

Mid-Winter Sale

FURS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAPS, AND GLOVES.

We have accumulated a quantity of Remnants which we offer at a sacrifice in order to make room for the arrival of our New Spring Stock.

- Remnants Towelling, Remnants Shirting, Remnants Flannel, Remnants Dress Goods, Remnants Table Linen, Remnants Sheetting, Remnants Carpets

- Odd sizes and styles in Ladies' and Children's Mantles, to be cleared at sacrifice prices. -Odd sizes in Men's, Boys' and Youth's Coats. -Ends of Tweeds and Cloakings to be cleared at a sacrifice. -Window Shades in new styles and colors at Mid-Winter Sale prices. -Fur Collars, Capelines, Caps, Muffs, Gauntlets, Coats, Robes and Scarfs, all at sale prices.

E. E. W. McGAFFEY Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

Gum Rubbers! Gum Rubbers! Gum Rubbers!

R. NEILL

THE PRICE IS AWAY DOWN

R. Neill's, The Red Shoe Store

New Advertisements.

BULL FOR SALE. - One year old, registered Durham; a fine animal. Apply to ROBERT EAKINS, Glandine P.O. -5-4. TO RENT. - Premises on William-st., formerly occupied by The Watchman-Warder. First-class business location. Immediate possession. Apply to WM. McDONNELL. -3-1f.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. - One and a half storeys high, frame, 1/2 acre of land with stable. Apply to JOHN McGIBBIN, 5 Division-st., South Ward, Lindsay. -25-1f.

STRAY SHEEP. - Came on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot 7, Con. 8, Emily, about three weeks ago, Three Sheep. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. GEO. CONNORS, Downeyville P.O. -6-3.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE. - The property of the Ops Township Agricultural Society. Highly bred and registered. Color dark roan, three years old. For particulars apply to JAMES KEITH, Secretary, Lindsay P.O. -6-3.

SEED BARLEY FOR SALE. - The undersigned has a quantity of choice Six-rowed Barley for sale - suitable for seed. Price, 50 cents per bushel. Apply on the premises, Lot 13, Con. 14, Mariposa, or write D. C. ROSS, Woodville. -5-4.

FARM TO RENT OR WORK ON SHARES. - Contains 150 acres, 50 cleared, log house, good frame barn, log stable and sheds. Good well; good orchard of bearing trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to MINNIE DUFFY or PETER MURPHY, Lindsay P.O. -6-1f.

TO LET. - The rooms over the office of The Watchman-Warder, next to the post office, will be fitted up for office or light manufacturing purposes to suit tenants. This is now one of the best upstairs situations in the town. For terms and particulars apply to McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID. -5-1f.

STILL IN THE RING. - An impression has gone forth that I have retired from the breeding of Berkshire Hogs. Such is not the case, and I wish to intimate to the farmers of Victoria county that I have at the present time a choice lot of young stock for sale - all high-class and registered. Also a few select Boars about one year old. Terms reasonable for quality of stock to be disposed of. D. HOWKINS, Woodville. -5-3.

SEED OATS - WHITE DANISH. Clean except sprinkling of tall wheat. Bought of Kennie, Toronto, 1899, at \$1.00 per bushel. Will sell at 70 cents per bushel. BARKED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS, imported New York Cock, selected Pullets, 13 for \$1.00; 26 for \$1.75. Order early to get settings in time. JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont. -2-1f.

TO CONTRACTORS. - Sealed tenders addressed to Colin Macmillan will be received until noon on Saturday, Feb. 10th, for the erection of a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE at Section Six, Eldon. Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Jan. 31st on application to Colin Macmillan, chairman section, or W. A. White, Lindsay, Ont. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. -6-2.

FARM FOR SALE. - I offer my choice farm of 200 acres, all under cultivation, to rent or sell. This farm joins the Town of Lindsay, where there is a creamery in full blast, and the best market for everything a farm can produce. There is a fine bearing orchard of nearly 1,000 trees, and three never-failing wells. A brick house, also bank barns that are not beaten in the country for capacity. Apply to THOS. FEE, on the premises, box 353, Lindsay. -37-1f.

