

NEW Spring Goods

Lots of New Goods constantly arriving from the Leading Wholesale centres.

New Costume Cloths

New Black Dress Goods

New Colored Dress Goods

New Spring Skirt Materials

New Corsets

Real satisfaction giving Corsets at easy prices. Fit, grace of form, comfort and durability guaranteed.



New Prints - New Gingham

New White Cottons

New Flannelettes New Carpets

New Lace Curtains

New Gloves New Floor Rugs

New Floor Oilcloths

New Hosiery

New Silks for Blouses, Dresses and Trimmings

Note This---Having purchased a job lot of mill end Flannel-ettes in values ranging from 8c to 12c a yard, we offer the entire lot at 7c yd.

New Suits for Men, Youths and Boys just to hand The Latest Styles in Men's Hard and Soft Hats. Latest Novelties in Caps and Neckwear

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY

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

New Advertisements.

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.

BULLS FOR SALE.—Two Thoroughbred Durham Bulls, 12 and 13 months old; red in color. For particulars apply to JOHN DAMES, Lot 18, Con. 7, Mariposa, Oakwood P.O.—11-2.

COW FOR SALE.—A part Ayrshire cow 6 years old, due to calve the second week of May. Also wanted a newly calved cow. Apply to MRS. J. MACMILLAN, Russell-st. east, Lindsay.—10-1f.

TEACHER WANTED.—For S.S. No. 2, Digby, male preferred. Holder of second or third class certificate. Salary at rate of \$240 per year. Services to commence 1st April. JOHN A. McRAE, Sec.-Treas., Uphill.—10-4.

DOG LOST.—On or about Feb. 15th, a Collie Dog; black, with white stripe on face and white feet; when lost had tag (No. 12) on strap round neck. Answers to name of "Fido." Finder will please return to J. W. DARK, Valentia P.O., Ont.—11-2.

STRAY SHEEP.—About six weeks ago there strayed into the premises of the undersigned, lot 10, con. 13, Emily, a Yearling Ram. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. WM. PATRICK, Dunsford P.O.—11-3.

FARM TO RENT OR WORK ON SHARPS.—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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the premises of the undersigned, 8 Sussex-st., Lindsay, a White Fox Hound. He is marked on face and ears with tan, with black spots on body and hips. Answers to the name of "Fitz." Anyone harboring same after this notice will be prosecuted. Finder please communicate with WM. STALKER, Lindsay P.O.—10-3.

SEED OATS—WHITE DANISH. Clean except sprinkling of tall wheat. Bought of Rennie, Toronto, 1899, at \$1.00 per bushel. Will sell at 70 cents per bushel. BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS, imported New York Cocks, 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.

"EARL OF BEAUCAGE"—Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, calved March 26th, 1899, and eligible for registration. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, in writing me says: "I have carefully looked into the breeding of your calf, and from it conclude that he should be good in quality, as he is as well-bred as anything in Canada. He should readily sell at from \$50 to \$75." Apply to DR. C. E. BONNELL, Bobcaygeon.—10-4.

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; all 75 acres more or less. Frame house, barn and stable; good soil, well watered, fall plowing done. Near Kettie's Station. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Nicholls, William Fell, John Howie, Burnt River; A. A. Adams, Woodville; J. I. Nichols, Onemee; 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.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Farm Property in the Township of Ops.—Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage from Frances Maria Hepburn to the Vendors, which will be produced at time of sale, and on default being made in payment of the moneys thereby secured, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by James H. Lennon, Auctioneer, at the Benson House, in the Town of Lindsay, on Thursday, 15th day of March, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following property, namely: Lot Number 29 in the 5th concession of the Township of Ops, containing 118 acres, more or less, except a portion thereof sold to the Victoria Railway Company for right of way. On the premises are said to be a brick cased 2-storey house, frame barn, log stable and pig pen, also an orchard; a considerable acreage is said to be fall ploughed. The farm is well situated about 4 miles from Lindsay. Terms, 10% at time of sale, and for the balance (terms will be liberal, and will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to BARWICK, AYLESWORTH & WRIGHT, Vendor's Solicitors, Toronto. Dated 26th day of February, 1900.—9-3.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Good general servant. Apply at 20 Elgin-st., or this office.—11-2.

SERVANT WANTED.—Good girl for general work. Apply at Morton's Confectionery Store.—11-1f.

CHOPPING 4 1/2 cents per bag at Davidson's Stone Mills, Little Britain. D. CHRISTIE, Miller.—11-4.

FOR SALE.—Seed Banner Oats. Good clean variety. Price 30 cents a bushel. Apply to GEO. MCKAGUE, Lot 10, Con. 13, Mariposa, Cannington P.O.—11-3.

