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The Victoria War

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.



A nation of hosts and a nation of hands, A nation soon to sever, A nation of hosts and a nation of hands, And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SPANISH WAR.

Some United States papers are becoming excited over the apparent peevish conduct of certain Roman Catholic sections of the world in the present war.

They point out that in the first place the Holy See sought to mediate on behalf of Spain and thus save that nation the humiliation of defeat. This, however, was only natural as Spain is regarded as the one nation directly under the direction of Rome, and no one could possibly blame him for seeking to save his friends.

The same journals also more than hint that the powder factory exploded in California was the work of persons sheltered in an adjoining monastery.

It is also shown that during the recent battle of Manila the priests and sisters bearing religious emblems, approached the United States officers asking protection, which of course was promptly accorded. In return the priests are said to have shown the American vessels a narrow channel declared to be free from mines and torpedoes, and to have warned them against a wider one said to be heavily torpedosed. Research revealed that no mine was found in the pretended dangerous channel while the one reputed safe was heavily mined. The United States sailors removed or blew up the torpedoes and thus escaped destruction.

These journals further declare that while a few Irish agitators professedly sympathetic with the United States, the great bulk of Roman Catholics in Ireland and America deeply sympathize and side with Spain. This charge is manifestly unsafe for Archbishop Ireland and other leaders in that church assuredly have taken from American stand. It is therefore not just to charge all with being against their own nation.

Before the war broke out Croker, the Tammany boss boasted that he would send upwards of thirty regiments to the front in case of war. When the war actually broke out, however, he failed to raise even one regiment, but took passage for Europe instead.

The clerical party in Italy is openly charged with instigating the sudden and general uprising of those under their control to rebellion. The nominal and indeed the usual cry under such conditions is "bread." But behind it all is a much more deeply rooted trouble. The clerical party thinks it has at last found an opportunity to strike, but indications point that the rebellion will be speedily sup-

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It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this to be a fact.

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pressed in Italy. Already many priests are prisoners, and stringent measures are being taken to restore order.

The last charge hurled by the wrathful Americans is that attempts are made by Spanish sympathizers to poison with arsenic, the wells and springs supplying the American troops.

It is also shown that, since the battle of Manila, since victory is everywhere secured to the United States arms, that the Roman Catholic clergy across the border have issued prayers for the success of American arms and for peace. The journals point out that it is somewhat late, but better late than never.

To our mind the criticisms are as just to the great bulk of the Roman Catholics of the United States who certainly, like their friends in Canada, will ever be found standing firmly for the flag of the nation in which they reside.

In Canada the Roman Catholics, whatever their sympathies might be from a religious view-point, are nevertheless loyal and firm in their allegiance to the Mother Land.

Further, while a few professional Irish agitators may make a little noise in Ireland against Great Britain, yet the great overwhelming majority in the Emerald Isle are true to the old flag. Those agitators do not realize that the public know that this crackling grasshopper in a meadow will make more noise than one hundred fat oxen quietly grazing.

THE WAR.

The summary of the war news of the week presents nothing startling. In a war such as this, where fleets have thousands of miles to manœuvre and troops are not yet organized to take the field, events with important bearing on the war will be few and far between. The U.S. government has decided on an aggressive policy regarding Cuba and ere long we may expect to hear of her troops pushing the campaign on the island. It has also been decided to send more men to Dewey to assist him in holding the Philippines.

The Spanish Ospe Verde fleet which Admiral Sampson has expressed such a desire to meet has according to reports retired to Cadix. This report may however be a ruse to mislead the Washington strategists and before this issue is distributed it may turn up in the most unexpected place.

Full details of the Manila bombardment are to hand. It shows that the destruction of the Spanish fleet there was complete. The Spaniards lost nearly 600 men while, marvelous as it may appear, the Americans escaped with only nine injured, none being killed. Thus Admiral Dewey has furnished the people of the States ample means for rejoicing. His great victory places him on a level with the best naval men of the age. A brave man, modest, and the hero of such a magnificent engagement he has shown himself worthy of the great traditions of the navy of the United States. Our Southern neighbors will forgive us, however, if we do not appreciate the victory as much as they do. The American fleet had the advantage in guns and ships and it would have been very much to their discredit to have lost. But they did it nobly and are deserving of all praise.

The splendid fight put up too by the Spaniards against terrible odds is worthy of note. It all goes to show that personal bravery counts little now-a-days in the face of organization and superior equipment.

