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The Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

Canada's Increased Trade.

THE Government report of the trade of the Dominion for 1891 has been published in detail, and presents gratifying features which are well worthy of notice. In face of the hostile McKinley tariff, and the fears that were so freely expressed of the blighting effect such legislation would have upon Canadian trade and prosperity, it is to say the least satisfactory to find that Canadian enterprise and pluck has been able to contend successfully against adverse forces of the kind referred to. Of strictly Canadian products, of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agricultural products, manufactures, etc., there were exported to the British Empire \$17,137,203 worth, and to all other countries \$41,663,863 worth. Of foreign produce there was exported from Canada to the British Empire \$6,220,662, and to other countries \$3,395,568. This makes our total export trade to Britain \$53,357,865, and to all other countries \$45,059,431. The grand aggregate export trade of the Dominion for 1891 was therefore \$98,417,296. These figures show the largest export trade since Confederation, with the exception of the year 1882. It is interesting to note that the figures for 1890 were \$96,749,149. The total combined import and export trade of the Dominion with the world was \$211,762,420, as against \$209,514,733 in 1890. Our export trade to Great Britain was in round numbers 49 millions, and to the United States 41 millions; our import trade with these countries being 41 and 53 millions respectively. The record is an encouraging one, and in face of the recent hostile tariff legislation of our neighbours doubly so.

The Political Situation.

THE success of the liberal-conservatives in the bye-elections is unparalleled in the history of the country. With the exception of the extreme grit wing of the reform party, who persist in giving silly reasons to account for the sweeping victories of their opponents, it is generally acknowledged that the results are the expression of a deep national sentiment. Since last March the rank and file who voted for Messrs. Cartwright and Laurier and Unrestricted Reciprocity have had excellent opportunities of studying the bearings of such a policy upon the future national and commercial interests of the country, whilst the surrounding conditions have been extremely favorable to their giving a fair and impartial consideration to the whole question. The trade and prosperity of Canada has scarcely received a check from the hostile McKinley tariff, which has given our people practical proof that the reform as well as conservative leaders have been right, who have all along contended that our people have a successful future before them even should the trade of our great neighbor be closed to them. The eyes of the vote that went with Cartwright and Laurier last March have been opened to the fact that prosperity is more evenly distributed over the "farmers, laborers, and mechanics" of Canada than perhaps in any country under the sun. Comparisons of Canadian Statistics with those of the United States, in regard to the condition of the classes referred to, have shown that the much-

vaunted market of 60,000,000 with the social and political conditions belonging to it has not done as much for the "farmers, laborers, and mechanics" of the United States, as the market of 5,000,000 developed under the National Policy and under the working of Canadian institutions, has done for the people of Canada. And best of all, the true condition of the masses of our people has been honestly defined by the best minds in the reform party to be as prosperous as it is, and not as described by the Cartwright-Laurier faction when appealing to the electorate in March last. A new issue, as it were, has been presented at these bye-elections to the reformers who voted for Unrestricted Reciprocity, and that issue has been defined by Mr. Mowat and other reformers against the Cartwright wing of the party. The reform rank and file who are open to conviction have gone to the polls at these bye-elections with different views as to the tendency and operation of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity from those they held at the last general election. The most eloquent voice and the ablest leader in their party has since then warned them that that policy means precisely what their conservative opponents have all along told them it did mean, discrimination against the Mother land, direct taxation, practical commercial servitude to the United States, the ruin of our manufacturing industries and as a consequence of our home market, and eventually annexation to the United States. A sufficient section have not been so joined to their idols as to be deaf to a warning from such a source, and the consequence during the past few weeks has been disaster all along the line to the Cartwright-Laurier wing of the party. Not only has the 'policy' become utterly discredited. The record of the election courts, and the Mercier connection has deprived the discredited leaders and the faction they lead of the right to claim that on the score of purity they are quite as good as their opponents even. The latter have come through the ordeal of the courts much more successfully, and have been wise enough in their generation, or have had sufficient honesty of purpose, which ever it may be, to drive from place and power those of their party who have been found guilty of negligence or wrong-doing. This is a record which the discredited reform leaders did not make when they were in power, and which they have not been improving upon lately. In face of the whole situation, it is not at all surprising that the results of the bye-elections have been as one-sided as they have been.

THE TREATY SIGNED

For the Behring Sea Arbitration—Disposal of the Sayward Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain looking to the submission to arbitration of the long pending controversy between the two countries in regard to the Behring sea seal fisheries reached a favorable conclusion to-day. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, met Secretary Blaine by appointment to-day and signed the treaty of arbitration on behalf of Great Britain. The treaty is still subject, however, to the action of the British Parliament and the United States Senate. The exact terms of the treaty cannot now be stated, but it is known that the Board of Arbitration will consist of seven persons, two representing the United States, two representing Great Britain (one of whom is to be a Canadian) and one each representing the neutral Governments of France, Sweden and Italy.

AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Sayward case, involving the jurisdiction of the United States over the Behring sea, was decided by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon against the British Government. This does not invalidate the arbitration negotiations now going on between this country and Great Britain, but it would have had its effect against the United States in the negotiations if the court had rendered a different decision. The court also decided the case of the schooner Sylvia Handy involving points nearly similar, in favor of the United States. Justice Field was the only member of the court dissenting.

By this suit brought in the name of Cooper by the Government of which he was a subject, a writ of prohibition was sought to restrain the United States District Court for the district of Alaska from proceeding to carry out a degree of forfeiture tendered by the Alaska court. The forfeiture decree was rendered after the schooner Sayward had been libelled and sentence obtained on the ground that she had violated the Act of Congress prohibiting the catching of seals in the waters of Alaska or Behring sea. The bringing of the suit was a surprise to this Government, which vigorously resisted the preliminary plea asking leave to file a petition for a writ of prohibition. The United States Supreme Court decided that it had the

right to hear the application for a writ of prohibition and the case was then argued on its merits. It was contended in behalf of the United States that the Supreme Court could not go behind the record to ascertain whether or not jurisdiction actually existed; that even if his contention were decided against the United States it was possible that seals had been taken within the three mile limit. Lastly, counsel for this government maintained that the question as to whether or not the United States had jurisdiction over Behring sea was a political one involving the territorial sovereignty of this country and that the decision of Congress and the executive or the executive alone was binding on the judicial tribunals.

Dynamite Outrage in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Tremendous excitement was caused in the fashionable Faubourg St. Germain by an explosion that occurred at an early hour this morning at the residence of the Princess of Sagon. When the cause of the explosion was learned it was believed by many persons that it was the work of anarchists, who in their blind desire of revenge against society, had taken this means to destroy the property of one of its prominent members. No other reason is known why the princess should have been singled out as a victim. It appears that one of the men servants belonging to the Princess' household was sweeping out the doorway, when his broom struck two tubes that are supposed to have contained dynamite. The tubes were thrown against one side of the entrance, and instantly there was a flash and a tremendous report. In a moment consternation prevailed in the vicinity. Some people rushed to their windows and a large number ran into the streets. Gendarmes were promptly at the scene and began an investigation. They expressed it as their opinion that the explosion was due to dynamite that had been placed in the doorway by friends of the anarchists who had been arrested. They also believe, from the incomplete description given by the man servant of the appearance of the tubes, that they were part of the lot of cartridges stolen from the princess' residence and of a number of the adjoining houses were blown to atoms, but otherwise no damage of consequence was done. The escape of the servant from instant death was almost miraculous.

A Clever Capture.

A man and woman, who have been cutting quite a dash around certain hotels and resorts during the last few weeks, are now in the cells of the Central Police station, having been placed there by Detective Campese, Lafontaine and McMahon. Both are wanted in Lecons, New Hampshire, and the story of their stay in Montreal and subsequent arrest is an interesting one. About ten weeks ago a man and woman arrived at the Balmoral hotel and registered as Robert H. Smith and wife. The couple stopped at the hotel for a few weeks, when the man's actions were so strange that he and his wife were requested to leave. Detectives Campese and Lafontaine had by this time noticed the couple, and also noticed that they were spending considerable money, the man especially; also, that they were issued some twenty years ago. All the efforts of the detectives in a quiet way to find who they were were unsuccessful. Then the couple moved to the Waverly house, where they put up some time, but were told to leave on account of the actions of the man, who stayed out all night most of the time. Then they went to the Webster house, from which they changed to a boarding house on St. Antoine street.

The next move of the man was to buy out the saloon of Louis A. Payette, 104 St. Antoine street, for \$1,000, paying \$650 cash down. This was on the 13th inst. On hearing of this the detectives were put to their wits' ends to find out where the money came from and who the couple were. The officers knew that there was something crooked, but could not get any clue until the early part of last week, when they found out that the man had been in New Hampshire. A telegram was sent giving a description of the pair and the name they were going under. Nothing was heard in reply until Saturday when a message came from Chief of Police Guay, of Laconia, New Hampshire, to arrest both, as they were wanted for robbery, and that the man's name was Robert Pope and the woman's Matilda Winters. Soon after receiving this the detectives went to the saloon and arrested Pope, afterwards going to the boarding house and arresting the woman.

