

Britton - Bros.

We've a few remarks to make this week about repair work, and as the subject is sure to be of interest to you some time, it will be worth your while to read and consider them.

IN THE FIRST PLACE.

It is more economical to take good care of your watch and see that it is kept in order than to neglect it until it is seriously injured and then have it restored, on the same principle that "a stitch in time saves nine."

The mechanism of a watch is so small that the presence of dirt therein in quantities sufficient to be injurious is not noticeable to the ordinary observer. The absence of oil, which has evaporated, also causes excessive friction and wear, and because of the minuteness of the parts this goes unnoticed until the harm is done. Then the cost of repairs is much greater than the expense necessary to keep the timepiece in order would have been. Now for a few figures:—The balance wheel of an ordinary American watch makes five beats or vibrations every second, three hundred (300) every minute, eighteen thousand (18,000) every hour, or four hundred and thirty-two thousand every day. Think of this enormous number. In a week it amounts to three millions and twenty-four thousand, 3,024,000.

AND THIS GOES ON

for years. Is it any wonder that watches which would wear for a life time if properly cared for become in a few years useless owing to neglect of the owners. Now if the number of beats be increased by, let us say, one in 3600. If instead of 3,000 beats the watch ticks 3,001 times, what will be the result. You will say that I beat away in 3,600 is of no consequence. Well it is of this consequence: In three months the watch will be 36 minutes fast. This may help to give you some idea of the extreme accuracy and delicacy of a good watch and to convince you that it requires special training, study, and skill to keep it in order or to repair it.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

to the best regulated watches and with the most careful persons. It concerns you then to have the best work done. The immediate saving effected by having interior work at a lower price is very much more than compensated for by its unsatisfactory character.

This is compensation of the wrong kind and in the wrong direction. A poor workman will do more damage to a fine timepiece in a minute than a good workman can repair in a week. And he generally does it, too, as every watchmaker who has to repair botched watches can testify.

BEFORE BEGINNING

business thirteen years ago we learned the trade of watchmaking and repairing in Toronto, under competent teachers, where the most difficult and intricate work was daily being done.

Since that time we have in this as in every department of our business aimed to stand at the head, and maintain by merit the reputation of being first in our line. We are both practical workmen and our appliances are the best procurable; it is therefore no exaggeration to say that, quality considered, we do work quicker and cheaper than any other firm in the country.

The growth of our business in this and other branches has been the result of care and conscientious effort. Next month our store is to be entirely overhauled and extensive alterations and improvements made to enable us to meet the requirements of our increasing trade. We will have more to say about this in due time.

BRITTON - BROS.

Lindsay, April 15th, 1891.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.



A union of hearts and a union of hands
A union none can sever;
A union of home and a union of lands
And the flag, Barrier Union, forever."

THE PRICE OF HORSES.

The annual report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, places the average value of horses in that country at the low figure of \$68.84 each.

The causes of the great decline in prices of horses are:—

1. The great increase in numbers, owing to the ranches and prairies of the west turning out tens of thousands. Until recent years those very prairies were consumers of horses, the settlers buying in large quantities from the Eastern States and Canada.

2. Electric power in scores of cities and towns across the border has dispensed with horse power; and in consequence, hundreds of thousands of middle class horses are thrown on the markets.

Despite the McKinley bill, and that terrible "30 per head from the pockets of the Canadian farmer," horses in Victoria county to-day bring more than double the average price of the United States. Last Saturday Charles Rissell, (Charles Frenchman), and Dave Dundas bought a car-load in Lindsay and averaged away up about \$110 to \$120 per animal. As high as \$150 were paid for some.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Keith of Richmond, are also sending horses to the Canadian North West, and are paying very high prices.

Where, oh where is the \$30 off each horse?

United States average price according to their own official report is only \$68.84 per head for horses.

Lindsay and Victoria price for middle class or average horse is about \$110 to \$120.

Let our anxious friends please compare \$68.84 with \$120.

Will someone please ask Sir Richard or Farrer to explain.

