



1872 1903
Parsons'
Grocery
and
Hardware
Emporium.

The above is a cut of the business house of Mr. T. J. Parsons, which we have pleasure in showing. Here is a brief history of the store, which speaks volumes for the business capacity of its proprietor. The business was opened in Omemece in 1872, and was confined to wall paper and paints. In '73 groceries and provisions were added, in '80 crockery and glassware, in '92 hardware, shoes & tinware, so now all these lines are well filled, and the stock in each, is complete and varied, and sold at prices as cheap as in any store in Ontario. Besides these, materials are kept in stock, such as paints, oils, tar paper, fence wire, jackscrews, carpet felt, screen doors, wire screen, pine tar, pitch, &c. Mr. Parsons also sells Fleury's Good-Luck Twin Plows, Deering and Mann Manufacturing Co's Machinery. Mr. Parsons is also Reeve of the village, and judging from his success in managing his own business, one must think that the financial affairs of the village will be well managed.

In another column we have discussed the recent ruling of Justice McLennan on treating at elections. This ruling seems so greatly at variance with common sense, with all former rulings and with the evident intention of the Legislature in passing the Act, that it is difficult to come to any other conclusion but that the judge in making it, was influenced, unconsciously we hope, by his desire to serve his old friend, the Hon. G. W. Ross in his hour of need. This may be an attack upon the judiciary, but if so, it will not become any liberal to throw stones at us for having made it. They all are supposed to revere the memory of the late Hon. Geo. Brown, and it will be remembered that the most bitter attack ever made in Canada upon any judge was, many years ago, made by him upon Mr. Chief Justice Wilson, who had, in delivering a judgment, condemned the famous Big Push Letter, written by Mr. Brown to the President of the Ontario Bank asking for further funds with which to put down bribery and corruption.

Place your order for one of our extra heavy, steel clad, samson cheese factory milk cans, so that we can put your name on can as we make it; all 30 gallon cans ordered before 1st of April will cost you only \$4.85, after 1st of April price will be higher. Consult your own interests by ordering one of the heaviest, best made and strongest cans in the market. W. D. Stinson.

MILK WAGON FOR SALE.
 —A good milk wagon, (capacity 12 cans) will be sold at a bargain. Apply to,
JOHN POAST,
 Omemece, P. O.
 Or on premises, Lot 4, Con. 14, Cavan.

I Coughed
 "I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
 R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.
 We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, best for bronchitis, whooping cough, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
 J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

4 PERCENT.
 The undersigned is prepared to loan money on first-class farm property in large amounts at 4 per cent. Small amounts at slightly increased rates of interest. Terms of repayment to suit borrower.

I. E. WELDON
 Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Lindsay, Ont.
 In Omemece first Monday each month, N. B.—Have several clients who desire to buy good farm property at a bargain.—27-ly

Seed Barley.
 The undersigned has on hand a quantity of clean seed barley for sale at 55c. per bushel.
 T. B. LAIDLAY,
 Omemece P. O.
 Or on premises, Lot 2, Con. 4, Emily.

Conduct of Mr. Gamey.

Since Mr. Gamey made his famous accusations, his conduct has been subjected to sharp criticism. Mr. Gamey has been made to feel what it is to endure the fierce light that beats upon the man who dares to charge any cabinet minister with malversation in office. He must have expected this, and was therefore prepared to bear without flinching and with becoming dignity the unkind things that were sure to be said of him; since he had the consolation given him by the assurance of the rectitude of his motive. This he has done. It will be readily admitted that not only was his demeanor admirable while making the charges, but his conduct since, all that could be desired; and this under the most trying circumstances. All this creates a most favorable opinion of the strength of character of the man. But there remains to be discussed his conduct during the long train of events that led up to the final explosion. Happily one phase of that conduct must be set aside in this discussion. That phase is: Is any public man justified in playing the role of detective and in doing those things necessary to success in playing that role. Mr. Mowat, whom his friends used fondly to call The Christian Politician, has most emphatically answered that question in the affirmative; and surely there is no liberal in all Ontario who will call in question any decision of his, on a point of public morality. In 1884, two of his followers in the house informed him that two or three conservatives, not however members of the house, had attempted to bribe them to betray their party. He advised them to lead them on by pretending they were willing to go over to the conservatives, provided the inducements were large enough, and thus get the conspirators to commit some overt act. They were successful in this. Mr. Mowat immediately caused the arrest of the guilty ones, and rewarded the detectives; Mr. Balfour was made speaker, and afterwards provincial secretary and Mr. McKim became sheriff of Wellington. Their conduct was precisely the same as that of Mr. Gamey; they were not condemned, but rewarded, as if they had done a very meritorious thing indeed. Thus the "Christian Politician" has decided that it is a most moral and commendable act for a member of the house, by lying and deceit, to induce conspirators to commit themselves; exactly the thing which Mr. Gamey is said to have done. Hence that question, so far as the liberals are concerned, is set at rest for ever.

