

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1902.

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

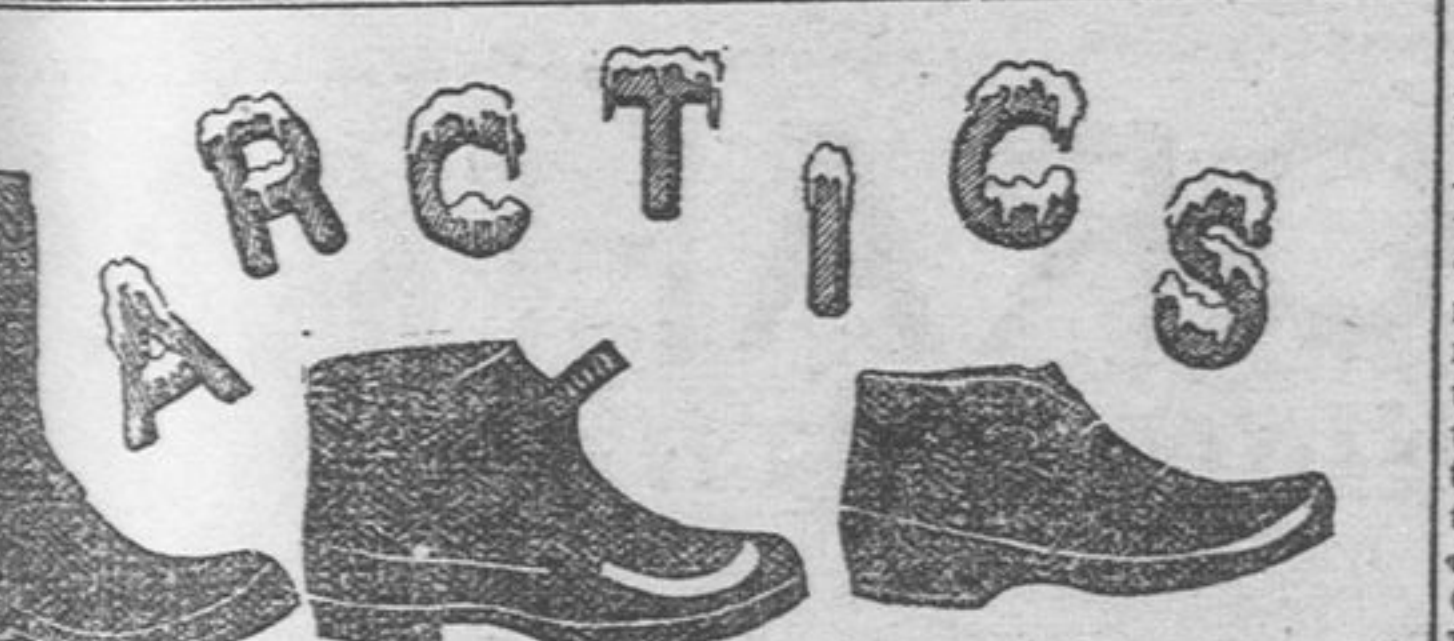
XLV. No. 48.

Bargain Days, November 28th & 29th.

During the past ten days we have added very many decided bargains to our stock. It is a short time till the rush of Xmas begins and we are better prepared than ever for that interesting season. However, this week we have some decided opportunities for you on TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, WRAPPERETTES, MANTLE CLOTHS and FURS.