Although it is true that most Canadians would prefer seeing the States get a black eye before she wins, as she will eventually, general sympathy is with the Anglo Saxon race, as it should be. We could not help forgetting at first however, how the Yankees used to revile us. The abuse of the New York Sun, Journal and other of the ultra-British papers would impress itself on us at the outset, but happily we have lost sight of that and now we are heart and soul with them. The war is fulfilling a two-fold object. While it is ridding Cuba of what has been shown, to be the most incompetent and corrupt rulers in the world, it is cementing the greatest union the world has ever seen, the union of Britain and the United States. Whereas Great Britain has practically deserted, and wretched, to the world, how much more impressive will she now be! The entrance of the United States into the political arena as a great power opens an entirely new field of possibilities, let us hope favorable to Great Britain.

Although, perhaps it is somewhat wicked of us, we cannot help thinking what would have happened to the States two years ago had she gone to war with England. She has been some three or four weeks in mobilizing a mere 100,000

men and it will be some months yet before they can hope to be in shape to fight a highly trained and disciplined body of men—but let by-gones be by-gones. We can profit by the mistakes of others and our Canadian militia is in by no means a perfect condition. Let our own government closely watch events and take lessons and practice them on the Canadian militia.

IS IT WORTH THE MONEY?

The Ottawa Ottawa says:—"When told by the Hon. A. S. Fisher that the taking of the prohibitions will cost the country \$500,000 or \$250,000, we fancy the country will feel that it is being asked to pay too much for Liberal legislation with Canadian prohibitionists. There is absolutely no necessity for a prohibitive, and no promise that it will accomplish more for the prohibition cause than the Royal Commission did. It was foisted upon the Liberal platform by a few temperance Liberals, and the party in opposition did not care to oppose it lest it should estrange the temperance element. The Government has no desire to have anything to do with it. It has been postponed, but so fearful are the Ministers of their temperance friends that they have not the courage to do with their prohibitive pledge as they did with most of their other election pledges, viz., "first divide, then divide, then divide."

They are drifting along, and all the while hoping for some chance to escape the issue."

VOTERS AND VOLUNTEERS.

In these warlike times the following from the Toronto Telegram is timely and we believe strikes the right cord:—"Young Canadians ought to be taught to vote straight and to shoot straight, and then they would be able to defend the country's good against the forces of its household and the country's integrity against the foe who may come up against our borders from the outside."

If Canadians had voted straight in the past the Government at Ottawa would have more money to spend in teaching our fellow-countrymen to shoot straighter in the future. It is a pity that the country's finances do not permit the expenditure upon the militia to be doubled and trebled.

Canada has no use for the military spirit which inculcates contempt for the arts of peace, but Canada is here as a separate nation on the northern half of this continent, and one of the functions of Government is to develop every element of strength which could protect the country against every danger from foreign foes.

AN ACTIVE FORESTRY POLICY WANTED.

The Ottawa Free Press notes with approval and commends to the serious consideration of the provincial and federal administrators of Canada an act recently passed by the New York state legislature providing for a College of Forestry at Cornell University.

Any administration, provincial or federal, in Canada may carry on an active and progressive policy of Forestry, for it would surely receive the support of all people in Canada who have the interests of the country at heart. It is to be feared, however, that Canada will injure herself by a fatal delay. "You never miss the water till the well runs dry." We may not realize the damage we are doing to those who come after us by our criminal waste and neglect of our forests, but the day may come in Canada when the people may curse the folly and the blindness of the past administrators of the country who gave so little thought to the protection and preservation of the wood-land resources of Canada. The opportunities of scientific forestry culture in Canada are so great that they are not generally realized.

By the proper expenditure of a moderate amount of money many of the waste places in Canada might be made fertile and productive. Canada should derive an income from her protected and created forests which should bring her in a large revenue just as the property of Saxony, for instance, yields a net income of from \$4 to \$5 per acre every year.—Brookville Times.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is wonderful how the news from Manila keeps coming even after the cable is cut.

Our Southern neighbor is evidently a chip of the old block.

Spain's relay season in Cuba is about over remarks the Chicago Journal.

The report that another score of lives have been lost in the Klondike is quite in keeping with the reputation of the country.

Some newspapers are scolding at Manila. It used to be spelled Manila, but perhaps Dewey has knocked it out of it.—Ottawa Citizen.

