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THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

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Volume XLIX

LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 8th, 1906

Number 10

WHITE SALE of Cottons and White Wear...

A COLUMN OF TRADE WINNERS.

You will have no regret if you visit us for the next two weeks. All cotton materials at sale prices. Bargains for two weeks, commencing Friday, the 9th instant.

| Article | Sale |
|--|------|
| 1—White Cotton, 36-inch., clean and smooth, reg 10c..... | 7c |
| 2—Lonsdale Cambric Cotton, reg. 15c..... | 11c |
| 3—White Lawn, 45-inch., reg. 15c..... | 10c |
| 4—White and Pillow Cotton, 42-inch., reg. 19c..... | 14c |
| 5—White Sheeting, 8-4, reg. 28c..... | 20c |
| 6—Ladies' Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, reg. 25c..... | 18c |
| 7—Ladies' Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed, reg. \$1.25..... | 90c |
| 8—3 1/2 yards Lace Curtains, reg. \$2..... | 1.50 |
| 9—Lace Curtains, 3 yards, reg. 60c..... | 45c |
| 10—Curtain Scrims, neat designs, reg. 10c..... | 7c |
| 11—6 Ladies' Linen and Print Suits, new styles, 25 per cent off. | |

| Article | Sale |
|--|------|
| 12—Men's White Shirts, reg. \$1, sale..... | 75c |
| 13—White Unlaundered Shirts, reg. 60c..... | 45c |
| 14—Men's Linen Cuffs, reg. 25c..... | 20c |
| 15—Men's White Silk Four-in-hand Ties, reg. 25c..... | 20c |

| Article | Sale |
|---|--------|
| 16—Bleached Union Linen, 54-inch., reg. 35c..... | 28c |
| 17—62 inch Bleached Linen, reg. 60c..... | 45c |
| 18—70 inch Bleached Table Linen, reg. 90c..... | 75c |
| 19—18 inch Linen Towelling, reg. 11c..... | 8 1/2c |
| 20—18 inch Fine Forfar Towelling, reg. 13 1/2c..... | 10c |
| 21—White Flannelette, 34-inch, reg. 11c..... | 7c |
| 22—10 Pieces White Embroidery, reg. 8c..... | 5c |
| 23—5 Pieces White Embroidery, reg. 5c..... | 3 1/2c |
| 24—Prints 5c., 8c. and 10c. are extra special | |

Furs clearing at 25 per cent. off regular prices. 20 per cent. off all Carpets for two weeks only.

E. E. W. McGaffey

At the Old Stand, Dominion Bank Block.

Hymeneal

BELLAMY-FAIRBAIRN

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fairbairn, on Wednesday evening at six o'clock, when their daughter, Mary F., was united in marriage to Jas. C. Bellamy, of Flesherton. Rev. W. G. Smith, of Bebyaygeon, officiating. The bride looked charming, dressed in crepe de chene, silk yoke and chiffon pleating, and carried a lovely bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Ethel Fairbairn, was very prettily dressed in white mulle over blue, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Harry McGee, of Omemece, acted as

groomsman, and Mrs. W. C. Moore played the wedding march. The gift to the bride from the groom was a brooch of two gold hearts joined, and the bridesmaid's gift was a pearl crescent brooch. The groomsmen were also presented with a gold horseshoe tie pin. After the ceremony, the wedding party and guests sat down to a sumptuous repast. The guests numbered over one hundred, and all were dined in four relays. The gifts were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy will reside in Lindsay. Among the many guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Switzer, and Mr. and Mrs. Fee of Omemece. Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy left next morning by train for Flesherton, amid the usual showers of bouquets, congratulations and hearty wishes for a happy life.—Independent.

SALE OF

SAMPLE SHOES

96 pair of Men's, Women's and Children's Sample Shoes.

Men's size 7, Women's size 4, Misses' size 13, Children's size 9.

These samples are the latest creations in Fine Footwear, and represent the newest ideas in spring 1906 styles.

If your size is included in this lot, we would strongly recommend you to secure a pair of these Sample Shoes. As in regards to quality and finish they are at least 20 per cent. better than regular goods at corresponding prices.

R. NEILL

Headquarters for Trunks, Valises.

90 Kent-st., LINDSAY

TOWN SOLICITOR BY-LAW PASSED: NO SECONDER FOR POLICE BY-LAW

Ald. McFadden again absent and Ald. O'Reilly's By-law pocketed a second time—Petition to abolish Butcher By-law—Ald. O'Reilly and the Mayor have a few words—Ald. Eyres presents a Cigarette By-law—Solicitor Hopkins out of Office—Other Business

It was remarked at the Council Chamber on Monday night that Ald. Geo. McFadden had cold feet. Whether this was the truth, we do not know. Certainly, Ald. McFadden was absent, and the Police Commission By-Law had to be again shelved for another month. Ald. O'Reilly not being able to find a seconder for its reading.

