

The best medium for Advertisers. Covers Lindsay and Surrounding District. \*\*\*\*\*

# THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Guaranteed Circulation 300 per issue.

Volume XLIX

LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 29th. 1906

Number 13

## A Word About Spring House-Furnishings

Easter will be upon us in a few short weeks, and then Housecleaning will be the theme.

**Our House will give you every assistance in that important undertaking**

Curtains have to be renovated, and very often renewed after a year's dust, and some have made their ravages in those Draperies.

**New Dainty Art Muslins** for bedroom or nursery, all the way from 5c to 50c.

**Madras Muslins**, in blue and green stripe and ecru ground, with floral design, beautiful goods for draperies and curtains, 50c a yd.

**Lace Curtains and Curtain Nettings**, from 25c to \$8.00.

We will send illustrated catalogue showing styles and patterns with prices specified to out of town customers who will send us address.

We carry a choice stock of **Curtain Poles, Fixtures, Etc.**, from 15c a pair. Splendid styles in Union, Wool, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, also **Rugs, Mats, etc.**, 25c to \$1.25 per yard.

**Floor Oilcloths**, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Linoleums are beautiful, because of their handsome designs and are within the reach of the most shallow purse, 12 feet wide, 50c, 60c and 75c a yard.

All sorts of **Chinese Mattings**, cool and clean, from 12c to 30c per yard.

**Carpet Padding**, soft and noiseless under the feet, from 4c up.

**Brussels Stair Carpet**, handsome and durable, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

**Wool Stair Carpets**, 35c a yard. **Stair Oilcloths**, 12c a yard.

**Stair Brackets, Curtain Pins, Blind Poles, Cord and Tassels, Etc.**

Just give us an order for your house and see how we can change the aspect of things.

## O'LOUGHLIN & McINTYRE CASH AND ONE PRICE

## The Change

from winter to summer calls for the racking out of last year's garments and many of them are made as new or at least brighter and smarter by a judicious use of the Dye-pot.

Remember this is the place to buy your dyes.

**Diamond Dyes, Turkish Dyes, Logwood, etc., Bichromate Potash, etc.**

We can help you in a great many ways at this season. Call and ask us questions.

**E. Gregory**  
Corner Drug Store, LINDSAY

\$48.00

Will buy you a large handsome

## Steel Range

Made of the best quality of material. Every Range Guaranteed.

## Keys & Morrison

**Miss Mabel B. Winters**  
SOPRANO.

Teacher of Piano and Voice Culture.

Pupils Prepared for College Examinations.

Voices Tested Free. Classes resumed September 5th.

Studio—31 Victoria Ave. Lindsay

**4 1/2 per cent. Interest**  
**Free of all Expense in**

**Undoubted Security.**

We have purchased a large quantity of rural school debentures on school districts in the Province of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Districts contain from 10,000 to 15,000 acres each and the debentures run from \$500 to \$1500, not more than 10 cents an acre on the land in the District. The legality and regularity of each issue is guaranteed by the Provincial Government. We will sell these debentures separately to yield the purchaser 4 1/2 per cent interest and will collect the Coupons for principal and interest free of charge.

**THE**  
**Victoria Loan & Savings Co.**

## Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital \$14,400,000  
Rest \$10,000,000

Hon. President—Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.  
President—Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K. C. M. G.  
Vice-President and General Manager—E. S. Clouston.

**Fenelon Falls Branch** is now open for a general Banking Business.

**Savings Bank Department.**

Deposits taken of \$1 and upwards, interest at current rate added half yearly.

**R. MYLES HAMILTON,**  
MANAGER.

## THE ONTARIO BANK FARMERS' BANKING.

We have arranged a system of banking suitable for farmers accounts and will be pleased to explain it to any of our progressive farmers. There is no reason why a farmer should not enjoy the benefits and convenience of a bank account as well as our business men. Their cheques would be accepted in business transactions just the same as merchants. I am certain farmers will find it a great convenience. An afternoon call would be the most convenient.

**H. J. LYTLE**  
Manager  
Lindsay, Feb. 10, 1906.

## Have You a Cough or Cold

**MURPHY'S COUGH BALSAM**

will positively cure.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

**L. A. Murphy, Phm. B.**  
Prescription Druggist,  
2nd floor W. J. Gough's - Lindsay

## A Free Musical Education!

Having made arrangements with the R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS COMPANY, of Toronto, to give free tuition by mail from U. S. School of Music, New York, on all Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, etc., purchased from me, I can therefore save you all teachers' fees and secure for you the services of the very best professors of music obtainable.

