

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

\$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 1769

The Victoria Warbler

Farm For Sale in Eldon.

Lot 16 in the 24th Con. Eldon, 112 acres more or less, about 70 acres cleared. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Farm for Sale in Huntley.

The northwest quarter of Lot 5, Con. 4, Huntley, 40 acres, well improved. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Farm for Sale in the Township of Opa.

The following valuable farm property being the southeast quarter of lot 27 in the 24th Con. of Opa. The farm contains 50 acres, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Good House and Lot for Sale.

A good 7 roomed white brick house, with kitchen, on Adelaide street, just north of the College Hotel. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

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 Huntley. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Wanted.

Any quantity of Pine, Hemlock, and Hardwood Saw Logs, delivered either at the mill or to the customer. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

To Rent.

A good seven room brick house on William St., on block north of Dr. McLaughlin's. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Young Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

Persons wishing to purchase thoroughbred registered Berkshire Pigs will find good selection at Lot 8, Con. 6, Eldon. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Executors' Notice.

Take notice that all persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Gillis or his widow Jane Gillis, late of the Township of Huntley, in the County of Durham, deceased, are to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March next. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of JOSEPH MOXLEY, of the Town of Lindsay in the County of Victoria, Store and Tinware Merchant. **Apply to JOHN TIRNEY, Valuator P.O. Box 10, Eldon, Ontario, Canada.**

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TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH VICTORIA!

GENTLEMEN.—Having been freely and unanimously nominated by the regularly called liberal-conservative convention of North Victoria, as candidate for the coming election for the House of Commons, and having accepted the same, I respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf.

The Government of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald has my hearty sympathy; and, if I am elected, I shall extend to him and his colleagues a liberal support, so long as I believe their policy to be in the interest of my constituents and that of the Dominion at large.

Among other planks in my platform are—

1. No direct taxation of farm lands for Dominion revenue.
2. FAIR TRADE, VIZ. RECIPROcity WITH, not only, the United States, but with all other nations.
3. No discrimination, in trade, against Great Britain.
4. No extension of provincial subsidies.
5. Protection to farmers in their cattle, hog, dairy and grain industries.
6. The immediate construction of the Trent Valley Canal.
7. As in the past so in the future, I shall advocate and encourage (a) the opening up of the best markets for farmers' live stock and general products.
- (b) the development of the mineral interests of the northern portions of the constituency, and
- (c) the railways.

Before the election I shall endeavor to see as many of the people of North Victoria as possible; but as the time at my disposal is necessarily limited and the constituency very extensive it will be impossible to call personally on every elector.

Public meetings will be held throughout the riding at which I hope to meet the great majority of the people.

Again, respectfully requesting all those who approve of my platform to use their best endeavor to return me at the head of the poll. I have the honor to be gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SAM HUGHES.

February 2nd, 1891.

NEW TEA STORE
GRANTHAM & GOLDIE,
Tea Merchants,
Kent St., Lindsay.

Hereward Spencer & Co's India and Ceylon Teas a Specialty.

These Teas are imported direct by H. S. & Co., from one of the best tea gardens in India. The Teas pass through no hands but their, and is sold by us in original packages as put up by them. It is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and is far stronger than most other Teas of a higher price. We also receive fresh ground weekly consignments of their celebrated

TAMOMA COFFEE, Put up in Tins.

Japan, Hyson, and other Teas in Stock

Our Teas are put up in half-pound packages, and one pound and five pound Caddies. Black Tea range from 40c. to 60c. Green from 25c. to 50c. Five per cent. discount on order of 10 lbs. or over.

STORE OPPOSITE BENSON HOUSE.

NOTE.—We also MANUFACTURE PATENT PICKET AND WIRE FENCE on the premises.—6943 cov.

THE NEW SCALE DOMINION PIANO

Is positively superior in Tone, repetition and general pliability of ACTION to Any other Piano Ever Produced in Canada

It embraces all those high qualities which make it fully equal to the leading American Pianos.

W. W. LOGAN

General Agent, Lindsay.

P. S.—Our Organs, Pianos and Sewing Machines are guaranteed superior to any others made in Canada or no sale. Prices of Organs from \$30.00 to \$250.00; Pianos from \$150.00 to \$500.00 according to quality.

J. WETHERUP,

The Great One price Organ and Piano Dealer.
Organs for Cash at \$35, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, \$85, and up to \$150.
Pianos range at \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$350.

