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 ONE PRICE SHOE HOUSE.

Volume II. Number 5.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

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## DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

Have just received a large new stock of Gray and white

## COTTONS,

Cottonades, Heavy Shirtings, Tickings and Prints.

These Goods are ALL ADVANCING IN PRICE, and must in a short time cost more money, so that early purchasers will get the ADVANTAGE OF OLD PRICES.

New Dress Goods, New Tweeds, New Carpets,

and right quality of goods only kept.

DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

Mr. Darling's Speech at the Union League Club, Chicago.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my sense of the honor you have done me in inviting me to be present at this magnificent demonstration and in asking me to address so distinguished and representative a gathering upon the subject of relations between the United States and Canada, present and prospective, commercial and political; and this I am expected to do from a Canadian standpoint. The phraseology used by your President in communicating to me the subject upon which I was expected to speak, implied a reference to what you understand on this side of the line as Annexation or Political Union; and I ask your indulgence while I touch briefly upon this point, first of all, assuming that you will not apprehend me if I speak with all candor and plainness.

To thoughtful Canadians the word Annexation has an ominous and unattractive ring; conveying to them an impression of confession of failure in the mission committed to them by their forefathers as to the future destiny of their country—an impression they are adopting voluntarily in despair, the only course open to them, if they are to escape irreparable disaster, or an impression of coercion and force at which their whole nature revolts and which they are bound to resist. I think I correctly describe the prevailing sentiments of Canadians generally, when I say the word annexation is extremely distasteful to them. You would probably dispise them were it otherwise. The tie that binds them to the Motherland is a silver thread that can be broken at will; but their affection for the land of their forefathers is a feeling which is and always will be predominant in their breasts. British Canadians cling to the glories and traditions of the race. They hope to be able to preserve all the characteristics of England's prosperous policy. They have neither sympathy with nor encouragement for the enemies of the British Empire.

They may be mistaken as to their ultimate destiny; and they over-estimate their ability to make the North American Continent the home of a great and independent Anglo-Saxon race; but if their political relations are to be changed, it will come about as the natural sequence of events; and not as the result of an appeal to sordid or material considerations. I can conceive of a policy of injustice to one of the provinces being carried to an extent that might produce a movement in favor of the separation of that Province from the confederation with the view to union with the United States; but such an agitation, if based upon righteous and equitable grounds, would be almost certain of accomplishing the removal of the injustice, or the defeat of the party in power perpetrating it.

The feelings against Americans bred by your revolutionary war which drove the loyalists who founded Canada into exile, by the war of 1812; and by subsequent misunderstandings; has largely passed away. But the growth of good will is a different thing from readiness for political union; and I cannot help earnestly urging you, while we are discussing the advantages, which I hope to lay clearly before you, of another union, to dismiss from your minds the question of Political Union. I refer to what is known as Commercial Union, or Unrestricted Reciprocity, or Continental Free Trade, whichever of these terms may best convey the idea to your minds.

The speaker then entered into an extended review of the trade relations between Canada and the United States, both under the Reciprocity Treaty and since its abrogation. After setting forth the benefits which would accrue to the United States from Commercial Union, Mr. Darling continued:

One proposition is that the custom houses upon the boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific should be abolished, or maintained only for the purposes of statistical information; and that there should be the freest interchange of products and commodities between the two countries; that to prevent the smuggling of foreign goods from the country which might have a lower tariff into the country having a higher tariff, an assimilation of the tariffs of the two countries should take place. This should not be difficult of accomplishment; for the buoyancy of your revenue seems to point in the direction of a moderate reduction of your tariff; while the policy of protection to manufacturers adopted in Canada, somewhat after the example of the Republic, tends towards an increase of duty; and the difference in the duty between the two, taken all round, is probably not more than ten to fifteen per cent., so that if approached in a spirit of compromise an intermediate figure might be reached with advantage to both countries. The internal revenue duties would have to be dealt with in a similar manner.

As a large portion of Canadian imports reach Canada through your American cities on the seaboard, the loss of revenue to Canada in this way would

have to be adjusted by a contribution from the common purse, the details of which would not be difficult to arrive at; and there would be involved in this arrangement for the permanency of the fiscal policy of the country for a fixed number of years, which would have to be long enough to induce our manufacturers to adapt themselves and their machinery for the supply of the larger market which the changed circumstances would require.

