

BEAVER AND FELT HATS

At Bargains Miss Mitchell

SOUTH VERULAM FARMER WRITES AND GIVES HIS VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY

Dear Sir—In view of the approaching Dominion elections, allow me a small space in your valuable paper, to make a few remarks on the arguments advanced against reciprocity. It is being said that the old reciprocity treaty from 1854 to '68 was terminated by Canada. This I know to be false, as the treaty had expired, and the United States, having a large war debt, would not renew it and was anxious to get it paid off and accordingly, put on a heavy tax for that purpose. Thus it can truly be said that it was abrogated by the United States.

Another reason was that the farmers of the United States, who composed two-thirds of the population, at that time, thought it was too favorable to Canada then, which no doubt it was, under the present conditions, with only one-third of the population of the United States farmers, it should be one hundred times better now. It is simply disgusting to listen to such arguments against reciprocity.

Another yarn is—"We can do without trading with our neighbors, south of us—we should be loyal," but Mr. Editor, I noticed that some of those Loyal Conservatives were very glad a year ago to get American corn to feed their hogs, as they did not raise enough grain for their own use. I cannot understand why any farmer would vote against this agreement as we farmers asked for it. Look at the immense delegation that went down to Ottawa to interview the present Government on this matter. Surely the farmers of Canada will not go back on their own proposition. If they do, it is quite reasonable that the Government will not listen to any more requests from them.

Some go so far as to say that it will hurt our dairy industry. This, I know, to be untrue, as I have taken notice of the last three years that cheese has been a little higher in the United States. The same is true of butter. I have friends that live in the United States and they get their butter from a friend in Verulam. Here they pay the highest price obtainable here for the best a pound duty and then has cheaper butter than they can get on the other side. The same can be said of nearly all other farm produce. Take peas, for instance. There is a duty of 40c. on seed peas. A local dealer informed me the other day that he would be able to give the farmers) at least 25c. per bushel more or their peas if reciprocity carried. In the face of all this surely it is worth trying for at any rate.

It should not be a party issue, as it should have been ratified by the present Government without appealing to the people. The Conservative party forced this election, although some are so unreasonable to put the blame on the other party. I appeal to the farmers especially to forsake party on this occasion and stand by their own proposition and vote for the reciprocity candidate, Mr. Begg. In conclusion I would say that I am acquainted with Mr. Begg since his early youth, and I can conscientiously say that he is not only a man in appearance but is a man of principles as well. Would to heaven that we had more men in public life, built on principles instead of policy. Mr. Begg is a self-made man and what success he has attained has been by his own industry and enterprise and he should make a capable representative.

Yours Truly,
MR. JAS. KILLABY.

VOTERS' LISTS, 1911

Municipality of the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 3 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at the election for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Oakwood, on the 14th day of Sept., 1911, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.
Dated this 14th day of Sept., 1911.
J. B. WELDON
Clerk of Mariposa

QUESTIONS NEEDING ANSWERS

If Reciprocity in farm products is going to lead to our Canadian markets being flooded with farm products, from the United States, how is it that every farmer's organization and agricultural paper in Canada is in favor of Reciprocity?

If United States farmers have such a large surplus of farm products that they could drive us out of our home markets under free trade, how is it that they are not clamoring for free trade with Canada?

If free trade with Canada be such a benefit to the farmers of the United States, how is it that every leading farmers' organization in the United States and every leading Agricultural paper across the border is opposing Reciprocity?

If Great Britain is the best market for all our products, how is it that while we have free trade with Great Britain we have sent only 41,092,000 worth of goods to Great Britain during the past five years, while we have shipped \$1,570,000,000 United States over a high tariff wall?

We must do our own thinking in the fight, trust our farmers organizations and stand by the Canadian Council Agriculture.—Farm and Dairy.

