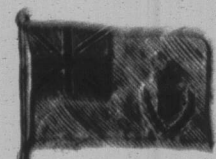


The Victoria Warder  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.



THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Flowing before a spirit of disloyalty and opposition to British institutions and ideas, many Canadians fail to make any display, by act or word, of their fealty to Canada or to Great Britain. They live under her laws, share in the benefits of her civilization, but do nothing to strengthen either.

During a recent visit to Ottawa we were surprised to see proudly floating from the highest tower of the Roman Catholic "College of Ottawa" the broad folds of the "Star Spangled Banner," the Yankee flag. There it waved insultingly, in the capital of Canada, from the tower of a Roman Catholic institution. And its well fringed edges proved that it was not the first occasion on which it was flung to the breeze. True, on a remote turret, surrounded by tall poplars, where the public gaze could scarcely penetrate, a Canadian flag also flew; but the post of honor was accorded the foreign colors.

The visitor to Toronto or in fact to any Canadian town frequently sees prominence given to the Yankee flag. In fact, in Lindsay he rarely sees the Canadian colors unless in a few places.

Of course the whole question of national colors, as well as national life, is deeply interwoven with sentiment. Sentiment has done much for the advancement of humanity. Realities are effects of sentiment. History both civil and military abounds in instances attesting that. The soldier who heroically scaled the Heights of Alma waving aloft the British colors, as well as those who widely followed to victory, were actuated by sentiment. Sentiment produced the Bill of Rights, and thus the civilization of to-day.

Love of home, family, religion, friends, nation or constitution is sentiment. It embodies a combination of the higher rational faculties with the better moral feelings.

The false sentiment, and sentimentality must not be confounded with sentiment. It is false sentiment for one to be inspired with lofty thought concerning something ignoble. For instance Irish men in storying and raising a "whillaboo" about the "wrongs of Ireland," etc., are actuated by false sentiment. The fault lies in the people in being, lazy, unthrift and devoid of individuality. They spend their time around shebeens, cussing England, and discussing American politics, instead of being out honestly tilling their fields. And it is sentimentality to fly a Yankee flag simply in deference to the wish of some annexationist. But it is sentiment to thrill with lofty feelings on seeing England's and Canada's banners floating in the breeze. They are symbolic of long struggles for civil and religious liberty; for good and progressive laws; for the growth and spread of popular education; and for hatred of tyranny either of body or mind.

The associations surrounding the English and Canadian flag are so many and so intimately connected with all man's better feelings, as to cause the inquiry why are not more British flags flown in Canada? In Lindsay!

The boy whose heart beats high at sight of England's grand old Union Jack, stands much better chance, other things being equal, of becoming a useful member of society, than does the one ever ready to sneer at all display of patriotism or loyalty to one's constitution or nation.

Therefore, during the approaching central fair here, let Lindsay citizens make a display of Canada's national colors without that intermixture of foreign flags indicative of weak national as well as moral sentiment. Let, also, there be placed in every school room in Lindsay a pair of Canadian flags. The young will thus intuitively grow up with an affection for it and the institutions it represents.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

The farmers of South Victoria and the townships adjoining in Durham and Ontario counties rightly in very many respects lay claim to be the first in Canada. In point of fertility of soil, improvement in stock, &c., this district is unsurpassed.

Therefore do the people look forward with pleasure and pride towards their annual fall show. They attend it for a variety of reasons:

Some wish to note the improvements year by year in stock, machinery, grain, &c.

Others are coming to make sales of stock, &c., and a better place would be hard to find.

Many are coming to buy, or to see where, when the proper season arrives, good stock can be bought. This is one of the greatest benefits of the fair.

Some are coming to have a day or two of a holiday; and to see the horse races, which annually get better and better. This year they are likely to be the best ever held here.

The school children are coming to learn something. One day well spent at a fair is worth two at school. This year each boy is going to try to remember how many kinds of grain, potatoes, &c., were on exhibition.

The teachers are also coming. A great many young people are coming for the sake of meeting and having a few

hours of that extreme bliss which passeth description. The homeward ride in the cool evenings is always the most blissful. The Warder would here note that the handsomest wedding invitations to be had are obtainable at this office.

The County Council always holds an informal session on the grounds. There ex-councillors join in, and all have a grand old talk about the weather, the crops, fall wheat prospects, the markets, the "Barley Combine," improved stock, &c. This year the session is expected to be well attended. Messrs. Arthur McQuade and T. Stephenson; W. Parkinson and T. Adams; Joe McArthur and John Connolly; Col. Deacon and M. Bick; besides many others are to attend. Very many are coming to the Fair, to do business down town, for instance to call and subscribe for THE WARDER.