The New York World says that when a Spanish cruiser saw a Herald despatch boat, it turned and fled. Probably the captain was afraid of being interviewed.—Toronto Star.

War pictures are being shown in all the theatres. Wherever the picture of the Stars and Stripes is shown in Canada it is loudly cheered. It is little straw like this that shows which way the wind is blowing.

The Toronto Telegram says something to the effect that the Pope wishes he could die now that so many people are being killed, but he never wished he could die when the Cubans were being killed.

Now that the town council have inaugurated a new system of carrying on the work to be done on the streets and sidewalks by appointing a town commissioner instead of the former overseer of streets, with more extended powers, it is to be hoped that from time to time one elected to the council, will not interfere with the commissioner in his work, pointing out how certain work should be done and what men to employ, as has been the rule in times past. The great trouble in the past was that there were too many men in the council, who, under the old system, were not interested in the work, and they were being deferred from exercising their favorite hobby.

The Yukon contingent, comprising some two hundred of the permanent forces of Canada left Ottawa last week for the Yukon. The contingent have an arduous and trying trip before them. Long marches over the most rugged country in the world, in a particularly trying climate will test the endurance of the men to their utmost. They are as fine a body of men as ever donned a uniform, splendidly fitted in every way and having voluntarily offered themselves for this service they will not bring disgrace to the country they represent.

Our Major-Generals.

A lively debate took place in the House of Commons, Friday, over a resolution introduced by the Minister of Militia to provide that the entire command of the militia should be paid a salary at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, and in addition there to be in lieu of allowances such sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum. In the course of the debate the doing of the Major-Generals were severely criticized by the opposition. The following as reported in the Montreal Star shows the stand taken by Col. Hughes.

"Col. Hughes made a little speech in support of the position taken by the Militia Department, and as regards General Gascoigne it was directly opposed to that of the leader of the opposition. Col. Hughes said he would not go into details of what he called "little scraps." That there were a few of these incidents to be met a matter of course. As for General Gascoigne, Col. Hughes said he had always found the commanding officer a gentleman and an efficient soldier well qualified for the difficult position he had held. He was sorry to see General Gascoigne leave Canada, and he would leave with the kindest regards of Col. Hughes. He said it might sound heterodox on the part of one who had ambitions in a military line to say that he opposed the giving of the command of the Canadian Militia to one trained solely in the Canadian service. There were immense possibilities in the British army for Canadians, and there was no reason why a Canadian officer should not be a field marshal in the British service some day."

The Drop Outlook.

The first estimate of Ontario crops for 1898 has been issued by the Ontario Government. The estimates are based on the reports sent in by the numerous correspondents of the Bureau of Industries. The weather so far has been mild, every month being below the average, and thus favorable. November was reported to be the worst of the season, and the average of the first week of May as "fair." The outcome of the crop of course depends on the weather of the next six weeks. The prospects for clover is most favorable, many reports describing clover as looking splendid, especially in the case of new fields. Correspondents are greatly of opinion as to the condition of vegetation. Reports re live stock are most satisfactory. Horses as a rule are in fine condition, although cases of distemper occurred here and there. Cattle are in good health. Sheep came through the winter in capital shape. The supply of fodder is plentiful and there is an abundance of straw. There appears to be a surplus of hay in nearly every section of the province but more especially in the west. Much of the crop is not of good quality, yet there is a fair amount of first class hay to be had. Sale prices were low all winter. "Dollar wheat" created an active market and during the past month an immense quantity has changed hands. It looks as if nearly all the crop has been disposed of in some quarters, although farmers are occasionally selling small lots of wheat ready for a further rise in price.

Great English Ships.