Deepen Channel Of the Scugog

Work has commenced in the Scugog River. The drill scow, Frank Fairen, has been here for a week and it is expected that the dredge, Fenelon, left Kirkfield this morning, to arrive here about noon Thursday. Blasting operations have not commenced yet, but will likely do so before the end of the week. A blacksmith shop is in course of erection near the Wellington-st. ridge and a powder house will be built farther down the river.

Holes are bored and their location is marked with stakes. When the men are ready to blast the stakes are removed and the charges placed in the hole. At the last meeting of the Board of Works was instructed to secure the stone which is being taken out of the river for the use of the town.

The drill and dredge will be at work until the river freezes up and for the better part of next season. The river is to be made nine feet deep and the work will be extended to the mouth.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Volcano Sends Out Torrents of Lava and Ash.

Catania, Sicily, Sept. 13.—The crest of Mount Etna now presents a terrifying spectacle. Heavy smoke lies over it with frequent brilliant flashes, and the bombardment which is continuous along a line nearly two miles in extent, is like the firing of heavy artillery. A torrent of burning lava, estimated at 2,000 feet wide and four feet deep, is pouring down the slope. Everything in its way has been carried before it. Groves of trees have been uprooted and set on fire, and the lava stream is sweeping through the fields, sending out for miles around hot resinous waves of smoke. The peasants have left their homes, carrying with them the aged, the sick, and the children, and whatever meagre belongings they were able to get together.

Whole regions covered with hardened lava from past eruptions, have been torn open by the frequent earth shocks. Many of these have been of great violence, and the peasants fear a repetition of the Messina disaster.

Soldiers to Stop Strike.

Bilbao, Spain, Sept. 13.—The strike situation in this city is serious and steadily growing worse. A state of siege has been proclaimed and reinforcements of 5,000 troops are on their way here. Business is at a standstill, stores are closed and the tramways and railways have stopped. Desperate encounters between strikers and troops are of constant occurrence. The soldiers have fired on the mobs several times and Monday night the civil guards wounded eight persons, two of them fatally. Striking miners at Oviedo dynamited a railroad bridge in order to prevent the transportation of coal from a colliery where the men refused to strike. Troop have been despatched to that town.

Fell From Scaffold.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Victor Nantel, a painter, 28 years of age, died at the Western Hospital yesterday morning, as a result of injuries received in falling from a scaffold fifty feet high, on a building at the corner of Laporte avenue and St. James street Monday.

PAT BURNS IS FOR RECIPROCITY VIEWS OF FORMER KIRKFIELD MAN

Calgary, Sept. 8.—Mr. Pat Burns, known throughout the continent and beyond as the "Cattle King" is one of the big Canadians who are given the credit of possessing an independent opinion. For that reason his view on the pending reciprocity agreement are of interest to men of all shades of political belief.

Mr. Burns is not any nearer being a party man now than he has ever been, but on the supreme issue of this election he has made up his mind definitely, and he expresses his convictions without any reserve or hesitation. These are his conclusions, as given in the course of an interview with your representative:—

"I am not a politician," said Mr. Burns. "I look at this question as a business man—not only from the standpoint of my own business, but of the commercial prosperity of Canada as a whole. I don't for the life of me see how the trade agreement with the United States is going to do any harm whatever to Canada or the Canadian people.

"I know it isn't going to hurt my business, and I can't see where it is going to hurt anybody else's business.

"So far as wheat and stock raising are concerned, the Canadian farmers stand to benefit by a great deal. To my mind that is clear beyond the shadow of doubt. Our farmers and cattlemen will have the three best markets in the world to send their products to—Great Britain, United States and the home market. Those products will compete with the best in the world, and the Canadian farmer in return for his industry will get the best prices that are offered in the three markets.

SELFISH OPPOSITION. "I think too many men, and especially business men, are considering this question in a selfish way. And I believe not a few are opposing it because they fear some damage to their personal interests, though they are convinced in their own minds that the agreement will be good for Canada as a whole.

