

New



RAISINS, the very finest of stock, 1899 crop, 3 lbs. for 25c.

CURRENTS, fancy, cleaned, ready for use, 3 lbs. for 25c.

JAPAN TEA, 1899 crop, best value we ever had, in handsome 1 lb. packages, 25c.

LOBSTERS, 1899 pack, best brand, 25c, 1 lb. Tin

SWEET CIDER, made from good sound apples, 30c. per gallon.

QUART GEM JARS
70 cents per dozen

PRESERVING PEARS, First-class stock, 50c Basket.

W. M. ROBSON,
WEST END STORES

FUNERAL OF PROFITS

	Old Price	Our Price
Hutch.....	\$0 25	\$0 20
King's Discovery....	50	40
King's Discovery, 1/2e.	1 00	75
King's New Life Pills.	25	20
Chase's K. & L. Pills..	25	15
Dr. Burk's Pills.....	50	25
White Pine Balsam...	25	20
Ayer's Pills.....	25	15
Ayer's Sarsaparilla....	1 00	75
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	50	40

A. HIGINBOTHAM,
Next to Daly House

A Word to the Smoker...

We have just received a full line of the famous...

G.B.D. PIPES

which include forty different styles or shapes.

These pipes are made from the best briar obtainable in the world and are guaranteed not to burn out within one year.

If your pipe is getting a little old you had better drop in and examine these pipes.

JOS. CARROLL

The Watchman-Warder

THURSDAY, NOV. 2nd, 1899

Sacrificed to Spleen

The Canadian contingent has got safely away under the happiest auspices. From all parts of the Dominion they came amid the plaudits of a nation. Their mobilization, though a novelty for the authorities, was accomplished with an alacrity that has evoked the admiration of experts; their soldierly qualities have done the same in no less degree. On Monday afternoon after being reviewed by General Hutton, Lord Minto and Mr. Laurier and addressed by these gentlemen in the most encouraging and complimentary terms, the 1000 men, the picked soldiers of a sturdy people, went on board the steamship *Sardinian* at the historic city of Quebec, and by nightfall were speeding oceanward on their way to the seat of war beyond 10,000 miles of

sea. Bon voyage, God speed, safe return!

Although this patriotic action did not wholly escape the effort to stir up race and party strife, yet, in the main the thing was exceedingly well done. There is one unpleasant feature, which, while it will have a regrettable effect throughout the whole Dominion is felt with especial keenness in this town and county. Col. Hughes, while a member of the contingent has gone "in a special capacity" instead of senior major according to the decision of the government at the time he left for Quebec. This "special capacity" is interpreted to mean that he is to take the command in an Imperial regiment upon reaching the seat of war. While this position will, in itself, be superior to any in the Canadian contingent, yet we are quite certain it was a bitter disappointment to Col. Hughes that he was not attached to the Canadian boys in whom he has taken such an interest and of whom he is so proud.

While it is not possible to escape regret that such is the case, it is no easier to avoid resentment at its cause; and that at this particular time resentment must be felt toward no other than the British commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces is cause for sorrow indeed.

General Hutton has stubbornly and successfully objected to the government's appointment of Col. Hughes on the contingent. The irritating thing about it is that he did so from purely personal spleen. The Globe which is in a position to know, says in explanation:

"General Hutton declines to forgive Col. Hughes for having written a letter severely criticizing the action of himself in respect to recruiting for the Transvaal."

This brief and ill-constructed sentence does not throw much light on the subject but what it says, and that no more is said, makes it clear, at least, that the colonel of the 45th battalion was rejected wholly because of the dislike of his superior officer. No question of his qualification was raised and the fact that the Minister of Militia and the cabinet heartily approved of Col. Hughes' appointment is proof enough that he possesses in a high degree the qualities required in a position of command. The common explanation of Mr. Hutton's dislike is that Col. Hughes, forecasting earlier than anyone else, the need of Canadian assistance in the Transvaal sent an offer of help direct to Mr. Chamberlain. Construing this action into a slight on himself, Mr. Hutton has taken the first opportunity of vengeance.

The Canadian people will hardly place so much importance on Mr. Hutton's feelings as he evidently does himself; nor will awe of his dignity, nor love for British representatives in Canada deter them from emphatically resenting this bit of official snobbery. Whether Col. Hughes' action was a violation of any military code we do not know. We think him too competent a military man for it to be likely. If it was, no penalties of this sort were in order, for it will not do to forget that the entire movement to send troops was without precedent and wholly irregular from a constitutional standpoint. It was a case in which an outburst of loyal sentiment overleaped the bounds of usage. A people who went to the aid of the Motherland in spite of rules, will not tamely see a favorite officer who urged them to that devotion wantonly sacrificed because his method did not suit the code of Mr. Hutton.