Also kindly read Mr. Grand's report here after in this issue.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL ACTS

The Government of Canada has refused to interfere with the Manitoba School Acts abolishing the Roman Catholic separate schools and the use of the French language in that province.

The Government in these cases merely follows its action in regard to the New Brunswick School Act of 1871 where Sir John Macdonald refused to yield to the demands of the Roman Catholic bishops. The Government also followed the same precedent in refusing to interfere in the Jesuit Estates Act, leaving it to the provinces interested.

Thus Sir John A. Macdonald proves himself true to principle. His course is uniform no matter whether it affects Roman Catholics or Protestants. He stands to one uniform line of action. The grit croakers who predicted Sir John would yield to Roman Catholic demands and disallow the Manitoba Acts, will now be obliged to resort to some other means of condemning that veteran statesman.

The decision was based on the exhaustive report of Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice for Canada.

FARMERS AND OLD FRANKLAND'S LETTER.

This is an age of buncombe. But, by the way, is not there probability of "buncombe" giving place to "wiman" or "sir richard"? We would say "cartwright," only there is a good loyal township of that name in Durham county which nearly counterbalances the odium of the "other fellow's" name.

A Yankee ring of cattle dealers have sought to create a scare in Canadian circles by rushing in at this season of the year, offering fairly good prices and proclaiming low prices for cattle this summer.

Well, it is difficult to say what Yankee rings will not do. They manage to quote wheat and corn and oats at high prices this season in their large markets; and at the same time pay the farmers about one third and only one third of the quoted prices.

It may be that they will again this year buy up all the steamer space for the season and charge extra rates, thus lowering the prices to farmers. It may be that they have, as they claim, secured control of nearly all the available cattle in Canada and the United States and thus expect to force sellers to accept low prices while they force consumers to pay exorbitant prices.

But Ald. Frankland is a shrewd observer and judge; and his letter to the Toronto Empire reprinted in this issue, should quiet the nervous ones.

His loyal ring is also inspiring.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The annual report of the Minister of Militia is to hand, and proves more than ordinarily interesting.

It shows however one item much too small, while others might most advantageously be reduced.

Only \$265,330 is expended for annual drill of volunteers. This item increased by \$125,000 would drill the whole force; and no one of any sanity who professes to have the interests of the force at heart, but will demand the additional expenditure. If the Minister of Militia is determined to pursue the grit policy of gradually killing off the force in rural districts he is entitled to his opinion; but the conservative party or their backers most emphatically pronounce against triennial, or biennial camps. In this regard the patience of the corps has almost ceased being a virtue.

We believe Sir Adolph is in favor of annual camps for all rural corps. Let him have the courage of his convictions, place the sums required in the estimates and test the House on the issue.

The feeling is growing stronger year by year that it will be absolutely necessary to reduce the expenditure for Permanent Corps if retrenchment must be made in the militia estimates.

Col. Straubenzle's recommendation for permanent camping grounds is good. Kingston for example, could be fitted up at small expense to have a divisional camp there every year. That portion of Col. Straubenzle's report is in good form, and absolutely correct. Not wishing to be critical, we may however be permitted to take exception to that worthy officer's remark that "nearly the whole of the ground was occupied by tents leaving but small accommodation for purposes of drill, and no ground for Brigade drill."

Our humble opinion is that for drill purposes of any kind, rough ground, while not so comfortable, is really the best training place for troops. In active service, troops must of necessity perform their evolutions on the very roughest ground. Our experience over Barrieffield rocks, slopes and ledges confirms us in the opinion that one hour in drill, either company, battalion or brigade over Barrieffield heights is worth two on the level plains below. By all means have rough ground for drill purposes. Further, after the first two days in camp Brigade drill should form part of the daily programme. We mean DRILL; not standing waiting for some slow corps to take up position.

While on this subject, exception may be taken to the time wasted in some camps in putting stalwart farmers through extension motions. Such exercises are necessary for permanent corps but it is nonsense for farmers out only twelve days. Live drill, some twenty times, rather than "relax" twice, makes soldiers better and much more quickly than going over the rigmarole of the drill book to men not one in a dozen of whom heads or understands a word of it. People learn by doing. So our idea, and experience has proven its worth, is to put the men into

company, battalion, and brigade drill from the start. Even while moving a battalion from position to position in brigade much manual, company, or, and even squad drill may be performed.