Another proposition is that reciprocally the duties should be abolished by both countries upon all products and commodities, the growth, produce or manufacture of each country, giving freedom to each country to levy what duties they might think proper upon the goods of other countries.

The object, you will notice, is the same, namely: to secure continental free trade, and the methods by which it may receive effect may be very well left to the diplomatists and politicians to arrange, the principles being once affirmed by both parties.

These views, which I have been led to adopt from a careful study of the matter and which I have been presumptuous enough to present to you as those of a private citizen, have been approved in many influential quarters in Canada, they have been made a prominent plank in the platform of one of the great political parties, endorsed by the representatives of the governments of all the provinces in the Dominion, assembled for conference upon subjects of common interest in the city of Quebec; and universally approved by the agricultural classes where the subject has been fully discussed.

### FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Ten Girls Instantly Killed and Several Injured.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Feb. 25.—A terrible disaster occurred here to-day by which ten girls and one man were killed. Back of the Gaylord shaft stood the factory of John Powell, in which were manufactured squibs used by the miners in loosening coal in the mines. The factory employed 184 girls, ranging from twelve to twenty years, and several male workmen. While the majority of the girls were home eating dinner, the people were startled by a deafening explosion. They rushed terror-stricken to the doors and windows, and saw clouds of smoke ascending from the factory. Soon a large crowd had gathered around it, and women began wringing their hands and men turned pale when the charred body of a young girl was seen in one of the rooms, and the fact became known that at least twenty persons were in the building at the time of the explosion eating their lunch.

### A SCENE OF TERROR.

The scene was fraught with terror, as the girls, some bleeding, others gasping for fresh air, rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help. A dozen miners from the adjoining colliery arrived and rushed towards the building, but as soon as they stepped near the door another terrific explosion occurred, and the entire building collapsed, burying in the ruins those who had stood crying for assistance. The brave men, when the smoke and flying debris had settled, rushed among the ruins, and one by one the bodies were found and taken out, charred beyond recognition, bleeding and mangled. As mothers recognized some familiar token or piece of dress by which they could tell their loved ones, the scene was heartrending. The bodies, as fast as taken out, were removed to an undertaker's. Their features were so badly mutilated that they were scarcely recognizable.

### THE DEAD.

The killed so far as known are:—Kate Jones, aged 28; Maggie Lynch, 21; Hettie Jones, 16; Gladdis Reese, 15; Mary Walters, 17; Maggie Richards, 17; Mary A. Lake, 17; Ruth Powell, 19; Esther Powell, 22; Jessie Connell, 16; George S. Reese, engineer, 40. John Powell, the proprietor, was badly injured. Business here is at a standstill, and the community is plunged in gloom. Several kegs of powder caused the explosion, but how they were exploded is a mystery.

### THE MOST DESPERATE PLOT

Said to be Hatching by the Invincibles—Policy of the Liberals—Ministerial Dinner.

The Scotland Yard officials have received information leading to the general belief in police circles that the Invincibles are engaged in perfecting the details of a most desperate plot to murder several of the high officers of the Government. So circumstantial are the stories poured into the ears of the police officials that even Lord Salisbury is impressed with a belief in their genuineness, and notwithstanding his persistent refusal hitherto to permit himself to be guarded by officers of the law, he was on Tuesday placed under the protection of the police, the men assigned to the duty of protecting him keeping him constantly in sight. Mr. Balfour's personal safety has for some time past been a special charge of the police, and it is likely, in view of the latest scare, that several other members of the Cabinet will avail themselves of such protection as Scotland Yard may be able to afford them against the real or supposititious assassins lying in wait for them.

Lord Rosebery gave a banquet to the leaders of the Liberal party on Tuesday night, at which Mr. Gladstone, although scarcely recovered from the fatigue of his journey, was present. The subjects discussed are not definitely known, but it is understood that a resolution dealing with Irish affairs was formulated, which will be

offered as an amendment to the address replying to the Queen's speech, to be read in Parliament. It is generally believed that a great many Conservatives and Unionists will refuse to endorse the coercion policy of Mr. Balfour, commonly known as "Balfourism," and it is expected that a division in the House of Commons on a question of approving his course will show a very small majority in the affirmative, if, indeed, the majority be not on the other side. Even a narrow majority in favor of the Government on this question would, in the present temper of the people, have a mighty moral influence upon the country, and the event of the failure of the *Times* case before the Parnell Commission, it would be difficult for the Tories to defy the popular demand for a general election.