HOUSE TO RENT.—That desirable residence No. 72, Russell-st., containing ten rooms. The building is a brick veneer, nearly new, and is in first-class shape. Hard and soft water. Terms on application. EDWARD ONBY, Lindsay P.O.—11-4.

TEACHER WANTED.—For S.S. No. 6, Galway, female, Protestant; holder of third-class certificate. Salary \$17 per month for nine months. Services to commence March 20th, 1900. THOMAS WHITE Secretary, Ewan P.O., Ont.—10-2.

SHOEMAKER WANTED.—Good opening at Cambray for competent man. Good trade can be had in repair work. A single man or man with small family preferred. Apply to T. R. JAMES, Cambray P.O.—11-4.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Two houses in east ward, frame; quarter acre of land with each dwelling, and stable. Also cottage at Sturgeon Point. These properties will be sold very reasonable. Apply to MRS. J. BLAINE, 52 Bertie-st.—11-4.

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.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—North-east corner Lot Number One in the Ninth concession Eldon, containing 5 1/2 acres, all under cultivation. On the premises are a log house and log stable. The ground is all ploughed. For particulars apply to the undersigned, DAVID BROWN, Hartley P.O.—9-4.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In central part of town, five minutes walk from post-office; lot one-sixth acre; house solid white brick, containing five bedrooms, front and back parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, closet, etc. Kitchen, garden and small fruits; nice lawn. A very desirable home. For particulars apply at this office.—11-1f.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.—(A. J. C. C.)—1. Sir Wilfred O'Newcastle, dropped Jan. 9th, 1898; bred by H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Quebec; shown at six county fairs, never beaten; sweepstakes as yearling. Sire, Baron Hugo, Ste Anne's; dam, Lady Knowlton (15 lbs. butter), prize winner whenever shown. 2. Calif, dropped Christmas day; sire, Sir Wilfred; dam, Eva Roberts (14 lbs. on 2nd calf). 3. Calif, dropped March 5th; sire, Nora's Noble King; bred by A. B. Smith, Winona, Ont.; dam, Lady Knowlton. Typical Jerseys, solid colors; prices reasonable. L. B. DAVIDSON, Newcastle, Ont.—11-1.

THE BRITON AND THE BOER

Dr. Grant of Orillia Lectures in St. Andrew's.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA—ITS PEOPLE—THEIR QUARRELS LEADING TO THIS WAR—THE BOER A VERY BAD MAN—WON'T LET ALIENS VOTE—TALKS BACK TO THE GREATEST ON EARTH.

Five hundred women and seventy-five men and boys listened to Rev. Dr. Grant's lecture at St. Andrew's church on Monday night. The doctor's subject was "South Africa: The Briton and the Boer." His lecture contained a great deal of useful information about things material and human in that land. His version of the Boer only needed confirmation to establish the doctrine of total depravity, and his defence of the somewhat novel theory that a nation must make its laws to suit foreigners was the most vigorous that we have heard. The doctor spoke with a positiveness that comes only with experience and which they were reached his conclusions certainly support Britain in the present war. The outline:

When the grevards were going to school the present map of Africa did not exist, and by the looks of things the present one will not be accurate for any considerable length of time. In the days of "The Black Man's Africa" that sombre individual neglected to divide the country up into Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Rhodesia. This was done by European immigrants who found the geographical uniformity monotonous but their arrangement is always subject to alteration.

There are about a million people in the Transvaal. A third of them are whites. The Orange Free State has 250,000 of which 200,000 are black. Of 100,000 people in Johannesburg more than half are foreigners or Outlanders. There are 25,000 inhabitants in Pretoria, 7,000 in Bloemfontein, 10,000 in Mafeking, and 28,000 in Kimberley. It is 1,040 miles from Cape Town to Pretoria. Gen. Roberts set out on that journey a while ago and he will be taking breakfast in the latter town one of these mornings.

The railways connect these places with each other and also with the ports Durban, Port Elizabeth and Delagoa Bay. They are narrow gauge and have compartment cars like the English roads. The line from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria was built only in 1894, but for many years the Boers have bringing in munitions of war over it. If John Bull had been sharp he would have secured that port and prevented the Boers from bringing these things in.

There are all sorts of climates in South Africa, but apart from the malarial district of the Orange River it is a very healthful country. There old men grow young,

delicate people get strong, and women, as in all other parts of the world, never get old at all. The heat depresses the mortality more than it does the men, for it is dry. The sunsets are magnificent. The soil is prairie, similar to that of Colorado, but broken with rocky ledges. The chief products are wool and ostrich feathers. The ladies may be interested to know that a bunch of these are worth \$50 to \$800. The husbands of these ladies are already acquainted with the price through consulting milliner bills.

