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The Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1892.

Editorial Notes.

PRESIDENT Harrison's allusions to the Canadian Pacific railway are not enjoyed by his own countrymen. The *Springfield Republican* says, "New England will not be pleased over the recommendation that the Canadian railroads be restricted in their competition with American roads." The fact is, the Eastern states would be at the mercy of the Western roads in the matter of car supply without the Canadian competition, which during busy times would cause immense loss to the business of New England.

The Toronto Board of Trade has extended an invitation to Sir John Thompson and his colleagues, which has been accepted, to be present at the banquet to be given by the board in January. The conservatives of Toronto had previously arranged to entertain the Premier and his friends under the auspices of the Albany Club, but very properly gave way to the claims of the board as representative of the business interests of the community. The new Premier and his colleagues will therefore have an early opportunity of addressing an important non-political gathering in the Queen City, where questions in which all are interested can be freely discussed under non-partisan auspices. The present occasion recalls the great banquet of four years ago, when His Excellency the Governor-General, the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, and other distinguished men of all shades of politics addressed a splendid gathering upon questions of general interest.

The public meeting recently held in Somher park, Montreal, at which Mr. Elgin Myers discussed annexation whilst other speakers advocated independence, imperial federation, &c., and at which the annexationist scarcely got a hearing, has been greatly misrepresented not only in the American press but in Great Britain. The *Glasgow Herald* told its readers that Mr. Mowat, of Toronto, appeared on the platform in Montreal along with Mr. Myers, the annexationist. As the Mr. Mowat referred to must be Sir Oliver Mowat, the loyal premier of Ontario, Canadians can form some idea of the kind of information about their country that is at times supplied to the British public. The ignorance of the latter on things Canadian, as it shews itself occasionally, is truly remarkable. Even men as high in authority as Lord Rosebery, and who should possess fairly accurate knowledge of the condition of things in the colonies, seem to be under the impression that Canadians have for some time been ripe for annexation, and have been only held back in the past by such loyal forces as Sir John Macdonald. It would not be a bad idea to establish night schools for the information of the British public.

The McKinley tariff from present indications will be in force another year, as the recently elected Congress will not likely be called in extra session at the close of the present term next March; but instead a committee of

senators and representatives will prepare a scheme of tariff reduction or reform, which the ruling party will endeavor to put into operation. It is clearly not the intention of the Democratic leaders to disturb the present high protection enjoyed by the United States industries to any great extent, so that their work in connection with the tariff will be largely in the way of re-adjustment. The latter work will require to be handled with care, in order to avoid as far as possible discontent on the part of those whose business will be affected by the change in tariff. Mr. Cleveland and his party have to consider not only their pledges during the campaign but the effect the carrying out of these will have on internal as well as external trade, and will govern themselves accordingly. Under the McKinley bill the United States customs revenue fell over 42 millions of dollars this last year as compared with 1891. Much more cannot be sacrificed, owing to the increasing demands of the public service. The British and Canadian press are recognizing the fact that a great deal commercially is not to be expected from Mr. Cleveland's victory.

The Dominion Parliament is announced to meet towards the end of January. The early session will serve the personal convenience of members, and be of advantage to the trade of the country, as the character of the year's legislation will be soon known. Speaking of the probable changes in the tariff, the *Montreal Gazette* says: "In the coming session of Parliament tariff changes are looked for, and certainly several can be made with advantage. In some instances there are anomalies to correct, as for example, when the duty on the raw product is as high or higher than upon the finished article; in others the raw product bears a specific duty, and the finished article an *ad valorem* duty, the result being that the more the price declines the smaller the protection to the home manufacturer becomes; while in a third class of cases the duty ought to be revised and reduced in the interest of the general consumer. The article of coal oil stands in this latter category. It has been suggested, however, that the revision of the tariff should be of a sweeping character, in the direction both of cutting down duties and of discriminating in favor of British products. Neither of these recommendations is at all likely to meet with favor for reasons that should be conclusive. In the first place, the Canadian tariff is not excessive in its protective character, save in an odd instance here and there, and to ruthlessly lower duties all along the line would simply lead to the destruction of a number of home industries, the contraction of the Canadian market for agricultural products and ultimately to the higher taxation of the consumer. Whatever tariff amendments the Government may think well to recommend to Parliament we are convinced that the basic principle of reasonable protection to home industries will be maintained.

The Wheat Question.

