

—FOR—
CRACKED OR CHAPPED HANDS
CHAPPED LIPS
ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN.
Use HIGINBOTHAM'S
WHITE - ROSE - BALM.

The Lindsay Watchman.

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Volume V. Number 2

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1891.

50 Cents per Year in Advance

COMMUNICATIONS.

North Victoria.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

A CLEAN SHAVE.

Does not amount to much as a Christmas Present, neither does a box of Pills, but that does not alter the fact that WHITE PINE BALSAM is the BEST Remedy in use to-day for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness Bronchitis, etc.—in fact my advice to you is when you get a cold or feel an attack of the Grippe strike a bee line for Higinbotham's Drug Store, for every person knows that self preservation is the first law of nature, and a stitch in time saves nine and time is money.

Lindsay, January 2nd, 1892.

THE UNITED STATES WATCH Co., Of WALTHAM, Mass.,

Have appointed us sole agents in Lindsay for their justly celebrated Watches. These movements are equal in time-keeping qualities and finish to any American Watch made—the only difference is they are **LOWER IN PRICE.**

Call and see these watches in our new Silver Case for \$12.00, the best value in town.

We are showing a full stock of everything in the JEWELRY LINE for the coming Holiday.

Our Sales are much in advance over last year for the month of November.

No one will give better value than

S. J. PETTY,
"The Jeweler."

GIVING UP BUSINESS IN LINDSAY.

JOSEPH MOXLEY,

desires to announce to the public of Victoria County that in consequence of having purchased a large stock in Lansdowne, where he formerly resided, he has decided to retire from business in Lindsay on 1st January, and offers his entire stock

At Cost for the Next 3 Months,

an order that as little as possible may have to be boxed up and removed

A LARGE LINE OF

Wood and Coal Stoves

Comprising all the best makes. Tinware of all kinds, Carpenters' Tools and Household Cutlery, and Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

A Line of Hanging Lamps Very Cheap.

It would be impossible to enumerate the different bargains in this space. The above lines will aid you somewhat, but personal visit will disclose all. I must sell the goods here or take them away. It's your opportunity—take advantage of it.

JOSEPH MOXLEY.

Sign of the Big Kettle. Nearly opposite the Benson House
Lindsay.

came into power there has been nothing left undone that we could do to secure the total amount of the grant amounting to \$140,000. With this subsidy secured we have hopes of seeing the railway completed, but without it the enterprise must fail. And up to the time that Mr. Fairbairn was unseated he was confident of the balance of the grant at next session of parliament, which was also the best opinion of some of the best railway men in Ontario. Now, in case "Common Sense," in his enthusiasm for party, may forget that such a company exists I will give him the names of the gentlemen who compose it: M. M. Boyd, John Petro, John L. Reid, George Bick, Wm. Needler, all of Bobcaygeon; J. B. Knowlson, W. McDonnell, J. D. Flavell, D. J. McIntyre, John Dobson, John Kennedy and John McDonald, all of the town of Lindsay, which anyone may find in the statutes of 1891. The above named gentlemen are all well known, and have for their solicitor Mr. John A. Barron, then member for North Victoria. When "Common Sense" so far forgets himself as to make himself a political hack, and impute dishonest motives to such men, and call this enterprise "a fake" or railway cry (which ninety-nine men out of every one hundred in the county of Victoria wish to see carried out), it is time to tell him that the public will fail to see where the "common sense" he boasts of comes in. His motives in referring to Mr. Fairbairn's temperance habits is clear, and could only come from nothing but a mean and contemptible mind, not worthy of notice. Neither Mr. Fairbairn nor Mr. Walters are total abstinents, but both are gentlemen, and should be treated as such. And as far as Mr. Fairbairn's government pay is concerned, the public are well aware that both these gentlemen share a certain amount of government patronage. In conclusion I would say that if the politicians of South Victoria were as anxious for the welfare of the people as for the success of party wire-pullers, we would have one of the most progressive counties in the Dominion; also that if "Common Sense" is not gentleman enough to sign his own name to any further correspondence the public should be able to see his dishonest motives.

JOHN McDONALD.

Lindsay, Jan. 2nd, 1892.

OUTLAW "BOB" SIMS HANGED BY A MOB.

With Two Followers He Surrendered to the Sheriff Under a Promise of Protection.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 26, 1891.—The bodies of three men, Bob Sims and two of his followers, are hanging to-night to a tree in the valley below Sims' stronghold. They were hanged by a mob.

Not far distance hangs the body of John Savage, who died Christmas Eve, another victim of the indignation of the people. Sims was first heard of when one of his followers refused to take the oath that was to be administered to him in the United States Court in Mobile, the case being one of illicit distilling and the man being a witness.

This was last year, and the papers made much of the fact that Sims had established a new religion in Choctaw county Ala., the gist of which was that the devil had obtained control of mundane affairs, held all the offices and made all the laws. It was therefore the duty of primitive Christians to disobey laws so made and defy the devil.

