

FOOT BALLS.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF PATENT
**BUTTONLESS
FOOT BALLS**

—AT—
**PORTER'S
BOOKSTORE.**

The Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1890.

The Conservative Nomination.

The news that Mr. M. M. Boyd has declined the nomination for this riding has caused widespread regret. Ever since the death of Mr. Hudspeth, his name has been mentioned by reformers as well as conservatives in connection with the position. The feeling has been very general that the best interests of the riding would be served by returning a supporter of the government for the present term, and Mr. Boyd was for many reasons the most acceptable candidate to all parties. However, for a reason which all but the most extreme and unprincipled partisans will regret, Mr. Boyd has been compelled to decline the nomination. The state of his health makes this step imperative, a matter which is the subject of deep regret throughout the community on personal as well as on public grounds.

It is idle now to discuss whether the tendering of the nomination to Mr. Boyd without knowing definitely as to his position, was a wise move from a party standpoint or not. It is equally idle to discuss the intentions of those who took upon themselves the responsibility of speaking on his behalf to the convention in the manner they did. The enthusiasm with which the name of Mr. Boyd was received and the nomination tendered is a guarantee that not a single delegate regrets the mark of respect that has been paid to one so deservedly popular throughout the riding. There is no fear but the same convention will decide unanimously upon a strong candidate out of the several men from amongst whom a selection can safely be made, and any one of whom would make a good representative. The same interests are at stake now that have all along made liberal-minded reformers as well as conservatives feel that the best possible course for this riding to pursue is to return a supporter of the government for the balance of the present term. A change in the candidate makes no change in the issue, and we feel sure that the good sense of the community will regard the matter in that light.

So far as the present liberal-conservative convention is concerned, it is made up of the right material. The dog-in-the-manger spirit, which the local grit organ insinuates actuates certain prospective candidates, exists only in the imagination of the organ referred to. The charge is as great an insult as it is without foundation. Once the candidate is chosen, there need be no fear of the result.

The Cautious Railway Policy.

There have been two agencies at work to throw obstacles in the way of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool railway scheme. The one, as a matter of course, has been rival influences; the other considerations of a far different kind, but none the less dangerous. The construction of the line from Bobcaygeon to the Midland at Lindsay only would suit the one; action on the part of the municipalities concerned to ensure the construction of the line to Pontypool as a competing line, at a time when it is imperative that something should be done, does not suit the other. The scheme for securing to this district the advantages of railway competition, is at the tender mercies of the influences to which we have referred, and if the municipalities whose interests are at stake do not bestir themselves, as pointed out in our

last issue, "the possibility of connection with the C. P. R. may be gone forever." In face of the fact that representations were made at Ottawa last session by outside influence that Lindsay and district did not want a competing line but simply the line northward, and in face of the fact that nothing has been done by the municipalities concerned to prove the contrary, is it not important that there should be no further delay? With a view to getting the scheme properly under way before the next session of parliament, that the grant to the Pontypool section may be secured, a public meeting was held on the 11th inst, by the mayor, in compliance with a largely signed requisition of ratepayers. The meeting was sufficiently respectable, to be regarded as a fair representation of the people of Lindsay. Without a dissentient voice, the importance of the section from Lindsay to Pontypool being secured, as well as the other, was admitted. The importance of the municipalities interested granting small bonuses in order to give the bonds a standing in the market, was also unanimously approved. But when the resolution came up asking the town council and the board of trade to appoint a delegation to meet with representatives from the other municipalities, in order that the question of financial assistance referred to might be discussed and arranged, the policy of Mr. Micawber was with much unction first urged upon the meeting. The two provisional directors who were present approved of the move. It is well known that several directors who were not present are anxious that the terms of the resolution be speedily carried out. Fancy the possibility of a railway scheme being injured by the prospects of financial assistance in the shape of bonuses! The town council have seen fit to deny so far the wishes of the public meeting of the 11th inst. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to drop, but that every effort will be made to secure the early co-operation of the municipalities concerned in furthering the important scheme under consideration.

History Repeats Itself.