All the latest popular music as well as the standard compositions always in stock.

Also a full line of Dominion Pianos and Organs at a few second-hand instruments of different makes.

**CENTRA MUSIC STORE**  
**W. H. ROENIGK,**  
Bandmaster Sylvester Band.

## The Canada Paint Co.

## Prism Brand Ready Mixed Paint

Pure Lead and Oil in any quantity in latest artistic shades.

## McLennan & Co.

## HOTEL KAWARTHA Fenelon Falls

This new hotel is located one block from business centre and is open WINTER and SUMMER. It has all modern conveniences, baths, electric light, telephone, steam heating and open grates. Special rates for Commercial Travellers.

**S. H. BROWN, Prop.**

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

## EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

## THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS

CO. OF CANADA—Established 1887.  
GEO. H. GOODERHAM, Pres.  
Head Office—16-18 Adelaide St. East, Toronto  
Incorporated in Canada, Assets, \$4,577,374.  
Invested Funds, \$1,650,000.  
This is an Excellent Administration, Guardian, Trustee, etc.  
ALLOWED ON ALL DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.  
Write for our Booklet: "BANKING BY MAIL."

## ELECTRIC POWER FOR LINDSAY TRANSMITTED FROM BURLEIGH FALLS

The Board of Trade hears discussion on the proposition of Central Ontario Power Co.—Addresses by Messrs. J. A. Culverwell, of Port Hope, and D. Ewing, of Coburg.

A meeting of the Board of Trade and other interested citizens was held on Thursday night last in the Water Commissioner's office.

In the absence of Mayor Vrooman, Mr. D. Ray, chairman of council acted as chairman, stating that the object of the meeting was the consideration of the proposition of the Central Ontario Power Company to furnish power for the town of Lindsay from their plant to be established at Burleigh Falls. In conversation with the promoters and several interested citizens it was suggested that this meeting should be arranged so that members of the council and board of trade might hear the proposition presented and fully explained, and then be in a position to take any action which might seem advisable.

Mr. J. A. Culverwell, managing director of the company and Mr. D. Ewing, Mayor of Coburg, member of the Northumberland-Durham Power Co., were present to give information or answer questions and he would call upon Mr. Ewing first.

"You men that have sat in the town councils," said Mr. Ewing, "have often received letters from me, asking what the town has to offer them in the way of inducements, and for lack of substantial facilities, such letters have been simply received and filed. Cobourg was in this position for a long time. But in September last we heard of Culverwell. He came to Cobourg and began talking of power. His main object was to get the town to agree that Healy Falls possessed great possibilities. Some of the capitalists, including Mr. Crossen and Mr. Donnelly, saw it, and said it ought to develop from five to ten thousand horse power. This was the salvation of our town," and he next went on to tell the story of how the site was secured, and the project carried out, and of the enthusiastic demand for power in the towns supplied from Healy Falls.

He then referred to Burleigh Falls, where the Central Ontario Power company has at the outset, through fortunate circumstances, a dam constructed by government, and leased to the company for 60 years at \$1 per year. Back of the dam there is eight square miles of mill pond. Nature has also provided the raceway in Perry's Gorge, the property of the company, and practically speaking all there is to do is to build a power house, instal the dynamo and transmit the power. A branch from the main line of transmission could be run to Lindsay from a point near Omenee. The days of the mill by the creek are past, now we can have the mill on the mountain, the wires carrying the power. The development of electricity has ushered in an era of simplicity in furnishing power and make it possible to have the best facilities at much cheaper cost than by the old methods.

In order to carry out the proposed scheme there is money required. The company is offering for subscription at par 650 shares of 7 percent preferred stock, at \$100 each. The common stock being at 3 percent. With each share of preferred the company gives a bonus of one share of common stock (\$100). The preferred stock is redeemable after two years at \$110 and dividends, the common stock bonus to remain with the subscriber. The issue of \$150,000 five per cent. 30 year bonds is authorized for purchase of plant, and the company anticipate the early sale of these upon the subscriptions of preferred stock. The proceeds of the preferred stock are to be used exclusively for the purchase of plant and development of property. The bringing of the power to Lindsay means the purchase by Lindsay capitalists of a portion of this issue of preferred stock and Mr. Ewing hoped that the business men of Lindsay would see the opportunity to secure the power at the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of power for manufacturing and other purposes.

