

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1900.

75 Cents per annum

Volume XLIII. Number 37

Visitors to the Fair

are invited to inspect our

NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OUR DRESS GOODS are the Newest Materials and the latest in design and color.

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is complete, and our famous \$9.00 D.B. Nap Serge Suit is a Leader. Our \$10.00 Beaver Overcoat is the best in the market. Ask to see them.

IN OUR ORDERED CLOTHING DEPARTMENT you will find Black and Colored Worsteds and Scotch and Canadian Tweeds in all the new designs.

Hats, Caps, Furs, Hosiery and Underwear are all new.

No trouble to show our goods.

Cash and One Price

O'Loughlin & McIntyre

New Furs! Fine Furs!

All visitors to Lindsay's Fair, Sept. 20th, 21st and 22nd, are respectfully invited to call and see our New Furs for the coming season. LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITIES, which cannot be duplicated outside the large cities. We were never in a better position than just now to meet your wants in fur garments, from the handsome, elegant, comfort of a Fine Fur Jacket to the most inexpensive little Neck Piece you could name. Visit our Show Rooms No. 96 Kent-st.

Caperines of splendid quality for \$5, higher class Caperines for \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Neck Scarfs, in all the fashionable Furs, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, Fine Qualities \$7.50, \$9, \$10 and \$12.

Repairing and Remodelling Furs a Specialty.

Armstrong Bros.

Hatters, Men's Furnishers, etc.

No. 96 KENT STREET, LINDSAY

CLOTHING

Made to fit don't cost any more than that which does not. We make clothes for hundreds of people and give them perfect satisfaction, and we can do the same for you. Now is the time to order your Fall and Winter Suit or Overcoat. Don't put it off until the cold weather sets in. Have the benefit of it the full season. Prices always right. Remember the place

W. G. BLAIR & SON,

Two Doors West of Daly House

The Sale of The Sisson & Co. Bankrupt Stock

-OF-

Boots AND Shoes

Still Continues

The Stock was bought at a LOW RATE on the dollar, and is being rushed off at a SACRIFICE. The stock is up-to-date. COME AND SEE IT.

W. L. White

The Leading Shoe Store,
KENT-ST., LINDSAY



though not the oldest Company in Canada, has in the year 1899 outstripped all her rivals in the Canadian field in writing the largest amount of new business.

At the close of the first six months, ending June 30th, we are informed our new business written, premium and interest receipts, exceeds that of any like period in any other year in the history of the Company.

For information about plans, see or write

R. Campbell, or J. W. Garvin,
Lindsay. Peterborough.

IT WILL PAY

If you intend building this season to consult me before making contracts. I have an up-to-date planing mill, and can supply everything that is needed for housebuilding at the very lowest prices. The best workmen, the driest lumber and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Enlarged premises, and new machinery just added. All orders turned out promptly.

The Lindsay Planing Factory. **GEORGE INGLE**

Peterboro Business College

REOPENS SEPT. 4th. Make application at once, as it is important that those who purpose attending should enter as soon as possible. Send for our TWENTIETH CENTURY announcement.

WM. PRINGLE, PRINCIPAL
Peterboro, Ont.

Money

-TO-

Loan

Lowest Rates. Apply to...

R. G. CORNEIL

A HOLIDAY SPENT IN NEW YORK CITY

The Index to American Life as Viewed by a Citizen of Lindsay.

For those who have never been in a big city, the description of its life and scenes has the attractiveness of tales from another world.

Mr. Parnell Morris, organist of the Cambridge-st. Methodist church, spent a couple of months this summer in New York. Mr. Morris went there partly for an holiday but also to study music, especially vocal, under the eminent professors of that city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morris. In course of conversation since his return Mr. Morris said:

"We had a pleasant time. Of course the weather was very warm and I gave pretty close attention to my work; so I did not get the physical benefit I generally do from my holidays.

THESE "AMERICANS"

No I did not give much attention to politics or the war. If a newspaper man had been in my place he likely could have heard plenty of it; for they talk that sort of thing. But about the prospect and all that, I could not give you a very high-class opinion. What struck me was how un-American these Americans actually are. They are nearly anybody or everybody else but Americans. Why the people you see there are of all the nationalities in the world. You ride in the street car and the "American" next you is reading away at a paper printed in German, for he has not been away from the Fatherland long enough to lose his relish for that tongue and lager beer. There they are—Poles, Italians, Spaniards—thousands of them, all living in their own quarters. In the Hebrew quarter there are 100,000 Jews. It is said that not more than 15% of the people are of pure American stock.

