

There is a happy medium which it is well to attain and a few remarks on the proper care of your watch may not be misplaced.

In order to get the best results from a machine it requires attention.

An engine or a self-binder will run easier, last longer, and be more satisfactory all the time if it is cleaned, properly oiled, and as far as possible protected from dust and bad weather. As any part becomes worn or broken it should be at once repaired or replaced. Apply the same reasoning to your watch, remembering always that its size and the minuteness and delicacy of its parts make greater care necessary. The watch, too, must go continually and with regularity, otherwise its chief purpose is not fulfilled.

The average man lets his watch go unattended as long as it will run. And when at last it will run no more, he takes it to the "doctor," and is surprised to learn it has sustained considerable damage.

A little common sense (of which he has plenty to apply to larger objects,) will show him that his neglect has had its natural result.

Like all other machines, watches get broken, worn, and injured in the course of time; but with care, much trouble and annoyance may be prevented, and a good watch will last a lifetime.

Many persons suppose a watch requires no attention when new, but only when it becomes old and nearly worn out. Now it is just the next of the watch when new and perfect that wears it out so quickly and necessitates expensive repairs later on.

Have your watch cleaned at least once a year. The quantity of oil applied is so small that it often dries up entirely before the watch is again cleaned. When this happens excessive wear and serious damage is generally the result.

On consideration, the necessity and economy of frequent cleaning and oiling will be apparent.

Take care of your watch when it is new and in good condition and it will outlast several that are not well cared for.

Britton - Bros.

Foot of Kent St. The Spectator's Warder FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890

A union of hearts and a union of hands A union of one and several A union of him and a notion of Lands And the flow, harvest Union, forever.

A SAMPLE OF REFORM TACTICS.

- At Fitz's, in Mariposa, on Monday night last, Mr. Bain, commercial unionist member of the North West, posing as the "farmer's friend," made a series of reckless statements of which the following are samples. He said: 1. Mr. Massey swore before the Committee at Ottawa that the increased duty on iron and steel cost him \$30,000 yearly, and that he took it out of the farmers' pockets. 2. That Manitoba and steel twine were the same. 3. That the government had acted unjustly in collecting duty on Yankee twine on the ground instead of the slaughter station. 4. That the West Indian trade was very small. 5. That Canadian wool was not protected. 6. That Hon. Mr. Chapleau was advocating "Unrestricted Reciprocity in Niagara." 7. That two-rowed barley did not keep up to its original standard of excellence year by year. Each and all of the above and other-

and charges were refuted by Mr. Hughes from indisputable authorities. Mr. Bain will not likely have the hardihood to again attempt to deceive the electors of Victoria.

FREE TRADE VS. FAIR TRADE

The Commercial Unionists are advocating FREE TRADE with the United States, alone.

The liberal-conservatives and the independent reformers advocate FAIR TRADE with the United States as well as with every other land. If any preference is to be given one nation over another that should be to Great Britain.

Messrs. Cartwright, Laurier, Charlton and Lownders are advocates of FREE TRADE or UNRESTRICTED RECIPROcity with the United States alone.

The Dominion Government and Mr. Fairbairn are upholders of FAIR TRADE or RECIPROcity with not only the United States, but with all lands.

Free Trade with the United States involves a loss of at least \$11,000,000 of revenue; and to supply the deficiency, Mr. Charlton (vide Toronto Globe of Friday, Nov. 28th, 1890), and others of the Commercial Unionists admit that DIRECT TAXATION is a necessity under their system.

What does that mean to the farmer? It means a direct tax of from \$50 to \$100 yearly on every Mariposa farmer. There would be a deficit of \$11,000,000 annually under commercial union. There were in Canada last census 22,000,000 acres of improved farm lands. That would make the tax at the very lowest calculation 50c per acre; or since South Victoria farms are three times the average value of Canadian farms in this riding it would mean \$150 for each one hundred acres.

HON. GEO. BROWN SAID IN 1874.

But there was one very serious influence, affecting the permanent prosperity of Canada, exercised by the reciprocity treaty. It taught us to depend almost entirely on the United States for the sale of our raw materials, the great bulk of our forest products being shipped in a crude state to furnish employment for the skilled labor of the United States. The deleterious influence is shown very clearly by Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. George Brown, in their joint memorandum on "Commercial Reciprocity," presented in 1874. After stating the fact of the industry of Canada having been largely directed to supply the American market for home consumption, as well as for exportation (or in other words that we gave the Americans the profits of a trade we should have done ourselves), the repeal of the reciprocity treaty in 1886 rendered imperatively necessary prompt measures to open new markets.