Considering the interest that Col. Hughes has always displayed in the Canadian militia and the splendid activity and enthusiasm with which he originated and fostered this movement for colonial aid, this refusal to let him have a place on the contingent because of a petty spite, is a rebuff to patriotic feeling and action that it will be wise for the British government to see does not occur too often.

Bitter Reflection

Like a bolt from the blue have come tidings of a disaster to the British forces in South Africa. Two of the Imperial regiments and a mountain battery have been captured by the Boers. British homes are in desolation through the numbers that doubtless went to death before surrender. The account of peasants, artisans and noblemen jostling each other before the bulletins of the dead recalls to mind some of ancient Rome's disasters. Dismay seems to have seized the English people. Tidings of the Empire never before stirred such profound regret in Canadian minds.

In the presence of this disaster the people will reflect. They will ask its cause and whether it is worth the price. Up to this time it has been considered a crime to propound such questions. We do not know that they have ever been seriously discussed in the town. The pulpit which still rebukes the voices of the multitude, but too readily utters the voice of its fads and clamor, has taken all for granted and blessed the carnage in the name of God. Discussion on the street has been drowned by exclamations of loyalty. Even before the war broke out a couple of sentences in these columns on the issues between the disputants, brought us sundry instructors in politics and patriotism. A rounding sentiment of good-will toward the

Empire has dominated the public. We share it and rejoice in it, but that sentiment towards the Empire will do a monstrous evil if it destroys the judgment by which we weigh the acts of the men in whose hands the destinies of the Empire lie. Loyalty to one's nation often compels criticism of its rulers' policy. As we take our way through time, as part of Great Britain, our protestations of loyalty will be of far less service than calm reason and sound judgment. The might of the Empire is based on the intelligence of its subjects. Fanaticism whether religious, political or national is an extremely dangerous thing.

After Majuba Hill, the British people questioned the wisdom of the Gladstone ministry: after Ladysmith the number of the same people who will ask an explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's policy will be largely increased. One reason why we questioned the wisdom of this war before it broke out was because we had in mind the possibility of its terrible price; just such a price as has been paid at Ladysmith and such as may easily enough involve our own citizen soldiers in the slaughter. To escape future self-condemnation we should have our minds made up that its cause is worth its total possible price. Is it? We shall not decide; but offer a few observations on the issue itself.

The war is in behalf of the Outlanders, mainly British subjects who live in the Dutch Republic, pay taxes but are not naturalized citizens and are not allowed to vote. To obtain the franchise for these people, England has gone to war. The assumption in the mind of every Canadian must be that she has done wisely and well. Though assuming as much we cannot escape the wish that the Outlanders had made some effort to obtain the franchise for themselves. They are two to one of the Boers, and, if they have real grievances and the true British mettle, they surely would have struck some lusty blows for freedom before asking the Motherland so far away to do it for them. If it is said they are not allowed to have arms. Even so; the men of British blood have heretofore seized pickaxe, sledge and mattock and smitten away oppression's bonds. We should have been glad to see the Outlanders do the same, and they love the Empire less than we do, who can willingly see her splendid soldiers slaughtered to obtain rights for a people, who themselves have shed no blood in that behalf.

Our New Home

Within the past ten months this paper has been issued from three different offices. At the beginning of the year it was being printed in its old home on William-st. When the *Warder* was taken over in January the machinery was all placed in that office. Since the last issue, the entire plant has been removed to new quarters on Kent-st, and this issue was printed at that stand.

Our paper has up to this time been at a disadvantage through unsuitable quarters. The former *Watchman* office was much too small for comfort and effective work. Since our amalgamation with the *Warder* and the removal of all the plant to that stand we have been under the difficulty of operating between two offices, for it was thought wise to keep that on William-st. open for the transaction of business and the literary work of the paper. As may be imagined this was very unhandy and resulted in a serious loss of time in journeys to and fro. Now these difficulties are at an end, for in our new building there is ample room, and it will contain both the mechanical and business offices. The former is already complete and the latter will be ready for occupation before another issue reaches our readers.

We cannot leave the old stand without recollecting the great kindness we have received from our subscribers and friends during the years in which we have endeavored to build up a newspaper in this town and county. In many respects our highest hopes have been realized, and wherein they have not, it has been through no fault of the people of the district. Through all that time we were conscious of many and serious imperfections in our paper. Some of these we have been able to remove from time to time. Others that arose mainly from our lack of commodious quarters have remained; but in future they will be corrected. It shall still be our aim to steadily improve the *Watchman-Warder* along the lines already adopted, and along new ones that may commend themselves to us as being in the interests of our subscribers. These have become so numerous—for they are now nearly 5,000—that we have felt impelled to introduce greater variety into our columns, and with that in view, recently enlarged the paper and shall not cease our endeavor to

minister to every class of the community. When we get settled in our new offices we shall be glad to have all our old friends and many new ones drop in and look around.

