THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Volume XLVII. LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 21st, 1904 Number 29

Mid-summer Month Sale

Do you realize how rapidly summer is passing? We wish every fleeting moment occupied, giving you the benefit of reduced prices on Summer Goods.

Muslins, Summer Dress Goods and Silks

Benefit — Summer Sale.

1—5 pieces White India Lawn, reg. 15c s s 10c; reg ... 15c
2—4 pieces striped Chambray, reg. 13c s s 9c; reg 15c ... 10c
3—5 pieces colored printed Dresden Muslins, reg 15c, s s 10c; reg 10c 6¼
4—1 cream, 1 white Basket Cloth for Blouses, reg 25c, 15c, reg 40c 30c
5—Pale Blue and Sea Foam Green Linen, reg. 20c, s s 15c; reg 25c 20c
6—Cream Silk Rice Fleck de Chene, reg $160, s s $1.25; 1 green, reg 65c ... 50c
7—1 Striped, 1 Broche, 1 Cord, 1 Openwork Stripe Cream Alpaca, reg. 45c ... 32c
8—1 Brown, 1 green, 1 navy, 1 cardinal Flecked Voile, reg 35c ... 27c
9—36 in. Black Japan Silk, reg 90c, s s 65c; reg 75c ... 60c
10—10 patterns Blouse Silk in stripes, reg. $1 ... 50c

Ladies' Corsets, Collar Forms, Gloves and Hosiery

Benefit — Summer Sale.

11—Ladies' White Summer Corsets, reg 60c, s s 45c; reg 80c ... 67c
12—Ladies' Corsets, odd sizes, odd makes from 18 to 25, reg $1 ... 60c
13—Collar Forms, reg. 10c, s s 5c. Ladies' Fancy Collars, reg 45c ... 25c
14—Children's Linen Collars, embroidery trimmed and applique, reg. 45c ... 25c
14—Children's Linen Collars, embroidery trimmed and applique 30 ... 20c
15—Ladies' White Kid Gloves, reg. $1.10, s. s 90c; reg. 80c ... 67c
16—Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, small sizes, reg. 50c ... 25c
17—Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, reg 25c, s s 15c; reg 50c ... 35c
18—White Net Gloves, kid palm, reg 50c, s s 25c; white silk reg 50c 39c
19—Ladies' Black Thread Hose, cashmere sole, reg 28c, s s 22c, reg. 25c ... 19c
20—Children's and Misses' Lace Front Hose, reg. 40c ... 25c
21—Children's Hose, 8c for 5c; 10c for 7c; 15c ... 11c
22—Tan, Cream and Red Cashmere Hose, 4 to 8 years, reg 25c ... 20c

Ladies' Vests and Men's Summer Underwear and Skirts

Benefit — Summer Sale.

23—Children's Vests, 1 to 5 years, regg. 10c, s s 7c; reg 8 ... 5c
24—Ladies' Vests and Drawers, spring needle weave, reg 80c ... 65c
25—Ladies' Vests, white with sleeves, reg. 25c, s s 20c; without sleeves, reg 22c ... 18c
25—Ladies' Vests, long sleeves, reg. 18c, s s 14c; reg 28c ... 22c
26—Misses' Vests, 10 to 15 years, reg. 20c s s 15c, reg 13c ... 10c
27—Men's Balbriggan Shirts, reg, 50c, s s 40c; reg 40c ... 30c
28—Men's Bathing suits, 1 piece and 2-piece, reg 75c, s s 55c; reg $1 75c
29—Men's Cotton Sox 10c, 3 for 25c; Cashmere, reg 25c, 2 for ... 35c
30—Men's Soft Front Shirts, pleated bosom, reg $1.10, 85c; reg 80c 65c
31—Men's Print Soft Front Shirts, reg. 50c, 40c; reg 60c ... 45c

Ladies' Rain Coats, White and Colored Duck Skirts

Benefit — Summer Sale.