Both were taken to the Central station and compared with the following description:—The man is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs about 125 lbs., sandy hair and eyebrows, smooth face and talks in a husky voice, rather squeaky. The woman has dark hair and complexion weighs 100 pounds, not good looking, having thick lips and a turned up nose.

Word was at once sent that they were arrested and a reply came stating that they were wanted for robbing a Mr. Moulton of \$3,100, and that an officer would come up for them. The man and woman when they found out that the detectives had them dead to rights acknowledged that they were the parties wanted and said they would go back without extradition proceedings. Their story is that Moulton, who they worked for, was an old bachelor and a miser and frequently boasted that no one could rob him of his money, which he kept in the house in preference to banks. Just before they came to Montreal Moulton left home for a few days, and while he was away they took the money and came here.

Widow Heil, a card fortune teller, was found murdered on the steps of her home in Salmunster, Germany, on Thursday morning. A special cable says she had been accused of witchcraft, and it is believed she was killed by some of her neighbours on that account.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Canadian Barley in Great Britain.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

DEAR SIR,—For several years, before the McKinley bill came into operation, the sale of our Canadian barley in the United States was becoming increasingly difficult; it will be remembered the crop of 1889, being not very good, was marketed at the low price of 30c to 40c per bushel, increased acreage and greater care given by farmers in the west to growing barley caused this.

In October, 1890, the American duty was increased from 10c to 30c per bushel,—after which shipments to the United States dropped off very much, and Canada had to find a new market for her barley.

This year the short crop of grain in Europe made a very favorable opening in Great Britain for our Canadian barley. In November, sales by sample were made to arrive, of both two-row and six-row—the former was received with much favor by malsters—the latter did not attract much attention. I have not yet had report from actual results on floor, but I am quite sure it will be found satisfactory.

I am not, however, surprised that the demand for export has fallen off, for many sales made early in the season in Liverpool, Glasgow and London were filled with shipments quite inferior to the sample, the result was disappointment and resentment on the part of the receivers, many of whom refuse to have anything more to do with Canadian barley. I consider this a most unfortunate occurrence, one that will take time to overcome.

Now the practical question comes up, what kind of barley should our farmers grow this year?

If the present agitation for the reduction of the duty on barley going into the United States from 30c to 10c per bushel, should be successful, it will reopen to us, to some extent, that market, and a larger proportion of the six row ought to be grown. But if the duty be not reduced, then, I think, a larger share of the two-row should be grown in order to give the English market a fair test. I would therefore suggest that if the American duty remains as it is, it would be wise to grow about an equal quantity of each this present year. And here I desire to say it is a mistake to suppose the English malster does not require color—he does—and the bright sample will, in every case, take the market there as in the United States.

I desire to impress strongly on farmers the necessity of growing from pure seed only, and also in harvesting and threshing to carefully avoid mixing. Should it be that our Canadian barley be not found satisfactory on the floors this year, I am convinced that it will be because it was not kept separate in the field, in the barn, in the warehouse. I would also advise growing one variety of the two-row, and as the English two-row is in larger supply, I suggest growing it only.

In my intercourse in Great Britain with malsters and dealers, I found a very kindly feeling expressed towards Canada, and a marked desire to trade with her. I am convinced if we can grow as good barley as we have done this year, and if it is kept pure we will work into a good trade with English malsters. Let all give it a fair trial.

J. R. DUNDAS.

IRELAND.

Mr. W. Russell, writing on the subject of Irish Education, mentions the ignorance of Irish girls of domestic economy as "something appalling." "Go to any part of the country, and you will scarcely find a domestic servant who can knit a stocking or sew a garment. As to cooking they are wholly ignorant of even the rudiments of this accomplishment. In towns the results are lamentable. There the laboring classes are ill-fed, no matter what wages they earn; there homes are wretched; they live on white bread, tea, and porter. And this is largely due to the ignorance of the women. We have had this system of national education for sixty years, and the result is the existence of more illiterate voters in a single Irish county than in the whole of Scotland."

At a recent meeting of the Parnellite party in the Conference Room of the House of Commons, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—"That we, the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, take this opportunity of expressing the deep sorrow with which the death of our beloved chief Charles Stewart Parnell, has filled every member of our body, and our sense of the irreparable loss which that event has entailed upon the national cause, and that we hereby resolve, as proof of our devotion to his memory and his teachings not for the present to fill the chair which he occupied so long and with such immense advantage to Ireland."

A singular accident happened at Ferry-mo the other day to the band of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders as the regiment was returning from route marching. A gentleman mounted on a spirited horse came up just as the band began to play. The horse, frightened at the burst of music became restive, and made for the musicians, whom it scattered like rinepins, knocking down the big drummer, seriously injuring him, and also over-turning several others. Four of the band were conveyed to the military hospital.