Editorial Notes

ON ACCOUNT of moving our machinery this issue reaches our outside readers a day late.

WE DRAW the attention of our town readers to the report of the meeting of the Waterworks committee published on page 1.

IF THE REWARDS of a life-long devotion to the imperial idea are to be turned aside at the pique of a touchy officer, that pursuit will become less popular in Canada.

AFTER HAVING been crowded out for some weeks by reports of fall fairs, the students column is resumed again in this issue. It contains a capital essay by Miss Silverwood.

CHEESEMAKERS SHOULD take the greatest care in curing the cheese made during the rest of the season. Temperature seems to decide everything after a cheese has been well made.

THE SCRUB COW.

Its Evolution as It Passes Through an Agricultural College—Education That Any Farmer Can Give.

Recent experiments undertaken by the Kansas Experiment Station to test the value of the ordinary cows when given a kind of treatment that would do justice to their milk-producing powers, have given some wonderful results. The most important feature of these tests was the demonstration that this liberal style of treatment was only able to bring out the best that was possible for those cows by a gradual process. This told first on the cow and in due course on her capacity to make money out of the food with which she was provided. Through the courtesy of Professor D. H. Otis we are now able to give photos of one of the best cows of the lot as she came from the hands of her scrub



ZACONA ENTERING COLLEGE.

owners, a typical specimen of a farmer's scrub cow, and as she appeared after a year's education in an institution where her capacity could be fostered by intelligent management and skilled feeding. We can not do better than quote from what Professor Otis has written for *The Kansas Farmer* on the development of this particular cow:

"We hear a great deal about young men and women going to college, but it is rather seldom that we think about the cow being benefited by an education. We present our readers this week with cuts of the scrub cow, Zacona. The first is from a photograph taken soon after her arrival on the college grounds. The second, after she had been at college one year. The average Kansas cow is said to produce 90 pounds of butter yearly. An investigation by the Kansas Experiment Station of the patrons of one of our leading creamery communities showed that the average cow of 82 herds produced 123 pounds of butter per annum.

"The education of Zacona consisted of good feed and good care. On arrival at college she would eat a little whole corn and seemed to relish a straw stack, but had to be taught to eat meal and alfalfa. The first month on the college farm Zacona yielded 28.8 pounds butter fat, the second month 32.8 pounds and the third month 37.1 pounds butter fat. During the 12 months she produced 333.7 pounds butter fat (451 pounds butter). Valuing skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds she yielded \$73.17 worth of dairy products. But the value of her education does not all show in the first year, for during that time her digestive apparatus, her udder, and her ability to convert feed into milk has undergone a course of development. This is shown by the fact that the first month of the second year's record shows a credit of 44.8 pounds butter fat, an increase of 21 per cent. over the best month of last year.

"The encouraging feature about Zacona's education is that it is the kind that any farmer can give his cows at home on the farm. Unlike

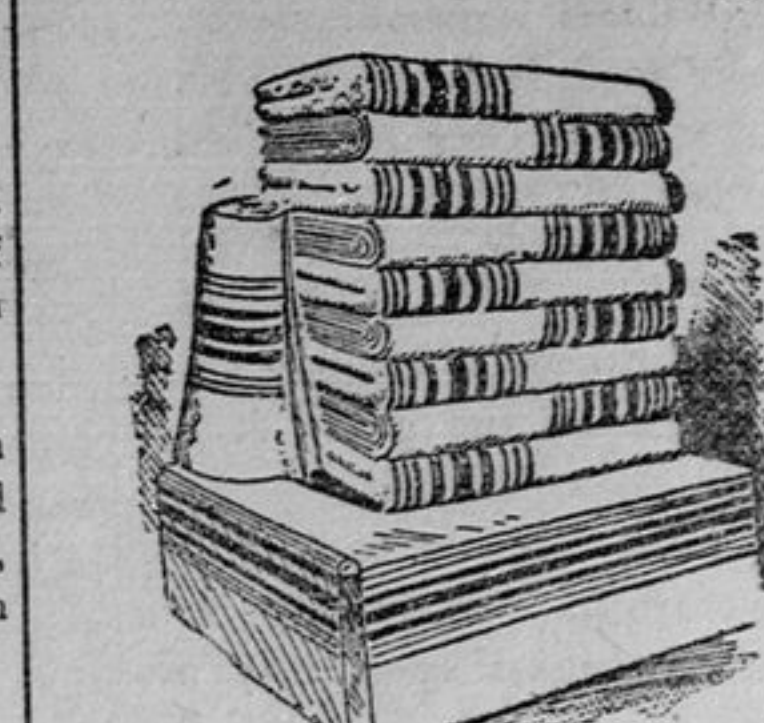


ZACONA AFTER ONE YEAR AT COLLEGE.