Another pleasing feature of Col. Straubenzle's report is that showing the 45th Battalion first in figure of merit for rifle shooting. Private Greer of No. 3 Co. stands highest for the district with 70 out of a possible 80 points.

We congratulate Major W. D. Gordon, "A" Co. Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B., on the series of eulogistic remarks Col. Maunsell his superior has been pleased to make of him. His active interest in promoting temperance and general good conduct in his corps is exemplified in the actions and bearing of the men. The soldiers of his corps are respected by the citizens of Fredericton, or wherever known. Though but a few miles from the frontier decorations are almost unknown. It affords us pleasure to congratulate our old friend.

Congratulations are also extended to our esteemed friend Major Armstrong, paymaster for New Brunswick on the highly complimentary remarks concerning himself in the same report.

Another pleasing feature in the militia report concerns this district. Where out of a total force of 3346 in the 3rd Military District only 1823 were authorized to drill, yet such was the enthusiasm that 1911 actually drilled. In all Canada the only rural battalions noticed as turning out more than their full number are the 45th West Durham and Victoria; the 59th Stormont and Glengarry; the 23rd Beauce Co.; and the 61st Montmagny and L'Islet battalions.

Let us hope that next year's militia report will evidence a return to the liberal-conservative policy of annual drill for all volunteers, at divisional centres. Men learn by associations; and the memories of the annual drills of former conservative rule do more to build up a national sentiment than aught else. There can never be a healthy militia spirit under triennial or biennial camps.

MR. GEO. MATTHEWS' LETTER.

Farmers will be deeply interested in Mr. Matthews' letter in another column in reply to Mr. Campbell of Mariposa.

The letter is clear and very instructive. The concluding offer of 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents per pound live weight for hogs, is really a very fine price.

The Canadian farmer has every reason to be pleased with his lot, as compared with that of the United States farmer.

A "DOLLAR."

Campbell of East Durham has "dodged" the first vote. It was on A. F. Wood's motion to pay the public officials salaries in fixed sums, and not by fees. The counties would have saved thousands of dollars by adopting the resolution; but Mr. Campbell dodged it, and did not vote. He may henceforth, until he redeems himself, be termed Geo. "Absent" Campbell. John "Absent" Barron and he are pairs.

THE PETITION TO ABOLISH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The petition to be presented to the Legislature of Ontario for the abolition of Separate Schools will be up this coming week. It will be presented by Mr. Campbell of East Durham; but we think those who prepared it should have consulted Mr. Campbell. That gentleman knew nothing of the petition until it was presented to him. However, the petition seems in the right line; and in accord with THE WARDER's oft expressed views.

CLARKE WALLACE'S BANQUET.

On Tuesday evening last electors of West York to the number of upwards of three hundred assembled in Parkdale to do honor to their member N. Clarke Wallace.

The banquet was a grand success, many guests from a distance being present to do honor to that most worthy gentleman. Mr. Wallace has proven himself the true friend of the farmers of Canada and will long retain a warm corner in their hearts. A full report of the banquet appears in THE WARDER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nova Scotia grits are encouraging Newfoundland to rebel.

Maine liquor sellers are exempt from jury duty. It is difficult, so they say, to empanel a jury in that State now.

A small fire in Butte, Montana, last week burned up ten saloons. Prohibition is evidently not a trump card there.

The war in Burmah is not settled. British troops are being rapidly pushed to the front, and a decisive battle will soon be fought.

The women of Kansas have the right to vote at municipal elections; but in the recent ones only about one hundred availed themselves of the privilege.

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, was censured on Tuesday in London, England, by a vote of 60 to 10 for his actions in the recent elections. His retiring directors were not re-elected.

Senator Palmer on being interviewed prior to being nominated by the Illinois State Legislature, declared:—"I shall not go to school by way of the United States Senate." Can anyone name a shorter, more expeditious route?