When the United States in 1866 refused to renew the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, it was because they considered it would be in the interests of their own people to put a check upon Canadian competition in United States markets. It is idle to say that this action then was owing to irritation caused by the countenance given to the South by England in the struggle against the North; as eight years later the Hon. George Brown, who had championed the cause of the North during the rebellion and who was extremely popular at Washington on that account, failed to secure from the United States the acceptance of his reciprocity scheme, a scheme almost as wide as unrestricted trade. The reason of the refusal was simply that American Statesmen at that time considered it would pay their country better to pursue a policy of restriction. That freer trade relations with Canada have ever since been refused by the American people, is due to the same cause. In the opinion of the people of the United States, it simply does not pay to have Canadian competition in their markets, and hence the McKinley bill. As to the effect upon Canada of the McKinley bill, history will repeat itself. The effect of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and the effect of the McKinley bill upon Canada will prove precisely the same. Speaking of the fright produced in Canada owing to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, the Mail says:—

"The people of that day supposed that, through one legislative act on the part of the United States, Canada was completely undone. It transpired, however, that while we were embarrassed our discomfiture was not to be for ever. Mr. Brown tells us that on the abrogation of the treaty prompt measures were taken to open new markets. "These measures were attended with remarkable success. Only seven fiscal years have passed since the repeal of the treaty; but already (1874) the loss inflicted by it has been more than made up, and excellent outlets in new directions opened for Canadian commerce." He adds that our trade dropped from \$160,409,000 to \$139,200,000 in one year, owing to the tariff obstruction offered to us in the American market; but that in two years it had recovered its former volume, and that by

1873, six years later, it had climbed to \$235,300,000. History has repeated itself under Mr. McKinley's auspices. We have had our scare, but are now awakening to the fact that we are not yet extinguished, and that it is highly improbable that we shall be. As to the future it is obvious that as reciprocity is not to be given, there must be a leveling down to our tariff. We are now undertaking to compete with the Americans in outside markets. If we wish to meet them face to face on winning terms we must render the conditions under which our producers labour as easy as the necessities of the revenue will allow."

Editorial Notes.

The following words from the Week form a striking comment upon the policy of looking to Hercules for help advocated by Messrs. Laurier, Wiman and Cartwright:—"Crying over spilt milk is always an unprofitable employment, and kissing the hand that smites is scarcely conduct becoming a great people. It is especially unbecoming at a time like the present, when such grand opportunities are within our reach. Never was there a time so favourable for strengthening our trade relations with the mother country. And the very fact that the United States find it impossible for them to compete successfully with us in their own markets, show that they are unable to compete with us in the markets of the world. This applies especially to all natural products. If we only act wisely at this particular juncture there is no good reason why the volume of our trade with England may not be very greatly increased; and there will be a permanency about this market that there can never be about the market in the United States."

Press Comments.

The Toronto Mail.—Mr. Mewat is lecturing in Oxford—the county, not the university—on the evidences of Christianity. The Ontario Premier seems to be following Mr. Gladstone's example, for the great Englishman has but recently passed from Home Rule to a review of the book of Psalms and from the Psalms back to Home Rule. It is a proof of versatility when a legal gentleman, who is also deep in politics, can turn from the contemplation of such measures as the Ontario Drainage Act to the consideration of the highest of theological questions.

Peterboro Review.—What has the United States done? As pointed out, they abrogated the former treaty and since then have rejected all overtures from Canada for freer trade relations. Congress has had the Sherman resolution before it for the appointment of a commission to negotiate, but all Senator Sherman's influence was not enough to secure for it attention and it was dropped. They have instead of offering closer trade relations, raised the duty on produce in this country crossing the lines, and in other ways shown that they do not desire closer trade relations in trade matters with this country, unless it is accompanied by political union or so shaped as to inevitably lead to annexation.

It is clear that the Liberals cannot promise reciprocity, and that if they do they boldly try to deceive. Mr. Laurier says he would send a commissioner to Washington, but that has been done before Laurier cannot succeed where Brown has failed, and Cartwright cannot offer more than Tupper did, unless he adds to that offer political union, or what would mean or lead to the same thing, commercial union, and the United States has not even indicated that it would agree to the commercial union.

The New C. P. R. Steamers.

The Empire has learned a number of interesting facts concerning the new Canadian Pacific steamers from Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, representative of the C.P.R. steamship interest on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Kersey had been over to the Pacific coast looking at the harbor, and although the outside lights were all right he ascertained that a better service was required between Vancouver and Victoria. Representations being made, however, to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Tupper has promised that the matter will be attended to without delay. As before in the Empire. Capt. Oswald Marshall, of the Orient service, will command the Empress of India, and Capt. Lee, at present on the Abyssinia, will take charge of the Empress of Japan. Each ship will carry about 160 men, all told, and the officers of the naval reserve, and some of them will be experts in gunnery and torpedo work. "In fact," said Mr. Kersey, "one or two of our officers have been placed on the bridge of a man-of-war while being trained, and this rarely happens to men out of the merchant service. The guns on board the ships are sixteen feet long, will be of enormous range, and are the same that attracted the German emperor's attention at the late review of the Imperial navy."

Late Saturday night or early Sunday morning the tailoring establishment of A. J. Brown, at Comber, Ont., was broken into and four or five suits stolen. An entrance was effected through the rear window.

