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The Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1890.

The Dominion Elections.

Speculations are being indulged in as to the probable date of the next Dominion general elections. It is predicted by some that the Government will appeal to the country this fall, as it is claimed the present time would be more favorable for several reasons for the party in power, than a year or so hence. As the Dominion voters lists were revised a year ago, an election this season would be a fair test of the wishes of the electorate, so far as the present constituencies are concerned. There is another item, however, which is to be considered in connection with the matter under consideration. Under the British North America Act, section 51, a readjustment of the representation of the provinces must be made on the completion of the decenenial census. The latter is fixed by the same authority for 1891. This section of the constitution provides that the representation shall be re-adjusted according to the following rules:—

1. Quebec shall have the fixed number of sixty-five members.

2. There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will benr the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at each census) as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec (so ascertained.)

3. Such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

The full duration of the present parliament extends to April, 1892, and the census of the Dominion is to be taken in April of next year. The provinces which have increased in population are particularly interested, therefore, in the question as to whether the next election will be held prior to April of 1892, or after that date. Should the vote be taken before that date and the new parliament continue the full term of five years, some of the provinces may be deprived of their proper strength in the house for each period. Such is the situation.

Political expediency, however, will no doubt largely determine the matter under speculation. Both political parties have adopted this rule in fixing points of this kind, and the public do not look for aught else.

The Lumbermen and the Railways.

The serious loss and inconvenience, as a result of the lack of railway transportation accommodation, with which the lumber merchants of this Province have borne so long, has at last developed a determined effort on the part of the merchants concerned to remedy the evil if possible. Circulars have been issued by the lumber section of the Toronto Board of Trade to the trade throughout Ontario asking for information and an expression of opinion upon the situation, and also submitting the advisability of the holding of a convention to deal with the whole question. The cry is general and loud throughout the entire province for "more cars" and better treatment all around, and organized effort is about to be entered upon to grapple with the long standing grievances. Replies have been received from all parts of Ontario to the Toronto circular, in which the statements of grievances are said to be very strong. Messrs. McPherson & Co., of Longford Mills, are especially loud in their complaints of railway mismanagement. They complain of being 269 cars behind their usual delivery this season, and wind up with the statement, which will be understood by many lumber merchants and many not in that line of business in other places than Longford, namely, "the railway companies practically dictate what business they (the merchants) shall do." It will be noted that Messrs. McPherson's mills are upon the Northern railway division of the G. T. R., and that these gentlemen are at the tender mercies of a single railway, just as are the business men of Lindsay and district. The people of Lindsay, however, are assured by a very eminent authority upon railway matters and all subjects in general that the one-horse system is the safest possible for the community. Unless the whole community, however, get a pass to the sea shore, we fear they will not be so easily convinced of the benefits they enjoy under the present order of things. The present agitation against railway grievances is not confined to the lumber merchants alone. Other business men are moving in the same direction; whilst the banking section of the Toronto board are, as a matter of course, deeply interested in the course the lumber merchants are taking, and are seconding their efforts.

Editorial Notes.

THE success of the pupils of our Collegiate Institute at the university and departmental examinations this year is eminently satisfactory to the people of the town and county, and the staff are to be congratulated upon the good results. Nearly four score pupils passed through the ordeal successfully. As there will no doubt be a number of appeals from amongst those whose names do not appear upon the list of fortunate ones, with the result of a few more being granted their certificates, the record for 1890 places the Lindsay Collegiate Institute in the front rank of institutions of the kind in the Province. "Second to none" is the proud position of to-day, and there is every reason to believe that the position will be retained. The success of the Institute depends very largely upon the quality of the supply from the public schools of the county and the town. The entrance examination shews a marked improvement in the work done in these schools of late years. This is especially true of the public schools of the town, the half-yearly supply of successful candidates at the entrance examination being large and steady. It may be said that few towns are more liberal in the matter of education than Lindsay, and this is undoubtedly true. It is, however, equally true that the results are keeping pace with the liberal expenditure, a most satisfactory condition of affairs.