The circus, which we used to regard with such awe in our youth, got its maniacal stock from Africa. By this and other means savages and savage animals are becoming more numerous than formerly that land. In the same proportion is the clergyman's excuse for going to the circus vanishing away. The natives are the most terrific fighters in the world! There are no lakes or navigable rivers in South Africa. Ox and mule teams are much used. A blacksmith was taken from the firing line recently and sent to Orange River to shoe mules. After a week's experience he wrote the general requesting to be put back in the firing line again for safety. The mule is an expert in rear guard actions.

HISTORICAL.

The Portuguese navigator Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1486 during a storm. That was six years before Columbus found America. Eleven years later others of his countrymen explored the southern and eastern coast and founded the germ of a settlement at Delagoa Bay. Two hundred and fifty years later a Dutch trading party founded a settlement in South Africa. The government of such companies was, and always has been, as bad as it could possibly be. It is bad because the company aims at making money and not at developing the country. A century and a half later in 1815 the king of the Netherlands sold Cape Colony to the British for \$30,000,000—more than it was worth. Britain wanted it as a half-way place to India. The 27,000 Dutch objected to their purchasers and that was the beginning of trouble. There has been no love lost between British and Dutch since that time. Reasons: (1) The Dutch disliked foreigners. (2) The missionaries of the London society reported the misdoings of the Dutch to the parliament. (3) The Dutch kept slaves and 19 years later the British decided to abolish slavery in all parts of the Empire. For that purpose the government set aside a hundred millions. Of this \$15,000,000 went to liberate the 39,000 slaves in South Africa. The Dutch still held the idea of slavery, while the British even extended some civil rights to the Hottentots. Everybody is bound to time because Britain freed the slaves. She paid these Dutchmen fifteen millions for theirs. Prof. Bryce says they were worth more. I'll tell you what I think, England should not have given them fifteen cents, but should have freed the slaves, as the Americans did to the south of us, by the force of arms.

THE GREAT TREK.

In 1837 the Dutch decided to move away from Cape Colony. They comprised themselves with the children of Israel going from Egypt. There was a difference though. The Dutch took slavery with them, the Israelites left it behind. A boy drove an ox team in that journey. He was called Kruger. It would have been a good deal better if he had stayed at the job for it became him better than guiding a nation. These people were going from the British flag. Tyrants have always trembled before the red, white and blue. It is the symbol of liberty and justice, and righteousness. May the day never come when the oppressor will not fly before it. The Dutch fled then and I am thinking they are going to fly a good deal faster before long.

These pilgrims went first to what is called the Free State and later spread to the Transvaal. In each of these places they killed the natives. Compare that with the way Britain uses blacks. Because they went on the territory of the natives then the British have a right to go on their territory now. From about 1837 to 1857 the history of the Transvaal was one of bloodshed. In that year only three dollars was in the treasury. England interfered at the request of the natives and some of the Boers. Conventions were held in 1881 and 1884. By these Britain was to protect the natives and control the foreign relations of the Transvaal government.

Soon after gold and diamonds were discovered. The Boers were anxious that people should come in, just as we were when the Yukon boom was on. They did come and invested large sums. They were foreigners and the Boers gave them no part in the government of the Transvaal. They were expected to obey the laws and pay their taxes. No man would stand that who knows what freedom is and how to defend his rights.

GRIEVANCES.

The Boers were 80,000; the Outlanders 160,000. The latter owned more than half the land and the mines. They paid nineteen-twentieths of the taxes. Taxes there were \$80 per head, but they were not allowed to vote because they were not citizens of the country. But the franchise was not the chief grievance.

The press was not allowed to publish articles that were offensive to the government.

Open or indoor meetings might be dispersed if the authorities saw fit. Roman Catholics could not hold office, and natives were excluded from the church as having no souls. Official corruption was rampant. One year \$30,000 went astray and in sixteen years ten millions was stolen by somebody. The liquor license said Johannesburg should have 88 licences; it had 438 in 1884. Judges held office at the pleasure of old man Kruger.

No aliens could serve on juries and they were sometimes expelled without trial. They were also compelled to serve in war. The Orange Free State is not as bad as the Transvaal, but even there it is said three ladies were shot on Christmas day for refusing to fight against the British.

The dual language was not permitted. Only \$3,000 of the whole taxes was granted to the English separate schools in Johannesburg.

In that city 23,000 Outlanders had only the same number of representatives in the city council as the 100 Boers.

The president had the veto power. There was a special tax on dynamite and a monopoly of the manufacture had been granted.

There was a railway monopoly, but we have them nearer home.