Sims practised as he preached. He erected a whiskey still in a prominent place near his home, constructed a good wagon road thereto and let it be known that he was ready for the government deputies.

He was arrested in August. One of his assertions had been that he would not be called upon to defend himself. The Lord would attend to that. He submitted quietly enough, but at Bladon Springs, en route to Mobile, his brothers Neal and Jim and his son Bailey assaulted the cabin in which he was confined, killed Dr. A. B. Pugh, who was in the cabin, and severely wounded the guard, a man named Dahlberg.

TWO SIMSES KILLED.

In the attempt to escape Jim and Bailey Sims were killed. Later all the men of the Sims community were run out of Choctaw county and took refuge in Mississippi.

The United States Marshall made an effort to find Sims, but failed. Sims meantime devoted considerable time to writing to the newspapers, and it is reported even came to Mobile to consult a lawyer.

Sims and his gang attacked the house of John McMillan, near Milvin in Choctaw county, on December 23, set fire to it and massacred many of the inmates, not sparing women or children. McMillan was the man who led the citizens when they ran the Simsites out of the county.

Sims had him marked and sent him warning to prepare to meet his end. Sheriff Gavin and his party caught Sims and his followers in Sims' own home near Womack Hill, on Christmas eve, and the siege began which ended yesterday afternoon at half-past four with the surrender of Sims, Thomas Savage and young Savage, the nephew of Bob; also Bob's wife and three daughters.

It was the threat that a cannon would be brought to bear upon the house that induced Sims to yield.

When Sims heard of the preparation to blow his stronghold to splinters he looked at his women folk and his heart misgave

him. He began a parley with the sheriff. At two o'clock he said he would surrender if the posse would do him no injury and if the posse would protect him from mob violence. A meeting of the posse was held, which lasted more than two hours.

There was great excitement and much diversity of opinion. At first the proposal of Sims was flatly refused, but the fact that there were women in the house was a strong point in favor of mercy to the inmates.

PROMISED PROTECTION.

The thought of shooting with cannon into a house harboring women was so repugnant that it overcame the almost wild longing for the blood of the men outlaws, so that at last the terms of Sims were accepted. At half-past four o'clock the Simses laid down their arms and came out of the house. The posse were astonished to see that instead of seven desperate cutlaws there were only two men and a boy—Bob Sims, Thomas Savage and young Savage. Four women—Bob's wife and three daughters—came out also.

The men were at once ironed and placed in a wagon. The women were placed in a second wagon and under guard. The procession started for Butler, the country seat of Choctaw county. Sheriff Gavin commanded silence, fearing that should any words be said his men might get angry and kill their prisoners.

The road to Butler is very rough and hilly and is bordered on either side by a thick undergrowth, from which it would be easy for a band of determined men to surprise and overpower the posse.

While the posse were en route to Butler a mob of Choctaw county men overpowered the posse, and hanged the three men.

SOLDIERS WERE TOO LATE.

Meantime, a detachment of military Mobile, armed with a field piece and service rifles, started to the scene, but being delayed did not get well away from Mobile until all was over and the assassins were lynched. The troops, however, not knowing what had occurred, proceeded to Shubuta, Miss., and thence over very muddy roads toward Womack Hill.

At a point ten miles out a messenger was met who told of the lynching of the night before. The news being confirmed the soldiers turned back and came home.

From being a mere teacher of peculiar principles of religion Sims blossomed into a desperado without equal in this section.

He had preached passive resistance to the law. He had advised that no physical force be used in any case, saying that it would not be needed. His enemies would be confounded by the higher Power, but when he found that his Lord did not prevent the killing of his brother and son he changed completely and talked of nothing but blood. "A gallon of blood," said he, "will be exacted for every drop Jim and Bailey shed."

It made no difference to him whether the blood was that of men, women or children, so long as the objects of his vengeance were of the people who had turned their hands against him and his.

The Mining Horror in Indian Territory.

MALDEN, I. T., Jan. 8.—The calamity which occurred near here last night was most appalling in nature. As a result over 200 men lie dead and 40 fatally and as many more fatally burned at 510 mine No. 1, owned by the Osage Coal Mining Company at Krebs, four and one-half miles east of here. At the time of the explosion 350 men were in the shaft, most of whom were waiting for the cage to take them out, and the foot of the shaft was a mass of dead bodies. Eighty-five men came out by an entry and 42 were saved by the shaft, most of whom are more or less burned or bruised, and half will probably die.

Wives and mothers eagerly watched each case as it came up, hoping to see their loved ones, only to turn away disappointed. The explosion was caused by firing a shot when gas was in the mine.

Twenty-four hours have elapsed since the terrible fatal explosion in the Osage mine at Krebs, but it is still impossible to even estimate the number of the victims.

From the facts now at hand it is believed that the killed will number fully 100 and the injured 115, about one half of whom will probably die from the effects of their injuries.

400 MEN IN THE MINE.

At the hour of the explosion, 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there were as near as can be learned, about 400 men in the mine. They composed the day shift and were just preparing to ascend when the explosion took place.