32—Ladies' Rain Coats, ¾ length, reg. $4.25, $3; reg $5.50 ... $3.75
33—White Duck Skirts, reg. $1.75, $1; reg. $1.25, 85c; colored $1.25 75c
34—Ladies' Flecked Tweed Skirts, neatly trimmed, reg. 5.50 ... 4.25
35—Ladies' Cloth Skirts, stylish in 2 shades, reg. $4.75 ... $3.75
36—Men's and Boys' and Youths' Straw Hats, reg 50c ... 25c
37—Men's Straw Hats, new goods, reg 75c, s s 50c; reg 45c ... 30c
38—100 Boys' and Men's Felt Hats, odd lots, reg $1.75 ... 75c

Ladies' Whitewear, Blouses and Lace Curtains

Benefit — Summer Sale.

39—Ladies' White Lawn Underskirts, handsomely trimmed, reg. $4.50 3.75
40—Ladies' Embroidery and lace trimmed skirts, reg $3.75, $2.75; reg $3.00 ... $2.25
41—Ladies Dollar Corset Covers, Ladies Drawers, $1 each ... 75c
42—Ladies' 75c Drawers, 75c corsets 75c Chemises ... 50c

E. E. W. McGAFFEY

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

Two Winners

We attribute our increased sales in high-grade Footwear to the superior finish, and excellent wearing qualities of our two specials—The Slater Shoe for Men and the "Neill" Shoe for Women.

The Slater Shoe is the popular Shoe for men. We carry them in 33 exclusive styles, in ten different shapes—and in 3 widths; thereby insuing a perfect fit. Prices $3.50 and - - - - - - - - - $5.00

THE NEILL SHOE is the new high grade Shoe for Women "Neill" high Shoes in Laced and Button styles, prices $3, $3.50 and - - - - - - $4.00

"NEILL" low Shoes in Oxfords and Slippers, prices $2.00 and - - - - - - - - $2.50

Do not purchase until you have seen these 2 lines

R. NEILL

The Shoe King - - - Lindsay

WOODVILLE.

Among the recent visitors in our village we notice Mr. A. Gilchrist and Mr. A. Currie, of British Columbia.

Miss T. E. Weldon of Oakwood, spent a few days with her friend Miss M. McKee recently.

The garden party on the Presbyterian church lawn on Monday evening was a decided success. After an very enjoyable tea an amusing program was given. The proceeds amounted to $34.

Mr. G. S. Frederickson, of Buffalo, accompanied by his son Norman, is spending his vacation at Mr. H. McEachern's.

Mr. N. Patterson is camping at Balsam lake.

Miss T. Campbell is spending her vacation at home here.

Civic holiday on Friday, July 22.

Lindsay Markets

Fall Wheat, bus	$0.85—0.85
Spring wheat, bus	0.80—0.80
Barley, bua	.35—0.35
Goose Wheat, bus	0.70—0.70
Buckwheat, bus	0.40—0.40
Rye, bus	0.50—0.50
Peas, small, bus	0.60—0.60
Blackeye peas	0.65—0.65
Oats, bus	0.28—0.30
Hogs, live cwt	4.00—4.85
Dressed Hogs, per cwt	6.50—6.50
Eggs, doz	0.13—0.15
Butter lb	0.13—0.15
Turkeys, lb	0.12—0.13
Geese, lb	0.9 —0.10
Straw, per ton	300—3.50
Hay, per ton	7.00—8.50

