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Volume II. Number 6.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

50 Cents per Year in Advance.

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.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening. Present the Mayor, Reeve and Dy-Reeve and Messrs Touchburn, Ross, Bryans, Comstock, Flurey, Dean, Fee and Parsons.

The Clerk read the minutes of last meeting which were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Secretary of the School Board in reference to the supplying the Board with the funds demanded at the last meeting of the Council, and a further demand of \$1,200 for Teacher's salaries.

From Dr. Herriman in reference to Win. Thexton the young man who applied at the last meeting of the Council for assistance. The Dr. stated that young man was very ill and required to be looked after.

From Mr. R. Simons & Co. in reference to erecting a sign at his store. Referred to Street and Bridge committee.

From Mr. Gregory Secretary of the Charity committee in reference to the Charity grant given by the County. An order was passed authorising the Treasurer to pay \$125 to the central charity committee, and the proper portion to the St. Vincent de Paul society.

From Dr. Degross in reference to obstruction in the water passage near his premises. The Dr. demanded immediate attention to the matter, or he would have recourse to the courts.

The monthly report of the Chief constable was referred to the police committee.

From Mr. A. H. Melville asking for billiard table license. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ray said he held in his hand a report of the committee appointed at the instance of the Reeve in reference to the legality of the raising of certain sums of money by the Mayor and Treasurer, and after mature consideration he was of the opinion that under the circumstances in connection with the proceedings now in the courts, in reference to his Worship's qualifications, it would be nothing short of contempt of court to deal with the matter.

The mayor stated that so far as he was personally concerned he was willing to have the report laid before the Council. He had nothing to hide in the matter. His course was open to inspection as he always tried to advance the interests of the town. He would leave the matter in the hands of the council.

Reeve Crandell considered it very wrong to burk the report, and said it was not contempt of court, and if there was nothing to hide, the report should be laid before the council. He did not charge his Worship with doing anything criminally wrong, but there was blundering and he wanted the people to know it.

Mr. Ray said that the reading of the report would serve no good purpose, particularly as the matter was *Subjudice*. He was therefore for holding the matter over for the present.

Mr. Dean also opposed bringing this matter up for discussion. There was no good purpose to serve, and at the same time he believed it would be tantamount to contempt of court. Other members of the Council concurring in this view the report was held over.

Mr. Ray presented the report of the Finance and Assessment Committee which was adopted. After recommending the payment of several accounts it says:—Two communications from the School Board, one demanding \$5,200 to be provided for certain school purposes, and another demanding the payment of \$1600 in compliance with a resolution of the Council passed on the 7th of June 1886, was considered, when it was decided to recommend the Council to submit both documents to the town solicitor for his opinion as to the merits of the demands, and the best means of arriving at a solution of all the matters in contention between the School Board and the Council. We have also considered a communication demanding the sum of \$800 for Collegiate Institute purposes, for the month of February, and recommend that your treasurer be instructed to pay the treasurer of the School Board the sums demanded.

We have also considered a communication from "Organized Labor," a document without a signature, praying that a municipal day's work consist of 9 hours, when on motion of Deputy Reeve Williams, seconded by Councillor Touchburne the following resolution was adopted:—

"That in the opinion of you committee it would be an injustice to other rate-payers who are compelled to work ten hours a day, and whose taxes contribute so largely to the revenue of the town to comply with the request of "Organized Labor," contained in their communication of Feb. 8th last, that nine hours should constitute a municipal day's work."

We have considered the Receipts and Expenditures in detail and in abstract, also an abstract of the assets and liabilities of the corporation as audited and certified by the town auditors, and recommended that the same be adopted.

Mr. Flurey read the report of the Police Committee. The report recommended the re-engagement of the chief constable and assistant. Report referred back for amendment. A by-law in compliance with which will be submitted at next meeting.

Mr. Williams presented the report of the committee on Town Property which was adopted. The report did not recommend the acceptance of Mr. Daly's offer for the lots on Queen's Square.

Mr. Dean read the report of the committee on legislation in reference to the proposed mill to be erected on Peel Street.