"Only seven fiscal years have passed since the repeal of the treaty, but already the loss inflicted by it has been more than made up, and excellent outlets in new directions opened for Canadian commerce; with an increasing annual proportion of the vast carrying trade formerly done for the provinces by the railways, canals and steamships of the Republic, transferred to Canadian hands. The trade between the United States and the provinces at once fell, from an average during the three years before the repeal (according to American official statistics) of nearly \$75,000,000 per annum to an average of \$57,000,000 per annum during the first three years following the repeal. The act of confederation, too, removed from the category of foreign commerce to that of home consumption, the larger interchanges of commodities between the several sections of the Dominion; and the aggregate foreign commerce of the provinces consequently fell in the first year after the repeal of the treaty to \$139,202,815 from \$169,409,455 in the previous year. As will be seen from the following statement, however, the trade of the Dominion speedily recovered from the blow, and the volume of its foreign commerce gradually increased until, in the seventh year from the repeal of the treaty, it reached the great sum (for a people of four millions) of \$235,301,303 - being seventy-five million higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence. (Memo: p. 13)

As to the statement "That we gave the Americans the profits of a trade we should have done directly ourselves," the following passage from Mr. Brown's memorandum is very significant, supporting, as it also does, the statement that we stand in the relation of "competitors, not of producers in Canada for consumers in the United States." The memorandum, in a paragraph having the title "Traffic driven from United States channels," says:

"In regard to wheat, flour, provisions, and other articles of which the United States have a surplus as well as Canada, the effect of the duties upon them has been to send through Canadian channels, direct to the Maritime Provinces, the West India Islands and Great Britain, a vast amount of products that were formerly sold to New York and Boston houses, and shipped to the same markets through American channels. Where two countries alongside of each other have a large annual surplus of the same article, and that article is in a world wide demand, heavy duties against each other can hardly be effective. The stuff will find its way to market by some other route." Memo. p. 16.

HON. JAMES YOUNG IN 1888.

It may be presented in the pleasing guise of "complete Reciprocity," but every intelligent person must see that what is proposed is simply a Zollverein, which is not only irreconcilable with our continued connection with Great Britain, but a sort of half way house on the road to annexation. Political union has followed commercial union in Germany, and he must be very blind who thinks it would be different on this Continent. My protest against Zollverein is that it is

UTTERLY ANTI-CANADIAN, and subversive of the idea of an independent national future. Major Hewitt, of New York, at the recent Canadian Club dinner, described the proposition as one in which "the United States would make the tariff for Canada." This happy phrase hits of the proposed Commercial Union exactly, and how long, I ask, would Great Britain continue connected with Canada after the Free and Fugals and Blaines could fashion the Canadian tariff at their own sweet will, or how long

would we occupy a position of pitiful dependence on Washington legislation, alike harassing and uncertain, without finding annexation to be the only release from an intolerable position?

To discuss the details of such a policy is needless. The broad facts amply show that it was cleared from our eyes, and we looked the question straight in the face. It is time people realized that the chief difference between a Zollverein and annexation is, that one is a straight and the other a tortuous and troublesome road to the same destination, and for my part, if things ever come to such a pass with Canada, I would greatly prefer the former to the latter.

DR. MONTAGUE'S MARTING.

On Thursday night Dr. Montague, M.P., "the hero of Haldimand" addressed an immense gathering in Lindsay. The ladies attended in great numbers and like the rest of the audience were greatly delighted and instructed. Many life long reformers, since hearing Canada's young orator yesterday, have openly repudiated the Commercial Unionists and independent reformers of days gone by are to-day allied with Canada's great national liberal-conservative party.

HON. C. H. TUPPER IN VICTORIA.

On Thursday Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for Canada visited this county, and addressed large audiences at Lindsay and Little Britain.

The whole community were delighted with the presence and addresses of "Canada's young Charley," and he has created impressions in the minds of this public that will bring forth good fruit. Especially were the young independent Canadian reformer and conservative greatly pleased with Mr. Tupper's speech.

