

# THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Volume XLII. Number 51.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1900.

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

We Wish You the

## COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

and thank the people of the Town and County for the generous patronage given us for the past year. For the year 1901 we are prepared to give just as good value in all lines of

### Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Hats and Caps, Furnishings,

etc., etc. Before the present year closes, however, we do not forget that Christmas is about here, so we give a list of useful articles, suitable for Holiday Gifts.

#### FOR LADIES

- CAPERINES
- RUFFS
- MUFFS
- GAUNTLETS
- CAPS
- WHITE LAMB SETTS
- ASTRACHAN JACKETS
- LACE FICHUS
- LACE TIES
- SILK TIES
- COLLAR with TIE attached
- FANCY COLLARS
- HANDKERCHIEFS, 2c to \$1
- CHENILLE FASCINATORS
- SILKS FOR BLOUSES
- FRENCH FLANNEL FOR BLOUSES
- TABLE LINEN
- TABLE NAPKINS
- BUREAU SCARFS
- SIDEBOARD SCARFS
- FINE APPLIQUE SHAMS
- FINE APPLIQUE TABLE COVERS
- KID GLOVES
- MOCHA MITTS
- CUSHION COVERS
- CUSHION BLOCKS
- FANCY CORDS
- SILKALINES OR SATEENS

#### FOR GENTLEMEN

- UNDERWEAR
- KID GLOVES
- MOCHA MITTS
- CAPS
- HATS
- TIES
- COAT SCARFS
- SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
- LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
- UMBRELLAS

Our space forbids the mention of numerous other Gifts, but should you need anything else in our line, we invite you to inspect our stock.

## O'Loughlin & McIntyre

## Xmas Just Ahead

Your holiday gift list is not complete if the words "Armstrong Bros. Furs" do not appear on some. Let there be true worth in your giving, let your gift be the substance, not the shadow of what it purports to be. In our "Fine Furs" made to stand the test of time, your gift embodies not only the Spirit of Christmas Present, but the Spirit of many Christmases to come. As in the past you will find us ready with every novelty of "Holiday Furs" that the market affords, and many exclusive Styles produced under our own roof.

### ...BARGAINS...

- CHILDRENS' and GIRLS White RUFFS 25c, 35c and 50c
- LADIES' BLACK HAIR RUFFS \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50
- LADIES' RUFFS—5, \$6, \$6.50 and \$7
- ALASKA SABLE RUFFS—\$5, \$8, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, lots \$18 and \$20
- ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—\$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$10, \$12.50 to 15
- COLLARETTES AND CAPERINES—different styles in all the Fashionable Furs. See our low priced lines \$5, 6, \$7.50. A very choice selection at \$8.50, \$10, to 12.50.
- FINE FURS in Black Martip, Japanese Fox, Alaska Sable, also combinations of Alaska Sable and Persian Lamb, prices \$12.50, \$15, \$20, \$25, to \$35.
- GREY LAMB COLLARETTES—(4 different styles) \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15, \$18.50.
- FUR GAUNTLETS—in all the Furs to match Collarettas, prices \$3, 3.50, 4.50, 5, 7.50 to 10
- LADIES FUR MUFFS—in all the fashion able Furs, \$2, 2.50, 4 to 12.50 and 15
- MEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDRENS' Fur Caps in all lines of Furs, a large and complete stock, easy to make selections.
- MEN'S FUR CAPS—from \$2 upwards.
- CHILDRENS' GREY LAMB CAPS—\$1.75 to 2.50 to 3
- LADIES' JACKETS in Wallaby, Electric Seal, Coon, Astrachan, Bohern, Grey Lamb, etc., \$15, 20, 25, 30, 35 to 45
- MEN'S COATS—in Coon, Wambet, Bulgarian Lamb, Wallaby, Marmont, etc., \$15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 40 to 50
- GREY and BLACK GOAT ROBES—\$6, 7.50, to 12.50
- MEN'S FURNISHINGS—a large and varied stock of newest styles in Neckwear, Shirts, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs, etc.
- MEN'S HARD and SOFT HATS—new spring shapes and styles, received early for Christmas.

Repairing and Remodelling Furs a Specialty

## Armstrong Bros.

Manufacturing Furriers and Hatters, etc.,

No. 96 KENT STREET, LINDSAY

## XMAS PRESENTS

Everybody can make their friends presents at W. L. WHITE'S Shoe Store for very little money. This week we will offer to our customers the following goods:

- Men's Plush Slippers, worth \$1.25, for 65c.
- Men's up-to-date Rubbers, worth 75c, for 50c
- Ladies' Felt Slippers, well lined, 50c to \$1.
- Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers, worth \$1.25, for 75c.

Come and see our Xmas Presents and note prices. We will guarantee to suit your purse. Come early, before the rush.

## W.L. White

The Leading Shoe Store, KENT-ST., LINDSAY



LIFE!