At St. Paul, Minn., all of the operators—37 in number—in the Western Union Telegraph Company office, struck at 8 o'clock last night, and all the company's wires into the city are idle. The walk-out was on account of the discharge by the company a few days ago of six operators supposed to belong to the Brotherhood.

Egg and Poultry Trade.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The Minister of Finance is following up his enquiries in regard to cold storage accommodation on board the Atlantic liners for the shipment of eggs and poultry to Great Britain. There is no lack of shipments of eggs, but exporters are somewhat diffident about embarking in the poultry business, until they are assured of the requisite refrigerator accommodation. Dr. Ferguson, M. P. for Leeds and Grenville, had another interview with Hon. Mr. Foster on the subject yesterday. It may be stated that the Beaver line with commendable enterprise has already put into the vessels revolving air circulators by which, in that portion of their steamships perishable goods are stored, a supply of pure air is constantly secured, and it is expected that the Allan and Dominion lines will immediately follow suit.

The Roman Catholic Population.

Mr. Bailarge, Deputy Minister of Public Works has spent considerable time in making up a statement showing the "progress of the Catholic movement in Canada." According to the latest returns the total Catholic population in Canada is placed at 2,048,800, spread over 1,157 parishes. This enormous number is ruled by one cardinal, five archbishops, 22 bishops, 4 suffragan bishops and 2,355 priests. The number of R. C. churches and chapels is 1,914, mission stations 317, seminaries 17, universities 3, colleges 53, convents 238, academies 166, schools 3,243, hospitals 99 and asylums 48—truly a wonderful record.

AUCTION SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

FARM PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in two certain registered mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale and upon which default in payment has been made there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the BENSON HOUSE, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, on

Tuesday, 11th day of November,

A. D. 1890, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable lands and premises, viz.:

PARCEL 1.—The East half of Lot Seventeen, in the First Concession of the Township of Mariposa in the County of Victoria, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less. Upon the premises are erected a Frame Dwelling House and Log Barn. The soil is a clay loam. There is also an Orchard of about Two acres.

PARCEL 2.—The East half of Lot Twenty, in the Second Concession of said Township of Mariposa, containing One Hundred Acres. Upon the premises are erected a good Brick Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen and Frame Woodshed and Frame Barn and Stable.

This parcel has Five Acres of Orchard. This is a very desirable property for any person wishing a good farm and a nice home. The property is situated about Five Miles from the Village of Little Britain and about Twelve Miles from the Town of Lindsay.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale; for balance terms will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN LEYS,

Vendor's Solicitor,

42-2. 18 Court-St. Toronto, Ont.

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A. D. 1890, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable lands and premises, viz.:

FIRST.—The North half of Lot Number Twenty-three, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

SECOND.—The South half of Lot Number Twenty-two in the said Fourth Concession of said Township, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

THIRD.—The South half of Lot Number Twenty-two, in the Second Concession of the aforesaid Township of Mariposa, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

On the property firstly described are erected a storey and a half Brick Dwelling, Log and Frame Barn, Log Stable and Root House. On the property thirdly described are a Cedar Log and Frame Dwelling and Cedar Log Barn. The properties are situated within a short distance of the Town of Lindsay.

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*** RETIRING ***

FROM BUSINESS.

MRS. H. SILVER

Intends retiring from business on account of Mr. Silver entering into a large manufacturing business in the city of Toronto. I find it necessary to dispose of my

**DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY,
and MANTLE BUSINESS.**

I will offer my Stock for sale in bulk. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to enter into business in Lindsay, as I have a nice established trade, stock well assorted, and everything in first-class order. Store and dwelling combined at a low rent. Terms of Sale &c. can be had by calling at my store on William Street.

I will give BARGAINS in MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, AND MANTLES in order to reduce my stock in the meantime.

MRS. H. SILVER.

Millmen - and - Engineers!

The Oils for Genuine Satisfaction for all sorts of Machinery is

MCCOLL'S CELEBRATED

*** LARDINE ***

AND CYLINDER OILS,

Used by the largest Millmen in the Country, and for sale by Hardware men in each town. Manufactured solely by

McCull Bros. & Co., Toronto.

For Sale by Joseph Head, Fenelon Falls, R. D. Thexton, and McLennan & Co., Lindsay.

ANOTHER LOT OF

CLOCKS.

Last week we received another consignment of

CLOCKS, REGULATORS,

—AND—

**Mantle Clocks,
IN FINE WALNUT CASES.**

PRICES - AWAY - DOWN

For first-class Goods. Call and see them.

S. J. PETTY, THE JEWELLER,

NEXT DOOR to the DALY HOUSE.

REMEMBER WE REPAIR EVERYTHING in Watches Clocks and Jewellery.