CANADIAN fat cattle raisers are agitated over dangers that at present threaten their trade with Great Britain from two quarters. It will be remembered that owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia amongst the cattle in certain sections of the United States, all United States cattle are required to be slaughtered within 48 hours of landing in Great Britain. Canadian cattle, however, being free from the above disease are allowed to be transported from one market to another in Great Britain, to secure the best prices, and may be held as long as required for the latter purpose. This privilege is an important one, and its value is estimated at from one half to one cent a pound, or on an average at $10 per head. The Government of the United States is making a determined effort to have the restrictions removed from American cattle in the British markets, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia does not now exist amongst United States cattle. Whilst the Canadian cattle raiser is alarmed at the possibility of the restrictions referred to being removed, the Canadian shipper views the matter from an entirely different standpoint. The change would open up to the latter the Western States, and give him a much wider field in which to make his purchases to meet his contracts. The second danger which threatens our cattle trade with Britain is not of so formidable a character. Mr. Plimsoll is moving in the direction of prohibiting the transport of cattle across the Atlantic altogether, on the ground of cruelty to animals. It is claimed that the sufferings of the animals on the voyage justify the prohibition of the traffic on humanitarian grounds. The percentage of loss from the cause, however, is found to be very small, and the sufferings upon which the agitation is based are considered merely on a par with those endured by human beings who are compelled to undertake the same voyage. The probability is that the trans-Atlantic trade in cattle will not be affected by Mr. Plinsoll's move, whatever may be done in the matter of the removal of the restrictions placed upon the United States cattle in the British markets.

THE defeat of the by-law for the appointment of police commissioners is not a matter for congratulation. The present system of appointing and controlling the police can scarcely be said to have worked satisfactorily, and the reasons are too well understood to require explanation. The commissioners named under the by-law, that has been rejected, were the county judge, the mayor, and the police magistrate. Could any better commission be selected to manage police regulations? We think not, and a great mistake has been made by the council in rejecting the proposition. What the people want is the very best police service, without fear, favor, or affection. They have not been getting it under the present system, and we question if they ever will. The argument that the appointment of a police commission would be a usurpation of the rights of the people is the veriest buncombe. The liberties of the people are not invaded but guarded by the present system of appointing judges, police magistrates, sheriffs, etc. Should the people hand over to the commission named the appointment and control of their police, there would not be the danger to the body politic at which several of our worthy aldermen are so much alarmed.

Press Comments.

The *Montreal Gazette*:—Mr. Wiman in his latest interview recapitulates the high duties on Canadian farm products by the McKinley customs bill now before Congress, and adds there is only one remedy for the Canadian farmer, and that is a reciprocity treaty that will admit United States manufacturers free into Canada in exchange for a like favor to Canadian natural products entering the United States. It has always been asserted by the Conservative press of Canada that this man in his commercial union crusade was working in the interest of the United States. Not even the Liberals will deny this now. The United States manufacturer and the United States artizan are the people whose welfare he desires.

The *Toronto Mail*:—One of the obstructions to the application of the principle of local municipal taxation in Quebec is the system of tithes and fabrique assessments. The other day the municipality of St. Michel de Bellechasse applied to the Provincial Government to relieve it of its debt of $25,000. That debt was incurred prior to Confederation, and the money was spent in the construction of a wharf. The reasons given for the application for relief and the reasons why the application was granted were, first, that the population of the municipality had decreased, and, secondly, that a new church had been built at a cost of $10,000, the assessment for which bears heavily upon the people. In this case a local responsibility is transferred to the province partly because the people have been compelled to indulge in a house of worship that is more costly than their circumstances warrant. It is scarcely probable that a politician would care to tell this burdened community to pay its way; but he would rather do this than attempt to collect from it a provincial tax.

The *Toronto Globe*:—There can be no doubt that our present system of letting alone the drunkard until he becomes a crying nuisance and then imposing upon him successive fines of "$1 and costs or thirty days" is irrational, cruel, absurdly expensive and worse than a complete failure, inasmuch as it absolutely destroys the remnants of self-respect in what once was and can again be made a man. It is to be hoped that the result of Dr. Crothers' visit will be the establishment here of an Inebriate Asylum which will relieve the city gaol of most of its inmates, and that these will be cared for in a manner likely to do them permanent good and not to finish their degradation to the level of beasts.