The North American Life insures persons of both sexes between 16 and 65 years. We have about twenty plans to choose from. See our Commercial plan; Insurance at the actual cost of carrying the risk. Call and see us. This is the Banner year in Life Insurance, and the year to do business.

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 homebuilding 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

## J. B. Weldon

MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP CLERK, Little Britain, Ont

Insurance Agent Issuer of Marriage Licenses Conveyancing in all its forms MONEY TO LOAN

Office at Oakwood—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

## It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

Here's proof positive: Miss Maggie Splude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

## SOME UNDERCURRENTS OF CANADIAN HISTORY

### The Development of the Dominion Outlined by Ontario's Premier

Chief among the winter attractions of this town are the lectures by prominent Canadians at the Collegiate Institute. For several years they have been continued with increasing interest. On Friday night the first one of this season's course was delivered by no less a speaker than the distinguished educationist, orator and statesman, Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of the province. His subject was, "Undercurrents at Canadian History." Before the address was closed, one was compelled to the conclusion that instead of being undercurrents, the great cardinal formative forces discussed by Mr. Ross, were rather the powerful main torrents that met in the great north seas of human progress and piled high their rich deposits, until above the floods there rose, fertile, breeze-fanned and sun-kissed, a new continent of national life, now glorious with the triumphs of culture and freedom.

The chair was occupied by Mr. S. J. Fox M.P.P., who very happily referred to the cordial relations existing between the premier and himself, despite their party antagonisms. Preliminaries consisted of a piano solo by Mrs. A. Palen and a song by Mr. W. Robson.

The premier referred to his visit at the opening exercises of the Collegiate Institute 13 years ago. His complimentary remarks on the work done by the institute and the long services of the principal, were most happy. He was not outdone in courtesy by the chairman to whom he referred as his "good old colleague in the legislature."

With the fall of Quebec as a starting point Mr. Ross proceeded along the following lines:

A Policy of Conciliation Before the English conquest Canada had little more than a local habitation and a name. The commander who succeeded Wolfe, governed the country by martial law for four years. After that civil law was established, but on the English basis and the French people were not contented. In 1763 the treaty of Paris was signed that formally gave Canada to the British. The little English speaking settlement in Upper Canada was between 60,000 Frenchmen to the north and the Pilgrim Fathers, British subjects on the south. In 1765 the Stamp Act was passed. Four years after the Colonial Tax Act followed. These gave great offence to the colony at the south. Their taxes were taken to England to help pay the expense of colonization. Those of the north-erners were expended by the crown in Canada. The former took great offence and at last rebelled. To conciliate and hold the French Canadians, great concessions were made to them, by the Quebec Act of 1774. The seigniors who controlled very large tracts of land, were confirmed in their holdings. That was a concession to the French nationality. The religious tests and disabilities laid upon Catholics in England were no longer exacted in Canada. This was a concession to the religion of the new subjects and as these arrangements were faithfully observed by the English the nobles and clergy were loyal and kept the people loyal when Washington plead for their cooperation in 1776.

There were Mistakes But the great mistake of that period was in recognizing the race cleavage between Quebec and Ontario in the system of representative government given Canada in 1791. At that time three things were guaranteed the French Canadians:

- (1) The right to address the House in French.
- (2) That the proceedings should be printed in French as well as English.
- (3) That they should retain their peculiar educational privileges.

Moreover, though representative, the government was not responsible. The executive was not answerable to parliament but to the crown. Civil appointments were made to the crown and by it the revenues were administered. A government might be defeated half a dozen times and still hold on so long as the crown did not order its withdrawal. In his lucid moments King George III was a very pious man and when in that mood he set apart large

tracts of land in Canada for the established churches—the Anglican and Presbyterian. This led to dissatisfaction among the members of other churches and together with the lack of responsible government, led to the McKenzie rebellion of 1837 in Ontario and that under Louis Papineau in Quebec. If England had been more generous and confiding with her Canadian subjects she would have given us responsible government in 1791. What she did may have been wiser but in the light of subsequent events we do not think so. Lord Durham's report after the rebellion is an English classic that all should read and a clear statement of the grievances of which the colonists complained. That report led to their being granted responsible government in 1841.

The French people had become so educated in constitutional government, which is the heritage of the British race the world over, that they now struck for privileges that their brethren in old France did not enjoy. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united and parliament was given control, subject to the veto power of the crown, of all the colony's affairs, and responsible government dates from that year.

### Across the Bloody Chasm

But there were new troubles to face. The two races thus brought together, did not understand each other. This arose from the mistake of 1791 when Britain failed to regard the races as one people. They had developed separately and under one government the two provinces were jealous and suspicious, doubted each other's intentions and even each other's loyalty. So a policy of sea-saw was developed. If one got separate schools the other demanded them, and so with grants, officials and all privileges. They watched each other; they had a double-barrelled policy with one province working each barrel. Sometimes they fired together and sometimes at each other. So the strife went on until in 1876 at Confederation, they shook hands across the bloody chasm.