FARM FOR SALE. - Offers will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of Lot No. 11 (except the North West Quarter of North Hall) in the Seventh Concession in the Township of Somerville in the County of Victoria; 175 acres more or less. Frame house, barn and stable; good soil, well watered, fall plowing done. Near Rattie's Station. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Nicholls, William Fell, John Howie, Burnt River; A. A. Adams, Woodville; J. I. Nichols, Omenace; or to G. H. HOPKINS, Vendor's Solicitor, Lindsay, Ont. -5-1f.

FARM FOR SALE. - That very desirable farm in the Township of Emily, Lot 2 Con. 8, containing 100 acres. The farm is known as the Duggan farm, and is immediately north of Mr. John Scully's property. Situated about 7 miles from Lindsay, on leading road; one lot from school; a short distance from church; 3 miles from Reabore Creamery. The soil is a clay loam and land is all cleared and in good state of cultivation. Fall ploughing all done. On the premises are a good frame barn 30x60, also good log barn, with comfortable stabling. Small comfortable dwelling. Immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to EDWARD McGRANE, or MESSRS. STEWART & O'CONNOR, Lindsay P.O. -3-1f.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. - TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Ontario at its next session on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Lindsay, for an Act ratifying and confirming (1) A certain agreement dated 5th December, 1899, between The Lindsay Waterworks Company and the Corporation, for the purchase of the Company's Waterworks and all their property used in connection therewith and water franchise, at the price or sum of \$75,000.00 payable in Debentures of the Town with interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, such Debentures to bear interest only for the first ten years, and afterwards to be payable in thirty annual instalments as therein mentioned; (2) A By-Law ratifying said agreement and authorizing the purchase of said works and providing for the management of the works by a Board of four Commissioners, to be composed of the Mayor and three Commissioners, to hold office for a term of three years, one to retire each year, which By-Law was approved of by the ratepayers on 1st January, 1900, and (3) A By-Law authorizing the issue of the said Debentures. Dated this 15th day of January, A.D. 1900. F. KNOWLSON, Town Clerk. -2-6.

New Advertisements.

HEIFER FOR SALE. - Beautiful young animal, well-bred. Apply at 192 Kent-st. west. -7-1.

WANTED TO RENT. - 50 or 100 acres of land with good buildings. THOS. THOMPSON, Cambray. -6-3.

FOUND. - On Thursday, between Cunningham's Corners and Lindsay-st. south, a Fur Mitt. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advt. -6-2.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE. - Three Thoroughbred Durham Bull Calves - exceptionally choice animals. F. SHAVER, Little Britain. -4-4.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. - On Colborne-st., north ward, an eight-roomed, brick-veneered house, heated with coal furnace, a good woodshed and stable, an excellent well and cistern, half an acre of land with fruit trees, will be sold reasonably if taken at once. For full particulars apply to Watchman-Warder. -6-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS. - Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Section 38, the creditors of John Robertson, late of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1899, intestate, are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, on or before the Twelfth day of March, 1900, to Andrew Robertson, Lindsay P.O., administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and occupations, full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them. And the said administrator will after the said Twelfth day of March next, be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said intestate, or any part thereof, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he may then have notice, and shall not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not have notice at the time of such distribution. D. R. ANDERSON of Lindsay, Solicitor for Administrator. Dated the 10th day of February, A.D. 1900. -7-5.

The Watchman-Warder

THURSDAY, FEB. 15th, 1900

A RIGHTEOUS WAR

Rev G. E. Lloyd, M.A., Defended the British in the Present War

THE MORAL PHASES OF THE QUARREL - POLICY AND JUSTICE - NON-RESISTANCE - THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE BRITISH - THE STORY OF THE BOERS - SLAVERY - THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE - A VIOLATED TREATY - NATIONAL SINS AND REVERSES

St. Paul's church was crowded on Sunday night to hear Rev. G. E. Lloyd, "The Fighting Chaplain," late of the Q. O. R., Toronto, preach on the war in South Africa. The reverend gentleman spoke with great vigor and occupied about an hour in delivering a sermon of which the following is only an outline.