### Eleven Lives Lost.

The Nova Scotian barque "Josie Troop," with a cargo of chalk, and a crew of seventeen men was wrecked at seven o'clock last Tuesday at Chicomicomico, N. C. The master and ten men were drowned and six were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The vessel is broken up and strewn on the beach. The "Josie Troop" sailed from London on January 2nd, for Philadelphia. The barque was caught in the fierce northeasterly gale which prevailed in the afternoon and night off the Atlantic coast. She soon lost her headway and became unmanageable. After drifting about for some time she was pushed on the rocks on the coast of Chicomicomico. The vessel was so badly damaged that she went to pieces in a short time. She was loaded with chalk for Philadelphia, where she intended to load for Japan. The wreck was caused by miscalculations owing to thick weather which made it impossible to get accurate lights and bearings.

### Mother and Daughter—Father and Son.

A unique double wedding took place the other afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creevy in Beverly. A mother and daughter married a father and son. The older couple are 46 and 43 respectively, and the younger couple 21 years each. The latter was first to stand before the officiating clergyman. The bride was Miss Eva Louisa Creevy and the groom Mr. Roland P. Woodbury. When they had been united, Mrs. Evaline Creevy and Horace P. Woodbury took their places and were in turn joined for better or worse. The same clergyman and the ushers officiated in each case, and there was a large company of spectators. There was a brief reception, after which the elder couple left for a bridal tour to Washington and the younger for their new home Beverly Cove. The gifts were plenty and costly.

### Reported Division of the Jesuits Estates.

La Minerve states that a despatch from Rome says that the Jesuit estates have been divided into four unequal parts, to go respectively to the Jesuits, to the Laval University of Quebec, to the Montreal branch thereof, and to the Bishops. The same despatch says also that the Jesuits will not have the privilege of conferring University degrees. News has been received from the same source that his Lordship Monseigneur Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, has been most successful in his mission, and that he has not only succeeded in having the University recognized canonically, but has succeeded in establishing a council. Monseigneur Duhamel intends visiting several European countries before his return, especially Ireland and Scotland.

A mind reader has been operating on Gen. Boulanger. He gives President Carnot a six months' lease of power, and traces Boulanger's march on Germany via Stuttgart. The general says the interpretation was correct.

Robert Rankin is a man of about 40 years of age who boards at 8 Queen-street east and is deeply attached to a young lady of the Model Lodging House. He had a roll of bills, about \$365, and forgetting the expediency of modesty did not hide his pile away but on the contrary made a bold display of it. The next chapter of the story is that he is found at the corner of Windsor and Front-streets with his cranium badly damaged and his \$365 gone. His story is that he was attacked by two foot-pads, who knocked him down and robbed him. An oak cudgel was left behind by the pads and Detective Cuddy is working up the case.

The weather here is still the most delightful in the world. We are writing with windows wide open—a pleasant breeze playing, and the sun beating down hot enough to melt the snow.—Regina Leader.

While all are important and necessary, and add not only to the value but the appearance of the place, have the garden, the flowers, the small fruit, the truck patch and the orchard all separate. Better results at a less cost can be secured than if any or all are grown together. Plan each so as to work to the best advantage.

Another one of Brigham Young's widows has just died. The remainder will furnish occasional paragraphs away over into the next century, the last one dying in the ubiquitous fashion set by George Washington's nurse. It is fortunate for the National Treasury that Brigham didn't take a hand in the late war and get killed for a pension.

A mortar mixer at the new hotel was observed to be heating his kettle of coffee yesterday in a way which was no novelty to him, but seemed strange to a reporter. He dug a hole in a pile of sand, placed a lump of lime in it, sprinkled some water on the lime, placed his kettle on it, and banked sand up around it. When 12 o'clock struck he shouted, "Come to tea; your coffee's a little!"