It may seem absurd that we should license the liquor traffic and then proceed to erect asylums for the treatment of the drunkards manufactured by the liquor traffic. But, as Cleveland says, "we are confronted by a condition, not a theory." The drunkards are here and must be treated. The choice is between treating them so as to bar every avenue of escape from drunkenness or so as to open to them the gates of reform and put them in the way of leading cleanly lives. The advantage of the choice lies so entirely on the one side that we are somewhat curious to see what arguments can be brought up to justify the do-nothing policy under which drunkenness lives and thrives and men decay and die.

A Wellington County Farmer's View of the Prairie Province.

Mr. William Fawcett, of Palmerston, went to Manitoba on one of the recent C. P. R. farmers' excursions, and writing on August 5th says:

"After landing in Glenboro, I remained there a few days visiting my sons and viewing the country, and I was agreeably surprised to see the crops. They far surpassed my anticipation. From there I drove north-west to Brandon, Alexander and Griswold and found there the crops were not a bit behind. Lots of men, having hundreds of acres of wheat, all expected to yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. From there I drove to Plum Creek, Souris City, Wawanesa, and back to Glenboro. Before returning home I drove south-east to Cypress River, St. Alphonse, Mariapolis, Indian Springs and Swan lake. The scenery through the country was beautiful, especially through the French settlement and Indian reserve. I passed through different parts that had been struck by the hail; it had apparently left the crops useless, but since that time I understand there will be from 20 to 25 bushels per acre reaped off the same ground. Taking the country all through, I was very much pleased with it, and it is my candid opinion that farmers' sons are losing both time and money, if not well situated in Ontario, by not moving to Manitoba."

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at A. Higinbotham's. 28-4.

A Millwaukee professor believes that civilization has reached the zenith of its perfection and will now begin to wane. It is evident that the re-actionists have their hands upon the lever in part of this country and are trying to move the people brckward instead of forward.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE NORTH HALF OF Lot 6 in the 12th Con. of SOMERVILLE. Containing 107 acres, 40 of which are cleared and fenced and in a good state of cultivation. There are 100 acres free from stone.

TERMS will be found very liberal and to suit purchaser. Apply to

DR. FROST,
Kinmount.

Kinmount, Aug. 20th, 1890.—32.

BOY ESTRAY.

Left his home, Lot No. 2, in the 11th Con. of Somerville, on Monday the 4th inst., Robert Hagglestone, aged 9 years. He was last seen in Lindsay on Thursday last. His left arm is lame and he holds it by his side. He had on a straw hat and tweed suit. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father.

HENRY HAGGLESTONE,
Kinmount.

HEALTH NOTICE.

The Public are informed that a strict observance of the following Sections of "The Public Health Act" will be required.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

SECTION 77.—Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera or Typhoid Fever, he shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect, to the penalties provided by Sub-section 2 of Section 106) within 24 hours give notice thereof to the local Board of Health, or to the Medical Officer of the district in which he resides, and such notice shall be given either at the office of the Medical Health Officer or by a communication addressed to him and duly mailed within the time above specified, and in case there is no Medical Health Officer then to the Secretary of the local Board of Health either at his office or by communication as aforesaid. 47 V.C. 38, S. 46.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

SECTION 80—Whenever any physician knows that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever or Cholera, such physician shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided by Sub-section 2 of Section 106) within 24 hours give notice thereof to the local Board of Health, or Medical Health Officer of the municipality in which such diseased person is, and in such manner as is directed, by rules 2 and 3 of Section 17 of Schedule A. 47 V. C. 38, S 49.

DISEASES TO BE REPORTED.

All cases of Diphtheria, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, or other diseases dangerous to the public health must be reported to the Medical Health Officer (or Secretary of the local Board of Health.)

Houses in which the following are must be placarded: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox, and Cholera.

All parties will please govern themselves accordingly!

C. L. COULTER,
Medical Health Officer.

Lindsay, July 18th, 1890. 28-4

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One Door East of Daly House, Kent-St. Lindsay, is now in full blast with a very choice selected stock of

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In all the latest styles which have been purchased from the best manufacturers at the very lowest prices possible that spot cash would command, and we mean selling at ONE PRICE and for Cash Only. Our price will be as low as the lowest, and quality the best.

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