I recommend only the best make of instruments, but will supply to order any Organ or Piano made under the sun, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than they have ever been offered heretofore. The reasons why I can sell so cheap.

- 1st, I purchase only from the best makers.
- 2nd, I don't carry a large stock of instruments, but order as required.
- 3rd, I have no store to pay rent for, but keep samples at my own house.
- 4th, I keep no men on the road at high wages.
- 5th, I pay no commission to show off the music.
- 6th, I pay no commission to music teachers to assist in making sales.
- 7th, I pay set cash for all my Goods and save the discounts.
- 8th, I do my own selling and give customers the benefit.

Respectfully,
J. WETHERUP.

Office—Up stairs next door to Nell's Boot and Shoe Store.—68-ly.

Hotel for Sale.

The proprietor offers for sale the Glenora Hotel, together with the village lot on which it is situated, consisting of one acre. Terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN GARDNER, Glenora, January 17, 1891.—66-4

STOCK FOR SALE

BY TENDER.
In the matter of WILLIAM FOLEY, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Hardware Merchant, an insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will receive sealed tenders up to
Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1891,
at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the stock in trade, of the said insolvent at a rate on the dollar on the stock list in bill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

T. BEALL, LINDSAY.

The Victoria Warbler

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At the Office,
Cambridge St., South of the Market,
Lindsay.
SAM HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every house in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Black Lungs, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

Situations Vacant.

Wanted, dining-room girl and chamber-maid. Must be workers. Have all references. Apply—69-1
Drewry 2, Cambridge, Ont.

House to Rent.

A house in Link's Terrace, G. Canal St., with all conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to
MRS. D. G. OLIVER,
Lindsay, August 21, 1890.—44-17

Comfortable House and Lot for Sale.

Anyone wishing a comfortable private residence may find it on Adelaide street, west side, a few doors north of the Agricultural Grounds. There are three quarters of an acre of land, with all kinds of fruit trees, and other small fruit. The house contains seven rooms and a kitchen, a woodshed and stable. For full particulars apply at The Wagon Office, or to JAMES VAROE, on the premises.
Lindsay, 20th January, 1891.—66-3

AGENTS WANTED

BY THE
"DOMINION ILLUSTRATED"
In every Canadian town and village. Special inducements offered in addition to commission. For particulars apply to—
THE SARGENT LITHO. & PUB. CO.,
Publishers, Montreal.

To Whom It May Concern.

We beg to state that we have sold Mr. Wetherup nothing since the dissolution of the firm of Wetherup & Logan, nor would we supply him with any goods in case he should order.

DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO.

P. S.—Now how can any one buy a man's thing, less than five dollars, in the face of the fact that he has sold it? He can buy any Organ or Piano made under the sun for less than ever offered heretofore, on the basis of his advertisement is equally absurd. 62-3

Notice to Creditors.

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SIR JOHN

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

The Conservative Policy

Stirring Words to Patriotic Canadians,
WHICH ALL SHOULD READ.

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN.—The momentous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Government-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. It shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for 30 years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day.

THE POLICY UNCHANGED.

As in 1873, in 1882, and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past 18 years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

CANADA IN 1873.

When, in 1873, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic coast to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which the Rocky Mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and, exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation to the south of us.

NO SLAUGHTER MARKET.

We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

As you all know what followed. Almost, as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new-found life. The age of deficits was past, and an overflowing treasury gave the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

BUILT THE C.P.R.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific Railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky mountains, to the shore of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present Administration the dream of our public men was accomplished, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my own house upon a Rocky mountain fringe the eastern sky.

The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia, and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1873.

ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency in their aims. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time expired that failed. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured articles than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the pay of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to exact their price. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over

competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the supply with the Canadian Pacific railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

THEIR NEW DEPARTURE.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the reform party have taken a new departure and have announced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity, that is defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review a few days ago, free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other grave evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who in his speech at Pembroke on October 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (Unrestricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

ANNEXATION ITS RESULT.

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

DIRECT TAXATION.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Mr. Wiman, who in his speech at Toronto on the 21st of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Wiman points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon goods now entering this country from the United States, as well as the loss of the revenue derived from such a policy would entail, if American manufactures now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were reduced to the American rate? Such a result is very probable, increased on the British article. Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States? and this would mean a substantial loss to the revenue of many million more.

IN FULL MEANING.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while