And last, but not means least, there is likely to be another exhibition of equestrian skill such as was presented to the public last May. Mr. Barron is in good trim now, and is expected to surprise and delight the multitude.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Several papers published in towns east and west of Toronto are worth because so many attend the Industrial exhibition in the Queen City. Well, it is certainly very foolish to attack the exhibition committee. That is one of the best means to advertise their show for next year.

The true plan in our opinion to pursue is to make the home fairs so attractive as to out-rival Toronto's. Let the youth and beauty of each county be attracted and there will be no kick on the part of local papers.

For the injury done the local fairs is the cause of the "kicking."

Toronto Fair is gradually growing larger; but "every dog has his day." The general public is not so wild over it, at least in this district, as formerly. Still there is room for it and also for the home shows.

And, considering the population of Toronto and its railway facilities, the attendance at the Industrial Fair there this year was not anything like so great accordingly as it will be next week at Lindsay.

YELLOW VS TYPHOID FEVER.

FLORIDA VS VICTORIA, DURHAM AND ONTARIO.

Medical science and human sympathy all over the continent are stirred by the fact that a few cases of "yellow" fever exist in Florida and away down towards the Gulf of Mexico. Already many cities and towns in the North have sent substantial assistance.

But, while we deeply sympathize with the unfortunates of the South who seem regularly to be subjected to attacks of the yellow fever, yet our feelings are more deeply moved by the existence of a dread disease right at our neighbours' doors.

It is a strange characteristic of the human race, that of becoming interested in what does not deeply concern one, and neglecting what is of vital importance at hand. For example, we feel our compassion touched by the "wrongs" (D) inflicted on the Irish tenant, forgetful that right here in our midst there are many more evictions pro rata than there are in "Ould Ireland." We deprecate the high rental of land in Ireland, while right here on the average it is nearly fifty per cent higher. We convert the "heathen" in India, the Sandwich Islands and Timbuctoo, forgetful that on every hand are "white people" denied, or at least not within the pale of christian practice and precept. We imagine the Yankee, the foreigner generally, to be so much better off than we, when in reality the United States farmer is practically a slave, as compared with the Canadian. In short, the human race seems prone to become interested in the IMAGINARY, rather than the PRACTICAL.

It is generally known that Lake Stouge district is now one centre of typhoid and malarial fever. From Janetville on the east to Prince Albert, Manchester and Port Perry on the west, and at the present moment many persons prostrated with typhoid fever. Janetville and Cartwright adjoining, have several cases. Port Perry is stricken; Manchester is polluted with the disease.

Now, leaving the yellow fever "away down south in Dixie," to be attended to by those more directly concerned, THE WARDER suggests to the Boards of Health of LINDSAY, OPS, MANVERS, CARTWRIGHT, REACH, PORT PERRY and MARIPOSA that joint action be taken to examine into the causes of the epidemic. Let prompt action be taken. Mr. Patterson of Port Perry, being centrally located as any, should take upon himself the responsibility of the initiative. Lindsay not being affected but merely neighboring, is, however, interested.

When the telegraphic dispatches announce the list of killed and wounded after the various battles in the North-West in 1885, all Canada was wild and ready for action. Yet here within a district of less than one hundred and fifty square miles, from Manchester to Lindsay, are more human beings wounded and killed by typhoid and malarial fevers, than were lost in the whole North-West rebellion.

And no one appears to be particularly interested in the matter, except the undertaker, and the near relatives of those lost.

The action undoubtedly is the lowering of Lake Stouge's waters in summer time below the level of the top of the dam at Lindsay.

The error is the fever.

The remedy is simple—to maintain a nearly normal level of water.

The means of APPLYING the remedy rests with the people.

Let their intelligence be asserted.

IT GROWS SLOWLY IN PEACE.

A national spirit grows slowly in years of peace. If this Dominion had had its birth in war instead of negotiation, Canada would have been unified years ago. What the United States would have been without the solidifying influence of the war of independence, we were. That bitter struggle made them colonists for get all differences in the necessity for depending upon each other. The struggling States came out of the conflict united forever.

Ours has been a happier lot. The lesson that other countries learned in war, we are learning in peace. Railways not battles, are the forces that unite this nation. No land can be great without sacrifices, and surely if other peoples have laid down their lives for their country, we cannot allow the necessity for laying down our dollars in extra freight rates to divide this Dominion.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

YANKEE VS. CANADIAN CIVILIZATION.

In some respects the United States is the first among the nations. By the rapid payment of the national debt incurred in her war she has shown wonderful resources. Her history too reveals the names of statesmen and literateurs, scientists and soldiers, the equal of any on the roll of fame.