It is reported from Clonmany, a remote part of County Donegal, that late one night the house of Philip Doherty was entered by six armed men. Doherty and his wife were dragged from bed and brutally beaten. Doherty was then placed on his knees and made promise to quit his farm within nine days. Two pistol shots were fired, and the ruffians departed. It seems Doherty some nine months ago got possession of the farm from his brother-in-law.

The Standard believes that the Irish Assisted Education Bill has been framed on principles which will satisfy the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Ireland.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
Adjourned sale of Lands for Taxes

Whereas at the sale of lands for arrears of taxes held at the Court House, Lindsay, on the 17th day of February, instant, the undersigned Treasurer of the County of Victoria, failed to sell a number of parcels of land for the amount of arrears of taxes due thereon, and whereas I did at such sale give notice that I would at an adjourned sale, to be held on Wednesday, 2nd March, 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, sell such lands for such sums as I could realize, and would accept such sums as full payment of said arrears of taxes.

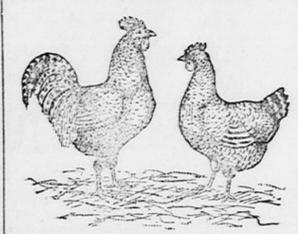
Now therefore notice is hereby given that, unless otherwise directed by the local municipalities interested, I shall proceed to sell the said lands as above mentioned at the COURT HOUSE, in the TOWN OF LINDSAY, on

Wednesday, 2nd MARCH, 1892,

at 11 O'CLOCK A. M. unless the said arrears of taxes due thereon, together with all expenses, shall be sooner paid.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1892
T. MATCHETT,
Treasurer Co. Victoria.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY



Parties Wanting THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY had better apply to D. C. TREW, LINDSAY, for Eggs for hatching at once.



Orders filled as received. His stock are all prize birds, as follows: HOLDA'S, WHITE LEGHORNS, FLY MOUTH ROCKS.

D. C. TREW.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST - LINDSAY!

THE POPULAR GOLD and PORCELAIN CROWNING SYSTEM without plate, practiced by Mr. Gross with great satisfaction to a large number of persons. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted by the most approved methods and principle or securing perfection of fit, comfort, usefulness, durability and beauty, on Gold, Silver and Celluloid, also all the harmless dental Rubbers, and at the lowest living prices. All sets of teeth finished and fitted in the mouth by Mr. Gross himself, or under his personal supervision, which will account for the satisfaction given by his work. The introduction from time to time of the latest appliances for the administration of VITALIZED AIR and Gas, enables Mr. Gross to announce constantly increasing success in the use of these anaesthetics. No pain, no accidents, no torn gums, consequently no disfigurement. The best methods of preserving the natural teeth by filling with Gold and other reliable material, has been made a study for nearly THIRTY YEARS by Mr. Gross, and special attention and care is given by him to his branch of his business. No unnecessary pain in pulling. Don't fail to call on GROSS at his office, over Kennedy's store Kent Street, and see specimens of his work.

W. F. McCarty, The Jeweller,

returns hearty thanks to his many friends and customers who have so liberally patronized him during the past year. He has at present a larger and more complete stock of

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WILLIAM ST, Lindsay, will receive pupils there for

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Would invite the public to see STOCK of MUSIC, both Classic and Modern, which he has for sale, and will furnish both MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS at reasonable prices. Pianos tuned.

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to see the new landlord at the

WAVERLY HOUSE,

The dining room is first-class, accommodation unsurpassed. People stopping at this house will be used nicely. Large shaded ample room. Welcome to all that step at Geo. Carr's Waverly House, Kent Street, East. TERMS—\$1 per day.

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L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. DENTIST, Lindsay.

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Gas, Vitalized Air, administered for nearly 25 years, extracting teeth for thousands of persons without a particle of pain. He uses the latest approved appliances for administering the Gas. He studied under Dr. Colton, of New York, the inventor of gas for extracting teeth, who has given it to over 150,000 persons and not a fatal case.

Mr. NEELANDS uses Ball's Local Anesthetic for extracting teeth. He is now using a new style of forceps, which he had expressly manufactured while on his last visit to New York, which removes the teeth without danger of injury to the gums or jaw, the gums healing up beautifully in a few days, and no consequent trouble. Artificial teeth inserted on all the popular bases and by the most approved styles and appliances for their retention and comfort. Numbers of persons are wearing teeth made by Mr. Neelands over 25 years and never required repairs. Prices from \$10 to \$25 for an upper or under set.

Persons from a distance will please send a post card before coming. Office, Kent Street, Lindsay, nearly opposite Congress Hall.—40

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