The proportion of ships of very large dimensions to the total number built is nearly so great as often asserted. Taking the 190 ships of the English navy, it may be interesting to arrange them according to displacement tonnage. There are 22 ships over 14,000 tons, all but two are battleships, the exceptions are the Powerful and the Terrible, cruisers. Between 12,000 and 14,000 tons there are eleven ships, seven battleships and four cruisers; between 10,000 and 12,000 tons ships; two being battleships. Twelve cruisers are from 6500 to 9100 tons; twenty-four between 4000 and 5800 tons; forty-six between 2000 and 4000 tons. Between 1000 and 2000 tons there are twenty-two vessels, and forty-three are less than 1000 tons. Let us now see what the rate of the total number are over 9000 tons. A single illustration will show the gains incident to the use of quick-firing guns. Prior to 1887 the 6 inch breech-loading gun of the Royal Navy was five tons in weight, had a powder charge of forty-eight pounds, and fired 100 pounds projectiles, with a muzzle velocity of rather less than 2000 feet per second, or at the rate of one shot round fifty seconds. Its penetrating power, in wrought iron armor was rather less than twelve and a half inches. The 6 inch quick-firer now carried weighs seven tons, has a cordite charge of 131-4 pounds, and fires 100 pound projectile, with a muzzle velocity of over 2500 feet per second, at the rate of four or five shots per minute. Its penetrating power is estimated at sixteen inches of wrought iron. The modern gun has greater range and accuracy and fires about four times as fast. In the Royal Arthur on one occasion fifteen rounds were fired in three minutes and nine hits were scored. A still more formidable weapon has just been adopted for the naval service.—Sir W. H. White, in Nineteenth Century.

Dr. Boyce of Toronto.

Dr. Boyce of Toronto has made a report on the Toronto schools in which he says that the best thing that can be done for the benefit of the children is to effect this law on the health of the children. It seems to us that too little attention is given to this subject of lighting and ventilating schools. Dr. Boyce could visit nearly every town in Ontario and probably make a similar report. The same thing will apply to churches and Sunday schools. Sunday school are notorious for their bad ventilation and one need not travel far on a Sunday in Lindsay to find the fact.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks. It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing. At first it is a slight cough. At last it is a hemorrhage. At first it is easy to cure. At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Quickly conquers your little hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect. For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep out of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over your lungs if you cough.

Should we send you a book on this subject, free? Our Medical Department. If you have any complaint what ever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Brave At Home.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash, With smile that well her pain dissembles, The while beneath her drooping lash, One sturdy tear-drop hangs and trembles, Though Heaven alone records the tear, And fame shall never know her story, Her heart has shed a drop as dear, As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword, And bravely speaks the cheering word, What though her heart be rent asunder, Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear The bolts of death around him rattle, Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief, While to her breast her son she presses, Then breathes a few brave words and brief, Kissing the patriot brow she blesses, With no one but her secret God, To know the pain that weighs upon her, Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod Received on freedom's field of honor.

The Roll in Billville.

We called the roll in Billville: "Major-General Jones!" Wouldn't do for service, for he's only skin and bone.

"Captain Stutter Splutter!" Rheumatism (bad); And his scullion for the summer in the only leg he had!

"Colonel Slumpkin Bumpkins!" At present out of sight; Went off to chase a private who escaped him in the night.

"Lieutenant Billup Filipp!" Can only fight on land; Is only used to swimming in a millpond—over-hand.

"Major Shoddy Toddy!" No bullets made him wince; Fought through the Appomattox, and been half-shut ever since.

"General Morgan Moshine!" His patriotism fills A brimning gallow measure and he'll fortify the walls.

Colonels, Generals, Majors and captains by the score; Train loads of officers, and trains still bringing more and more!

Commitment officers, enough to fill the world with war, And just one living private, and—he's hired to a show!—Frank L. Stanton.

Kipling's Recessional.

While all England was in an ecstasy of patriotic self glorification during the Jubilee one man lifted up his voice in a note of warning. In the darkest hour of popular intoxication Kipling sent to the Times a short poem or hymn of five stanzas entitled Recessional:

God of our fathers, known of old— Lord of our far flung battle-line— Beneath whose awful Hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine— Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet! Least we forget—Least we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies, The captains and the kings depart, Still stands thine ancient sacrifice An humble and a contrite heart. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet! Least we forget—Least we forget!

Far called, our navies melt away— On dune and headland sinks the fire— All our pomp of yesterday Is one with the vast air; Judge of the nations, spare us yet! Least we forget—Least we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose Such tongues that have not Thee in awe— Such boasting as the Gentiles use, Or lesser breeds with the laugh— Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet! Least we forget—Least we forget!