Mr. Culverwell was called. He had had several introductions to Lindsay and it was a pleasant recollection that almost the first help he received in promoting was from a Lindsay gentleman. He outlined his career beginning with his connection with the Edison General Electric Co., to show that his efforts have been successful in the line of progressive public works for the development of the resources of the country. He had also brought to notice the water powers of the various companies through articles contributed to the United States' magazines of the United States' Engineers. He referred to the opposition encountered in his efforts at Burleigh; but many of the difficulties had been overcome, and his scheme has had the endorsement of prominent engineers such as Ross and Holgate, the latter having come into prominence through his connection with the investigation of the defective work on the H.T. lock, Robert Park of Welland Canal fame, and others.

Mr. Culverwell went over some points already touched on by Mr. Ewing, relating to the site at Burleigh Falls, emphasizing the fact that owing to the very slight cost of the power and its great possibilities, it would be possible to sell the power to manufacturers at a phenomenally low figure. The company has a tender of \$30,000 for the power hours and complete hydraulic equipment, and it would be possible to complete the work in three months if necessary. It ought not to take over six months' time to dispose of the stock and complete the construction. The main point is to raise the money. The company has obtained with difficulty the franchises for planting

poles. North Monaghan refused a franchise to pass through that township, but the line would be followed along the north and around it, making the distance from Burleigh Falls to Oshawa 63 miles. In order to bring the line to Lindsay, the branch would start from a point nine miles north of Lindsay and nine miles west of Peterborough, the distance to Lindsay being seventeen miles.

He then explained the methods of finance, giving the names of the directors, all of whom are well-known capitalists: H. N. Kittson, of Hamilton, president; Dr. E. T. Adams, Whitford Vanuzen and Frank Turner of Toronto, with himself.

"It is proposed," said he, "to add two more to the board, and these would perfectly be from this section." The shareholders in Lindsay are R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., and Mr. Wm. Flavelle.

"The people of Lindsay have seen the necessity of power. It is not necessary to grant bonuses to manufacturing concerns if cheap power is available." He instanced the success of Welland, Hamilton and Montreal. The latter city brings power to Lindsay, cheaper than that brought from Lachine. In closing he thought Lindsay should be as enterprising and enthusiastic as the towns referred to by Mr. Ewing connected with the Healy Falls power.

Mr. Carew—"How much stock would Lindsay be allowed to subscribe?"

Mr. Culverwell said the amount should be in proportion to the cost of bringing the power here, which would, roughly estimated, be about \$30,000. It would take half that amount for the line alone.

Mr. Carew—"I am speaking from the investors standpoint. In the event of the line coming through, and the stock being paid, they would have perhaps helped some other power in the town, and weakened the financial resources of Lindsay."

Mr. Culverwell replied that the company is not asking for subscriptions without making provision for the future. Opposition giving an equivalent of \$100 horse power each, and that is safely estimated. A large power can be sure of supply, where a small one cannot take chances.

Mr. Taylor—"I think we can take it for granted there is plenty of power."

Mr. E. E. Weldon asked, "How much would the cost be per horse power?" The reply was "One half the cost of steam."

Mr. Beal wanted a more definite answer to the question asked by Mr. Carew, and an effort was made by Messrs. Beal and Staples to extract a positive statement from Mr. Culverwell as to the definiteness of the amount of service and the price.

Mr. George Lytle—"This seems to be unfair. These questions are irrelevant. Mr. Culverwell is not here to tell the cost of steam, or to tell the market will settle itself. He has given the average cost as one-half that of steam. If they bring wires here, they do so for the purpose of getting business."

Mr. Culverwell being asked by the chairman if he would reply to the question of Mr. Carew, requested that the question be rested. Mr. Carew wished to know if the Lindsay people should subscribe say one-half of the preferred stock, and there would be a good many who would subscribe in Lindsay's interest, if they could be convinced that it is a good thing, would they be assured of proportionate benefit to Lindsay? They would not like to put in money for the benefit of another place.