"I think these men are making a great mistake in opposing it, because their opposition is not distinguished, and it is against the good of the country. Even if my business was going to be effected adversely by reciprocity, I should support and vote for it, because I am convinced that it is going to increase Canada's prosperity.

"As for this talk of annexation, I consider it all both, and so does every man who knows anything at all about the west. We are no more disloyal than the people in the east and we are no more sacrificing our nationality by trading with the people in the United States than are the eastern financiers who invest their money there."

SAVED BY RECIPROCITY

A member of a prominent Northumberland County family, who has been among the most successful agriculturists and breeders of Ontario for more than half a century, makes the interesting statement that previous to the enactment of the McKinley tariff central Ontario being one-eighth of this province, produced yearly 7,822,742 bushels of choice barley. With enriched soil and new and hybridized varieties, he believed that this record can be surpassed and the barley crop again give the farmers of this province a sure and steady yearly income. With the removal of the duty of thirty cents the farmers of this district alone would benefit to the amount of \$2,346. It is estimated that reciprocity will save a central Ontario farmer \$300 on a thousand bushels of barley, \$45 on 100 bushels of beans, \$20 on 200 bushels of peas, \$27, on every \$10.00 worth of stock. The bean industry, previous to the enactment of the McKinley tariff, was a thriving one here.

GOOD MEETING AT BADDOW

Last night Ald. Small and Mr. Alex Kennedy addressed a splendid meeting at Baddow in the interests of Mr. J. B. Begg, the Reciprocity Candidate.

The hall was filled with an appreciative and attentive audience, who were given two excellent addresses on the trade agreement. The meeting closed with cheers for the King and Mr. Begg.

Miss Amy Christian, 61 Glenelg-st., left on Monday to complete her advanced course in music at the Whitby Ladies' College.



F. D. MONK
The Conservative Nationalist Candidate, who is having the fight of his life in a Quebec constituency.

THEY STOOD THE PACE

THE MAORIS HAVE ADOPTED THE WHITE MAN'S WAYS.

The Aborigines of New Zealand Are Among the Few Races That Have Been Able to Change Their Entire Mode of Life in Such a Way as to Compete With the White Invaders.—Run Huge Sheep Farms.

Something over seventy-five years ago, a wild, cannibal, Maori chief, named Pomare, sailed out of Wellington harbor with as choice and blood-thirsty a band of naked savages as you could ever imagine. They headed for the Chatham Islands, about 500 miles away, where lived their prosperous and equally cannibal enemies, the Morioris.

The Maori conquistadors carried shotguns; the islanders had nothing but their bows and arrows and a rather inferior kind of spears. History is not very accurate about the details of this obscure, but ferocious war. But the Morioris were so badly decimated that there are less than a score of them on their islands to-day. The invaders literally ate them out of existence. The veteran Pomare, ex-garbed and savage like the rest, presided at the cannibal orgy.

That was no uncommon instance in Maori warfare a short three-quarters of a century ago. To-day the Maori vote and hold land in New Zealand side by side with white men. In some ways, Maori lawyers, Maori doctors, and Maori ministers of religion have more of the graces of civilization than their white neighbors. In the sense that it is known in America, and that Englishmen are coming to know it in South Africa, there is no race problem in this country at all. Only the other day King George included a Maori in his honors list.

The Maoris are noteworthy among all the primitive nations of the world for having taken the graces of the white man's civilization and left the vestiges alone.

Take Pomare's grandson, for instance. A man starts with a bit of handicap in his future achievement when his grandfather was a wild, man-eating savage. But is Pomare's grandson a mat-garbed cannibal? No, he is Dr. Wi Maui Pomare, a university graduate, and a cultured and refined gentleman. More than that, he has preserved his grandfather's traits of leadership, for he has been appointed to the post of Government Chief Medical Officer among his people.