Low as the price of cash wheat in Chicago is at the present time, some of our leading exporters claim that it is 8c to 10c per bushel too high for the transaction of legitimate business in the English market; so that before new deals can be affected to any extent, values on the other side will have to advance, or else a further decline is inevitable on this side. Prices, however, are so unprofitable to growers, that it is to be hoped if any change occurs it will be in an upward direction. During the past week the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada east of the Rockies was again augmented by 1,816,000 bushels, bringing it up to 73,581,000 bushels against 41,653,000 bushels for the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 30,000,000 bushels. The total amount in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 103,293,000 bushels against 101,237,000 bushels a year ago. A remarkable feature in the situation is the continued heavy deliveries in the American Northwest where the railroads are still overtaxed and unable to supply the requisite number of cars to move the wheat, especially in Dakotas. It is now believed that the crop of wheat in the United States for 1892 was nearer 540,000,000 bushels than 500,000,000 bushels; and if this be true, heavy, to the astonishment of the "bulls." Advice from England are of a very discouraging nature, stagnation and continued depression in values being the order of the day. The uncertainty re-

garding the fate of the Anti-Option bill is another unsettling feature in the situation fears being entertained in some quarters that it may pass the Senate after all. On the other hand, it is maintained that the impracticability of such a measure will be so apparent on its face that it is certain to be shelved. In the meantime, however, speculation is bound to be checked at a time when it was never more needed to remedy the existing dullness and depression in prices.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

President Harrison's Message.

President Harrison's parting shot at the trade of Canada shows that he has learnt nothing from his late defeat and the defeat of McKinleyism. Nor has he learnt that to treat economic questions with passion is the sure way to play a losing game. His Message to Canada, as we call this part of it, sounds like an echo from the other world: it is an anachronism, and like himself, is out of date. It would be strange if Congress should act upon his suggestions after his policy has been condemned with an emphasis such as was, perhaps, never before heard in the Republic. Nevertheless, to mark his good wishes, before the curtain falls upon his administration, the President suggests a radical revision of the trade relations of the Republic with Canada, including the cutting of the C.P.R. connection, by the withdrawal of bonding privileges. These privileges, he forgets to say, are mutual, and quite as beneficial to his country as to ours. We are, it seems, getting too large a share of the trade of China and Japan; and he grudges us what we do in connection with our own fellow colonists of Australia. The funniest part of the Message is that which represents British Columbia shipping as bolstered up by a system of bounties, while American is left to starve by the niggardliness of Congress; as if every child who has mastered the horn-book of political economy did not know that the fall of American shipping from the second place in the world is due to restrictions which accord admirably with the long-since repealed navigation laws of Great Britain.—*Monetary Times.*

County Roads.

The subject of the improvement of the country roads, which we referred to editorially a fortnight ago, is attracting attention in various parts of Ontario. Nor is it neglected in other provinces. Part of our article is quoted by the *St. John's, Que., News*, which claims to have "hammered at the subject with more or less persistence for many years past—that is, the necessity of improving our country highways." If, says the *News*, people would only catch hold of this question practically—especially the farmers and traders of the country—they would, we are satisfied, more fully realize its great importance. "Had there been half the agitation during the past twenty-five years for good public roads that there has been for railways, and the money which has been expended—often times thrown away—on railroads, been devoted to the construction and maintenance of the highways, we do not hesitate to say that the country would be infinitely better off to-day and that there would have been less migration from our farms." The farmers do not understand what a loss to them bad roads means in wear and tear of animals alone, or they would lend a hand to the improvement needed. A former Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee, Mr. Hurd, estimated the number of horses, mules and asses in that State in 1889 at 475,000. Now, taking the lowest estimated loss per horse, say \$15 [Professor R. T. Ely, of the American Economic Association, makes it \$20 a horse in the United States], an aggregate loss of \$7,140,000 a year for one State is shown. In Ontario, in 1891, there were 678,859 horses, and at \$15 a head, Ontario would be losing annually over \$10,000,000. From papers calculated by Prof. Carson for an agricultural experiment station, it is shown that on gravel a horse will draw one and a-half times the load, and on macadam over three times the load, that he can on a dirt road. Of course, says the *London Free Press*, there is great economy in drawing power in the proper grading of roads, and disregard of this fact has wasted large quantities of money in the road-building of the past. The greater speed made on scientifically graded and patent race tracks illustrates the advantage of the grade.—*Monetary Times.*

A Young Man Takes a Revolver and Shoots Himself.

James A. Pope, a man about 24 years of age, whose father keeps a grocery store at 307 Devenport road, was admitted to the General hospital Monday suffering from a wound in his left breast, caused by the discharge of a revolver in his own hands. It seems that his mother has been recently confined and a few days ago while she was in bed the young man went to her apartment, took a revolver from the bureau drawer, and was leaving the room when she noticed what he was doing. She screamed, but he refused to put back the revolver. Almost immediately a shot was heard in the woodshed and he was found there with blood issuing from a wound over the heart. Dr. Henwood, the family physician, was called and attended to his injuries, which were found to consist of an external wound, an injury to the lung, and a broken rib, which had undoubtedly turned the bullet from the heart. Since that time Drs. Henwood, Johnson, Wilson and Aikens have been in attendance. Members of the family and friends say that the shooting was accidental, and Dr. Henwood, when called up last night asked to be excused from giving any particulars in his professional capacity. The fact that his mother objected to his taking the revolver shows that there is some reason in the theory of the wound having been intentionally self-inflicted, especially when the shooting followed so closely upon her objection. It is hoped that the wound may have no serious results, but there is great danger of inflammation of the lung from the injury. The bullet is located near the spine.