The great civil war which convulsed her from 1861 to 1865 was fought to affirm the superiority of the FEDERAL or NATIONAL authority over STATE supremacy. In the struggle the abolition of slavery was accomplished. Since that date the growth of civilization within her borders has been slow. The war let loose on society thousands of soldiers, many of them orderly, honorable men who readily laid aside the "sword" for the "ploughshare" and returned to creditable walks in life; but also many who were mere moral wrecks.

The country might readily have recovered from the moral degradation engendered partly by these men, were it not for the great invasion of European immigrants. The war had caused Europeans to study more the extent, fertility and resources of the United States, and millions of immigrants, very many of them the most undesirable residents of Europe, became United States citizens.

And the genuine Yankee element seems unable to absorb this glut of European bigotry, ignorance, degradation and misery. Indeed it is doubtful whether or not the latter element will not absorb the Yankee. It is an even game now.

Then after the war, in order to pay off the enormous debt, everything was taxed. Unlike the Canadian national tax which is imposed chiefly on luxuries and non-home produced products, the United States, both by general customs protective tariff, and by universal inland revenue taxes, fairly ground down the people. It fell with heaviest weight on the farmer and the laboring man. They bore the burden and had no corresponding offset.

In that manner the United States has succeeded in reducing the national debt, until to-day it is less per head than is Canada's. Of that fact some annexationist Canadians endeavor to make capital against their native land. They show Canadians what a glorious country the United States is; what a debt has been paid off; and how much money lies in the treasury now.

But they fail to show how farm land in the United States is burdened by enormous mortgages; has gone away down, down, in value; and how farmers and laborers are infinitely poorer to-day than they were before. Their system of taxation being different from Canada's fell most heavily on farmers and laborers. Canada's is the reverse. The laborer or the farmer is, one may say, untaxed here; and while the Yankee was being squeezed to wipe out the national debt, the Canadian was rolling up wealth. As an instance, while the Yankee became poorer and poorer yearly, the Ontario farmer in three years alone, added upwards of one hundred millions of dollars to their wealth.

Now, had the Canadian government by taxation, bled from the farmers that enormous sum, Canada would have been clear of debt just as the United States is; but her farmers would have been just so much poorer.

Another feature, a sequence of the over-taxation of farmers and laborers, and of European pauper immigration, is the growth of large cities in the United States, and the consequent centralization therein of the wealth of the country. In Canada the very reverse is the case. Ontario alone has more incorporated towns than any state in the American Union except perhaps New York and Massachusetts. This distribution of the town population evenly over the country indicates a much healthier state of national affairs than where all are centralized in a few big cities. It guarantees to the rural population local markets; it does not make of the country surrounding the cities, a great market garden, and have all the rest a comparative backwoods, at the mercy of grain and railroad combines. It permits the wealth to be distributed rather than centralized. And anyone knows that the more evenly wealth is distributed the better off the country. For instance a land with ten million families with a personal wealth of ten billion dollars, chiefly centered in a few thousand families, is far from being as prosperous as if it were distributed more or less evenly among the great mass of the people. To accomplish the latter should be an aim of all govern-

ments; and the Canadian National Policy—which protects the Canadian farmer and producer generally, as well as the manufacturer and employer of labor, against being sacrificed to unjust and spasmodic foreign competition, while admitting free or nearly so all that does not compete or injure the home producers—that policy, which further, imposes no taxes on articles of food, and the very lightest on goods used by the farming and laboring classes, seems the nearest approach to a system that will preserve an even distribution of the wealth of the country.

In all these is Canadian civilization far in advance of the United States.

ENGLAND A MARKET FOR CANADIAN BARLEY.

With his customary promptitude, Adam Hudspeth M. P. has gone into the question of ascertaining why Canadian barley cannot find a ready market in Great Britain. Thus far everything indicates that there is no just reason why an excellent market should not be there established. Mr. Hudspeth has already received the following official statistics for the year 1886. The report states:—"The figures are taken from the official customs returns of the United Kingdom, and must be assumed to be correct, but it appears very evident that the quantity of barley imported from British North America is very much understated, as the figures by no means agree with those of our own trade returns."

The price given is the average Gazette price for the year.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES, BY COUNTRIES, OF BARLEY IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1886.