In introducing the by-law Ald. O'Reilly gave a brief history of the Commissioners' by-law, explaining that it was passed in 1900 by a petition signed by 999 citizens out of a population of 7,000. The first time they had tried to abolish the by-law, Council took a vote on it, the result being a tie. The Mayor threw the casting vote, and the by-law was beaten. He was one of the Council who voted for it. In 1903 he introduced a notice of motion himself. His reasons for so doing, was that the Commissioners were not doing their duty. They had held no meetings all, although according to the statutes, the first meeting should be called immediately after the election of the Mayor. Last year the same thing happened. He asked Ex-Mayor Ray in May of last year if the Commissioners had met, and was informed they had not. Nothing more was heard from them until a by-law was introduced, when they met for the first time in five years. His only argument in favor of the Commissioners was, that they were all good men. But does that say the Council are not good men? Is not the Council capable of transacting all of its own business? Ald. O'Reilly then went on to explain that in case of a man being brought before the magistrate, who is a Police Commissioner, on a first offence, the balance of power was in the chief's hand, for the Chief is told to enforce the law by one who gave the Chief power to act. Every man has a right to appeal if he is not satisfied with the judgment, and who does the man have to appeal to unless it was the Commissioner. He could name a dozen cases where the man, sooner than appeal, would pay the fine. The trouble was that the by-laws were not enforced. Ald. Rea was going to introduce a by-law to prohibit the public from crossing the park. But of what use was it, if other by-laws were not enforced? In conclusion he said he had no other reasons for the abolition of the Commissioners, and unless they proved themselves capable of doing their duty he would always be opposed to them.

Ald. O'Reilly then moved the reading of the by-law, but Ald. McFadden being absent he could not be seconded. He asked that the matter be left over until his seconder was present. The by-law to appoint a town solicitor received its second and third reading and was passed, signed and sealed.

Those voting for the by-law were Ald. Beeg, Ald. Fisher, Ald. Eyres and Ald. Rea. Against the by-law, Ald. O'Reilly, Ald. Maunder.

Ald. O'Reilly asked the Mayor how he voted. Mayor Vrooman said that as the motion carried without his vote, he would not vote unless it was necessary. If Ald. O'Reilly wanted to know his opinion of the matter, he was in favor of the motion.

Ald. O'Reilly asked that information be asked of the cost to the town of Lindsay for vaccine and vaccination, and also how much each medical man received from the town during the recent smallpox scare. A resolution to the effect was carried.

Ald. Fisher moved that the Town Property Committee consider the advisability of renumbering the town, with power to act.—Carried.

Ald. Fisher then moved that the room below the Council Chamber be fitted up for the purpose of holding the Council meetings, and that this motion be referred to Town Property Committee with power to act.

Ald. O'Reilly said he couldn't support it. Council use to meet in a room there, and had never had a failure. If Council were going to expend money on fitting up these rooms they were going to get themselves into trouble. He did not want to follow in the footsteps of the Water Commissioners. They should run the town on economical lines, and he thought it a waste of money to invest money in any such wildcat scheme.

Mayor Vrooman was pleased to hear Ald. O'Reilly sounding the note of economy, which he thought was none too soon. If this had been done some time ago, the town would not have been in such difficulties now. Ald. O'Reilly had chosen to again refer to the Water Commissioners, and he would attempt to justify the steps taken. One reason for the location of the Water office in its present position, was a great deal more convenient for townpeople, especially so for East Ward citizens, whom Ald. O'Reilly represented. It was on the ground floor, there was no climbing of staircases, and citizens were not subjected to that stench which arises from immediately under the stairway at the Council Chamber. He often wondered that the Town Clerk was not sick through the bad smell. A portion of the present offices had been sub-let at a rental of \$60 a year. The cost now to the Commissioners was only \$65 yearly, and he thought the money well spent. He was, however, sorry to see the rooms below unoccupied, and would like to see them put to some use. He was anxious that every dollar that possibly could be saved, should be saved.

Ald. O'Reilly didn't think the remark the Mayor threw with his own personal attacks. He said the benefit of the present offices were for the benefit of the East ward. When the Mayor moved into town he moved as far away from the East Ward as possible, and said he did not want the East Ward trade. It was a very unjudicious act to rent the offices. If part of them had been sub-let there was still an expense of \$60. He was surprised at the Mayor also bringing up the "rosette" under the stairs. The proper thing was to refer such a matter to the Board of Health, of which the Mayor was a member.