But there is another phase of the transaction which has to be considered. Is it right for any public man to sell himself to the opposite party? The mere force of proof offered by the correspondence of Mr. Stratton compels the liberals to admit that Gamey did sell himself to the government; but they assert that he resold himself to the conservatives for a higher sum. Now, all the great liberal papers, including the Rev. Globe itself, have affirmed that the transaction is all right when the member betrays only those who elected him and not those who bought him. When Mr. Gamey was made to say in that interview with the Globe, drawn up by Mr. Stratton, that he had deserted Mr. Whitney and that henceforth "Mantoulin was his politics," his conduct in that matter, in the opinion of the rev. gentlemen who now edit the Globe, was most commendable. Gamey's decision was declared to be a noble one, his strength of character greatly to be admired; he was able man with high ideal and with sufficient strength of mind to carry them out. Thus they have shown that the morality of a member's selling himself is all right, if it is conceded that he sell himself to the virtuous liberals and not to those detestable Tories. And they practice what they preach, which is more than can be said of all moralists. Dr. Beaume, the member for Essex, has asserted on the floor of the house that some liberal members attempted to buy him by offering him the speakership, which carries with it, besides its dignity, a salary of \$4000 per year. No one has dared to dispute his word, so the statement must be taken as true.

Thus the liberals have clearly demonstrated that, in their opinion at least, the man who acts the part of a detective or sells himself to them, commits no offence against good morals.

But there are other moralists—dare we say of a higher type—who hold that deceit is never justifiable except where dire necessity requires its use to prevent a much greater wrong from being

done. Was the deceit practised by Mr. Gamey absolutely necessary in this case? If not; if the same results could have been brought about by better means, Mr. Gamey, by these higher moralists, stands condemned. A brief review of the case will, we think, convince any man, not completely blinded by partyism, that there was no other means by which the evil designs of Stratton and Company could have been frustrated.

It will be remembered that 5 years ago, the majority of the electors of the province by their votes condemned the Ross government and showed that they preferred Mr. Whitney to reign over them. But their good intentions were rendered futile, Mr. Whitney robbed of his rights, and the province deprived of an honest, economical and capable government by the machinations of "The Machine" which by its concerted system of bribery, ballot switching and ballot box stuffing, has long been the chief factor in keeping Ross in power. Then again in 1902, in spite of the colossal effort of The Machine, in spite of the immense sums spent by the agents of the government in debauching the electors—sums collected by systematic levy upon buyers of timber limits and pulp-wood concessions; upon the holders of liquor licenses and the grantees of railway bonuses; in spite of all these sums and the unscrupulous use made of them, the electors again condemned the Ross government by a majority of 7000 votes. Under these circumstances any one believing in popular rule—in the doctrine that the majority should govern—and all good liberals profess to believe in that—would have said it was plainly the duty of Ross and his colleagues to resign. But no; they were too much fascinated by the lust of office to make any such sacrifice for the principles of their party and the good of the province. They preferred to "fight." Their first fight was by bribery. Dr. Beaume announced that they had attempted to buy him to desert his party by the offer of the speakership; they said it was only a joke; Mr. Sutherland asserted that he was offered \$5000 to support Ross; they said he was a liar. Their second "fight," as shown by the Oxford trial, was by suborning ex-convicts to perjure themselves in order to unseat and disqualify conservative members. It seems no mode of fight was too low or mean for them to use in order to keep themselves in power against the pronounced wishes of the people. Clearly there was no other way of putting an end to the "fight" except the one adopted by Mr. Gamey. To destroy The Machine, to prevent the province from being ruined by the reckless waste of its resources and by being saddled with a huge indebtedness incurred by railway bonuses lavishly bestowed upon party friends; in a word, to give to the province a clean, honest government, was a consummation so devoutly to be wished that almost any means would be justifiable that would produce so desirable a result. On this point, then, Mr. Gamey stands acquitted.