Imported from.	Cwt.	Bushels.
Russia	5,541,041	12,929,116
Sweden	540,256	1,200,597
Denmark	973,306	2,271,048
Germany	1,308,750	2,813,416
Holland	67,633	157,810
Belgium	27,738	64,732
France	1,033,323	2,744,420
Austria-Hungary	481,287	1,123,000
Bulgaria	37,314	87,000
Roumania	2,346,287	5,464,009
Turkey	648,793	1,513,850
Algeria	336,198	840,436
Morocco	16,900	42,250
Persia	16,256	37,930
United States	49,809	116,221
Chili	165,338	385,788
Argentine Republic	10,537	24,856
Other foreign countries	2,145	5,000
Total For Coun.	13,499,911	31,998,486
British East Indies	292,060	469,140
Australia	12,392	28,751
British North America	344	803
Total from British Possessions	214,726	498,694
Grand total	13,713,637	31,998,486

The average Gazette price of barley in 1886 was £1, 6/ 7d. per quarter, or 81 cents per bushel.

Canada raises about ten million bushels of barley annually for foreign sale.

These figures clearly establish the following facts:—

(a) England imported in 1886 the enormous quantity of THIRTY-TWO MILLION BUSHELS OF BARLEY; more than three times as much as the United States.

(b) The price paid for it in England, an average of 81 cents, is higher than the average in the United States in the same year. The average price quoted on Lindsay market for that year was from 40c. to 55c.

(c) The freight rates from Canada to England are less than from Russia, Austria, Turkey, Roumania, Chili, Argentine Republic or Persia, these being the chief exporters of barley to England.

(d) Canada, through her Minister of Agriculture, should make specific inquiries into the whole question of the English barley trade and submit the result to the country.

It is a matter of great importance to Ontario farmers. With a market in England for Canada's barley the last tussle in the annexation programme would be destroyed.

Of course, the "combine" in barley in the United States and Canada fixes prices to suit themselves; but let farmers and business men agitate for an English market, and the old prices of ante-combine days will again be paid the farmer for his barley.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our contemporary suggests that as Sir John and we were both absent from the Beaverton picnic that "both the head and the tail were missing." We allow the Victoria public, not THE POST, to place us. Our contemporary having for some time occupied a position in the public estimation "beneath the tail," naturally seeks to bring us down to his level.

Marriages.

BOYCE—GRANT—At the residence of the bride's parents, Granton, on Wednesday 19th Sept. 1888, by Rev. J. Campbell, Geo A. Boyce of Campbellford, to Miss Euphie S. Grant of Granton.

MCGREGOR—HARPER—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Butt of London, John Milton McGregor, of Manistee Mich., to Miss Lizzie Harper, second daughter of Chas. Harper of Seouge Island.

WOODLEY—THOMPSON—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. C. Washington, M. A., on the 19th inst., Mr. Francis Woodley of Cartwright, to Miss Selena, youngest daughter of Mr. Aaron Thompson, of Seouge.

STEWART—GRANT—At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Greig, 131 Shelburne street, Toronto, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Jas. Ross, of Hurwood, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McFarish, of Toronto, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Barrister, Lindsay, of the firm of McIntyre & Stewart, to Edith Lillian, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Greig, of Ontario.

Deaths.

In Lindsay, on Friday, September 21st, 1888, Alfred Wood, formerly of the township of Cartwright, age 30 years.

HARPER—In Toronto, on Saturday evening, 22nd inst., of apoplexy, William J. Harper, son of the late John Harper, realtor. The funeral took place from the residence of his brother, George R. Harper, 159 Bleeker street, on Tuesday the 26th inst., to the Necropolis.

[Mr. George Harper brother of the deceased is son-in-law of Mr. Alfred Wright of this town.]

To Arrive this Week

FIRST CROP

Spanish Onions

PRIME BONELESS FISH.

Water White American, and "Silver Star" Canadian

COAL OIL

By the car load.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1888.

A. CAMPBELL

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

Has just received choice lots of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Raisins, and General Groceries

Coal Oil and Syrup-Cans, Latest Styles.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Kent St., Lindsay.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION AT LINDSAY IS

McCrimmon Bros.' New Store

AND BRAND NEW STOCK FOR FALL.

We are receiving daily into our new premises a brand new stock of all the

NEWEST and LATEST NOVELTIES for FALL

We have no old Stock left over from last Fall to show you as new, as they were burned by the recent fire in our store. All the newest and latest

Novelties in Dress Goods

arriving daily. We ask all visitors to Lindsay to call and see our elegantly fitted up premises and examine our Stock, which we have marked as cheap as the cheapest.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

In this we take the lead, and our new department is shining with all the newest and latest novelties in

TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, OVERCOATINGS, ETC.

An A1 Cutter on the premises, second to none in the province, and we guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. See our \$12 all wool Tweed suit. See our \$10 all wool Tweed Overcoat.

McCRIMMON BROS.

Old stand, opposite Campbell's Grocery.