Mayor Vrooman—"Oh no, I'm not." Ald. O'Reilly—"Yes, you are, you are the seventh member of the Board, and I hope you will bring up the matter at their next meeting."

Mayor Vrooman said all these matters took time, but he hoped that before his time expired that such evils as the one referred to, would be remedied.

Ald. O'Reilly's amendment that the words of "with power to act" be struck out was on motion carried.

Ald. O'Reilly then said as Council had seen fit in their wisdom to discontinue the services of the town solicitor, he would like to know what was going to be done with the certain suits impending, such as the Walker claim, and two railway cases, the question of night watchman, and the crossing gates. He did not want to see Caroline-st. closed. The Town Solicitor had these matters in hand. Another important matter was the right of way to the C. P. R. new line, which might be filed at any time.

Mayor Vrooman said Ald. O'Reilly evidently took a different view to him of the repeal of the by-law, personally he did not see anything in the action of the Council to show that they had dispensed with the services of a Town Solicitor. Having dispensed with the by-law they were still able to seek advice from a solicitor regarding any matter Council thought necessary. The trouble before was that members had been in the habit of running to the solicitor for advice without having received instructions to do so.

Ald. O'Reilly took exception to the Mayor's statement, members had always got permission. No Councillor had ever done anything of the kind without authority. If you said this Mr. Mayor you are not speaking the truth. Do you wish to see the Walker case go through by default? Ald. O'Reilly, who was somewhat excited, then said there was no reason for the Mayor to get in a passion. Mayor Vrooman (coolly)—"I wasn't in a passion."

ters were mailed after the office was closed.

Ald. O'Reilly said he was not in favor of the motion, and spoke of the rights of the people who lived in the neighborhood of the goose pasture, although he was not sure of the exact locality. These people had no police and practically no fire protection, yet they were contributing their share of the rates as the others who were getting the luxuries of the town. The letter boxes in the alleyway should have been placed in the front of the building. It was preposterous of Ald. Eyres who had everything that a citizen could wish for, (Ald. Eyres has a light in front of his residence and sewer service) to bring forward such a motion. If any light should be moved he suggested that the light outside Ald. Eyres residence be moved one block east.

Ald. Eyres said that the light referred to by Ald. O'Reilly had been placed in that spot for the benefit of pedestrians, a thousand of whom would pass there to one on the goose pasture. Police protection at the Fair time was not gotten up specially for him. There were not two men should do. He thought it a remarkable thing that Canadian meat in England should be much superior and sold much cheaper than here in Canada. Personally he was not interested, but he had taken up the matter on behalf of the poor people of the town, who ought to be protected. Bread was also very high. It was quite time to raise the price of meat and bread was lower.

Ald. Eyres moved and Ald. Fisher seconded that the question be referred to the Finance Committee, with representatives of both present, and that no more licenses shall be issued until the matter had been discussed before the said committee.

COMMUNICATIONS. A number of communications were received and read, and were afterwards referred to their respective committees.

Mr. Lorimer in "The Shepherd King." Mr. Wright Lorimer's appearance in "The Shepherd King" at the Princess Theatre for one week beginning March 12th, including Wednesday and Saturday matinees has attracted considerable attention throughout this vicinity, and it is probable that many from here will attend the performances in Toronto during the week.

Mr. Lorimer's creation of the character of David is said to be a remarkable one, and will be viewed with unusual interest by many people, who realize the dramatic possibilities of this remarkable personage in Tadmudic history. Mr. Lorimer and his company of 150 players will be seen for the first time in Toronto in the stupendous production of the four act romantic drama, "The Shepherd King" now in its third season. This attraction is under the management of Wm. A. Brady and will be given in Toronto with exactly the same production and cast seen during the successful runs in New York and Boston. Mr. Lorimer is one of the foremost romantic actors of the day and in his acting of the role of David, as well as in writing and producing such a masterful drama as "The Shepherd King" has demonstrated that he is one of the most able men on the English-speaking stage.

"The Shepherd King" is founded on the early history of David of Israel as related in the Second Book of Samuel and First Book of Kings, in the Old Testament, and covers that period of David's life from the time he left his father's home on the hills of Judea, until he became King of Israel at the death of Saul and his son Jonathan.

The first act of "The Shepherd King" shows the primitive home of Jesse, father of David, on the hills of Judea, near Bethlehem. To him came Prince Jonathan accompanied by his sister Michael, and his suite, to invite David, whose fame had spread over the hills, to come before his father and sing and play for him. From this motive the entire subsequent action and plot of the play is taken, and incident after incident is followed with remarkable fidelity.