- 68 inch Unbleached Table Linen, regular 55c, B days 43c
- 64 inch Unbleached Table Linen, regular 45c, B days 35c
- 68 inch Tablings, regular 25c, 25c and 30c, B days 22c
- 68 inch Cotton Towellings, regular 12c, B days 9c
- 18 inch Linen Towelling, regular 12c, B days 9c
- 18 inch Blue and White Check Glass Towellings, regular 8c, B days 5c
- 18 inch Linen Table Napkins, regular \$1.30, B days 85c
- 10 dozen \$1.25
- 10 dozen Sample Napkins, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50, B days \$1.00
- 100 Hamstitched Linen Doyleys, regular 7c, B days two for 5c
- Colored Stand Covers, 36 x 36, regular 40c, B days 25c
- Men's Ribbed Top All-Wool Socks, regular 14c, B days 10c
- Men's Brown, Green and Grey Socks, regular \$1.25, B days 75c
- Men's Heavy Cardigans, regular \$1.50, B days \$1.20
- Men's White Silk Blouse Waists, regular \$4.50, B days \$3.00
- Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, regular 75c, B days 60c
- Men's Union Underwear, regular 65c, B days 45c
- Men's Union Underwear, regular 35c, B days 25c
- Men's Linen Towels, 20 x 40, regular 20c each, B days 15c
- 18 x 36, regular 10c each, B days 7c
- 3-piece Grey Twilled Duck, regular 10c, B days 7c
- 2-piece Blue Checked Shirts, regular 13c, B days 10c
- 2-piece 34 inch Checked Shaker, regular 11c, B days 8c
- 2-piece 34 inch Pink Shaker, regular 8c, B days 5c
- 1 piece Feather Ticking, regular 15c, B days 10c
- 1 piece White Flannel, regular 15c, B days 10c
- Black and White Mocha Gloves, regular \$1.20, B days 90c
- Blue, Pink and White Flannellette Embroidery, regular 50c, B days 30c
- Ladies' Colored Long Wool Gloves, regular 25c, B days 20c
- White Chenille and Blue Chenille Spot Veiling, regular 25c, B days 20c
- Ladies' Vests, regular 53c, B days 45c
- Ladies' Vests, 13c, 15c, 18c and 20c, extra special 10c
- Ladies' Drawers, 23c, 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c 25c
- 200 pairs Worsted Hose, regular 40c, B days 25c
- 50 pairs Worsted Hose, regular 18c, B days 12c
- Dinner Plates, regular 7c, B days 5c
- 100 Old Sancers, B. & D. for 5c
- 6 Tea Plates, regular 6c, B days 5c
- 4 tea cups for 5c, 4 p. pins for 5c, 4 Thimbles for 5c 5c
- All shades Taffeta Ribbon, regular 18c, B days 14c
- All shades China Silk, regular 27c, B days 22c
- All shades and patterns Colored Blouse Silks, regular 25c and 30c, B days 20c
- Grey, Brown, Blue and Black Ladies' Cloth, regular 60c, B days 45c
- Crimes, Brown, Grey, Black and Navy Homespun, regular \$1.00, B days 75c
- Hats, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c. Colored Turkey Red Hats, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c 5c
- Shelton Floor Mats, Berline and Zephyrs 61c
- Black, Blue and Brown Beaver Mantling, regular \$1.20, B days 90c
- 100 Cream Shade Blinds, regular 80c and \$1.00, B days 50c
- 6 Ea's Tweed, regular 80c and 90c, B days 50c
- 100 White Bed Spreads, regular \$1.10, B days 80c
- Black and Colored Scotch Fingering, regular 75c, B days 55c
- Four Foot Curtain Pole, regular 25c, B days 20c
- Ladies' Black Satin Underkirts, regular \$1.15, B days 85c
- Lace Curtains, 40 x 50c, B days 25c
- regular \$1.75, B days \$1.25
- 3 pieces Hemp Carpeting, regular 18c, B days 15c
- 3 pieces Union Carpeting, regular 28c, B days 20c
- 3 pieces Tapestry Carpeting, regular 75c, B days 60c
- 2 Wallaby Fur Coats, regular \$30.00, B days \$25.00
- Seal and Sable Caparines, regular \$15.00, B days \$12.00
- Electric and Persian Lamb Caparines, regular \$15.00, B days \$12.00
- Seal Ruffs \$1.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00

E. W. McGAFFEY,
LINDSAY'S LEADER OF LOW CASH PRICES.



BETTER TO BE A LITTLE AHEAD
This season and buy your winter outfit NOW, than to find yourself unprepared for the first fall of snow.
HEAVY GUM RUBBERS
We have the reliable kinds in MAPLE LEAF "Snag-proof" and pure gum qualities, laced and buckle fastenings, fleece or cotton lined. Prices from \$1.00 down to \$1.20.
OVERSHOES
Men, women and children; made in Waterproof and Jersey cloth; warm lined, Snow Excluder and Arctic styles. See these goods before buying elsewhere.

