

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Total Circulation 5,000

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, MAY 14th, 1903.

75 Cents a Year in Advance; \$1.00 if Not Paid

TWELVE PAGES

Vol. XLVI, No. 20.

...Splendid Display of...

House Furnishings

Including Curtains, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Etc.

Swiss Lace Curtains, 3-1-2 yds long, deep border, scroll work and centre designs, suitable for Parlour, Dining Rooms and Bed Rooms, particularly well woven, and extra value at \$5.00 and \$4.00

pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3-1-2 yard long, close even mess, designs suitable for Parlour, Dining Room and Bed Rooms, special values at \$3, 2.50, \$2 and \$1.50

72 pairs Lace Curtains from 2-1-2 to 3-1-2 yds. long, patterns particularly suitable for Bed Rooms; durable quality and good value at \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c

Swiss and Net Curtaining by the yard at 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cts Serim's in plain, mottled and striped, excellent washing goods at \$1.00 and 12 1-2c

Window Blinds, mounted on good serviceable rollers, in all prices and colors.

New Carpets, 36 inches wide, newest designs, and all woven with good, well scoured yarn, at per yd. 25, 35, 50, 75, 85 and \$1

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

In 1, 2 and 4 yds. wide, at 25c, 35c, 60c and \$1.25

Naim's Linoleums, 4 yds. wide, neat designs, suitable for dining rooms and halls. Every yard of these goods bear the trade mark stamped on back.

Naim's Inlaid Linoleums at \$1.25, suitable for public halls, hotels, offices and dining rooms.

O'LOUGHLIN & MCINTYRE

Cash and One Price

KENT-ST. LINDSAY

Only a Few More Weeks

AND YOUR CHANCE TO BUY

Men's Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes and Furs At less money than the Manufacturers Cost Price will be over.

So take our advice and buy at the following prices while the opportunity is yours

Men's 4 ply Linen Collars in all the latest styles, 3 for	25c
Men's 50c Underwear at	25c
Men's fine French Cashmere Sox, reg. 25c for	15c
50c Neckties at	15c
Men's \$1.25 Fancy Shirts at	75c
Men's \$1.50 Fancy Shirts at	50c
Men's Straw Hats at	10c

Ladies 50c Sailor Hats at 25 cents.

The Leading styles in Men's Felt Hats at following Prices

Men's \$2.50 English Fur Felt Hats at	\$1.50
Men's 2.00 English Fur Felt Hats at	1.00
Men's 1.50 English Fur Felt Hats at	75c
Men's \$1.00 English Fur Felt Hats at	50c
Men's 50c English Fur Felt Hats at	25c
Boys' Soft Felt Hats 25c, 50c and 75c worth double the money	

A big stock of Men's Straw Hats in all the latest shapes at half their ordinary prices, also a great variety of Children's Fancy Sailor Hats.

Boots and Shoes

Boots and Shoes for the next few weeks we defy competition. We are selling the finest lines of American Shoes at less money than the ordinary merchant can buy them.

\$5 Boots for \$3, \$4 Boots for \$2, \$2 Boots for \$1.50, \$1.50 Boots for \$1, Men's at same rate, Children's Shoes from 20c up.

All Furs at Half Price

NOTE THE PLACE

J. E. MATCHETT

Sylvester's Old Stand, Next door to Post Office, Lindsay

A GREAT FRENCH REGIMENT THAT FOUGHT THE RED MEN

Mr. F. D. Monk's Lecture at the Collegiate Institute dealt with that Force

LEARNED INDIAN WAYS

The Indians Driven out by the French Returned for Revenge when England took Quebec 100 Years After

"The Regiment of Carignan-Salieres." That was the obscure subject that less than the man who was to discuss it, drew a very good audience to the Collegiate Institute on Friday night to hear Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P., deliver the last lecture of this year's course.

Because of the vigor and independence with which Mr. Monk has led the Quebec wing of the Conservative party at Ottawa, he has become one of the most striking figures in Canadian politics, and the future course of no member of parliament is looked forward to with more interest. A stalwart man of strong ruddy features and excellent voice, Mr. Monk is a commanding figure on the platform. His Friday night's lecture was read from manuscript, and hence gave little opportunity for the display of the actual speaking powers of which the lecturer is known to be possessed. In fact, that even the speaker's introductory remarks had been committed to paper, and that these and the lecture proper were read without comment of any sort, made the lecture very formal and less interesting, if more instructive, than it would otherwise have been. It was, however, a fine example of condensed writing, and no doubt imparted a good deal more information in the same time—the lecture occupied less than an hour—than an extemporaneous effort could have done. What was lost by the reading, moreover, was largely made up for by the ornate sentences that adorned especially the latter part of the lecture. For example: "The red man has gone; vanished are his wigwags from forest and plain, the sound of his war cry is silenced for ever; and his scalping knife can never be found." Of the veterans of the famous regiment Mr. Monk said: "They are there still; beneath the soft grasses of God's acre they are sleeping. Twilight in those ancient

lands rouses up the spirit of the past and awakens the dead centuries. There the leaders are resting surrounded by their faithful veterans by whom in death as in life they are not forsaken. They are mustered here in eerie bivouac together." These are but imperfectly rendered examples of the splendid adaptation of phraseology to theme that marked the lecture. It was that adaptation all the way through that vitalized the lecture and enabled it to give a hitherto obscure subject a lasting place in the minds of those who listened.