A NEW FACTORY IN SIGHT; RATE FIXED AT 30 MILLS

The Williams Foundry of Port Perry Wants Exemption for 10 Years to Come Here

Sitting around the board in their shirt sleeves, eating ice cream—that describes the aldermen at 10.30 on Monday night. They are no mere plodders, these men. They know hov to mix delicacies and deliberation. When the round of duty wearies they touch the button and the restaurant man does the rest. And it was a beautiful sight to see the great men with the cares of state upon them, turn aside a moment from their ponderous affairs, and absorb ice cream like just common folks. There is nothing more touching than the simplicity of true greatness. And it was interesting to notice that these illustrious persons have just as many peculiarities in feeding themselves with ice cream as has the summer girl. Some of them grabbed the spoon as if it was a butcher knife and vigorously ladled the congealed sweetness through their whiskers and noisily consigned it to the remoter parts of their anatomy. Others held the spoon daintily between thumb and two fingers and with the other fingers sticking up in the air. Some capsized the spoon just as it reached their mouths and took their medicine upside down. Most of them took the whole spoonful at a stroke, like a bass takes a frog, but one or two unloaded the spoon in detatchments by letting their moustaches rake it several times. There is a lot of character revealed in the way people eat ice cream.

The delicacy added considerably to the pleasure of the session; it also shortened the latter part of it somewhat, for ice cream creates a thirst.

If that barrel of salt recently bought was really to be used on manufacturing concerns after the old bird-catching fashion, it looks as if it was money well spent. Already a concern has been nearly landed. It is the Port Perry foundry owned by Mr. Madison Williams and making specialties of turbine water wheels and saw-mill machinery. Mr. Williams has secured an option on the Dovey mill property and intends forming a joint stock company, and putting up a foundry that will employ 50 hands. He wants the town to give him exemption from taxes for 10 years, and a favorable expression of the ratepayers regarding a second term of 10 years. Council will submit a by-law and plebiscite to the people at an early date.

Ald. Storer objected to exempting opposition to Ald. McCrae; the latter was paying taxes on a fixed assessment of $1,500. Strike that out too, and Ald. Storer would support the by-law to exempt Mr. Williams.

The mayor believed the law required that all concerns in the same trad should be treated alike. Ald. McCrae would say nothing. Of course it was would be opposition ti him, but on equal terms he was not afraid of it.

Ald. Cinnamon believed the town was big enough for all the concerns that could be got.

Ald. Robinson remarked that Ald. Maunder had not got exemption, whereat the mayor remarked that he had not asked for it.

"Oh, no he takes it out of the bag," quoth Ald. Storer with a twinkle in his eye.

"Indeed, I don't; we give 196 pounds to the barrel," replied the miller alderman.

"Yes, but you take 60 pounds of a farmer's wheat and give him back only 32 of flour," remarked the mayor.

"It's got to be pretty good wheat or he won't get that much flour conceded Ald. Maunder. People bring in the chess piles and tailings and expect first-class Manitoba flour."

Brown, the miniature railway man, wrote that his business on circus day was so small that he would like to be allowed to operate also on Aug 1st for the $10 he was to pay—but didn't—for circus day. He would keep the grass cut on the park in the meantime. His request was granted, —with a smile, too; for it seems Brown promised just the same amount of money and grass-cutting last year, and didn't give it.

Ald. Maunder is having his siding extended to his new coal depot, and asked permission just like any ordinary citizen.

"I move that it be granted on condition that he does not join the combine," said Ald. O'Reilly.

The Dominion Securities people who bought the $20,000 of town the other day at 97 wanted to know if they could get the whole $45,000 at 96½. Ald. O'Reilly opposed it. The mayor said money had to be got or there was no use getting ready to build sewers now before them. Later his Worship was told that if the 96½ offer was accepted it would apply to the bonds already sold at 97. He then opposed taking it. The clerk said he was negotiating elsewhere for the sale of the debentures.

Anthony May the man who ran out of the police court when on trial before P. M. Steers for beating Constable "Bill" Nelson, and leaving parts of his vestments in the hands of the officers, escaped to the street, who eluded pursuit and hid for months with a farmer in Emily and was there in hiding with the knowledge of Senator McHugh who made arrangements for his return has again figured and in a far more disreputable way than before.

This time he has skipped and left a wife and two infant children to starve. The poor woman appealed the other evening to the mayor for help, and declared that she and the children had not had a bite to eat all day. The mayor had guaranteed the rent of the house for a month, $2.50, and given the woman $1.40 worth of groceries. He would rather the incident should not be reported in the papers, but would council endorse what he had done?