Mr. Culverwell—"The company is willing to satisfy its subscribers and patrons. We want Lindsay to do something, and we are bound to do something. We are willing to do the fair thing."

Mr. Ray—"Are you willing to bring power if a certain amount of stock is subscribed?"

Mr. Culverwell—"The company would not accept stock except with the intention of supplying power." He said further that he was not asking assistance from the town but subscriptions from private individuals.

Mr. Ewing said that in coming to Lindsay it was the desire to engage the support of the sharpest business men for a sharp business enterprise. When they start, the confidence increases.

Mr. Culverwell wished to have some expression as to whether Lindsay would like to have unlimited power. He believed he was placing a great opportunity before the town.

Mr. Staples and Mr. Beal then renewed their question as to the amount of cost per horse power.

Mr. J. D. Flavelle—"The directors are not justified in saying what price they will ask, that is a matter to be settled by supply and demand, and whatever usually governs such things. If it comes they must make it work. We want the power here, and if it is sold at a reasonable price, it is good."

Mr. Weldon said there was a number of things he would like to ask, but they might not be suitably asked at this meeting, but he moved that

a committee composed of Messrs. Wm. Flavelle, F. C. Taylor, H. J. Lytle, John Carew, John O'Reilly, and Richard Kyle, be appointed to investigate the project. This motion Mr. Ray thanked Messrs. Ewing and Culverwell on behalf of the board, and the meeting adjourned.

## BRITISH SPEAKERS AND HOW THEY SPEAK.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

When Mr. Austen Chamberlain faces an audience in East Wrochestershire he does not address them in the manner of a politician exercising his wiles on the electorate. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is simply a business man speaking to business men on the question of pounds, shillings and pence.

All the circumstances of the times and the place make for this idea. On neatly arranged rows of chairs sit quiet men obviously there for business purposes rather than for excitement. Opposite them, across the width of the room, is a long table, tidily set out with inkpots, pens and paper. The impression conveyed is that one is at a meeting of the shareholders of a business enterprise, waiting for a pronouncement from the directorate.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is due at eight o'clock. On the last stroke of the hour he enters, precise, brisk, and business-like. He acknowledges the mild applause in a formal way and immediately takes out his business-looking gold watch and sets it forward in a bundle of papers secured by a rubber strap squarely before him and sits down stiffly, the personification of a young and energetic director of the British Empire Company, Limited.

Next Mr. Austen Chamberlain picks up a pen and satisfies himself that it will write should he need it. Then he places a bundle of papers secured by a rubber strap squarely before him and sits down stiffly, the personification of a young and energetic director of the British Empire Company, Limited.

One thing that perhaps militates against "Mr. Austen" is the extreme youthfulness of his appearance. Just as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with his tale of seventy years looks about forty-five, so does Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at the age of forty-two, look well on the sunny side of thirty.

But the head that is set strenuously forward in the high collar is a strong and capable head. The wide-open eyes are of a piercing blue, the clean cut forehead and nose speak of domination, the carefully moulded lips are closed in a bold, full-blooded line, the resolute chin protrudes at the end of the powerful jaw, and the hands at the end of the large cuffs are strong, capable hands with emphatic fingers and determined thumbs.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, indeed, has a presence that inspires confidence. If he were a lawyer, one could go to him cheerfully with the worst legal tangle in the world; if he were a surgeon one could submit oneself to his hands and go to the operating table with a quiet mind. As it is, Mr. Chamberlain is a business man, and one feels that he can be trusted to look after the interests of the British Empire Company, Limited.

Elaborating this notion of the Imperial Syndicate, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's address, uttered in a voice that is clear and conversational, is such as follows in its conception,

THE OLD FIRM.  
The British Empire Company, Limited, is an old established firm, and one that has prospered exceedingly. It built up its fortunes when its trade was practically a monopoly, but now the dividends are dwindling and its employees being discharged because of the more modern and effective methods of many rivals. So the shareholders have been called together that the financial situation may be discussed.

Unfortunately there is a split in the board of directors; one section desires to take prompt measures to cope with the competition of their rivals. They are for reorganizing the whole of the concern, bringing it up to date, and adapting it to modern requirements. They further propose to incorporate those financial arrangements under which their competitors are thriving.