That is what strikes a stranger among the Maoris of New Zealand first and most forcibly—how much they have learned from the whites, and how much they, have refused to learn. When the Maoris take up anything, they generally take it up vigorously, and very much in their own fashion. When they fought the white man, they fought him with his own methods, with gunpowder and rifle bullets and skirmish lines—and with a word of honor that the white man came to respect. They fought him successfully, too, for a long series of years, ending about the time of the American Civil War, with New Zealand far from conquered. The white men took up land, the Maoris could not use for their fifty thousand population still own over 7,000,000 acres. And the Maori fought for his rights throughout so fiercely and honorably that to come together on even terms after the wars was the most natural thing possible. That is the chief reason why there is so little race prejudice. And it is also because men like Dr. Wi Maui Pomare are so proud of the race of their cannibal grandfathers that they set a strict ban on intermarriage with the white man.

Tokens of race inequality like the "Jim Crow" car, the "grandfather" clause, or the social and political limitations suffered by the Hindu, are unknown in New Zealand. All through the Maori country, white and dusky children attend the same schools with no distinction of race or color. From Te Aute College, at Hawke's Bay, and St. Stephen's School in this city, many brainy young Maoris graduate each year and go forth to add to the natives' pride of race and white man's store of knowledge. The 123 scholarships offered by the New Zealand Government are barely enough to satisfy the increasing demand.

It is in their native villages, however, that one comes to understand best the odd blend of civilization and traditional elements that make the Maoris unique among races of their color. Up in the northeast here, you can see the business ingenuity of a very up-to-date present in the way the huge thousand-acre sheep farms are run by their native owners. The sheep-shearing is usually done by machinery of the latest pattern, and the Ngati-Poua tribe, one of the most famous fighting tribes in the country, have put almost every acre of their land under grazing and general sheep-farming in the most advanced style. A home-made, native telephone system connects the villages all around the Cape and links up with the Government system in the south.

But the Maoris have acquired more than the crust of civilization in the white man's scientific conveniences. They have adjusted their tribal customs to his laws. All traces of cannibalism were put away fifty years ago; tattooing, until recently compulsory on each Maori brave, is also fast passing out of fashion. The fortitude which was measured by the depth and number of india-ink filled slashes a man could stand on his face and chest still exists, but is measured now by the more complex standards of the European.

BOBCAYGEON INDEPENDENT ON SITUATION WHAT THE TWO PARTIES STAND FOR

Next Thursday the candidates for political contest will be placed in nomination, and on the following Thursday, the 21st the voters of the Dominion of Canada will be called upon to cast their vote. The question before the people is whether Canada shall accept the agreement of free trade in farm products with the States. The Laurier party favours the agreement, the Borden party opposes it. The agreement is for no fixed time, and can be withdrawn by either party at will. Last year the trade and commerce of Canada amounted to seven hundred and sixty-four million dollars and over half that amount four hundred and four millions were with the States. That trade has been carried on for a number of years under the restrictive custom duties, and without the slightest thought of annexation of Canada to the States. Ask yourself seriously if the removal of these restrictive duties dispose you to annexation? Take the measure of your own loyalty, and then apply the same measure to your fellows.

Over half our trade is done with our neighbors. Shall the bulk of that trade continue unaccompanied by nuisance of custom duties, or shall we carry on our trade in natural product with our neighbors free of the irritating restrictions. Those desirous of opening the boundary to a free interchange in natural products will vote for Laurier party, and those who are content to have the trade carried on under necessary restrictions will vote for the Borden party that is all there is to it. Stripped of the gulf, humbug, show-barking and flag-waving that is the question for the people to answer, and if the common sense of the country is not temporarily befuddled with wind-jamming excesses, there is no doubt as to the answer that will be given. This is a Referendum a definite question and should be treated as such. Under any circumstances another election will be held after the redistribution of seats following the recent Census, and then will be the time for the political contest.

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THIS MAN ALSO VISITED LINDSAY

Peterboro Times.—A man, calling himself McDonald, claims to be connected with the Toronto Telegram has been in the city for some time. He spent one night in the police cells for being drunk, and has been devoting his energies to borrowing money.