the young men and women at college the cow does not get her training directly from books, but she does get it by her owner having a sufficient knowledge of books to apply scientific principles to practical feeding, and the man who ignores books, bulletins and papers as a potent factor in increasing the contents of his pocketbook is ignorant of one of the prime elements of success. There is no doubt but that experience is the best teacher, but the experience of two men is better than one, and likewise the experience of a large number of the most successful men in any industry is worth a thousand more than one self-conceited man who thinks he knows it all. First educate the man; then it will be possible to educate the cow."

To Our Friends:

There is no doubt but what we are booming along on the crest of the biggest wave of prosperity that ever flowed over this or any other country. It's a solid wave, too, with no foam about it. Now we want to ask you gentle reader who has the distinguished honor of living in the most active business year that ever hustled the factory wheels and sifted the dollars into the pockets of the bread winners, we want to ask you—are you in it, are you getting value for your money. If not, why not? We are in a position to supply your wants for all kinds of Dry Goods and Clothing at the old prices. As our present stock is large and well-assorted we were fortunate in placing all our orders before the advance.



—Super white wool Blankets, assorted fancy borders, fast colors, full weight and size, as follows:
—5 lbs. 60x80, per pair \$1.95.
—6 lbs. 64x84, per pair \$2.25.
—Extra fine, white, unshrinkable, fine soft finish, made especially for us, as follows:
—5 lbs. 60x80, per pair \$2.50.
—6 lbs. 62x82, per pair \$3.00.
—7 lbs. 64x84, per pair \$3.50.
—White or Grey Cotton Blankets, plain soft finish, fancy borders, 10-4 for 75c; 11-4 for 98c per pair.
—Dark Grey Union Blankets, with solid red borders, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 a pair.
—Horse Blankets—Unlined stable blankets made of a fine quality of striped, level shaped and strap'd very special No. 5 45c each No. 7 75c each



—Lined stable blanket, fine striped lute, with good quality of lining, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 each.
—72 inch all-wool heavy check Kersey flannel in red and black and blue and black, for horse covers, \$1 per yd.



—Ladies' Waists in corduroy velvet shades, cardinal blue, plum green, made with detachable collar, very special \$2.75.
—Ladies' Waist in tartan plaids, separate stock, collar nicely made, extra good value, all sizes, price \$1.25.

—Men's and Boys' Silk and Satin Neckwear in four-hand and knot shapes, light and dark, fancy patterns, and neat figures, price 15c each or 2 for 25c.
—Fine Silk and Satin, graduated four-in-hand, knot shape or puffs, in choice colorings, latest patterns, including all the newest shades, satin lined, at 25c each.
—Extra fine quality of silk and satin combination in Lombard, four-in-hand, bows and puff shapes; this line of ties is a decided novelty and only to be had here, prices 35c and 50c.
—Men's 1-clasp kid gloves, lined, black or colored, all sizes and very special value at 50c pair.
—Men's 2-clasp or elastic top kid gloves, with or without fur top, colors black, brown or tan, all sizes, from 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 pair.

—CLOTHING DEPT.—The finest quality of styles, latest and lowest prices are represented here. We guarantee our garments to be exactly as represented in fit, workmanship and material.
—Men's single-breasted Beaver cloth Overcoats, in blue & black, three inch velvet collar, good farmers' satin lining, perfect fit, \$5, \$6, \$7.
—Men's all-wool English Beaver cloth Overcoats in blue, black and brown, silk velvet collar and best farmers' satin body lining. Mohair sleeve lining, tailored and finished as well as any made-to-order coat, and at a saving of fully 75 per cent. our price according to quality is \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$14.
—Buy the Montreal Driving Car, take no other, it is the latest, only to be had from CARTER, the leader in Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

M. J. CARTER, | The Bargain Giver, Lindsay

SPECIAL LINES IN Ladies' Skirts, Jackets, and Capes

R. B. ALLAN & CO., LINDSAY

are showing a very complete stock in the above lines, and at prices that will satisfy the closest buyer.

If you want to see some extra value in LADIES' SKIRTS, both Black and Colored, don't fail to see our stock. They are right in style and price.

Millinery Department

Our Millinery Rooms are in full running order, with the newest things in the market. Also, just to hand DRESS GOODS—a beautiful stock of New Fall Dress Goods.

Please remember that we have moved across the street

One Door East of McLennan & Co's Hardware Store

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