THE REGIMENT

The regiment of Carignan-Salieres was of the days of Louis the Fourteenth of France. It took its name from two French noblemen soldiers, the union of whose forces had brought it into existence. It was at one time the greatest fighting unit of France, when her military glory was at its zenith. In a famous battle between Mohametan invaders of Europe and the united armies of France and Austria—a battle upon which the religious destiny of Europe hung, but which was of doubtful issue all day long—the invaders were routed by the irresistible charge of the regiment of Carignan-Salieres.

The French settlers in New France, as the possessions of Louis, in America were called, found in the Indians, especially the Iroquois tribe, a terrible enemy. This tribe got its name from the expression "Hiro" which the chiefs ended their addresses. It meant "I have spoken." The tribe had been driven from the far west by the Algonquins, and after years of fierce warfare, were glad to find rest in the territory between Three Rivers and Montreal now stand. They had just got settled down to an agricultural and peaceful life, when the Europeans appeared. Again the fury and suspicion of the Indian nature were aroused against the invader of his lands. There followed a period of massacre by both sides. The Frenchmen soon became as skilled in woodcraft and Indian wiles as the Indian himself, and were fast overpowering their enemies when these enemies were given rifles by the Dutch. This again put the colony on the defensive, and to such an extent that it appealed to France for aid.

In response the famous regiment of Carignan-Salieres was sent out. It comprised about 1500 men who came by different ships, between June 17 and the middle of the next month, 1665. It built these forts on the Richelieu river at points which commanded gateways to the country of the Iroquois, and for years engaged the enemy as it made attack upon the colony. The British soldier's description of how the French soldiers, skilled in the mode of the then civilized warfare, were baffled by the strategy and guerilla skill of the Indian. But at a terrible cost of life they learned the lessons. The midnight attack, the foraging party that never returned, the sentry stolen with no sound, the deadly ambush—these things taught the regiment the new lessons that they gradually learned. At last they could put their ears to the ground and hear the sound of approaching foes afar, their number, sort, and the direction of their going; they could find the hidden trail, sniff the camp fire from afar, set the deadly ambush, and hang stealthily upon the rear of a marching enemy, till nightfall favored the attack. These things learned, the hunter became the hunted. Few prisoners were taken on either side in this dismal struggle; for the soldier preferred death to the atrocities, and the red man because of his savagery was shown little quarter by the French. At length the Indians gave up the fight, and again sought peace on the shores of Lake Ontario. Many of the best of the Carignan regiment were killed in private citizens after the fighting was done.

The unending hatred of the French in the minds of the Iroquois flamed up 100 years later in their descendants, who when English and French clashed for the supremacy of Canada, rushed back from their western home to help to crush their early foe, on the plains of Montcalm, where on the day that Britain fell, behind the veteran faces of the men whose fathers the French had driven from their homes a century before. Senator McHugh occupied the chair. Mr. Norman Eagleson rendered a piano solo, and Miss Winters sang "The Isles of Dreams." Miss Maud Jones played the accompaniment. A vote of thanks moved by Mr. Newton Smale in a very clever little speech was seconded by Mr. Jas. Boxall. After the lecture quite a number met the lecturer at a reception given by Dr. Vrooman, whose guest Mr. Monk was while in town.

CLOSED SOUP KITCHENS

The National Policy Did That Says Col Hughes

During the debate in the House at Ottawa last week on the longshoremen's strike in Montreal, Col. Hughes made a speech which was thus summarized in the Ottawa Citizen:

Mr. Col. Sam Hughes said the Conservative administration of eighteen years ago brought work to the people and closed up soup kitchens of the previous Liberal administration. (Applause). And these soup kitchens had never been needed since the inception of the National Policy. He objected to public money being spent in quelling local disturbances. He believed in unionism, but whenever unions attempt to prevent other men from working it was better for the Government to compel them to desist. Unions led by foreigners must be taught that while they could quit work if they pleased they must not try to prevent other men from taking their places. He objected to tyranny for either laborers or capitalists.