McDonald dropped into Lindsay on Tuesday and gave the Post a call. Later in the day he called on His Worship Beal and asked for a ticket to Toronto. His Worship interested himself in the stranger and he was finally given transportation to the city.

THE ELECTORS HEARD ENOUGH

A meeting was arranged by the local Conservatives to be held at Finger-board last evening and Mr. Jas. Boxall was selected as the gentleman who would address the electors at that point. Imagine his surprise when he reached the meeting place, to find that the building was in total darkness and not a living soul around. The local orator wended his weary way homeward and his feelings can better be imagined than surprised.

Mr. L. G. Sterling, Cleveland, Ohio, was in town to-day.

Mr. F. H. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, is in town for the day. Mr. Reed was formerly agricultural representative at Lindsay. He was warmly greeted by his many friends.

"FIRST CLASS AND MIXED."

Curiosities of Railway Traveling in the Early Days.

The recent celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the opening of the railway from London to Brighton was made the occasion for revealing a number of quaint facts regarding the first trains which were run to that popular seaside resort. At first the line only ran as far as Haywards Heath, passengers having to do the remaining thirteen miles by a service of coaches. At one time (in 1835) there were no fewer than six rival schemes, with varying routes to Brighton, before Parliament. And while physicians foretold death by asphyxia to all who entered the tunnel at Merstham, civil engineers declared the line to be utterly impracticable on account of its gradients.

To alleviate the fears of the passengers, not only did the train hurry through the tunnel in about two minutes, but the tunnel itself was well whitewashed throughout and lighted with gas. "This illumination," to quote the official description, "induced a feeling of confidence and cheerfulness, and to the engine-driver it was of the utmost moment, enabling him to see the road almost as well as in broad day."

In striking contrast to the luxurious manner in which passengers can nowadays travel to Brighton for a few shillings, it might be mentioned that when the line was first opened the trains were divided into "first-class and mixed," the fares being 14s. 6d. first-class and 9s. 6d. mixed, there being no return tickets. Except in the first-class part of the train the carriages were roofless, while the well-to-do passenger who journeyed to the station in his carriage could take the latter with him, the charge for a four-wheeled carriage being 32s., while 38s. was asked for two horses.

There is this quaint passage in the time-table of 1842: "The first-class trains will call only at first-class stations, and consist of first-class carriages only." Which naturally leads to the question, What are first-class stations? The description of the trial run by a local reporter of that date, too, provides amusing reading.

"I have now seen with my own eyes," he wrote, "the mighty steam carriage rushing along with uninterrupted speed, rivaling the winds in swiftness. I myself have had a ride on the steam monster. The feeling of being shot forward at twenty or thirty miles an hour is awful, and produces that feeling one experiences upon a vessel on a storm-tossed ocean."

No Presiding Judge.

Lord Haldane has not been slow in beginning his new career of a judge, and has already taken his seat as a member of the Judicial Committee, a tribunal whose lack of pomp and circumstance he once stigmatized in a phrase that is too well known to bear repetition. If you visit the Judicial Committee, you wait in an usher clad in evening dress (the array of the two ushers is, with the exception of the wigs and gowns of the handful of King's Counsel and staff-gownsmen, the only hint that you are in the precincts of some august body) flings open a door, and in a moment you are in the presence of the Judicial Committee, the members of which, by a convention different from that which prevails in the High Court, must not be seen to take their seats, but are found sitting, already engaged in advising the King about his numerous concerns.

Indeed, it is hardly right, perhaps, to speak of being in the presence of a court; you are not before a bench which faces you; a long table runs at right angles to the barrier which separates the Bar, the solicitors, the litigants, and the public from the members of the court, and the members of the Judicial Committee, arrayed in the ordinary costume of everybody known as morning dress, are seated at it, thus sitting side-long to the spectators; the court fittingly is sometimes spoken of and always speaks of itself as the "Board." By a logical carrying out of the same idea, there is no presiding judge, not even a primus inter pares, nobody sits at the head of the table, where the vacant place, or seat, betokens the King in Council, always present in idea, always absent in fact.