"Yes, I'll move that it be approved and continued for two months, and that the officers of the law be put on that man's track, and that if we can't do anything else we'll put him in jail," said Ald. Storer as his indignation arose at the thought of the man's cowardice in deserting his family. The mayor said the police were not under the council's control hence the latter part of the motion could not go on the minutes—that logic was just a dream of his Worship's or perhaps it was a wideawake proposition to avoid making trouble for May. The way they attend to men like him in the southern states is more suited to May's case anyway.

GOODBYE OUR BEGGAR.

The mayor said he had with a sort of awesome accent ordered the blind beggar Lacombe to quit plying his craft. Already the town was giving him $1.05 per week—the cost of a week's keep in the Home for the Aged, when it was voted. His Worship had offered Lacombe a place in that institution or $1.40 a week—the present cost of a week's keep in the Home. Lacombe preferred the latter. There's one of this newspaper's worries gone. It seems a long time since anything The Post advocated was done.

THE RATE IS 30 MILLS.

When the session, which was a special called to consider the William factory proposition, broke up, aldermen went into committee.

"We've got to do something abopt the rate to-night," said Ald. O'Reilly. "It's got to be struck this month or else people won't be able to take advantage of the 3 percent discount allowed for paying next month."

"It will have to be 30 mills," replied the mayor.

"We have spent a lot of money this year," lamented Ald. Robinson.

"We haven't caused the increase," retorted the mayor. "The school Board has asked for $3500 extra, and the county for $500. There's two mills gone at once. We can't help it."

"Yes, but we spent money we need not have. That watering cart could have been done without this year. Nobody hardly is aking for sprinkling," said the teamster alderman.

Then came the tenders for a man and team to drive that new cart and draw gravel on wet days. Geo. Hartwick would do it for $2.70 a day, R. O'Neil for $3.00, F. McQuade for $2.75 and Thos. Connors for $2.90—but he wanted $3.00 when drawing gravel.

Hartwick got the job.

"Tell him to put on his best team" was the very necessary injunction of Ald. Maunder; for that new cart, painted and all—say, if the horses aren't pretty nifty, it'll beat the beggar man as an advertisement.

It will be interesting to find out at last how far that western approach to the Wellingston-st bridge is going to extend. It was undertaken as a sidewalk so that it could be built on the Local Improvement Plan and paid for in ten years—that was one stroke of O'Reilly's high-class statesmanship. It worked, and now it looks as if it is going to get under cover not only the bridge approach but all the work in that district. On Monday night a new granolithic crossing on William-st was put into it, and Ald. Robinson voted for it just after making strenuous and well-worded objection to building any more granolithic this year. He was caught by the assurance that it was "just an extension."

Later it was decided that the rate must be 30 mills.

JANETVILLE.

Miss Feir who has been attending the Omemee High School is home for the holidays.

Mr. Jas. Howe is driving a pretty team of ponies which he purchased from Mr. Simpson of Lindsay.

Miss Morgan is visiting here sister Mrs. Thornton, of this place.

Mr. Walker and family visited his father in Lindsay on Sunday.

Mrs. Campbell of the lake section, who has been visiting friends for a month has returned.

Nearly all the farmers in this vicinity are busy haying and report an excellent crop.

Mrs. Billingsbie, of Lindsay has been spending some time with her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. Henderson.

Mr. McGill, of Port Perry, has been visiting friends in Janetville.

Mrs. T. Gostlin has returned from a long visit among friends in the northern part of Victoria county.

Mr. J. McDowell purposes going into the threshing business as a partner of Mr. T. Johnston, as soon as the season opens.

Mr. Robert McGill, who bought a large barn in Ops some stime ago has torn it down and had it erected on his farm near Janetville.

Rev. Mr. Fallis, a former pastor of Janetville is camping at Scugog lake.

Some of our sidewalks are in bad need of repair. Manvers council please take notice.

Miss E. Johnston, who was very ill, has recovered.