THE LIBERALS OFFERED PAY FOR MEN TO COMMIT PERJURY

Mr. A. W. Wright's Version of the Nelson Episode Makes that Charge

The following letter replying to the Globe's animadversions upon Nelson and those who would use his affidavit to discredit the Liberal victories in the three Norths, was sent to the Globe by Mr. A. W. Wright, the Conservative organizer, but refused publication by that paper—says the Ottawa Citizen.

"Sir—In your article this morning, under the caption of Political Scandal Mongers, you are good enough to suggest that I ought to take steps to have certain statements, (scandals, you call them), which have been made public in connection with the by-elections in the three Norths, 'thoroughly investigated,' for the reason that I have 'figured very prominently' in circulating them. You must permit me to doubt that you are really as anxious as I am that there shall be the thorough investigation you propose, and assure you it will be no fault of mine if the investigation falls short of being absolutely thorough. I do not know whether you are informed with entire accuracy as to the recent happenings in Buffalo with which you are dealing; your article does not indicate that you are, so, with your permission, and in the interest of 'thorough investigation' I will, as briefly as I can, give you a history of them.

"About two months ago I was shown by Mr. G. M. Boyd, ex-M.P.P., a letter which he had received from a man named James T. Nelson, of Buffalo. In this letter Nelson said, in effect, that he was in a position to give information regarding corrupt acts by Liberal workers in North Grey by-election. As was my duty—you will not say it was not my duty—I proceeded to investigate this statement. I went to Buffalo, saw Nelson and another man named Mulloy and got from them their story of what they said they knew of corrupt and improper practices on the part of Liberal workers in the two ridings as well. I did what I could to test the truth of their story and satisfied myself that it had all the elements of probability. About a week later I saw them again and in order to further test them I got them to make their statements separately. They did not vary in any important particular from what they had already told me. I then asked them if they were prepared to make affidavits as to the truthfulness of their statements. They declared their willingness and I then made an appointment for the second day following when I returned to Buffalo accompanied by a Canadian barrister. To this gentleman, in my presence they again told the story, substantially as before and it was reduced to writing and put in the form of affidavits. These were executed the following day before a United States notary public.

WHAT NELSON DID

"In the interest of a 'thorough investigation' I invite you to publish the substance of these affidavits which is as follows: Nelson had been engaged last December by Captain John Sullivan, to hire a gang of men—Buffalo political artists—who were to be sent into the three Norths to work the electors in the interest of the Liberal candidates. To use an expression of his which has become historic, they were to 'approach the electors in a manner complimentary to their understanding.' Nelson gives the names of the suggested by the captain—old yoke men he hired, some of them being fellows and fellow workers of his in the gardens of Liberalism. Money was furnished Nelson by Sullivan to give the contingent of visiting statesmen (I trust the investigation will be sufficiently thorough to discover where did the money come from?) Then the affidavits tell of what was done in the three Norths. They do not, as you put it, charge the Ontario Government with deceiving the electors by wholesale but they do say that Sullivan represented that he was acting on behalf of the government which he referred to as being in such a state of political difficulty and distress that they must win the by-elections (you will recognize the accuracy of the picture). The captain is also represented as declaring that, as the government had the money and must have the seats, they were willing to pay the price. Certain prominent Liberal workers are named, two lawyers a doctor, and as editor among them, and I say amen to your prayer that the investigation be so thorough that all the facts as to these gentlemen shall be brought to light. But just here may I point out to you that

the anxiety and eagerness of some of the Liberal members for 'a thorough investigation' has taken the singular form of dodging behind the shelter of a legal technicality; meeting the charge by running away from it?

THE LIBERAL GAME

"In some way it would appear that your political friends of gained knowledge of the existence of these affidavits, and I am sure that you will be pained to learn that they attempted to obtain perjured statements in refutation of them. At least I would expect you to be pained as this did I not know that the attempt to politically assassinate Donald Sutherland, M.P.P., by the subornation of perjury caused you no pang which your leaders could deflect. But, however you may regard it, the fact remains however, that your political friends did attempt to bribe Nelson and Mulloy to perjure themselves. The history of this attempt is as follows: I give it in the interest of a thorough investigation: A man named McCarty, one of the visiting statesmen already spoken of and one who was active, while a resident of St. Catharines, in recruiting and drilling the flying column who, as you will remember, aided Donald McNish in elevating the standard of purity in West Elgin, approached Nelson and Mulloy, representing that he was acting on behalf of Captain Sullivan and offered them first thirty and then fifty dollars (where did the money come from?) if they would perjure themselves by swearing to a contradiction of the affidavits they had given me. Nelson and Mulloy appear to differ from some of the men your political machine employs (and against whose employment you never protested). They drew the line at perjury. They informed me of McCarty's offer and at my suggestion drew him on to raise his offer to one hundred and then one hundred and fifty dollars (again, where did the money come from?) and also got him to repeat the name of Captain Sullivan with his attempt. I do not know whether you are informed with entire accuracy as to the corroborative evidence possible of the attempted subornation of perjury. I had McCarty photographed in company with Nelson and on his way to keep appointments with him. I contrived to have two reputable lawyers see and read the document which McCarty had drawn up and for subscribing to which he offered, on behalf of Captain Sullivan, to pay Nelson and Mulloy; and, finally, I succeeded in having the document impounded for preservation in the Buffalo police court.