Things grew worse. In 1877 the franchise was given after one year's residence; in 1882, after five years. It is said that old man Kruger's offer last summer meant that a man would never get the franchise. But the Outlanders did nothing in haste. Deputations sought redress in vain. In 1894-5 huge petitions were sent but old man Kruger said "I will do nothing, let the storm burst." It has burst and it will not cease till he is out of public life, and I say before God we are doing right.

THE JAMESON RAID

The Jameson raid was wrong, but the raiders were punished. Jameson was in jail six months and his followers were nearly shot, so you see the crime was not whitewashed. When people have been punished for doing wrong their sin should not be mentioned.

These petitions to old man Kruger were not signed by capitalists for they did not want war, nor by the riff-raff for they did not want those 438 liquor dives closed up. The problem was one that our Mowat would have mastered with a smile, our Macdonald would have settled it and got most of the petitioners to vote for him, our Laurier, with Sir Chas. Tupper to watch him, would have made a settlement with no trouble, but old man Kruger did not settle it because he did not want to.

BRITAIN INTERFERED.

Britain interfered. The convention of 1881-4 said aliens should not be taxed differently from burghers. Right after higher taxes were placed on articles used by miners. It is said Britain need not fight, to give people the chance to leave Empire and go to another nation as the Outlanders wanted to. Does a mother not do everything she can to help her daughter join another family? She does not that is the way Britain does with her subjects.

ALIEN VOTERS.

A citizen in Canada will raise earth and another place if his name is left off the voters' list and here were 23,000 foreigners in Johannesburg paying \$80 each taxes and yet could not vote. Who could bear such a state of affairs? Not the citizens of the great Empire.

GOT THERE FIRST.

The ultimatum was a piece of impudence. What right had a small nation to send ultimatum to the greatest nation on earth? Think of their saying if these terms were not accepted in two days they would make war. And they did. Before our troops, which were half way there when the ultimatum was sent, could get there, the Boers went on with the war. Think of it. Did we give the Fenians bread and cheese? No sir, nor would not if they came over again.

LIKE THE DEVIL.

The Boers are called a plain, pastoral people. Old man Kruger can quote scripture. So can the devil. If they are a plain, pastoral people how did they learn to shoot. Were the Boers a nation of good shots. No sir. You can not learn to shoot out in the wild country raising stock. The forts they built in their cities prove that they are not plain pastoral people.

Our blood boils to hear men—even Ian MacLaren—talking about the religion of the Boers. Think of the piety of the British soldiers. They often have bibles in their clothes. Mr. Chamberlain once taught in Sunday school and if he has not backslid he is a good man now.

There is a war for freedom and justice and righteousness as we understand it. The British can manage Africa better than the Boers and soon the British flag will float over their country.

After the lecture Mr. Jas. Boyall moved a vote of thanks that was seconded by Mr. W. Flavell and adopted.

THEY FAVOR THE HOSPITAL

Letters of Regret from Two Gentlemen in the County.

When the meeting was held to devise ways and means of raising funds to endow a county hospital many of the leading citizens of Victoria were present. Some, however, were not. Letters of regret were read at the meeting. Others were received by Warden Ellis after the meeting was over. Herewith we publish two of the kind, the attitude of their writers to the scheme:

Victoria Road, Feb. 19th, 1900.
F. C. Taylor, Esq., Lindsay:
Dear Sir,—I regret to say it will be impossible for me to be present at your meeting on the 21st re the hospital for the county. I am personally strongly in favor of having one built, and hope will be accomplished. Yours, ALFRED TAYLOR, Tp. Clerk of Bexley.

Halliburton, Feb. 20th, 1900.
J. A. Ellis, Esq., Warden Co. Victoria:
Dear Mr. Ellis,—I am sorry I cannot avail myself of the opportunity to be present with you at your meeting on the 21st inst. I am fully persuaded, however, that you will have a highly representative meeting, and that the meeting will be unanimous in accepting such a magnificent offer. The town of Lindsay, if it wishes to keep abreast with other towns, with really less important advantages, with its railways and waterways, should jump at such an offer, recognizing as it must do, the great and urgent need of such an institution in this county. Yours truly, WILLIAM PRUST, J.P.

Obituary

FRANCIS CLARKE

Was born within six months of a century ago in Tyrone, Ireland. For sixty-five years he lived on concession eleven, Ops. He fought at the time of Mackenzie's rebellion. On Tuesday morning Mr. Clarke died at the residence of his nephew Mr. James Nellis. He had always enjoyed good health and was in possession of his mental faculties to the last. In Mr. Clarke one of the very oldest pioneers has gone.

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...A rich lady, cured by...
...Noises in the Head by...
...Critical Ear Drums, Head...
...Institute, so that deaf...
...the Ear Drums may be...
...Apply to Department A...
...Longcott, Gunnersburg...
...England.—25-17r