Mr. Burn's sawmill has closed for the season.

DUNSFORD.

Rev. J. S. Davidson, of Peterboro, will conduct the service in St. John's church here next Sunday.

CANADA'S TRADE PROSPERS; WEST IS HELPING THE EAST

Factories Making Five Times More Stuff than Decade ago yet Export Less than Then

The signs of coming commercial depression that some see in the States and abroad are not visible with regard to Canadian trade. Prosperity seems to be unchecked and the outlook ever brightening. A man sent out by the Globe to interview Toronto manufacturers about the state of trade writes to his paper as follows:

Pessimism nowhere, optimism everywhere—an optimism that has bred aggression. The manufacturer is no longer content with a defensive campaign, as was too often the case in years gone by, when there was a tendency to rely on tariff protection rather than on the power to produce something better than that turned out by foreign competitors. "This business," said the general manager of one of the largest and best equipped factories in Toronto, "has been built up by reason of the fact that we are producing better goods than were formerly imported. We have captured our own market, which hitherto was controlled by the United States and British manufacturers—we have captured the trade from them because our product is superior, and we are now doing a little in the way of reversing the former order of things by invading their own markets."

Said another: "The British perferential tariff has hit us rather hard, but we are increasing our plant in an endeavor to reduce the general cost of operating, for we have faith in the future of Canada."

ENORMOUS EXPANSION.

Expansion has been the order in almost every line of industry—careful and well-considered enlargment and improvement of the facilities of production. In some lines this expansion has been enormous. Firms which have erected new factories sufficiently large, as they thought, to accommodate their growing business for years to come have within a few months found their calculations of increase entirely upset by the rapidity of development, and enlargement of plant has again become necessary. One Toronto concern, which three years ago put up a big factory, six times as big as the one it was occupying, was compelled last fall to erect an annex itself four times as large as the original premises. But the business has not yet been overtaken, and the head of the firm states that at the present time it looks as if still more accommodation will be required in a year or two.

Another firm commenced business eight years ago with 19 hands, three years later it was employing 100, now there are 400 on the pay-roll, and the plant is housed in a building that cost $45,000.

Yet another firm commenced business twelve years ago with nine hands, it is now employing 350, and when the new building, which is now in the course of erection is completed 500 hands will be needed.

These are but a few of innumerable instances of expansion. One manufacturer declined to give any information as to the growth of his business, because he feared that if his success became known others might might be induces to start in opposition to him in the same line.

TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.

"Some years ago we did a little export business, but latterly we have had more than we can handle at home, notwithstanding that our output is five times as great as it was ten years since," said one prominent manufacturer, and others had similar evidence to give. Despite this growing home market the exports of manufactures from Canada in 1903 totalled $20,624,967, an increase of over thirteen millions in ten years.

A fact brought out prominently in the interviews that have been had with Toronto manufacturers is that to the opening up of the great Canadian Northwest is largely due the extraordinary industrial development that has taken place in Ontario in recent years. It is the Northwest that is providing the sinews of war; it is the Northwest that is necessitating the erection of new factory buildings in Toronto; it is the flood of immigrants going into the Northwest, calling upon old Ontario for supplies that is giving steady and remunerative employment to the artisans of the east. When the question was put to the different manufacturers of Toronto, "What is the chief reason of the growth of your output?" it invariably brought the answer, "The demand from the Northwest." In some lines, of course, the Northwest demand was not so apparent, but by most of these, by tracing the inter-related industries the basic reason for growth was found to be the same. An important feature of this Northwest trade is that the call is for high-class goods. A superior article is asked for, for there is no quibbling about the price. That the Ontario manufacturers are alive to the Northwest trade is shown by the vigorous manner in which they are seeking it and catering for it. The rich territories of the west are constantly patrolled by an army of Ontario travellers, and many concerns in this province have established warehouses in Winnipeg, the better to distribute their products. The Toronto manufacturer in touch with the Northwest is as enthusiastic about its possibilities as the vigorous man of the prairies himself.