At Little Britain the meeting was first fixed for Friday night, but word was sent that it could not be held that evening owing to a temperance meeting being that same night. A transportation was at once effected with Manilla, but unfortunately a special missionary meeting was in progress that evening. However, the bills were out, and it was too late to change. But the political meeting delayed starting for a time, in deference to the other gathering; and the missionary services were not prolonged; so that all were as satisfied as circumstances would permit.

Everywhere Mr. Tupper's views were highly commended. At Little Britain the Honorable gentleman apologized for reference to a person a "Mr. McMullen, M.P." from North Wellington, who in the commercial union interest, during the time allotted him by the liberal-conservatives, had wantonly assailed the personal and family record of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and his children. The "boy" proved a worthy son of a worthy sire and gave Mr. McMullen such a castigation as he will not soon forget. As the best ideal young statesman abroad, great as may be the sums drawn in salaries by the Tupper family, they are no more than would be drawn by others in their capacity; and, as compared with McMullen's indemnity, are infinitely small for the services rendered.

TO MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

The New York Sun observes that "New Bedford is virtuous, but for a really virtuous community, Detroit takes first prize. Not content with draping the statues in their museum, the Detroiters are now waging war against a wooden leg in stockings, which is displayed by a wooden leg factory. We hope there will be a heavy fall of snow in Detroit soon, to cover the blushes of her citizens thrown into confusion by the sight of the bare ground." This condition is one of the most disgraceful times. It indicates the predominance of immorality, or the presence of a negative morality in the popular mind of any community, which will tolerate such immoral action as the draping of statues, and which detects immorality where virtue only sees beauty. Two facts should be emphasized at all times. First, ignorance or innocence is weak, and will fall before the aggressive wiles of vice, but virtue is as strong as granite, and without effort spurns the very temptations that engulf innocence in shame and ruin. Second, that a higher standard of virtue can only be attained by unmasking the immorality of the present, by making sin and immorality hateful to every mind, by instructing the young of the dangers of life, and equipping them with knowledge of the dangers that will beset them, before they go forth to front the perils of the future.

FREE TRADE WITH SUCH A LAND!

The Oregonian of Nov. 14th, 1890, a leading American journal, contains the following description of the land with which Canadian farmers are asked to have free trade:—"The farmers complain that farming has become unprofitable. They say that in Ohio farms are offered for cheap rents without takers; that tenant farmers are throwing up their leases and moving into the cities. We are told that in the corn-growing states of the west a large share of recent corn crops has been consumed for fuel; that over vast areas wheat sells for 40 to 50 cents; oats from 9 to 12 cents, and corn at from 10 to 15 cents a bushel, and fat cattle at from 1 1/2 to 3 cents per pound." The farmer attributes this situation to the failure of congress in the past to enact "free" silver coinage, or the failure of congress to reduce the collection of duties. Trusts, deuced beef combinations, speculations in farm products, overgreedy middlemen and exorbitant transportation rates are also among the many counts of the farmers' indictment of the earth and the people thereof."

The journal then goes on to explain the causes of agricultural depression in the United States, as follows:—"The real root of the difficulty is over-production. There are so many farms that more corn, wheat, oats, beef and pork have been raised than the country can use. In the foreign market the Western farmer must compete with the low-

priced labor of India and Russia, of Australia and South America. If his product is very greatly in excess of the wants of his own country, the farmer is forced to sell at very low prices."

Victoria farmers can see the markets for which they are asked to sacrifice their own.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Your vote for Fairbairn, the "fair trade" candidate.

"Prohibition" and "Beer" make a bad mixture.

"FAIR TRADE with all lands" is Mr. Fairbairn's doctrine.

"FREE TRADE with the United States against all other lands" is Mr. Lownders' platform.

The grit arguments at conservative meetings are cayenne pepper. As one conservative speaker said:—"They have no pepper in their speeches; it all goes on the stove." Such tactics avail them nothing; but indicate the Prestonian influence.

Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for Chas. Fairbairn, the "fair trade" candidate, on Thursday next, 18th December.

One reason why farmers should vote for Charles Fairbairn is to be found in the fact that United States pork keeps down the price of Canadian pork. This week Geo. Matthews purchased two cans of pork in Chicago at \$8 per barrel. The barrel is worth \$2, which nearly equals the freight and duty. Need farmers ask why pork is cheap in Canada? When the duty is increased this coming session then will prices come up.