THIS IS THE HEADQUARTERS
Foot Comforts.
R. NEILL
THE SHOE KING
Local agent for the Slaters Shoe

MILLERSMITH-EMILY
The North Emily school concert is held this year on Friday, Dec. 12th. We expect our concert to be an improvement on the past efforts. An examination will be held in the afternoon commencing at one o'clock.
Mrs. B. Parker, J. Thurston and Bert Courtney are to be congratulated on their success this year in their hunting expedition. Those who returned after two weeks interesting experience, returned with six fine deer.
The opening of the new Orange school, which was completed lately, was celebrated by a town supper on Dec. 15th.
The pastor, Rev. Leign, preached his sermon last Sunday morning.

AMONG THE CHURCHES

Rev. G. W. Henderson Preaches on the Liquor Question
—At the Queen-st. church, Rev. A. J. H. Strike delivered his fourth address on the temperance question. He proved that liquor was condemned by the bible, science and experience. Next Sunday, Sunday School anniversary services will be held. Mr. Stubbs of Toronto will deliver an illustrated sermon morning and evening. Some fine views will be shown.

—A large congregation heard Rev. G. W. Henderson preach on his announced subject, "The Prohibition Issue."
Mr. Henderson said that he did not wish to attack hotel men, but the liquor business. Some of the hotel men were in their element, others were better than their business. The traffic showed no sign of collapse, but after all the boasted strides of the temperance movement, more liquor was drunk in Canada last year than ever before. In three years there had been an increase of 30 per cent. More than of any other for which the last year's liquor bill was \$600,000 preacher had the figures. The 4th of December was to be Ontario's Waterloo. The decision of the court had put a tremendous responsibility upon the people of the province. Did they want the open bar outlawed and the young men saved from the treating course?

Even all good men were not agreed on the present issue. With those who differed from Mr. Henderson, he would not quarrel. All were answerable to God.
Some objected on the ground that the law could not be enforced. In the States 30,000,000 people in three states had been under prohibition for 50 years. There were people who say the law was a failure in Maine, yet three times the people of that state had endorsed the law—the last time three to one. They had fewer poor, bigger savings accounts, less crime and lower taxes, than any other state in the union. In the face of these facts how could any honest man say prohibition did not prohibit?

Anyway Canadians were British subjects who boasted of respect for law, and if the supreme court declared a law good, that had been made with benign intent, and endorsed by a majority of the people, and that law not enforced it would be a shame. The question after all was not "Can the law be enforced?" but rather "Has any Christian government the right to legislate in favor of evil?" The preacher believed the traffic could not be legalized without sin, and if for no other reason than that, and against all contrary reasons he would vote against license.

The question of revenue made some hesitate. Gladstone, Desraeli, Tiley, Cartwright, Ross—these statesmen and others declared that given a sober people the revenue would be all right. Canada got 8 millions of revenue, or \$1.45 per head. Would any man refuse to pay that much to see the liquor abolished? At any rate the revenue was only paid by the people, and to collect it was taking money from one pocket and putting it in another. Last year Canadians paid 40 millions for liquor—15 millions more than was paid by the government as a bonus to the C. P. R., about which the people made such a howl. The government might better throw that money into the river than have the people drink the liquor they buy with it. Add to that sum the 3,000 lives cut off, the 10 years by which the average duration of life was shortened in Canada by liquor, the two million bushels of grain destroyed, the institutions such as jails, asylums, etc., that were largely required for victims of alcohol at a cost of 70 millions—that made 110 millions that the traffic cost, and the country got 8 millions out of it. It would be just as sensible for the town council to issue licenses permitting certain men to throw people into the river at \$1 a head, that must be taken out again by the town at an expense of more than \$13 each. That was the same sort of financial propositions as the liquor traffic. The preacher had as a child admired the returning miner who threw his gold into the sea to save the child from the sinking ship. It was argued against prohibition that it interfered with personal liberty. No. Not a private habit but a public danger was aimed at. The law would let men have liquor in their cellars, live down there and drink all they liked. The principle was a good one at any rate that the public good must be secured even at the price of private liberty. The quarantine and similar laws were examples of such legislation. A man could keep mad dogs and rattlesnakes, obscene pictures and evil literature in his own place, but he must not inflict them on the public. Robinson Crusoe could carry concealed weapons and store powder where he liked, but the people of Lindsay had no such personal liberty. So with the liquor traffic, when social liberty demands it, personal liberty is justly overthrown. The preacher said government had set the temperance people a herculean task, but he exhorted his hearers to bury politics and all other considerations that would keep them from voting solidly against the liquor traffic. Next Sunday Rev. Dr. Potts will preach morning and night.