For heathen hearts that put their trust In reeking tube and iron shard— All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not Thee to guard, For frantic boast, and foolish word, Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

FOSTER.—On Thursday, 5th Inst, Margaret Kew, beloved wife of Thomas Foster, aged 70 years, at London, Ont. on Tuesday May 10th, James Logan, aged 82 years.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

We are showing a complete range of Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, Curtains, Blinds, Scrims, Lace and Spotted Muslin by the yard

Some novelties in Curtain Poles, Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers

Also a range of CHENILLE and TAPESTRY CURTAINS

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS

Hemp Carpets for floor and stair, commences at 10c. Other and better goods and styles, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c

Dutch Stair and Floor Carpets, 18c, 22c, 30c, 35c

Unions and Wools at prices ranging from 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, to \$1.00 a yard

Tapestry and Brussels Carpets. Some very pleasing styles and qualities at close prices. We ask your inspection of our assortment. Prices range from 35c, 40c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, to \$1.00

OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS

In all Widths and Grades, both in Stair and Floor Covering. If you require a nice Linoleum for Dining Room or Kitchen, see our assortment.

We lay great stress upon our display of Moderate Priced Goods in BLINDS and SHADES from 25c to \$1.00

LACE CURTAINS, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$10.00. Our Specials are 25c, 30c, 35c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00

CURTAIN NETS and SCRIMS, a most complete assortment. Also spotted Nets, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c

CURTAIN POLES in Wood, something new, very Dainty Styles. ART MUSLINS, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c

FANCY TABLE COVERS in new Weaves and Textures. CHENILLE CURTAINS, from \$2.25 to \$10.00

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS in variety of patterns

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY, Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

STILL FORGING AHEAD!

The Bargain Store of Lindsay doing more business than ever. We haven't space to mention everything, but you can judge from prices like these how we sell:—

For 10c. we sell the heaviest and best Cotton Hose for the money in Lindsay. For 15c. or 2 pairs for a quarter, German Dyed Stainless Hose, worth 18c. a pr. 25c. for the finest Black Hose, equal to Lisle Thread, High Spliced Heel and Double Sole.

20c. buys a very nice Ribbed Ladies' Cashmere Hose, sold everywhere for 25c. 25c. buys an extra good quality Ladies' Cashmere Hose, Plain or Ribbed, Seamless Foot, worth 35c. 30c. buys a beautiful, extra heavy, Black Cashmere Hose, always sold at 37c and 40c.

LADIES' VESTS.—A new and complete stock at the lowest prices. MEN'S SOCKS.—Just received 25 dozen, good quality, Men's Cotton Socks, Blue and Brown, at 5 cents per pair, always sold at 10c. Men's better Cotton Hose at 10c. and 12c.

Ladies' Black Kid Gloves at 50c., regular \$1.00 goods. CORSETS.—A most complete stock of all the best makes at lowest prices. LACE CURTAINS at 25c. per pair, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and up to the best goods.

WINDOW SHADES.—A complete stock of Window Shades at all prices. FLANNELLETTES at 3c. per yd., 4c., 5c., 6c. We sell 12c. PRINTS at 10c., full width and extra heavy.

15 pieces good CHECK SHIRTINGS at 8c. per yard, worth 10c! Regular 25c. COTTONADE for 20c. A large and complete stock of Staple Dry Goods.

R. B. BALLAN & CO. The Bargain Givers of Lindsay. Ray & Co's Old Stand.

THE Knoll Washing Machine

is good. I refer you to those who are using them:

Major Martin, D. Eagleson, A. Drummond, G. J. Ray, D. Frew, R. Bryans, W. Frocks, G. A. Miles, Ed. Sylvester, Robt. Sylvester, J. Smith, Home for Aged, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Grimsdon, Dr. He. Jones, F. Anderson, B. Kennedy, D. E. Dick, W. White, G. Inglis, Mrs. Zeller, John Lewis, D. McDonald, J. Frazer, Mrs. McMan, H. Sharp, J. Robill, J. A. Thurston, W. H. Thurston, D. King, W. Williamson, D. Dunoon, S. Thomson, J. Bell, Mrs. Dyer, J. H. Fidler, Mrs. Jones, A. S. Edmonds, G. L. Thompson, J. A. Williamson, R. S. Yarnold, Chas. Fox, W. Halladay, A. Foster, W. Warren, D. McMan, D. H. Corneil, Mrs. Mimms, J. Davidson, T. Davidson, D. Rodgers, D. McKay, T. Farrington, J. Boxall, A. Anderson, A. Warren, F. Sweetman, Alex. McDonald, D. Walker, Mrs. Wilkinson, Jas. Bell, W. Thurston, D. McFadden, W. Henderson, F. Brimacombe, Albert King, David Rogers, Alex. McKay.

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