On motion of Mr. Touchburn, seconded by Mr. Ray, the chair man of the streets

and bridges committee was authorized to ask for Tenders for 75,000 feet of plank for sidewalks.

Captain Crandell opposed the motion, and stated that in view of the state of the finances of the town the utmost economy was imperative.

The mayor stated that he was delighted to see that Reeve Crandell had got to be so economical, and asserted that had the Reeve acted so in former years, the town would now be in a better financial position. After some cross-firing the motion was adopted.

A deputation of Ladies consisting of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. Doig, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McLaughlin, and Miss. McMurchy waited on the council to impress upon that body the desirability of separating the billiard rooms from the hotels and the council was addressed by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Weldon, who strongly advocated the separation, and showed the good which would result from it, but we are sorry to say with but little success, as that portion of the by-law introduced by Mr. Williams was on motion of Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. Touchburn, struck out and a clause substituted allowing tavern keepers to retain in their premises billiard rooms.

Messrs. Ray, Williams, Fee and Comstock voting against it, and Messrs. Touchburn, Dean, Crandell, Flurey, Ross, Parsons, Walters and Bryans voting for it.

Mr. Ray ably opposed the motion of Mr. Dean, and was strenuously assisted by Mr. Williams, Messrs. Fee and Comstock adding their quota to the good cause.

A by-law was passed extending the time for the collection of taxes till the 18th. of March, 1889.

Council then adjourned.

School Board.

The regular meeting of the School Board was held on Tuesday evening. Present, Messrs. Dobson, O'Leary, Walters, McMurchy, Reeves, Ferguson, Kennedy, R. Kennedy, John Stewart, McNeillie and Smyth. In the absence of Mr. Hudspeth, Mr. Smyth occupied the chair.

The secretary read the minutes of last meeting which were approved.

Mr. Broderick, head master of the public school stated that one of the teachers, Miss McIvor, was called home in consequence of her father's death and that he had received a letter from her stating that her mother was ill and asking leave of absence till the end of the month.

The secretary read the report of the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute as to the attendance during the month of February. The attendance was 219. Average age 200. Fees collected \$206.

The report of the Head Master of the Public Schools was read placing the attendance at 713 and the average at 617.

Mr. McNeillie read the report of the finance committee, which was approved.

Mr. McNeillie read a communication from the contractors stating that they would not accept the architect's estimate of the extras, and demanding an arbitration, they appointing John Belcher of Peterboro as their arbitrator.

On motion of Mr. Walters, seconded by Mr. Kennedy the communication from the contractors was referred to the Building Committee with a view to settlement and to report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, Miss McIvor was granted leave of absence till the end of the month, the Head Master to provide a substitute.

Mr. McMurchy moved, seconded by Mr. Reeves, that in accordance with the recommendation contained in regulation 6—(3) of the Educational Department for Ontario, the 5th form of the Public School Programme be taught in the 1st form Collegiate Institute; and that for the purpose of carrying out this arrangement no fees be charged for the 5th form Public School subjects in the 1st form Collegiate Institute.

In moving the above Mr. McMurchy pointed out that it was the duty of the Board to supply the full five forms of the Public School course free of charge, and he urged that the wisest course would be for the Board to follow the recommendation of the Department as above stated.

After considerable discussion on the part of several members, Mr. McMurchy and Mr. Reeves allowed the motion to stand as a notice of motion until the next regular meeting, in order to give the members an opportunity of thoroughly looking into the matter.

On motion of Mr. McNeillie, Messrs. L. Maguire and Samuel Irwin were appointed auditors of the School Board, each to receive \$5.

On motion of Mr. O'Leary seconded by Walters the Finance Committee was instructed to ask for tenders for printing, advertising and stationery.

Instantly Killed.

A terrible accident which resulted in the death of Mr. L. Badgerow, brakeman on the G. T. R. occurred last Tuesday night. The facts as far as can be ascertained are these:—A special leaving Uxbridge for Lindsay, was just entering Goodwood, about a mile west of Uxbridge, when the signal for "down brakes" was given and in response to it, Mr. Badgerow took hold of the break circle, which snapped off in his efforts to stop the train, throwing him under the train, which passed over him severing the head from the body, also making a large wound in his side. The unfortunate man was about 30 years of age and resided on Peel street, Lindsay. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. The remains will not be brought to Lindsay, but will be interred at Goodwood.