HOW THE TOWN COUNCIL BEGAN

An Interesting Outline of the Growth of Municipal Institutions in Ontario

COUNCILS ARE NOT OLD

Are Electric Railways to Take the Place of the Wagon Road of Today?

On Friday evening Prof. Shortt of Queen's University, Kingston, lectured before the Twenty Club at Dr. Clarke's residence. The Twenty Club is an organization of a score or more of gentlemen who meet once a month at each others homes and spend an evening in social and intellectual pursuits. Prof. Shortt is professor of Political Science at Queen's. He is a finished scholar, and a pleasing speaker; his address on Friday night was greatly enjoyed by the club and their invited guests, among whom were members of the town and county councils. A brief outline of sections of the lecture might be as follows:

Our municipal methods are not so very old. We think walks, and street lights, and trees very common things now, but the first newspaper published in Ontario came out in 1810 in Kingston. It was the Chronicle-Gazette. In it a writer suggested that the town should have some walks, trees and lights. He was overwhelmed by another correspondent who argued that if anybody wanted walks he should build them for himself; as for trees, this man must be very fresh if he did not know that trees were the very things that settlers had had such a terrific time getting rid of; and that no lights were needed for every decent man should be at home by eight o'clock. That settled the matter in Kingston for some years.

A BEGINNING
In 1816, however, a special act of the legislature gave the city the right to lay out some streets, put down some flagstones and put up lights. Eight years later the law provided for laying a special rate to raise not more than \$200 for local improvements. In 1827 the town got the right to enlarge its market, which had been built in 1801. York—now Toronto—got a similar privilege about the same time. Kingston was incorporated in 1837. By a special act, Brockville got a police board in 1832. There were two wards, and each elected two men. These four undertook the town work on walks and the like. The rate was fixed at 4 pence on the pound. The market did not share in the funds, for it was held that the country people got as much benefit from it as the town, and should pay their share.

The assessors of those days were not allowed to value the property; the legislature fixed the value of the different properties. A house of a certain size and with so many windows, was set down at a certain figure; so with land—it was meadow or arable or forest. The assessors simply took the descriptions and set the schedule figures after each property.

TORONTO MADE MONEY
McKenzie was the first mayor of Toronto, and his escapades caused a serious reaction against the reform tendencies. He issued paper money and made copper coins, to the sum of £40,000. Kingston also issued paper money. This money worked very well. But these and other radical measures led to public meetings, at which the governor, Sir Francis Bond Head was severely criticised for allowing these measures; and the development of municipal reform was seriously checked.

In 1841 the first parliament of Canada passed an act dividing the country into sections, which should elect representatives to their councils, presided over by wardens appointed by the government. The government had to approve all the legislation of these first county councils, and often exercised the veto power. These councils had a limited control of the schools, jails, poorhouses, roads, bridges, harbors, watercourses and the like. With this measure began to real development of the local spirit, the pride of each in its own affairs and a certain rivalry between these to excel.

But the people were not satisfied and meetings demanding further reform were held at York, Perth, Peterboro and the vicinity of Lindsay. In 1849 the Baldwin act created a new municipal system and that act had had only one important amendment and that was the recent act regarding highways, passed in 1896. By the Baldwin act, township councils elected their own reeves, and the county councils their wardens; later the reeves were elected by the people as now. The towns were separate from the rural districts, but had a similar system. Until the Baldwin act town councils had elected the mayor. These were given more latitude in raising and spending money than the rural councils.

