



Copyrighted by Wm. Byrce, Toronto.

and he found that, whatever the opinions of the travellers in the carriage might be as to who the murderer was, they were all agreed as to the fact that it was no common murder, committed for robbery, but one done for some more powerful reason. "He stood in some one's light," one gentleman said, whom, from his appearance, Lord Penlyn took to be a barrister, "and that person has either removed him from his earth, or caused him to be removed. I should not like to be his heir, for on that man suspicion will undoubtedly fall, unless he can prove very clearly that he was miles away from London on Monday night."

and he found that, whatever the opinions of the travellers in the carriage might be as to who the murderer was, they were all agreed as to the fact that it was no common murder, committed for robbery, but one done for some more powerful reason. "He stood in some one's light," one gentleman said, whom, from his appearance, Lord Penlyn took to be a barrister, "and that person has either removed him from his earth, or caused him to be removed. I should not like to be his heir, for on that man suspicion will undoubtedly fall, unless he can prove very clearly that he was miles away from London on Monday night."

THE TWO POLICIES.
Some Questions to be Carefully Considered.
A SUCCESSFUL RECORD
Contrasted With a Policy of Blundering Stupidity and Incapacity - What the Return of the Liberal Party Would Mean to This Country - The Question of Revenue - Direct Taxation Inevitable Under the Proposed Liberal Tariff.
There are some of our readers who, perhaps, are not so strong that they will vote for their party candidate however good for the country that policy he supports. It is fortunate, however, that the majority of our people are not built on such lines. After all, the fate of the country, though the loss and partition vote combine to have a large influence, is decided by the man who thinks and who judges for himself as to what is best and safe for Canada. It is to this class of men we wish to appeal. There are two great parties asking for support, and these parties will have their candidates in every constituency. The candidates themselves may have their virtues or their failings; these are common to us all. But what the electors should chiefly endeavor to investigate thoroughly is the difference in the policies which they support. For sixteen years Canada has been governed by the Conservative party. No doubt sometimes that party has made mistakes in matters of both legislation and administration. It never claimed to be perfect. The fair-minded man, whether of one party or the other, will admit that it has done a great deal indeed for the development of the country, towards maintaining its high credit abroad, and in the way of perfecting its laws. Its leaders, while in life, have been abused; almost every crime in the calendar has been attributed to them. But within the space of three short years we have seen three great leaders, vilified and abused in life, pass away amidst universal sorrow and followed the eulogies of opponents as well as friends. After death their true character is admitted by their opponents and each one of them has been praised as a great friend of his country, and his abilities then accepted at their proper and great value. The same party with a new leader, surrounded by the colleagues of the old leaders, will soon be appealing to the country for a renewal of confidence. It is following the same policy; a policy which says we ought to consolidate our Dominion; that we ought to harmonize all races and creeds; that we ought to lose no opportunity of developing our resources; that we ought to improve our means of communication with the great markets of the world as fully as possible; that we ought to make a fair arrangement for trade with any people who are willing to deal with us upon fair terms, and that, failing to get fair trade arrangements with other countries, it is our bounden duty to see that our markets are protected for our own people; and that under any and every circumstances the industries of Canada should be encouraged, employment given to our people, and the Canadian farmer should be supplied with the necessities of life, in so far as he produces them, the people who manufacture for him what he must purchase.