Text: "If Thy people go out to battle against their enemies whithersoever Thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord thy God, toward the city Thou hast chosen, and toward the house that I have built for Thy name, then hear Thou in Heaven, their prayer and their supplication and maintain their cause." - 1 Kings, chap. 8, vv. 44-5.

The words were uttered by Solomon on a great occasion in the history of the Jews. In a similar spirit have the Archbishop of Canterbury and the officials of the Church of England under him set apart this day for prayer in behalf of our armies fighting in South Africa. It is of that terrible struggle that I wish to speak to you to-night and crave your indulgence if I occupy more time than is usual.

When we speak of such a matter on the Lord's day and in His house, it must be the religious aspects of it only that must be considered. Solomon prayed for the success of Israel's armies, but only in wars that should be undertaken by God's approval. He asked for victory in wars conducted "whithersoever Thou shalt send them." Is our war such as God would send forth armies upon? That is the question before us, and it is only upon an affirmative answer to that question that we can earnestly pray for success. If such an answer can be given, then shall we pray till success comes and thanksgiving takes the place of prayer, but we dare not pray for victory unless we believe our Empire has been sent by God to do the work. Is the war just? By it we are suffering to the core, in it we are pouring out our blood like water. I believe it is just. Six months ago I could not have so regarded it, but to-day, after looking carefully into the subject, I am convinced that Great Britain is sent by God to fight in South Africa.

THE DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE

Many people think all war is wrong. Upon one sentence spoken by Christ they construct the doctrine of non-resistance. Viewed in the light of all

the Master's teachings and actions their interpretation and doctrine are wrong. Christ himself attacked the money-changers in the temple and drove them out. Society cannot be protected without force. Jails and policemen are necessary and the same principal justifies war. The teaching of Christianity is "Bear and forbear, but at last maintain the right and do it as kindly as you can."

POLICY AND JUSTICE

From the standpoint of the politician the war was necessary; from that of the moralist, it is right. The politician sees how essential British supremacy in South Africa is. Cape Town is the extreme distance from Canada and India that ships can go without coaling. Hence, the great shipping and naval interests of Great Britain demand that she shall control that point. If a neutral or hostile power held it, England would be compelled to trust to foreign favors for coal, as is Germany at six or seven places in a journey to her Asiatic possessions. Moreover our duty to the blacks in India and in Africa itself, calls for British supremacy. For religious instruction and national development these depend on Great Britain.

But although expediency makes the war necessary, yet if it is not just we should not have undertaken it. Let us review. In 1795 the British conquered Cape Colony. In 1803 they gave it back to the Dutch, but three years later took it away from them again. Since then it has been ours. Previously a Dutch company controlled the country and deprived the people of their rights. After the British got it all have had equal rights and the present ministry is Dutch, although the majority of the population is English. Six months ago I believed the British were making demands on the Boers because they wanted a pretext to get the gold mines there. Now I do not; and for this reason: In 1834 a change came in Cape Colony. The British parliament had decided to abolish slavery in British possessions. They sent \$6,000,000 to pay off the Dutch shareholders in South Africa. But the Dutch disposed of the scrip entitling them to the money, to dealers for small sums, just as did many of our volunteers after the Rand rebellion, their scrip for 180 acres of land. I know some who sold theirs for \$40 each. The Dutch did this ignorantly, but since they found out their loss there has always been trouble. That is the trouble to-day. The right of the Dutchman to "whallop his own nigger" is the cause of the war, and it is the only cause apart from corruption. Slavery is the question at issue and for its solution our soldiers are dying.

The Dutch moved to Natal after their slaves were liberated. But there the British held sway, so they went up into the Orange Free State. The British allowed them to rule themselves there on the condition that they should have no slaves. Since then the Orange Free State has been satisfied, with one exception. They got into a dispute with the British about a boundary. The British were wrong and paid over a large sum of money. With these the Free Staters built the railways that they have. Some who wanted to be independent of the British altogether went further north over the Vaal river, and these are to-day the Boers of the Transvaal. They made raids upon the blacks around them and took slaves until in 1857 Cetewayo the Zulu and Khama the Basuto made common cause and killed the Boers until they made appeal to Great Britain to annex their territory. This the British refused to do saying they had enough territory. After the third appeal Britain did annex the Transvaal, and in hard battles drove back the natives. The fact that England refused the land at first ought to silence those who say this is a land-grabbing war. Let us have a little truth on this point for truth's sake.