THE TOLL ROADS
From 1820 to 1840 the system of toll roads was largely in vogue. Companies controlled the roads, and by log-rolling of one kind and another, got large loans from the government. The Toronto district got £95,723, the Hamilton-Brantford road £45,804 and the Dundas-

Waterford road £29,246. These roads were very fine, but before the loans could be paid back the railways had stolen the traffic, and the toll road companies were in financial trouble. Here is a warning against putting too much money into one means of transportation, when another may supersede it before long. It may be that rural electric railways are so near at hand as to suggest hesitation about building on an expensive plan any but a few leading county roads. The toll roads have not yet ceased to be a source of trouble. They have fallen into neglect, some parts of them have been taken over by local municipalities, there have been all sorts of squabbles about getting the government money back, and not long ago the county of Frontenac was billed for \$128,000 on that score.

The great problem before municipalities now is that of municipal ownership of public utilities. Unless the municipality can produce gas, lighting, water, etc., more cheaply than a company, it is not a success. A company make the cost of production plus a profit. If the municipality cannot do that its effort is a failure. The only safe way for a municipality to conduct a business is to follow the same methods as a private corporation would. It is safer to begin with the waterworks and take over gas or light later. These latter are more difficult to handle.

Camerton and Vicinity

John Henry Copeland is the proud possessor of a bouncing boy, and James Braden is the happy father of a charming girl.
Mr. Irwin Magill had his sale on Friday the 21st. Larger crowds have possibly attended sales, but the bidding was brisk and prices good. The sale was in every way a success. We are sorry to lose Mr. Magill as he was a very desirable citizen, a true friend and kind and helpful companion. We are the more sorry, as he is leaving us through illness. We trust under skilful treatment he may soon again be able to engage in the business of life.
Mrs. John Cook was taken ill on Saturday night, but is now recovering.

On Saturday night last, the Foresters of Court Cameron, of which Mr. Irwin Magill is a member, met at his residence and presented him with an address and a beautiful cushioned chair and Forester's pin, and Mrs. Magill with a very tasty rocking chair. Mr. Magill made a suitable reply on behalf of himself and Mrs. Magill.

KINMOUNT

All our local hunters are home with a full compliment of venison in nearly every case.
Mr. J. Roberts, principal of our schools, has been engaged for the year 1903, Miss Miller assistant, and the trustees have advertised for another teacher to fill the vacancy.
Mr. J. Austin, warden of the county, is attending the county council, Lindsay.

Mr. Armstrong, who has been clerk in Hopkin's store for the past few weeks, returned to Millbrook on Saturday last.
There are rumors that Puley & Joy, our enterprising flour millers, will install an electric light plant in their mill. They are now making the very best grades of flour that can be procured in Ontario, and are meeting with an increasing demand for all over the north country.

The Kinmount Co-operative Co. are making preparations to put in a large stock of timber for next season—basswood, ash, elm and birch. It is expected that Craig & Austin will run the McNabb mill at Ingoldsby next summer, as well as their own in this village.
The question is: when will the G. T. Ry. Co. commence building operations, to replace the old station and sheds recently destroyed by fire. Oh, let it be soon! says Archie.

VICTORIA ROAD

On Thursday, Dec. 4th, Dr. Bowerman, dentist, will be at Chipaw's again. Best to come early.

Little Local Lines.

—Peterboro Examiner: Peterboro has not much to crow over other places in the matter of streets, but it is a lap or two ahead of Lindsay, where the small attendance at a meeting to promote "good roads" was accounted for by the "bad state of the roads." Nothing could more emphatically demonstrate the need of improvement in the roads of Lindsay and vicinity.

—The local doctors go one duty for two weeks at a time in the order of seniority in the profession. Dr. Burrows is first and is now in charge. The others will follow in this order: Herriman, Poole, Vrooman, McAlpine, Simpson, Allan, Gillespie, Clarke, Blackard, White, Shier and Collison.

—There are already four patients in the new hospital.
—Dr. Vrooman and Col. Hughes yesterday received samples of the best sugar made by the new factory, at Berib. The crystals are nicely formed and of unusual transparency.

—Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Bannockburn, laden with wheat from Port Arthur to Midland. She should have arrived at Midland on Saturday but has not yet been sighted. Other vessels that left the same port two days later have reached Midland but have not seen the missing vessel. The crew number twenty-six men.

TWO C. P. R. FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDED AND WERE BURNED

A Bad Smash Occurred Near Myrtle on Monday—Wreck Was Burned—Two Hurt

(Tuesday's World.)
A picturesque wreck occurred on the C. P. R. at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which two long freight trains were ditched and burned. The accident occurred between Claremont and Myrtle, 23 miles east. It was a rear-end collision and Engineer Charles Kton and Fireman John McGill of the train were hurt by jumping when they observed their danger.