PUSHING WORK ON GRAIN LINE

Yesterday two trains passed on the Haliburton line with material for the C. P. R. grain line. One train carried the long span, which will be placed in position where the grain line crosses the G. T. R. track and the other the huge travelling crane.

The work is progressing satisfactorily all along the line.

Reward For His Aid.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The pluck and public spirit of Mr. H. Hodgson, 22 Morley avenue, street railway motor-man, who went to the aid of a policeman in trouble at King and Roncesvalles on Labor Day, were yesterday recognized by the police commissioners, who voted him \$25 in recognition of his service and in compensation for his clothing, which was torn and his watch, which was lost in the fight. Robert McGrath, Thomas Gale and John Gorman were charged with assaulting the police in yesterday morning's police court. Several witnesses swore that McGrath kicked Policeman Pelling in the jaw. McGrath swore he did not and was promptly arrested for perjury. He was sent to the Central Prison for six months for the assault. Gorman was sent away for four months and Gale fined \$30 and costs.

HOME BANK OF CANADA

Instead of sending money through the mails, use a Home Bank Money Order. It is safer, and registration is not necessary. The Home Bank's rates for Money Orders are:

To send \$5 and under	3c
To send \$5 to \$10	6c
To send \$10 to \$50	10c
To send \$50 to \$100	15c

BRANCHES AT LINDSAY JANETVILLE J. K. HYSLOP, Manager

LITTLE PATRIOTISM MOSTLY SELFISHNESS

One of the most convincing arguments yet offered in explanation of certain "Leading Liberals" in Canada who are said to be opposing Reciprocity on the grounds of nationality is that given by the Montreal Witness. It shows that the eighteen rich bolters of Toronto and the others are ranging themselves on the side of the wealthy few who wish to guard their millions:

"At the time when protection became the practical policy of the Conservative party there was a notable secession from the Liberals of manufacturers who looked for wealth from the taxes of the people. The people who at that time joined what Goldwin Smith then dubbed the party of pooled interests, have been the bitterest of partisans ever since. We are now noting a secession of the rich. There is no doubt that the party of pooled interests is the natural home of the rich, and that when a man begins to have great possessions he is liable to be found watching for an occasion to join it. Some of these new Conservatives point to they are still Liberals, and are only voting against Reciprocity. So they may think, but they will find that where their interests are, there their hearts are also. The defection of such men had better not be so much vaunted by the advocates of protection. They are only accentuating the fact that the present strife is a contest between privilege and the people, and they ought to know that the people are much more the numerous, and if they realize that it is they, as consumers, who are paying the big profits of the trusts and combines and monopolies, the votes of the rich will not count for a great many!"

NEW BOXES ARE ALL INSTALLED

The improvements at the local Post office are being hastened to completion. This morning all boxes were in position. The clerks are kept busy changing keys and looking up new boxes. Postage stamps will now be on sale all the time. This is a change that will be greatly appreciated by the public. The new boxes are a decided improvement on the old ones.

The next important step is the laying of the tile floor, and when this is done Lindsay will have an up-to-date post office.

MARRIED

RICHMAN—STEVENS—In Galt, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the home of the bride's brother, W. L. Richman, Adelaide Richman, of Cobocook, to Dr. Walker, of Yale, Michigan. The happy couple will reside in Yale.

Messrs. M. B. and R. B. Hamilton Fenelon Falls, were in town yesterday afternoon.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE

If you would have light, digestible, wholesome biscuits, cakes and other baked things use Jersey Cream Baking Powder. There are no failures when this leavener is used. It's pure and sure. Cream of tartar and soda of highest purity are what make it effective. No injurious chemicals to impair digestion or injure health. 30c a pound.

A. HIGINBOTHAM
Druggist, Lindsay.
Nearly opposite Post Office