As a spectacle "The Shepherd King" is very beautiful and challenging comparison with any production before the American public. It is a gorgeously mounted melodrama. The supporting company with which Mr. Lorimer has surrounded himself is remarkable for its strength, prominently in which there are Carl Eckstrom, Ethelbert Hales, Mark Price, Samuel Forrest, O'Kane Hillis, Geo. Heath, Percival Lennon, Helen Hottel, Nellie Reed, Margaret Hayward and Marian Ward. "The Shepherd King" is a master play masterfully presented, and during the engagement the orchestra will be increased to twenty-five musicians.

Mail orders accompanied by remittance or by self-addressed stamped envelope for return are now being received by Manager Sheppard of the Princess Theatre, Toronto.

A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY: SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

Rev. C. H. Marsh and Mr. J. D. Flavelle give an interesting talk on their recent trip to the Old Land

Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. J. D. Flavelle and the Rev. C. H. Marsh, last Friday evening in St. Paul's school room, the entertainment being under the auspices of the Y.M.A. of that church. The subject of both gentlemen was on their recent trip to the Old Land. The attention was large and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

After a selection on the piano by Miss Leary and a song, "The Village Blacksmith" by Mr. P. Wilson, both of which were heartily appreciated, Mr. Leigh Knight introduced Mr. J. D. Flavelle.

Mr. Flavelle began by saying that he found himself in an awkward position as this was the first time he had ever attempted anything of this kind, and that it never varied him or broke down in the middle of his address he would place the responsibility on the rector and the young gentleman who had persuaded him to address the representative bodies of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, had gained them entrance into a good many functions and places not open to the general public. He had kept no record or diary, and therefore asked the indulgence of his hearers if his remarks were incoherent.

On June 9th, a party of 278 people left Montreal on the steamer Victoria. It was an exceedingly pleasant trip as there were on board 70 or 80 of them who had accompanied him to British Columbia some time before, and being a representative body, were like one large family. Personally, it was an ideal trip, he had with him his wife and whole family. On arrival at Liverpool on Sunday the 17th June, a telegram awaited the party from His Majesty the King, commanding them to appear at Windsor at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Windsor is about one hour's ride from London. Whilst there we visited Frogmore, where the remains of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria are interred in the mausoleum. Afterwards the party were driven around the private grounds and conservatories. On this trip they were accompanied by Lord Strathcona.

What impressed them very much was the popularity of the King. His unceremonious way of getting about seems to leave the way open for anyone who had designs on his life. Their reception was quite informal, making it extremely easy to approach the king. After he had engaged in a short conversation with the President of the Association, the whole party filed past both the King and Queen. In addressing them His Majesty said: "I am exceedingly thankful to you for being here today. I welcome you to England and especially to Windsor." The whole party then gave three hearty cheers which he seemed to appreciate. The visitors then took luncheon in the banquet hall, after which the whole castle was thrown open for inspection, and the King made another speech of welcome. Whilst the King is only an ordinary man, continued Mr. Flavelle, when you recognize what he typifies, you can well imagine how proud I was to be there. The fact of being honored by His Majesty opened the doors of the houses and functions of great nobility.

The following day was spent at the great Woolwich arsenal, special permission being given the party. From 4,000 to 7,000 men are employed there in the manufacture of weapons for the destruction of human life. What a travesty it seems on our Christian religion.

The next day a number of the party were privileged to see Battle Abbey, the historical ground on which the famous Battle of Hasting was fought nearly a thousand years ago. Then followed a delightful drive over Lord Brassey's private grounds at Northampton. Whilst at Birmingham they were fortunate in hearing the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Flavelle described the latter gentleman as being a man who has the peculiar faculty of impressing one, that what he says he believes, in a very marked degree. He uses exquisite English with a remarkably easy flow. Chamberlain is in his 70th year, and expresses confidence that his policy will one day pass. During their stay at Birmingham they visited the small town of Bourneville built by Geo. Cadbury of cocoa fame. The town has about 4000 inhabitants, all employed by Mr. Cadbury, and no liquor is sold in the place. They have swimming baths, gymnasium, home for the aged of his employees. Mr. Cadbury also gave a large number of waifs and strays of Birmingham opportunities for physical culture. His work is in a measure philanthropical. While in Birmingham, during a visit to a small arms factory, one of the party fired a gun, the misal of which perforated 5 1/2 in. of solid steel.