DUNDONALD ORDELED HOME BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Both Parties in British Commons Condemn His Later Course and Agree on Bringing Him Home

Toronto turned the limelight onto Lord Dundonald a little too strong. It revealed him to the eye of the British Commons in a role that has resulted in his being ordered to get home and explain himself as fast as he can. The matter was debated on Friday.

Lloyd-George, M.P. (Liberal), introducing the debate in the house of commons, contended that Lord Dundonald's conduct was such as could not be encouraged in the future. After his dismissal Lord Dundonald had practically initiated an agitation against the Canadian government. It was a purely political agitation with Lord Dundonald as the centre of it. The case was similar to that of Gen. Buller, but there was a double reason why it should not be permitted in the case of Canada. It was grossly unfair and mischievous that Lord Dundonald should be allowed to stir up strife and feud between the two races in Canada.

Winston Churchill, along with whom rose Arnold-Forster, the latter giving away amid a scene of considerable commotion, seconded the motion declaring that no motion for adjournment had greater reason behind it. Though Lord Dundonald considered himself right in making his protest, he could have done so in a less harmful way. He ought to have been at once recalled by the British government. No one could deny Lord Dundonald was being exploited by the opposition for party purposes. He deprecated prominent intervantion by military officers in the party politics of self-governing colonies, where the position of an imperial officer should resemble that which he bears to the crown in England. He wanted the government to make it clear that they were in no way associated with the action taken by Lord Dundonald.

Winston Churchill said that Lord Dundonald's utility as a militia officer absolutely terminated at the publication of the correspondence and his dismissal, when he should have been ordered home. Instead, however, he had gone on a triumphal tour in the provinces, making scathing remarks about Canadian ministers who were ministers of the king.

Arnold-Forster, secretary of state for war, welcomed Mr. Churchill as the spokesman of the opposition. This debate was not calculated to contribute to the public advantage (Hear, hear.) The one question was that of discipline, of which he was in charge, and the other of the advisability of this debate. He saw no advantage that could arise from this debate except to make bad blood between two great branches of the empire. (Cheers and cries of "Oh, oh."). No representation had been made by the government of Canada, which was well able to take care of itself. (Opposition cheers). The discussion would not tend to establish good feeling between the motherland and Canada. Lord Dundonald went to Canada as an officer of the Canadian government, and no one imputed any misconduct to him other than want of judgment. Not being in agreement with the Canadian government, the latter dismissed him at once. When he became an officer on half pay he could stand as member of the Canadian parliament, and could not be derived of the right to take an active part in public life. He believed it to be undesirable for any officer to take part in public controversies, and the war office had informed Lord Dundonald that his conduct was undesirable and requested him to return, when he could be heard in his own defence. He had instructed Lord Dundonald to return home and not to take any further part in political controversies. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Arnold-Forster said Lloyd-George had spoken of the pain this controversy would cause Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, as he truly said, was one of the staunchest friends of the empire in the time of its great struggle. Did Lloyd-George speak as the agent or representative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier?

Lloyd-George: I spoke as a member of the house of commons, with as good a right as the right honorable gentleman. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said it was a grave piece of bad taste for Lord Dundonald to act as he did, but Mr. Arnold-Forster had taken the course the opposition approved in recalling him home.

DEMAND FROM NEW ONTARIO

There is, too, a growing demand from New Ontario, and the manufacturers speak hopefully of the efforts that are now being made to open up the northern districts of this Province by the construction of the Temiskaming Railway, and the inducements offered to settlers.

Enquiry as to the wages of artisans revealed the fact that there has been an increase in every line of from 10 to 40 per cent.

A test of the industrial pulse of the nation at the present time shows a strength that is surprising and invigorating, and the progress of the manufactories of the Dominion in the last ten years cannot be reviewed without a feeling of great pride. So marked has been the advance already made, and so roseate is the outlook, that facts read almost like fiction, and a record bear an appearance of boastfulness.