This to a large extent has already been done by the branch businesses of the British Empire Company, Limited, that are under decentralized control, and it is now proposed to amalgamate the branch with the parent business in a combined effort to shake off unfair competition.

There is, however, a considerable section of the board which is old-fashioned and obstinately opposed to all progress. They are still, under the influence of the gentleman who was practically the founder of the firm. The name of this gentleman is Mr. Cobden, and, though he has been long since dead, the reactionary members of the board consider that it is their sacred duty to carry on the business along the lines that the late managing director laid down. They argue that they have done very well in the past by following the late Mr. Cobden's principles, and that if they adhere to them they will do well enough in the future.

NOT A DO-NOTHING.  
As to which section of the board he belongs, Mr. Austen Chamberlain leaves no possible doubt. "I for one," he says, "do not belong to the do-nothing party." Whether, however, the British Empire Company, Limited, shall do something or do nothing is for the shareholders to decide, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain urges them to do something.

He does not advance this argument by heaping ridicule upon his opponents or painting his friends in glowing colors. Instead he takes his audience point by point through his financial proposals, nicely balancing

profit and loss. It is all so extraordinarily clear and admirable, one wonders that any of the shareholders should remain unconvinced.

At the close of his statement—one cannot call it a speech—Mr. Austen Chamberlain invites questions, and then, resuming his seat, he sits bolt upright, unbending and formidable, in his tightly buttoned-up frock coat.

He listens to the questions, and writes them out quickly on slips of paper. Some of the questions are handed to him in writing. When he has got them all, Mr. Austen Chamberlain rises and promptly raps out neat and conclusive answers to all of them.

Whereupon Mr. Austen Chamberlain pops his watch into his pocket and gathers up his hat and stick. "Gentlemen," he says, suavely, and with a pleasant smile, "I have to attend another important meeting in a few minutes' time, so if you will allow me I will withdraw."

Then, without more ado, he bows distantly and walks briskly out—a strong, capable, bustling young man of business, a man well fitted to have a seat on the board of the British Empire Company, Limited.

## AN ENTOMBED FANE

(By a Banker.)

The spade of the explorer, which from time to time has brought to light evidence of the advanced civilization and heroic prowess of the Egyptians of old, has now again been successful in unearthing another stately temple inhumed deep beneath the debris of decades of centuries in that city of temples—Thebes. Sealed up hermetically beneath the drifting desert sands, whose invasion of Israel two thousand five hundred years, this decorated and richly embellished fane, the scene of the worship of those mighty monarchs, Rameses II, the Pharaoh who so cruelly oppressed the Hebrews, and Menephtah, the fierce warrior who withstood Moses, and Shishak, whose invasion of Israel with 12,000 chariots, and 60,000 cavalry is recorded in Scripture and also on the inscription of Karnak has now at length been exhumed and once more exposed to the light of day.

And, though painted in that early stage of the world's history, yet the colors of the mural paintings adorning the inner walls are as brilliant and as fresh as when those world-rulers repaired there to offer thanksgivings for the conquest of another kingdom, or for a rich capture of spoils, to the wooden cow still standing there perfect and unaged, the benignant expression of the inanimate thing still as complacent as when those great conquerors prostrated themselves in lowly worship before it.

And now this fine temple, together with its wooden cow, are to be transferred to Cairo and re-erected in the splendid Boulak Museum, perhaps in the very hall in which lie the prone figures of Menephtah, and of the great Rameses. And, like as the work of their hands has remained almost wholly unharmed by the withering hand of time, so, too, has the ravaging power of that hand upon those great rulers been but lightly displayed. For cruelty is still stamped upon the countenance of the one while the hard features and determined mien of the Pharaoh who drove the great Hebrew leader from his presence with the threat "In the day thou seest my face again, thou shalt surely die," are still clearly manifest in those who contemplate that once sentient recumbent form.

But could that figure again be endowed with life, and could those sightless orbs again set eyes upon that painted wooden cow, after the fuller knowledge gained in a three thousand years' sojourn in one of the two Islands of spirits, it would recoil with horror and stupefaction at the idea of worshipping a piece of painted wood in place of its Creator. Happily, we in this lightened age do not affront the Almighty in that senseless manner. And still more happy are they who still manifest to those who contemplate that once sentient recumbent form.

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