we have shown time and time again, bears most heavily upon the people who consume luxuries, whose incomes are large and who spend the greater sums hereof in living. If we are to adopt 'A Free Trade, such as it is in England,' system, we shall destroy our revenue entirely except in so far as we collect it by duties upon wines and such things as that. That would mean a deficit in some other way of \$18,000,000. But if we were to not even attempt the system that is in vogue in England, but to resort to a system such as was in vogue in Mr. Mackenzie's time, we shall not raise within \$10,000,000 of sufficient to meet the wants of the country. Therefore now in either case a deficit of some kind or other. There is only one way of raising it. That means direct taxation of some kind or other. This is the first question then for the people to consider, viz., whether they are prepared, in order to please Mr. Laurier and some of his associates, to abandon the means of raising the revenue which we have at present and to adopt some system of direct taxation? Of course Mr. Laurier and his friends say quickly, "reduce the expenditure"; but this might as well be dismissed at once because Mr. Laurier has never pointed out where he can make the reductions; and beside, while he has hinted at making reductions amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, he has admitted at the same time, that he is bound to carry out the Quebec resolution which will allow down the Tariff, by increasing Provincial subsidies to the extent of a million and a half dollars a year. Every man of common sense beside knows that the expenditure of Canada is more likely to increase than decrease, whether a Conservative or a Liberal Government be in power. Question for the people to consider is—whether they are prepared for a complete reversal of our trade policy. As has been pointed out time and again the only country adopting Free Trade is England. Every other country declines to have anything to do with it, and persists in looking after the protection of its own interests. The situation in Canada is of course entirely different to that in England. English industries have reached the zenith of power, while Canadian industries have only during the past few years begun to grow. There is hardly a country that has not tried Free Trade, and in every case with the single exception of England, the people who have adopted it for a time have returned to a defensive tariff and wiser than when they departed from it. We should never have heard of this cry for Free Trade in Canada were it not for the desire of a few played-out politicians to get into power. We think we are justified in asking the people, as a speaker recently did upon the platform, to accept the warnings of history rather than the vague speculations and promises of political hacks and adventurers. This is question No. 2. Question No. 3 is: Whether we are willing to give up our market without getting any market in return, for that is what the Liberal party are proposing to do if they get into power. They say they will remove every vestige of protection; and notwithstanding that the market of other people are shut against us they will open up markets to them. We believe in being generous, but generosity has a limit, and beside it is a good as well as an old maxim that charity begins at home. We have tried that policy partially, once before. Between 1874 and 1878 our farmers were driven out of their markets by agricultural produce imported from the United States absolutely free of duty, while we were not allowed to send our raw materials to the United States without its bearing a tax. During the same period manufacturers were driven from their legitimate markets here by Canada being made a slaughter market for the cheap bank-note of the manufacturers of the United States, England and Germany. The result was that in Canada our people were out of employment, their families were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase goods, and in consequence our legitimate revenue fell to less than half of all, finding themselves unable to secure employment in Canadian industries, they were driven to the United States and elsewhere to find employment in the industries of other countries, and to purchase their bread from foreign instead of Canadian farmers. The Conservative party reversed that; they put on a defensive tariff which established our industries, employed our people and helped to consume our own produce. They said to us, "we will not give you material; let us employ Canadian hands and let those Canadian hands be given strength by the product of Canadian farms. Shall we continue this? The noble sense of the country says 'yes!' Nobody is more anxious to remain in possession of this policy than the farmers of the country. Where is there a farmer with any sense who will say that the bars should be taken down again and such like produce, American beef and such like produce, be allowed to be brought in here to be supplied to the people of our country? We have found in private conversation, that farmers are the strongest protectionists in the country, and indeed they always have been in every other country, and we are satisfied that they will fully and very carefully consider the question, whether they are prepared to see the Liberal party sacrifice our farmers market and get nothing in return. These are some questions which our electors should carefully consider. The Trade Question will be the main question before the people when the contest comes on. Cries of extravagance, cries of corruption, cries of mismanagement will of course be hurled at the men who are at present controlling affairs. These are only catch cries. The Liberal party have said what they would do if they got into power upon the Tariff issue. They have time and time again repeated that they would destroy every vestige of protection and this is the issue on which the country will have to decide. Let our readers for a moment glance at the history of the United States. Two or three years ago the Democratic Party were elected upon a cry of Free Trade. They passed the Wilson Bill, which even in its original state was a thousand miles from Free Trade and in the state in which it passed the Senate was a much higher protective measure than we have in Canada at the present time. But it was a reduction of the Tariff and it interfered to some extent with the prosperity of Americans by its operations and is destroyed by the

and uncertainty which it caused, a year of the commercial life of the United States and has plunged them into a depression from which they will be a long while recovering. At the very first opportunity the people rose up by thousands and swept the Democrats from power. East and west joined with north and south to tell them in the most emphatic terms that they wanted no more of that sort of legislation. Let the Canadian people be warned in time and let them stay by the moorings which have proved safe for the past and will prove safe for the future.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
Dr. G. C. OSOON, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 Co. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular product, yet we are free to confess that the merit of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ar.
Allen C. Smith, Phys., Boston, Mass.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

"Truth is Mighty and will Prevail."
It is a well-known fact all over the County, and the adjoining ones, that

HIGINBOTHAM'S RHEUMATIC CURE
is the best on the market. This remedy is put up in fifty cent and dollar bottles. Give it a trial and relieve your suffering.

Sold by
A. HIGINBOTHAM
74 Kent St. DRUGGIST, LINDSAY.

ADVERTISE in the WARDEE
The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

FOR Cheap FURNITURE GO TO, ANDERSON, NUGENT, & Co. KENT STREET, LINDSAY.
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers
Call and see our stock. No trouble to show it.
ANDERSON, NUGENT & CO.