Admitting therefore, as one must admit, that no other course was open to him but the one he took, there remains the further question, how has he played his part as a detective. Pope says:
 "Honor and shame from no conditions rise
 Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
 Has Mr. Gamey so acted his part as to win the approbation of all right thinking men? As we have said there cannot possibly be two opinions on that matter. He began well. When approached by the emissaries of the government with suggestions of bribery, he consulted a lawyer in Toronto and the leader of his party in the Island as to what course he had better take. Besides these two, he kept the matter to himself. Then he bore unflinchingly the reproaches heaped upon him for his supposed treachery. This was not any easy thing to do; for these reproaches were justifiably severe. One suggested that his portrait be hung in the House with Judas Iscariot on one side and Titus Oates on the other; another hinted of tar and feathers as being the only suitable punishment for the seeming treason. All this and much more he bore manfully and gave no sign that he felt they were undeserved. Besides this, his mode of making his charges and his bearing while making them were in exceedingly good taste, so much so that not even the hottest grit in the ecstasy of his rage, has found fault with them. Then surely none can deny that his conduct since, has been worthy of the gravity of the occasion. He has said nothing; he has not boasted of the great rascalities he would unfold; but he is quietly waiting a fit opportunity of proving the truth of the accusations he has made. Until these accusations are shown to be false, let Mr. Gamey be honored. But if it should be shown that Mr. Gamey has evolved these charges out of his own brain, then the Mirror will endeavor to show how such a dastard and his abettors, be they who they may, should be denounced.

The Vagaries of the Law or Judges.
 Two recent decisions of the judges in the election courts have been so divergent; not to say, contradictory in their character that they have set men thinking, and called forth some comments not at all flattering to our judiciary. These criticisms may be deserved or undeserved, but it is better that the facts should be stated rather than whispered under the rosebush. This much at least must be admitted, for there is no possibility of gainsaying it, that either the law or those who interpret it are greatly at fault. A simple recital of the facts of the case will prove this.

At the last general election Hugh Clarke, a conservative was elected member for West Bruce. His election was protested and the trial took place. The evidence given at the trial proved that Mr. Clark had conducted a perfectly pure election, for which he received the compliments of the judge, who nevertheless unseated him and saddled him with all the cost of the courts, because forsooth! one of his agents, had, during the contest, treated three of his conservative friends to a glass of beer each. For this simple act of one of his agents, done without any suspicion of bribery, Mr. Clark lost his seat, was heavily taxed with costs, and put to all the trouble and expense of a new election.

At the same election Dr. Rutledge, a liberal, was elected for East Middlesex. A trial took place in the usual way. The evidence brought to light several acts of the candidate and his agents, which, although not perhaps at variance with the strict letter of the law were of a rather shady character. It was admitted by Dr. Rutledge while under oath, that he had during his canvass spent daily in treating the electors, sums, varying from \$2 to \$4. Yet the judge decided he had done nothing against the law, his election must stand and the appellant must pay all costs. Thus one man is unseated and heavily laden with costs, because one of his agents bought three glasses of beer for his friends; another who treated to his heart's content, who candidly admitted that when he came to a manufacturing village he sent for all hands to come to the hotel and have a drink, retains his seat and pays no costs. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the electors to point out the unfairness of such decisions. No one would like to say that this miscarriage of justice was owing to the fact that Mr. Clark was a conservative and Dr. Rutledge a liberal; but it is impossible to forget that such is the case, and men instinctively enquire into the political leanings of the trial judges. The answer to this question, we are sorry to say, does not remove the doubt that will force itself into the mind, as to the impartiality of the judges. Until quite recently no one ever heard any complaints about the fairness of the judiciary; but lately there has been adopted a new system of appointing these officers, who like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion; and it must be confessed this system does not work well. A few more such discrepancies in the decisions of the trial judges will have the effect of bringing into contempt either the law or those who administer it.