Sheffield was visited next, the home of the cutlery trade and from there to Leeds where they inspected the manufacturers and cathedral, and went on to Bradford, famous for its woollen industries. Back again to London at night a banquet was given then by Lord Strathcona. It is wonderful how he has brought Canada into prominence. Although he is in his 86th year he took part in 3 dinners on that day.

Mr. Flavelle commented on the culture of the British aristocracy, which won their respect. Could not help being favorably impressed with the genuine friendship accorded them. On the Monday morning we returned to Liverpool and afterwards were invited to Port Sunlight, where Lever Bros. have their large factory, employing 4,000 or 5,000 hands. There is a church there in which those of every denomination can worship, a fine school, swimming baths, gymnasium and parks. Mr. Lever disclaims being a philanthropist, but avers that he looks after the interests of his work-people from a business point of view. From there we journeyed to Newcastle-on-Tyne and over to Edinburgh, a city situated on seven hills.

The Lord Provost gave us a dinner and we were entertained by him in the evening. On the outskirts of Edinburgh is Rosslyn Castle, said to contain curios to the value of £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000). Back to London and on to Paris, where we arrived at the time of the National Fete of the Storming of the Bastille, a day of public liberty. There is no finer day in the world than the Bois-de-Bologne. Paris is essentially a show city. It was rather amusing at the dinner accorded us by the Minister of Commerce. He presided at the table, speaking no English, and the president of the association spoke no French.

After a happy time we returned to London, and went off for Ireland, visiting Enniskillen, Holyhead, etc. Returning to England, Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace was visited. Shortly afterwards the whole party left for home, the trip that one would remember while memory lasts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Flavelle's address, Mr. Jack Gray sang a solo "The Think of the Miser's Gold" in a very creditable manner.

REV. MR. MARSH began by remarking that he had the same trouble in Paris as did Mr. Flavelle, that of making himself understood, but rather wished he was there now. The King didn't know he was coming over (laughter), neither was he the guest of Lords and Barons, yet he could say, with Mr. Flavelle, that he had a very enjoyable trip. This was Mr. Marsh's first trip and the novelty of everything afforded him much enjoyment and instruction.

They sighted the south coast of "Old Ireland" on the 17th of July. The only thing to remind them of the "Twelfth" was that they had oranges for dinner. The next day they sailed down the Mersey past Birkenhead, (on the Chester side of the Mersey) and up to Liverpool, one of the greatest shipping centres of the world, with its 7 miles of docks. One thing that drew their attention was that the English people walked leisurely and ate leisurely. He had known them to take 50 minutes over a meal. This probably accounts for their longevity. In Liverpool he visited the celebrated Walker Art Gallery, saw some mummies there, and some wonderful paintings—Daniel in the Lion's Den, The Death of Nelson, Naomi and Ruth. The last picture was so striking and awe-inspiring that one could almost imagine Ruth saying: "Entreat thou goest I will go, etc. From Liverpool they went to Lake Windermere, Keswick, and Derwentwater, and at various places en route attended meetings of the church missionary society. Pursuing their journey they went to Scotland, and visited first the city of Edinburgh. One feels at once that they are on historic ground, the streets in the Empire. Next he visited Holyrood Palace, the home of Mary, Queen of Scots, and John Knox's house. Only five days were spent in Edinburgh, though they could have spent weeks. From Edinburgh he went to London. London has 600 miles of railway, with 536 stations. At a thousand trains leave Liverpool-st. Station (London) during the day. Traffic is expedited a great deal by the carriages they use, which open on the sides thus enabling the whole train to be emptied as it comes to a station. In English engines are smaller but travel fast. In taking a run to Bournemouth, which is 108 miles from London, the journey only took 2 hours and 20 minutes. He visited St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, viewed the poet's corner and Coronation Stone. Here he met Mrs. Flavelle and her two daughters.

About 8 days were spent in London, during which time he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maconachie, who were exceedingly kind in showing him over London. Mr. Marsh then spoke of charming visits to Bath, Tiverton and Exeter. From the coast he left for Paris where he spent 3 days. On one occasion he was dining at an hotel, and happening to ask what kind of steak he was eating, was informed by the waiter that it was horse-steak, which depreciated the reverend gentleman's appetite somewhat. Nevertheless he could not but admit that it tasted good.

During the 19 days' journey on water, Mr. Marsh missed only one meal, and Mrs. Marsh but one day. They experienced very pleasant weather, and an interesting and enjoyable holiday, but were glad to be once more in Lindsay, among friends, and grateful for the cordial reception accorded them on their arrival.

Mr. Knight briefly commented on Mr. Marsh's address, and the entertainment was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."