THE ACCURSED RACE

These Jews are a wonderful people. For aggressive, arrogant, independent, successful business methods they beat the world. They seem to have an animal vitality about them that keeps them going and at the front all day, while the ordinary white man gets tired and has to sit down. If a Jew goes into a shop it is astonishing with what vigor he discusses the merits of the articles shown him and if necessary just as vigorously their demerits. Quality, quantity, price—all these come under his criticism, and with no compunction he rejects all offers almost insolently and hastens away. The women are just the same.

Many of the big concerns of New York are run by Jews, or Jewish capital. The biggest venture in German opera could not be financed till they took hold of it. Selgel-Cooper's and Macy's great stores are under their management. Wannamaker is a Hebrew. A young Jew that has a partnership in the Macy concern is down at the store every morning in time to see it opened. Sometimes after being out to a ball all night he is driven to the store at four in the morning, gets a few hours sleep and is on hand in his dress suit to see business begun. That is an example of the business methods and vitality of the Jew. None of them are poor and many of them are among the money kings of New York.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

But it is on the Stock Exchange that one gets an idea of the tension of American business life. And yet it is a very mazy idea you get of anything else about it. I spent a few hours in the gallery. There were the salesmen, the blackboards and the various machinery for carrying on business there, but what I saw was a mass of excited, shouting, elbowing, men. The floor was inches deep in scrap paper torn from their note books. As the salesman offered New York Central, or sugar, or some bank stock, at a certain figure, men darted to telephone or telegraph at hand and in a moment were back in their places calling out or holding up their hands with some fingers up to indicate to the salesmen what they wanted. One young fellow—a Jew by the way—was hastening about with one shirt sleeve torn and the cuff and link hanging down from his arm, a result of his pushing through the crowd. For hours these men stay there, losing and making for tunces between breakfast and lunch. It costs \$40,000, I am told, to become a member of the Exchange.

IDEAS OF CANADA

It is amusing to hear the average American talk about Canada. I do not know much about American history but I am far better posted on it than he is on the history of this Dominion. In geography he is worse and in his knowledge of our products and possibilities worst. I

is hard to tell whether the ignorance or feigned contempt of these people concerning Canada is the more ridiculous to a Canadian. They scout the idea that they would be glad to annex us and intimate that it would not be worth while.

Some of the wealthy people are fond enough of royalty and aim by intermarriage to become related to European crowned heads, but mostly the people dislike the idea. They are never tired of comparing the cost of supporting the British royalty with that of carrying on their system; nor of pointing out that we have to have the king or queen that happens to be born to the position no odds how useless, whereas they select men from themselves who are eminently fit to govern them. Yet many who talk that way were born and lived for years under monarchies in Europe. They like them no better on that account, but just what sort of government will do for all these different people at last is a question that the American future must solve. However the democratic idea is their pride.

THE CITY ITSELF

We lived three miles from the business part and yet the noise was constant, day and night. I could not sleep very soundly. On one side of us was the ordinary level railway crossing, at right angles to the elevated and not far away a train ran under ground. Every place else were street cars, drays, hacks and wagons, pounding and dashing over the cobblestones or jarring against the iron rails. The noise is terrible.

On nearly all the side streets the old horse cars are yet used. They are the worst sort, far worse than any I ever saw in Canada. The fact is there is no time to put down any sort of track. On some streets they have been trying to lay an electric road for two years, but traffic is so dense that it cannot be done. The city is jammed in between water on a strip of land only two miles wide and is greatly crowded.

I am very much pleased with the result of my stay. The teaching I received was far superior to what I expected and I feel well repaid for the time and expense of my trip.

THINGS WERE LIVELY ON THE CHEESE BOARD

Both Price and Proceedings Waked up on Monday.

At a former board Buyer Whitton declared that he was going to say something the reporters would not like to see when they had it down. On Monday morning the salesmen said things that some of the buyers will not greatly enjoy looking at.

Pres. Robertson rose with a pleasant expression on his physiog, for had not he just seen the report that eleven and three sixteenths had been paid for cheese in Peterboro? He said: Some people complained after last board because I did not adjourn it. Now it is not my business to adjourn. If anybody wants an adjournment let him move for it himself. I did not think the price called for it.

Some makers have complained that they get too short notice to ship their cheese. Often on Tuesday night they are asked to ship on Wednesday. With notifying the drawers, getting the goods boxed and shipped and attending to the orders for the day, they are often inconvenienced and sometimes at a loss.

Have the factories paid their fees Mr. Sandford?

Mr. Sandford—Not all of them. The president—Then let us attend to that. I am going to pay for mine to-day.