In 1880 the blacks had been driven back and a Boer was made a British official at Pretoria. He was Paul Kruger. Soon his accounts were found short and he was dismissed. Then he became the evil genius of South Africa, stirring up the Dutch and waiting a chance to do injury to Britain. The next year his chance came. Britain was threatened on many sides and the Boers struck for independence. You know of the disasters at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill. With 10,000 men in the field Mr. Gladstone committed the first of the two offences that stand against his name. He made peace and acknowledged the independence of the Transvaal, subject only to the suzerainty of Great Britain. This act and the sacrifice of Gordon at Khartoum are Gladstone's two crimes. The conditions of this independence besides the suzerainty were:

(1) The equality of all residents of the Transvaal.

(2) The abolition of slavery.

BROKEN PLEDGES

Never since that convention have the Boers made any attempt to fulfil these conditions. In 1884 Mr. Kruger advertised in the London papers, inviting capitalists to invest in the Transvaal mines and skilled farmers to occupy the land and teach his subjects how to farm. He quoted these conditions as a guarantee of their liberties. But after they came he systematically broke every pledge and since then the life of an Englishman in that country has been little better than that of a dog. I have taken some pains to collect the testimonies of nearly one hundred reliable men and with a few exceptions they agree on the ill-treatment of aliens in the Transvaal. I have seen a letter from a brother of a lady who lives not far from this town. After 21 years there he writes, "It will be almost impossible to live here till the war is fought to an end." Premier Salisbury, a noble, christian man, said "It had to be done." Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, the Sunday school teacher, who had more than any other man to do with the negotiations leading to the war, says: "It had to be done." Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony, a man of great gentleness, wrote: "I regret that nothing but a great war will make peace here." Dr. Hammond says: "It was criminal not to have begun it before; it would be a double crime not to begin it now." The Bishop of Montreal recently declared his conviction that no other course than war would have been righteous. The war is just.

THESE REVERSES

Having come to the conclusion that the war is just, many people will ask "Why, then, does God permit such disasters to our armies?" I will refer you to a parallel case. The Israelites went against a strong city, Jericho, and the walls fell down. Shortly after they went against the weak town of Ai and they could not take it. They wondered why and God told them to look at home. There was sin among them. So it is to-day with Britain. She said: "I will march out my soldiers and plant my artillery; and I will wheel my columns and guns into line and I shall do this thing." But God said "You shall not." The paralysis of sin is upon our armies. The nation is honeycombed with iniquities that 26 years ago were never dreamed of. The church is more active than ever, but the nation has gone into wickedness. A writer recently lamented the fact that the fashionable people in the West End of London go to church in the morning and give the rest of God's day to parties with wine, cards and every frivolity. That is only one form of the fifty sorts of wickedness into which the people of the Old Country have gone, and it is the same here. Steam and electric cars take people away from God's house to spend his day in vanity and pleasure. God's Word is not studied. A test recently made in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes showed an appalling ignorance of the very simplest truths of scripture. These pupils are to be the men and women who shall be the salt of this Empire. And here I must say another thing: The birth rate of this fair Ontario is lower than that of the most unmoral nations on earth. Add to these vices the drunkenness, profanity and uncleanness of the Empire and you have the iniquity that is eating the life out of the Empire. What, with these things and the tone of some of our newspapers I do not wonder at the reverses. The wonder will be if the Empire is not exterminated unless these things cease.

GELEET

Mrs. J. Peacock presented her husband last Friday, 9th, with a daughter. The rain last Thursday took away a lot of our snow and stopped the farmers from drawing wood for a day or so.

Mr. W. Sedgwick, who has been sick, we are glad to see able to be at work again. Also a number of others who had the la grippe.

Rev. Mr. Morgan gave us an excellent sermon Sunday morning last. His text was taken from the 12th chap. of Proverbs, 27th verse. Mr. Morgan is stationed at Bobcaygeon.

Who is the young fellow who visits Geleest so often from Haliburton? There must be some attraction among the fair sex. We hope he will come along for the tea, and bring his best girl.