The through express from Montreal due at Toronto at 7 o'clock, arrived on the scene a few minutes after the crash. The right of way was torn up in every direction. From Myrtle information was sent to Toronto, and a train was hurriedly made up here and sent to the wreck. There were 300 passengers aboard the delayed train. They walked around the pile of flaming wreckage and were brought here by the relief train. The extra reached Toronto at 10 o'clock in the evening. Most of the passengers had missed their connections and the C. P. R. Company paid the expenses incident to the delay of all the travellers.

There were many Toronto people on the express, among whom was Thos. W. Dudgeon, publisher of 50 Wellington-place. "It was the most picturesque wreck I ever saw," remarked Mr. Dudgeon. "As our train approached the scene a crowd of about 300 people from the country around gathered to witness the burning of the debris. Box cars were scattered in every direction, and huge columns of flame and smoke rolled skywards. The rear locomotive was standing upright in the ditch and poised on top was a great Ohio and Missouri River Railroad Company box car standing on end. Every conceivable kind of freight was piled in confusion around the wreckage.

"There were boxes and barrels of wood in sight, and several of the cars were smashed into bits of kindling wood. The two trains came together on the side of a long hill, and evidently the impact was terrific. "As I was informed by some of the trainmen the freights were in two sections, and the first part was stalled on the hill. Before they could get a flagman back to warn the second section the rear train crashed into the way car of the first. The train men sprang off when they saw the collision was inevitable and thus escaped death. I never saw such a complete wreck. Everything about the two train was ripped to pieces."

MR. E. J. KYLIE MAKES A HIT

His Speech Before the Oxford Union Was Great Success

Early in this month at a meeting of the Union of Oxford University Mr. E. J. Kylie was a speaker. On his address the university papers make the following comments: "The Isis says: "Mr. E. J. Kylie (Baliol) was head and shoulders above his predecessors. * * * It was a most serious and eloquent speech, and the house showed its appreciation by constant applause throughout. Mr. Kylie is to be congratulated on the way in which he elevated the whole tone of the discussion."

The Oxford Magazine says: "Mr. E. J. Kylie (Baliol), who made his first appearance on the paper, brought into the debate the earnestness and the conviction which we had so far missed. We do not exaggerate when we say that Mr. Kylie's panegyric of Oxford clothed in vigorous and classical English the sentiments which the average undergraduate feels, but which it is given only to a few to have courage to confess or the ability to express. His speech was noteworthy in all respects, most of all because he dared to speak what was in his heart, and one had only to watch the house and listen to its applause to feel that after all, epigrams and cynicism are not the only acceptable fare at the Union. A humorous comparison of Oxford with the ideals of Plato enlivened a brilliant and wholly admirable speech."

The Oxford Varsity says: "Mr. E. J. Kylie (Baliol) pronounced a magnificent panegyric upon Oxford life and his speech was a splendid effort and a great success. He took the motion in a much broader sense than the people before him, and enlivened Oxford and all that therein is in an eloquent harangue, the style of which merited the highest praise. Mr. Kylie's speech was all the more interesting and valuable, as he himself is a Canadian and known much of Universities of other types and ideals. The Toronto Varsity comments on the success of the distinguished graduate of its college as follows:

"At a meeting of the Oxford Union on the night of November 6, Mr. E. J. Kylie, Baliol (Pleavelle) scholar and B. A., '01, Toronto University, spoke fourth in a debate on the resolution that "Oxford education is obsolete." He made a most brilliant and effective speech. He was by far the best speaker of the evening as was testified by the rapt attention with which he was listened to and by the tremendous applause which greeted the termination of his speech; Dr. Parkin, who has been in England on the business of the Rhodes Scholarships, was present, and having been invited to speak began by saying that he was proud to be able to say that he was a countryman of the gentleman who had just sat down (Mr. Kylie), and to whose able and eloquent speech they had all been listening to.
Mr. Kylie's many friends in Varsity will rejoice to know that his worth is being recognized in the great educational centre of the Empire.