Treating During Elections.
 The agent of Hugh Clark bought 3 glasses of beer; for which act alone Hugh Clarke was unseated. Dr. Rutledge treated the electors right royally; he retains his seat. Clearly a grave injustice has been done; hence the law or the judge is greatly at fault. It is only fair to the law to say that this is no rendering of it, and that perhaps it might be set aside by a higher tribunal, a thing not unlikely considering all the circumstances under which the decision was given. It is only fair to the judge to assume that he gave his decision according to his lights, and was not influenced by his strong partisanship of former days. Judge McLennan, the trial judge, has kindly condescended to explain his reason for rendering such a novel and unexpected judgment. Hugh Clark was a temperance man, who seldom or never called up the boys. Dr. Rutledge was a man of decided bibulous tendencies, and in the daily or hourly habit of ordering the landlord to toss them up for all hands; the one loses his seat, the other retains his; which betrays a strictly temperate man, neither he nor his agent may treat even a friend to a glass of beer; but if he be a man who l's often upon the wire on others, to follow his example, and pays the score when they do, he and his agents may treat as extravagantly as the funds supplied them by the machine, will permit.

This new and surprising rendering of the law demands serious consideration. Some conclusions must logically follow this decision, and these conclusions do not hint of bitter things for the future. One inevitable conclusion is this; the candidate who is a pronounced booser has a great advantage over the sober one. The one, provided he does not far exceed his usual habit, may spend thousands of dollars, in treating the electors; the other not a cent. Another conclusion is equally evident, viz: every man who has political aspirations must acquire before the elections the habit of treating frequently and largely; the more he spends daily before, the more he may spend after. This may not tend to the sobriety of the elector,

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 Will take place about **APRIL 2nd.**
 Entirely New Stocks Bought in favorable Markets.

Everything will be new and up-to-the hour. We purpose making our Opening STOCKS and PRICES SO ATTRACTIVE that the recent interruption to our business will not in any way detract from our past success.

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ate, but it will certainly be a great advantage to the liquor interests.

There is one point, however, upon which the judge, somewhat carelessly we think, omitted to give a ruling. For how long a time must the candidate have indulged in this habit of treating before the election to make his seat quite secure, after having won it by treating? Suppose he had taken up the habit only a month before the election, would that time, in the opinion of Judge McLennan, have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the law? Or must a man to be a real good candidate have been a confirmed toper of many years standing? These are important questions for they will have to be taken into consideration by all conventions in choosing their candidates.

THEY OWN A RANCH IN THE WEST.
 Mr. Jas. Laidley, formerly of town, but who, with his brother, Howard, is now running a large ranch in the North-west, returned last evening after a year's absence, looking hale and hearty. The West evidently agrees with Mr. Laidley, as he has lost not any of his old time vigor and is the picture of health. In conversation with our representative Mr. Laidley said their ranch is a large one, stocked with over two hundred head of cattle. The ranch is about 112 miles west of Moose-jaw, and about 30 miles north, Ewan River Valley. Owing to the heavy rains last fall, and the cold snap coming on immediately after, they had the misfortune to lose some cattle, but this, Mr. Laidley says, is quite a common occurrence with ranchers.