We are pleased to see the Toronto World advocating the claims of the public school teachers of Ontario for higher salaries. The World also endorses the suggestion that trustees should fix salaries and not ask "please state salary wanted." The World moves.

This is the way of the ordinary world:—"Nine hundred sinners plunged headlong into hell."

And not a word was said about their bedstead.

But one poor sinner was tempted and he fell.

And lo! nine hundred sinners shouted forth their gladness.

One hundred French Canadians recently left for the United States, and the Globe shrieked despair. Within two weeks more than two thousand have returned home from the States, yet no word does the Globe utter.

Big Horse Sale.

Mr. Grand expressed himself last night as more than satisfied with the results of the first day of his annual sale of high class Canadian horses. It is now well known that Mr. Grand spends each winter in visiting all the little centres throughout the province where good horses are to be picked up, brings them here and gets them into condition for his spring sale. His efforts for the past year have been more successful than ever before, and the result is the best collection of Canadian horses ever offered to the public. The sale was conducted at the Shaw street rink under the most favorable circumstances. A first-class tan-bark ring enabled the horses to show to advantage. The presence of a large number of American buyers, who came from the leading cities of the United States, showed that high-class Canadian horses are thoroughly appreciated over there. Many of the best horses will cross the frontier, and Mr. Grand holds the audience open, showing that the American tariff was no hindrance to the sale of good Canadian horses. Furthermore, he told the farmers present that they might take a lesson from the result of the sale and instead of using inferior sires it would be hundreds in their pockets to employ thoroughbred horses. The animals were exhibited either under saddle, hitched up to dog carts or carriages, and were in the pink of condition and well handled in the ring. The highest price paid for a single horse was \$1050 for Marlboro, a 6-year-old gelding. He goes to Detroit. Mr. John Hay of this city bid him up above \$700.

Here are some of the sales:—Nettie, bay mare, 5 years, \$360; Maud and Bonnie, pair cobs, full sisters, \$930; Cricket and Sport, ch and gray, \$500; Charlotte and Blue Ribbon, pair mares \$1675; Cobasset, br g, \$500; Brooklyn, b g, \$310; Blanche, ch mare, \$340; Cardinal, b g, \$230; Byron, ch g, \$400; Sweet Briar, b mare, \$200; Huckleberry, b g, \$275; Marlborough, b g, \$1050; Don and Saturday Night, pr b and c, \$700; Ensign, c g, \$300; Dove, br m, \$430; Romeo and Juliet, pr cobs, \$550 Alliance, c g, \$440; Viceroy and Fashion, pair seal browns, \$850; Flash and Headlight, b g, \$1000; Meadow Brook, g g, \$500; Herbert, b g, \$350; Gladys, br m, \$550; Rockaway, b g, \$450; Tom and Jerry, ch cobs, \$300; Plum Fuddling, up g g, \$170; Buckingham, ch g, \$500.—Toronto World Wednesday, April 15th.

Phil. Rydyk 3484.

To the Editor of The Victoria Warder.

Sir.—There has been a case pending in the Lindsay Court since last October, which originated about the salaries of Phil. Rydyk, and so it will doubtless be of interest to the many in Lindsay and surrounding country who have patronized Phil and who own his gate, I ask you to kindly give the following space in your valuable paper:—

Last May or June, Patrick Cusman, one of the Lindsay hotel keepers, for some reasons best known to himself, commenced finding very many faults with Phil. Rydyk, and among the many and the most serious one was that he was not bred as McKelvey advised, and that he could prove it and would bet any amount on it. Mr. Nicholas Brady, who was one of Phil's patrons, bet Mr. Cusman that he was standard, and everything that McKelvey said he was. The money was put in hands and Mr. Brady very justly thought that Wallace's Registry of New York, was the place to decide the bet. He wired New York and received the following reply:—"Phil Rydyk 3584, standard bred, and registered in Vol. Six of Wallace's Trotting Registry;" but Mr. Cusman would not agree to that, it being too straight and square for him. "No! No! I will not agree to that." However, Mr. Brady was compelled to sue the stake holder, but with reluctance; and by crippled excuses the case has been put off from court to court until last Monday, the sixth, and the real defendant, Mr. Cusman, put in the defence that it was gambling and claimed his money back; a defence that is considered among respectable sportsmen "small potatoes and few in a hill."