Mr. John A. Barron, as reported by a friendly organ, has been telling the electors of South Victoria that our statutory offer of reciprocity has been "accepted by the American government." No such acceptance has been signified to the Canadian authorities at Ottawa. It has not been addressed to the British Minister at Washington. It has never been communicated to the Imperial authorities at Westminster. It has not been embodied in any presidential message, nor does it find a place in the records of Congress. Queer as it may seem and decidedly irregular, we can only suppose that the acceptance has been notified to Mr. Barron, instead of taking the regular international channels. Having been thus singularly honored, it is clearly his duty to give full information of the communication he has received.—Empire.

Rev. Mr. Logan to C. D. Barr.

We take the following letter from this week's Post:

To the Editor of the Post: SIR,—I had the following in your editorial on "The North Riding Candidate," of Dec. 5th.

"We cannot avoid stating that the WARDER must be lying when it says Rev. Mr. Logan would have seconded the nomination of Mr. Hughes if he had not been called away from the convention."

In answer to this I would say that in this case THE WARDER has told "the truth," the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I do not approve of everything that appears in THE WARDER any more than I do of everything that appears in the Post. The Post's remarks on a certain article to which you refer do not apply to the whole WARDER or to its editor in perpetuity. I did not read the article in question or any of "Swipes" letters. The article in question was a mistake, and such a mistake as is not likely to be made again. I have known Mr. Hughes as a Cartwright boy, if not from infancy, at least from boyhood. I spent twenty-one years of the happiest part of my life in Cartwright, and I take a special interest in the Cartwright boys, by come to the front, as many of them have done through my influence either directly or indirectly. I will not, therefore, turn my back upon Mr. Hughes, etc. if he were much wiser than his friends (I wish to make him wiser, I am quite sure that there is no man in this part of the country whose advice Mr. Hughes would value more than my own, and that advice is to conduct his paper with dignity and moderation, and scrupulously to avoid the use of the word "lying" and kindred epithets in dealing with an adversary.

Yours truly, Wm. LOGAN.

FENELON FALLS, Dec. 8, 1890

SALES.

Credit sale of farm stock and implements on Tuesday, December 23rd, on south half of lot 9, in 6th concession of Mariposa, the property of Mr. Thomas Mander. ELIAS BOWEN, auctioneer.

There will be sold by public auction on the east half of lot 11, in 4th concession of Fenelon, on Saturday, 20th December, a quantity of farm stock. For particulars see posters. ELIAS BOWEN, auctioneer.

Mr. McEwen, one door east of the Daily House, Kent street, offers her stock of farm goods at a great reduction for the next 60 days. See posters.

FLEETWOOD.

Special to The Warder. Mr. Joseph Burk has been in poor health for some time, he is attended by Dr. Bruner; we are glad to state he is getting better.

SLEIGHS are running now, but the sleighing is not good, very little more snow would make good sleighing.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

ODDFELLOWS LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT.—On Christmas eve a lecture and entertainment will be given by the Little Britain lodge. Home and foreign talent is being secured and a grand time may be expected as the committee is determined on having this the best of the season.

The Homeliest Man in Lindsay

As well as the handkerchief, and others are invited to call on my druggist and get a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling actively in every part of the world, and is a reliable and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.—66-ly.

MARRIAGES.

ROSE—GRANT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Woodville, on the 3rd Dec. 1890, by the Rev. M. McKinnon, B.A., Alexander Simpson Rose, of the village of Woodville, to Helen Grant, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Grant, of the same place.

JOHN - DOBSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WINE, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS

Gooderham & Worts' Fine old Whiskies, bought in bond, age and quality guaranteed. Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Native Wines, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK:

Choice new Currants, Raisins, Layer Raisins, Sultanas, Figs; Orange, Lemon and Citron 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.

OUR TEA DEPARTMENT.

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

PROGRAMME:

MOVING SALE.

- PART I Decide to visit our store and inspect our Magnificent Winter Stock. PART 2 Notice in particular our Unparalleled Attractions in Dress Goods of the latest and most Popular Styles. PART 3 Give careful attention to our complete line of Men's Boys' and Youths' Overcoats; in ready-made clothing our assortment is large. PART 4 Inspect our stock of Mantles, Mantle Cloths, and Hosiery. PART 5 Remember we are selling our Furs, Robes, Coon Coats and Caps, at moving sale prices. PART 6 Compare our Prices and Qualities with others, then proceed to make the most of this Grand opportunity.

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY,

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