"You will be glad to see that I have done all I have, so far, been able to do to ensure a thorough investigation and I give you my promise that, if I can help it nothing will be left undone in the future, within the jurisdiction of Canadian law, to make that investigation complete. Having in mind the star performance of certain witnesses in the Games-Stratton investigation, within the last few days, I am sure you will be heartily approve of my efforts to secure the most corroborative evidence of the attempt of the agents and sub-agents of your political friends to suborn perjury, and you will be glad to know that I have made it impossible for them to swear themselves out of it.

"As to the making public of the scandal (I adopt your term) I may point out to you that the affidavits obtained from Nelson and Mulloy were not made public by the Conservatives. It is the attempts of your friends to get perjured contraventions of these affidavits that is responsible for the present publicity. But for that they would probably have first seen the light in connection with the election trials."

TWELVE MEN BURNED

A Train Wreck Near Fort William Caught Fire

A terrible accident occurred at one o'clock Thursday morning near Fort William, by which 12 men employed on a C.P.R. work train lost their lives. The train had been distributing ties along the track, and was coming back. When about a mile out of Dexter Station a boarding car with twenty men on board jumped the track. A flat car telescoped the boarding car, which was overturned and caught fire, the flames spreading so rapidly as to hamper any rescue work.

Of the twenty men on the car only eight were rescued, the rest being probably stunned by the shock and then burned. Not a sound of pain was heard so it is presumed that all the 12 were at least unconscious when the fire reached them.

All were employed on the tie gang. James M. Reid of Ashburn, Ont., traveling as a passenger, had an arm broken and shoulder dislocated. The car in which the men were was the sleeping car, and a flat car was between it and the caboose.

When the accident occurred there was a big fire in the stove of this car, and immediately after the crash the inflammable contents, straw and bedding, burst into flames. One of the survivors states that only one man was heard from the men who were perished. In a few minutes, long enough for seven men to crawl out, there was hardly anything left of the car, and only a few charred bones remained as witnesses to its human freight.

The dining car, which was ahead, was thrown clear across the ditch on the opposite side of the track. Three of its occupants being slightly injured, but not enough to be brought down to Fort William.

WITS

GH'S

are Guided to
be guided more by in
ts of money and use
You have been told
ve paid less for their
they get better values
man's" than they can
er inference to put up
Gough should get the
der.

Wonder

nds so frequently. In fact our
ave been times when it was dily.

Gough's for Clothing

er than at any other

Bargains

00, 6.00 and 6.50 this week 3.75
8.00 and 9.00 this week 5.00
10.00 and 12.00 this week 7.50
2.00 and 2.50 this week 1.65
75c and 1.00 this week 55c
20, 25 and 30c ties this week 17c

as unusual as it is
se we sell. What we
s good at Gough's.

gh The Wonderful Cheap Man.

MILLER BROS

nters and Paper Hangers, 101 Kent
two doors east of The Watchman-
Warder

A full line of papers from 4 cts
82 per roll. Oils, Paints, Wash-
shes, Brushes, etc., kept in stock.
Prices moderate, Estimates free.
Solicited. Also transfer ven-
ors and trimmings.—13-3m.

DR SALE.—Dwelling house and
opposite my grain warehouse
Cameron. Apply to J. G. EYRE
Lindsay.—10-4f.

DR SALE CHEAP—1 double
ton, 1 disc harrow, 1 mower,
Noxon cultivator, 1 pea harrow,
1 long and 1 short tug double
hess, 2 ploughs, 1 gang plough,
good churn, 1 canoe and several
other article used in farming.
THOMAS FEE, Agt. I can
found at Fremont Crandell's
ward, Lindsay.—17-t.

Farmers and Breeders

handsome black French-Pere
essing good action and a perfe
del. See him. Will make the
son of 1903, as follows:
at Ed. Barn's, West Ops, Mond
on; John Downer's, Valentia, fo
it;

uesday, Wm. Downer's, lot 8, co
Mariposa, for noon; Little Brit
night.
Wednesday will proceed to his
ble. Lindsay's Sale Stables, wher
will remain until Monday morn
ntario Chief and Young Hamil
George will make the sales at the
a stable.

French Lion

an inspection invited. For full p
ars apply to
J. J. LINDSAY,
Prop, Lindsay's Sale Stables