However, Mr. H. O'Leary, Mr. Brady's counsel, produced Vol. Six, Wallace's Trotting Registry, which proves that Phil Rydyk is all that he has been advertised and the only gilded horse that ever stood in Lindsay, registered under rule six, the richest rule in the Registry. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg with tender my thanks to the people of Lindsay for the liberal patronage I received, and it is my sincere wish to all that they may reap a benefit thereby.

JAMES MCKEY.

Victoria Road, April 13th, 1891.

[In connection with thoroughbred stock it will be of interest to farmers to read our report of Grand's horse sale this week. Ed. WARDER.]

Ten Orangemen Killed

at a picnic by eating food made with impure baking powder. The Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the only safe one to use. Absolutely pure. All grocers sell it.—78.1.

Birches

LEAVENS.—On Thursday, 16th inst., the wife of Mr. C. H. Leavens of a daughter, still born.

MITCHELL.—At the township of Stanhope, on Saturday, the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of a son.

TRUMBULL.—At the township of Minden, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Trumbull, of twins, a son and a daughter.

MARRIAGES

SHEPSON—REAZIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday, 6th inst., by Rev. C. H. Marsh, Mr. Robt. W. Shepson, late of Hartlepool, England, and Miss Irene Reazin, daughter of Mr. Samuel Reazin, all of Lindsay.

MCINTYRE—MCACHERN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th April, 1891, by the Rev. M. M. McKinnon, B.A., Duncan McIntyre and Isabelle McEachern, daughter of Donald McEachern, Esq., all of Argyle, Eldon.

SMITH—FERGUSON.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. Hugh Ferguson, the bride's uncle, by the Rev. John McMillan of Wick, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dewey of Lindsay, Arthur Maxwell Smith, student of Knox College, to Miss Euphemia Ferguson, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Ferguson of Mariposa.

DEATHS.

LOVEY.—At his residence in the township of Anson, George Lovey, aged 51 years. The funeral took place on Monday, the 6th inst., in the Minden cemetery, and was largely attended.

WHOLE.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst. Emma, the infant daughter of Mr. James Welch of the township of Anson.

BARRY.—In Minden, on Thursday, April 10th, 1891, Annan BARRY, youngest child of Mr. George Barry, aged 9 months and 21 days.

ROWELOW.—In Kimmont, on Tuesday, April 14th, 1891, Truman T. Rowelow, aged 55 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The People's Grocery!

Arch. 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

JOHN DOBSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines, Liquors, & General Groceries.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Gooderham & Worts' celebrated Old Rye Whiskey, 2 years old, and 7 years old; age and quality guaranteed. Irish and Scotch Whiskey. Cognac Brandies. Holland and Old Tom Gins. Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Champagnes. Native Wines, etc., etc.

BOTTLED BEERS—Davis', Labatt & Dow's sparkling Canadian Ales; Bass's celebrated Burton Ale; Guinness's unrivalled Dublin Stout, in pints and quarts.

FRUITS—Raisins—Dessert, Royal Cluster, Choice Dehesa, Black Basket and London Layer. Figs, Apricots, Currants, Raisins, Sultanas, Prunes, Dates, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons; Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels.

Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated Pickles; Sauces, Jellies, Marmalades, Potted Meats, etc.

Huntley & Palmer's world renowned READING BISCUITS in all the leading varieties.

Appolinaris Water, Ginger Ale, Plain Soda, Belfast Ginger Ale.
Hotel keepers supplied. Quotations on application.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, January 21st, 1891.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between J. B. Warner and J. R. Perry, as General Dry Goods Merchants, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, under the firm name of "WARNER & PERRY" has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by J. B. Warner, under the name of WARNER & CO., who will collect the accounts owing to the late partnership and pay all its liabilities.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1891.

WARNER & PERRY.

WITNESS—C. F. Henderson.