Speaking of the West Mr. Laidley says it is a great country, but he thinks that like all new countries it is being boomed a little too much. Ranching is a

great business, and it is good sport to jump on the back of a broncho and spend a half day rounding up the cattle. The weather in winter time changes often, but the coldest day they had this year was on Feb. 13th, when the mercury dropped to 48 below zero. In summer months are very troublesome. Antelope are very numerous in their district and it is quite a common thing to see a herd of a couple of hundred at one time. Mr. Laidley will be in town a few weeks, and while here will spend considerable of his time picking up live stock to take back West with him.

LOST.—On Saturday, March 7, a black fur mitt, (dog skin). Finder will please leave same with John Sanderson, or at this office.

A KANSAS MAN sent the following testimonial to a medicine company:—"Dear Sir, My wife took a bottle of your medicine and died. I am married again; please send me another bottle."

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 to sell PRINTERS' INK—a journal for advertisers—published weekly at five dollars a year. It teaches the science and practice of Advertising, and is highly esteemed by the most successful advertisers in this country and Great Britain. Liberal commission allowed. Address Printer's Ink, 10 Spruce St., New York.

McCAFFREY'S GROCERY; OMEMEE,
 Is where to get Value for your Money.
 Our Stock of Groceries and Confectionery is Fresh and Well Assorted. We also carry a full stock of Crockery, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy Chinaware, etc. In

FLOUR AND FEED
 we handle all the Flavelle Milling Co's Brands, which we are selling at Lindsay Prices. Salt Herrings, Cod Fish and Salmon Trout, Fresh Oysters.

—Having bought—
SUGAR BY THE CARLOAD
 we are in a position to sell same by the Barrel at prices as low as the lowest.
Windsor Salt by Barrel & Sack.
FRANK ADAMS, MANAGER.

The Standard Dictionary :
for Half Price.

We have a number of copies of the Standard Dictionary in the FOLLOWING BINDINGS:
 Two Volumes in Full Morocco, Publisher's Price \$24.00 which we will sell for \$13.00.
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 looks even more appropriate to adorn it. We and beautiful dainty fingers must suit you. stock is inexpensive from it not so of think. We have ful goods for we

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TRUSTWORTHY
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Dry Goods.

LOCAL L
 Miss Crawford, of guest at the home of week.
 We have not advanced our tobacco, amber, B.B., Currency and tobacco to the same consumer as for also extended the list of new styles for 1904 THE EMPIRE Limited.
 Mrs. Scott Rutherford, Miss Irene Wilson, Miss Irene, yesterday.
 Prof. J. H. D. Smith, will be at the Parlors, Omemece, from noon, April 15, until 15. Don't fail to require his services.

A PARLOR SOCIETY
 the Women's Fore Society will hold a public evening of Monday, 7-30 p.m., in the Presbyterian Church, St. George St. Music, be furnished and the pleasure to welcome all their friends. The admission 15 cents, including refreshments.

Just to hand a large of Ready Mixed Paints, solvent pure. Large stock lamp goods, plan chimneys, woodenware, chimes, chimes, clothes line of graniteware, cut D. Stinson.
 Full report of the Convention will be given next.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Corners, have been visited and Emily friends this

FOOT BAIL.—A man in Peterboro on Saturday for the purpose of forwarding has been elected by one it and have elected a representative.

Constipation
 Does your head ache back of your eye taste in your mouth your liver! Ayer's liver pills. They cation, headache, 25c. All druggists.

Want your constipation or bowels to be kept in good order? Buy BUCKINGHAM'S EYE BROWING PILLS, 25c. All druggists.

Read all the ads. in a week. It will pay you.

Miss Whiddon, head er, for Mr. Chas. Ivoed to do dress making latest styles.

For pure drugs at lowest P. H. COAD, Pharm. B. Dr. tician, Lindsay.—14.

Mr. W. B. Harvey, S in the Omemece High S Toronto last Thursday, and daughter before this St. Helena, Cal., where to visit Mrs. Harvey's sber of their friends' em pleasant evening at the on Friday. We wish M daughter bon voyage.

Drs. Wightman
 Dentists of Peter Omemece every Office two Doors T. Ivory & Sons Store.
 Miss Cammell, head preparing for Mr. C grand spring millinery which promises to sur their former millinery