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LOW PRICES FOR GOOD GOODS

is what interests them. They are delighted with the bargains in Gold and Silver Watches, beautiful patterns and fine finish of our Engagement Rings, Broochs, Chains, etc.

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All Leather Pocket Books 15c., special line of China Tea Cups and Saucers 10c., fine large Plush Albums 75c., linen Toy Books 5c., Unbreakable Dolls with hair 10c., Accordions worth \$4.00 for \$2.25, Children's Tea Sets from 5c. up, Flips (bone) 15c.. You should see our Walnut Visible Pendulum clocks for \$3.25, Hair Brushes 15c., remember we lead, others follow.

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Watchmakers and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toys. 45 Kent st. next door to Ontario Bank.

Family Groceries, Flour and Feed, Hay and Straw, Wood and Coal.

Having bought out Eyres & Graham's Choice Stock of Family Groceries at a low rate on the dollar, I have rented the **Store Formerly Occupied By W. A. Goodwin,** Near the Market, and will offer pronounced Bargains until the whole stock is disposed of. Flour and Feed I intend to make a specialty, and prices will be found reasonable.

Hay and Straw Wood and Coal, will be delivered to any part of the town at lowest prices. Give me a call.

R. D. THEXTON.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby warned against negotiating two notes of hand for fifty dollars each, bearing date at Lindsay the fourth of August, 1892, and made by John Pearce in favor of J. Shillington, or bearer, at the bank of Montreal, Lindsay, nine, and twelve months after date, as I have received no value for the same.

JOHN PEARCE.

Lindsay, Nov. 22, 1892.

MRS. HOWSON.

Associate of the College of Organists Teacher in the Toronto College of Music, will receive pupils in Lindsay for the Pipe Organ, Reed Organ, Piano, Voice, Theory and Harmony. (Preparing teachers a specialty.) At the Methodist Parsonage on Saturdays.

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DR. J. SIMPSON,

Graduate of Univ. of Trinity Col., Toronto. Member Col. of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont. Late Physician Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Station, Lindsay District. Lindsay, Feb. 4th, 1891.—5

TO RENT.

A HOUSE, AND LOT

containing one acre of land, with bearing orchard, also a stable and good well. The house is situated on Albert Street, North, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to the owner,

WM. CALLAGHAN,

Lindsay, Nov. 14, 1892.

HOPKINS & CHISHOLM (Successors to Martin & Hopkins) Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices No. 6 William-st., Lindsay.

G. H. HOPKINS. D. H. CHISHOLM.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

TOWN OF LINDSAY FOR SALE

PARCEL 1.—Lots No. 3 & 4 West side of Mill street, being half an acre, on which is a two-and-a-half storey brick dwelling house, containing parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, china closets, library, kitchen, laundry, (stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water) bath-room, (hot and cold water) and eight bed rooms. The house is heated throughout with hot water; is exceptionally well built, having 14 inch walls, and is in perfect repair; there is also brick stable and driving house sheds; hard and soft water, and every convenience. Intending purchasers can see the premises by applying to the undersigned.

PARCEL No. 2.—Lots No. 7 and 8 east of Lindsay street, (immediately opposite the Separate school); there is a right of way reserved from No. 8 and also a few feet of rear of same.

PARCEL No. 3.—Five-and-a-half acres in Block H. being lots 5 to 15 inclusive. These lots are central, and beautifully located within one block of county buildings; they will be sold in one block, or divided to suit purchasers.

Terms easy. For further particulars apply to **J. R. DUNDAS.** Lindsay, July 16th, 1892.

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Leader of the Holy and Popular Line and Novelties Notice

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Complete Assortment
Kid body Dolls, Unbreakable Wax

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The leader is Grand. Always pure housewives will be 30c per pound.

Fancy Goods Friend Hettger's stock of handsome goods at cost, as he wishes new years.

An Extraordinary We have just seen Almanac of Montreal hit and the public see is in big demand.

New Flour at The undersigned and Feed store at Lindsay, where he stock of all kinds of Chop, Hen Feed, &c. at the lowest prices Nov. 15, 1892.

Pictures, Mr. W. A. Goodwin's splendid stock of books, &c., which moderate in price, in variety. Take prices, and you will Christmas presents East of the Post Office

Sermons On Sabbath last were preached in by the Rev. Dr. P. on Monday evening an eloquent and lecture, the subject Coming of Christ. that the congregation Parsons' name is large numbers in where It is expected again visit this

Another Rousing Temperance is T. U. are hard to speak out very plain Rev. Mr. Johnston's congregation on the day the Rev. Mr. Mr. Johnston was congregation for evening. "The S them. Accordingly Campbell read "As an ox goeth then reading it a goeth the man described the but legislated into by Christian civilization principles of which human life and welfare. He denoted the inconsistency legislate for the p against disease legalize this engra our population, at interest of men subject were: 1st life. 2nd the slaughter of several heads the and arguments in ed examples and observation of the traffic. The earnest, was yet from first to last attention and ap- gregation.