The separate language and educational institutions granted the French in 1791 was then a ripple scarcely perceptible but it still rolls on and what was an apparent trifle in the 18th century is a leading feature of our national life at the dawn of the 20th. We think it the chief error of English administration of the young colony.

### What's in a Name.

Sir John Macdonald proposed to call united Canada the Kingdom of Canada; but it was feared the term would be obnoxious to the republic to the south, so the name Dominion of Canada was adopted and it is a very euphonious and dignified title.

Nova Scotia favored secession. Geo. Howe led the agitation and Sir Charles Tupper was the only representative from the province who stood by the union. He fought the battle alone and conquered.

### Influences from the Americans

These influences were both hostile and friendly. Their attacks helped to confirm Canada in her loyalty to Britain. In 1876 they burned Montreal and in 1812 invaded us again but both times were repelled by colonials fighting side by side with British regulars. Quebec was nearest annexation in 1849 when the Montreal manifesto was so largely signed. Ontario was nearest to it from 1854 to 1866 when almost our entire trade was with the Americans. We were commercially only a border state.

They made their great mistake in 61-2 during the civil war. The north with some cause, suspected that the English aristocracy favored the south; and with no reason suspected Canadians of the same sympathies. In bad temper they repealed the reciprocity acts of 1854 after 12 years of amicable relations. They hoped to either freeze us out or annex us. They did neither. We said "If you are going to drive us we will see about it." We looked to Britain's market. In 1878 we adopted the National Policy to protect our manufacturers and in 1897 the Preferential tariff as a favor to British trade.

We should have turned to Britain sooner and got our goods directly to the markets of the world. It has developed our independence and self-reliance. We have spent over seventy millions in railways and millions in canals and vessels by which to transport our products and we shall soon be independent of the Americans altogether. Then to be a Canadian will be a prouder thing than ever before. The McKinley and Dingley

bills are completing the work of driving us to commercial independence.

From the Americans we got our ballot, manhood suffrage, which is a milestone in the arch of democracy and democracy is king today. They gave us our currency, free schools, and the separation of church and state. From them we are also imbibing a certain aggressiveness and activity in commercial pursuits. That spirit has tunneled their mountains and developed their prairies; it must people our plains, let the light of day into our forests and make every wilderness blossom as the rose.

### A Silver Thread

A silver thread in Canadian history is the settlement of U. E. Loyalists in this country. Ruggedly resolute in their attachment to Britain and her institutions and hostility to the Americans, they came to Canada at a formative crucial period and gave color to all our national life.

### Influence from Britain

Connection with Britain has had a powerful effect upon us. By her defence we have felt constant security from foes without. Her honorable methods of trade have left their impress upon us. British banking institutions have been a pattern for ours. Our constitutional ideals and regard for law are from her. We lynch nobody. Her literature is a prize to us. Even the religious controversies of Britain have taught us to think. The divergence of doctrinal opinions has given us four universities where we might have had only one.

But there is no doubt that Canada has been from the first sacrificed to United States by Britain. The weak have been made an offering to keep peace with the strong. Canada at the conquest included what now makes nine states of the union and contains 20,000,000 people. Britain gave it away. We were the victims of mistaken diplomacy. By the treaty of Washington we were to have free use of American canals. We never got it, even through the St. Clair canal was found to be through Canadian territory!

Palmerston, Beaconsfield and Gladstone did not care whether Canada chose to remain in the empire or not.

Canada felt differently. She put up with this neglect and coldness. Like a filial child her heart was ever true to her motherland; and now she has her reward. For a change has come over British diplomacy. Previous to 1871 no Canadian sat on British commissions adjusting international matters in which Canada was interested. In that year Sir John Macdonald was one in the five, and almost resigned as a protest against Canada's being sacrificed. On the commission that sat at Quebec and Washington in 1896 and yet in existence four of the five are Canadians. A change has come over British diplomacy and Canada is regarded as a bright jewel in the imperial crown.

Independence and Annexation cries have met no response in these latter days. We want to do the best we can for Canada. Multiplicity of races is no disadvantage if we are loyal to the national principle. The campaign literature of the United States is printed in 12 languages, but that great mixed population is thoroughly American. They have the national idea. The twelve tribes of Israel were prosperous until they quarrelled. Let us not divide on any point to the injury of the nation. We have a great outlook. At the beginning of this century the United States had only a few millions of people; now it has 75 millions. May not Canada enter the 21st century a great nation of 40,000,000?

A vote of thanks moved by Rev. A. H. Strike and seconded by Dr. Jeffers was heartily accorded the premier.

### At the Banquet

Over 50 guests sat down to supper at the Benson House. Host Wardrobe had excelled himself. After supper five toasts were drunk. The Queen elected a well-meant attempt at the National Anthem; the mention of his earlship Minto resulted in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." These toasts were proposed by the chairman, His Worship Mayor Smyth. Vice Thos. Stewart introduced "Our Empire and its Defenders" to which Col. Hughes made a capital reply. The colonel insisted that the defenders of the Empire are not always those alone who are at the front in war. Those who taught the people the principles of fidelity to

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