Imperial Federation—Its Meaning.

We present a speech of the Earl of Rosebery which defines as briefly and entertainingly as possible the objects of the association. Ladies and gentlemen: There is no meeting that could give me greater pleasure than this meeting to night. In the first place, we are met to advocate a sublime and a patriotic cause—(cheers)—and, in the next place, it is so divested of party politics, so completely apart from all politics, that we are privileged to meet our political opponents to-night on a common platform in urging a great public object. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen when I come to speak of Imperial Federation I am at considerable disadvantage, because I have so often spoken of it that I can hardly say anything without repeating myself; and, in the next place, the subject in itself is so vast that it is not so very easy to choose which aspect you will present to your audience. As to my repeating myself, I most humbly take it for granted that I need not repeat what I said at Leeds about three weeks ago. I do not suppose that anybody here present has read what I said at Leeds. (Laughter.) Still less do I suppose that, if they have read it, they remember it. (Laughter.) But a public speaker owes something to his oratorical conscience, and even to his internal organization, that prevents his repeating with too shameless rapidity the arguments that he has found it necessary to use but a short time ago. If I cannot repeat what I said at Leeds, I can at least supplant what I said at Leeds in the direction of endeavoring to meet some of the criticisms, the friendly criticisms, which that speech called forth, and filling up, if I may say so, some of the chinks; and of the many chinks that I left open in that argument. Now, in the first place, everybody has to begin a speech on Imperial Federation with the A B C of Imperial Federation—which is, to meet the question of what you mean by Imperial Federation; and I will venture to repeat substantially the definition that I have given before. The Federation we aim at is the closest possible union of the various self-governing States ruled by the British Crown, consistently with that free national development which is the birthright of British subjects all over the world—the closest union in sympathy, in external action, and in defence. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, all that is very easy. You may say those are charming phrases, but they will encounter great practical difficulties. Well, as to difficulties, I have never been fortunate enough to know any question that was entirely without difficulties. (Cheers.) I have never known a question of public life that was not full of very considerable difficulties. But what I will say about the question of federation is this, that given goodwill on the part of the contracting parties, the difficulties that encompass Imperial Federation are relatively less than the difficulties that encompass any political object. (Cheers.) Take the two great Federal States that have been last founded in the world—take the United States—I venture to say the federation of the British Empire can be carried out with infinitely more ease, given goodwill on all sides, than the United States encountered in their formation. Take a much larger federation, that great and powerful European federation which we call the German Empire. I venture to say that the formation of the federation of the British Empire would be child's play compared with the difficulties in connection with the formation of Germany. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, there are difficulties, real difficulties; but there are other difficulties which are not real, and which has been suggested by some of my critics. One of the most learned of my critics, who represents, I presume, the dying doctrines of what used to be called the Manchester school, but it has no representation in Manchester that I know of—(laughter)—the dying doctrines of that school, says there are two great difficulties. The first is that the colonies would not stand interference with each other in their conduct of affairs. That is to say, Canada would not like the interference of the Cape of Good Hope in her own affairs. Well, no one ever said she would. (Laughter.) No one supposes that we should like the interference of the Cape of Good Hope in our internal affairs. But, gentlemen, that is begging the question; that is setting up a scheme which is not our scheme, in order to throw stones at it. The very cardinal principle of Imperial Federation, as we understand it; is the most complete respect for the internal affairs of all self-governing communities under the British Crown. (Cheers.)

Of course, if it were alleged that mere representation of the Cape of Good Hope in the same Imperial Council in which Canada was also represented would imply the domination of Canada by the Cape of Good Hope, the whole theory of representative government comes to an end. You might as well say that Durham is controlled by Mid-Lothian, or that the city of Edinburgh imposes burdens on the city of Glasgow, because they are both of them represented in the House of Commons. There is another argument which was used by the same critic, which was equally fallacious. It says that no federation is possible except between equal powers. All the powers must be equal, and we must, therefore, wait for the

C. *Continued on page 2.*