Six men, who had already been hoisted from the cage, had just stepped on the platform at the side of the shaft when the accident occurred. The cage was blown through the roof of the tower and 50 feet into the air.

A tongue of flame shot up from the shaft and above the ground fully 100 feet, followed by a terrific report, which was heard for miles around and shook all the neighboring country so violently that people in the surrounding mining towns four and five miles away thought an earthquake was rocking the ground.

The men already above ground were prostrated by the force of the explosion, but did not receive severe injuries.

AWFUL SCENES.

The scenes about the mouth of the shaft immediately following the accident were fearful in the extreme. Weeping wives, mothers and sisters flocked there from the villages at the sound of the explosion, their faces blanched with dread and many of them were hysterical to a point of insanity.

The air shaft, the only means of escape for the entombed miners, was a point where relatives of miners congregated. Many of the miners were able to make their way out of the mine and were welcomed at the surface by their friends.

One man with a broken leg climbed all the distance of 400 feet through the air shaft and fell unconscious as he reached the surface. Others who were terribly burned labored painfully up the ladder, strips of flesh falling from their hands and arms as they grasped the ladder rungs. It is believed that fully one-half of the entombed miners escaped by the air shaft. Many of them, however, received mortal injuries.

WILLING RESCUERS.

The news of the disaster spread quickly through the villages surrounding Krebs. Every physician at once volunteered his services and hastened to the scene. Hundreds of miners from the Broadwood and McAllister fields hurried to Krebs to do what they could in assisting in the rescue of entombed men and recovery of the bodies of the dead.

The work of rescue was begun at once and has continued all through the dreary hours of last night and to-day.

The work was terribly hazardous, but hope that some of the unfortunate men might be rescued alive spurred the rescuers on to many deeds of bravery and possible self-sacrifice.

The explosion had entirely changed the topography of the mine. Many tunnels were closed entirely and big loose boulders were balanced perilously on shelves of rock adjoining the air shaft and main shaft which a breath of air might hurl down upon the rescuers. Notwithstanding these dangers the rescuers kept bravely at their work, and at 5 o'clock this evening had recovered about 40 bodies. The rescuers worked at both the air and main shafts and bodies were rescued by both routes. Those identified were immediately claimed and were carried away by relatives or friends, so that an accurate count of the number has not yet been made. Those identified number 23.

At the various places used as morgues there were about 17 unidentified bodies and pieces of human flesh.

The rescuers can hear faint knockings and far-off shoutings. They are digging in the direction whence the sounds come and hope yet to recover some of the men alive.

England's Hold on Egypt.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In this city the opinion is expressed that the Khedive lost his life through placing too much confidence in native doctors. He may have died from an overdose of morphia administered to him by Dr. Salem Pasha, but it is not thought that it was done intentionally. It is supposed that he was alarmed by the symptoms which developed in the Khedive after he had given him the overdose of medicine, and that, fearing that his own life would pay the penalty for the mistake he decided to run away.

It should be added that the cause of the Khedive's death is looked on here as a matter of secondary importance in view of what the Tories and Unionists style the splendid, bold diplomacy of Lord Salisbury in taking the bull by the horns in Egypt, placing Prince Abbas upon the throne before France recovered her surprise at the Khedive's death, and thus getting for England an additional and much firmer grip upon the land of the Pharaohs.

Lord Salisbury's pronouncement is said to have been worthy of Disraeli himself, and is alleged to show that the "pupil of Beaconsfield" is worthy of the mantle which he is said to have inherited.

Nobody doubts that the youth of the new Khedive will be made to furnish another pretext for another prolongation of the occupation of Egypt by the troops of Great Britain.

Dr. Hesse and Dr. Conanos, the two European doctors who attended the Khedive during the last hours of his life have presented to the premier their promised joint report of the case. They report that the patient had been attacked by infectious pneumonia after being seized with influenza complicated by nephritis, which caused his death. An inquiry into the treatment which the Khedive received is to be held. Dr. Rogers Pasha, chief of the Egyptian sanitary service, will preside. He will be assisted by Dr. Will Angerman, Dr. Binet, a Frenchman, and two native physicians.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily News says: Much indignation is expressed here at the native doctor's treatment of the Khedive case and there is a general belief that the Khedive's life might have been saved if proper medical skill had been applied earlier. The local press is unanimous in declaring that British evacuation of Egypt is an impossibility now. The new Khedive will have a difficult task in fighting against the intrigues which must beset him on all sides.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Mercier expresses confidence in the result of the Quebec elections being favorable to his party.

It is understood in diplomatic circles in Constantinople that the accession of Abbas Pasha will not alter the present situation between Turkey and England.

Mr. Haggart and Mr. J. A. Onimet took possession yesterday of their new offices as Minister of Railways and Canals and Minister of Public Works respectively.

Mr. Varley, a social surist, has written a letter to Lord Salisbury accusing the Government of permitting a horrible traffic in Chinese coolies to be carried on in Singapore.