A KICK FROM REABORO

Salesman Calvert—It seems strange that we have to pay board fees to sell here and then have to sell again at the factory. We are asked for \$42.60 back on our last shipment. The inspector said they were all right and nine days after they were shipped we got this demand for a rebate because the cheese were not first class. I want anybody that bids on mine to either take them or leave them. If he doesn't want them let him say so and I will sell them over again but I object to this cutting the price after they are gone. I have had more trouble this season than for 22 years. Our maker refused to take half a cent less but yet that deduction was made.

Buyer Rollins—I bought the cheese referred to. The maker was not to blame. The heat injured the cheese. The grease was running out of them onto the floor. I told the maker I would not take them unless I got a half off.

Salesman Calvert—He says not. Buyer Rollins—He will not say that. We never refuse a factory's draft for I would put it to expense but when we find anything wrong we charge it back

The president—We have arbitrators who will settle disputes of that sort. It has been a very hot summer and makers have lost on account of it. Where loss is not provided it is not their fault.

Buyer Rollins—They should not lose anything.

Buyer Whitton—I find that makers often do not use the accommodation they have. When the weather is hot some of them keep the curing room closed. Now that is wrong; it should always be ventilated. It is a mistake to use ice on the floor. It will damage the cheese. It has got to be above and then the cool air will fall down and drive out the hot air thus causing a circulation. You might as well charge your hired man with the clover the rain spoiled as expect your cheese maker to be responsible for the harm done by the heat of this summer.

I want to talk about drawing whey in the cans. In the spring you say it is too late to talk that. I will say it now so you can get ready to do away with it. There is a good deal of complaint about the flavor of Lindsay cheese. We come here to buy fine goods but we can't do it while you carry that filthy stuff in your cans.

Buyer Flavelle—You cannot have this temperature right with ice in the open. It will cause moisture that hurts the goods. If there is no overhead compartments the best thing is to put in cylinders. We took out a number when putting in our new plant. They cost about 40 cents a foot; I have offered them to some factories for half that.

Mr. Calvert has a good case. We bought our cheese that time at a higher figure. But we all took it and pocketed our loss except Mr. Rollins. He rejected North Ops and Pine Grove. He should not have done it. They were good. We come here to buy cheese and don't want to bid against buyers who afterward refuse to take them. It is a common practice in other places but we don't want it here. (Applause)

Buyer Rollins—Mr. Flavelle's remarks are unkind, because they are untrue. North Ops was not good and I did not refuse Pine Grove, and Mr. Flavelle did not pay the same price for North Ops as was paid on the board that day. He should not say things about another buyer that are untrue.

Buyer Flavelle—I state it as I have been informed.

Buyer Rollins—It is not true. Buyer Fitzgerald—An under duct for cold air will keep the temperature down to 70 in the hottest time.

This referred to the cheese factory and not to the board; at least not to the condition of the atmosphere in the vicinity of two buyers at that moment. Mr. Fitzgerald explained that the idea is to have a dry well some rods away from the factory and from it an underground air passage leading to the curing room which should have a ventilation in the roof. A steady circulation of cool air would be obtained. The cost is less than \$60.

Salesman Kennedy read a letter from Dealer Brenton of Belleville explaining a demand for a rebate on cheese bought at Daneford by Mr. Rollins.

Salesman Parker—If other buyers could not take their cheese at that high price, Mr. Flavelle must have lost heavily for he took everything he bought.

Salesman Teevine—Mr. Rollins came to our factory and asked a rebate on account of the damage by heat. I said they had been passed by the inspector and I would not allow anything. He did not take them. I sold them to Mr. Flavelle at the same price.

Buyer Whitton—We assume that the cheese are first-class. If they are not we must protect ourselves or else it is hardly worth our while driving over the country inspecting them.

Buyer Rollins—I know when cheese are right and yet venture that no inspector will declare cheese good if I reject them. I am ready to stand by the arbitration.

Salesman Westaway—The inspector usually leaves himself clear and merely says they are a good lot of cheese.

THE BUYING

Flavelle bid 107. In a few seconds it was 114 in Whitton's hand. He got Omomee 145 boxes, Bobaygon 130, Maple Leaf 130, and Red Rock 132. Then Fitzgerald said the same and bought Daneford 97, Mariposa 86, Cambay 65, North Ops 57 and Oakwood 53. At the same price Flavelle got Cameron 85, Fenelon Falls 87, Reaboro 90 and Palestine (Lindsay inspection) 54. Rollins offered an equal price and took Star 90, Janetville 65, North Verulam 126 and Pine Grove 55. Then the board was cleared at one sixteenth lower than Peterboro. The next sale will be on Friday, 21st inst.

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