

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

# The Lindsay Watchman.

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

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1892.

50 Cents per Year in Advance.

Volume V. Number 4

## 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 HOG TRADE.

### How It Has Prospered of Late

#### UNDER THE N. P.

The New Duties Have Doubled Our Output.

From The Empire.

In no particular has the Canadian farmer been more greatly benefited than by the imposition of the pork duties. It is one of the Grit stock-in-trade cries that what ever the National Policy may have done for the manufacturer it has not benefited the farmer, in fact, they go so far as to say when at meetings, where they cannot be answered, that the farmer has been robbed to make millionaires of the manufacturers.

For information on this subject the knowledge of the Minister of Agriculture and of the large dealers in Toronto, Hamilton and Collingwood has been laid under requisition, and they will speak for themselves. The result, however, may be summarized thus: The increase in the duties on hog products has increased the price to the Canadian farmer, has stimulated production so that the imports from the United States have declined more than one-half, and has caused the Canadian dealers to doubt their capacity for handling this product. Our product is of a better class than the American and commands a higher price in the market. The result is a direct benefit to both farmer and dealer, but more especially to the farmer. The statements which follow speak for themselves:

WHAT THE MINISTER SAYS,

Speaking at Dorchester on December 16 last, Hon. John Carling is thus reported on this subject:

In hog products generally, the demand in Great Britain was something enormous. Of bacon and hams the amount imported last year reached 560,001,102 lbs., of which the United States sent 517,344,044 and Canada 7,470,086. The little kingdom of Denmark had sent 57,181,040 lbs. of hog products to that market, and it was quite clear that we are not getting the share which our means for the successful production of first-class pork, bacon and ham warranted us in expecting. Our bacon was superior to the American article and readily realized from one cent to a cent and a half more per pound. Not only had our exports of hog products been relatively small, but we had imported very large quantities from the United States. To stimulate the home market, the Government had increased the duty on these articles two years ago, and the result was promptly felt. A comparison of our imports from the United States gave the following interesting figures:

1890.	1891.
Lbs.	Lbs.
Pork.....17,445,726	11,085,111
Bacon and Hams. 4,344,200	2,564,044
Lard.....4,882,831	988,999

Total.....26,672,757 14,638,154  
Here was a reduction in one year of 12,034,603 lbs. (Applause.) In this connection, he might also say that the imports of beef from the United States had declined from 6,443,315 lbs. in 1890 to 2,698,305 in 1891, a total reduction of 3,745,010 lbs. Mr. Carling referred to his recent visit to the pork packing establishment of the Messrs. Davis in Toronto, at which factory some 75,000 hogs were slaughtered annually. He regretted to learn, however, that these gentlemen were obliged to import about one-half of their live hogs from the United States simply because home supply was inadequate, notwithstanding the fact that they readily paid a considerably higher price for Canadian fed hogs. It was also true that the packers paid \$1 more per 100 for live hogs in June, July and August than in the months of September, October and November. Our farmers will find it to their interest to give greater attention to this matter of hog raising, having in view the best breeds, the best methods of feeding and the best time of marketing. The Minister of Agriculture spoke at some length upon the matter, as he regarded it as of the utmost importance that it should be impressed on the minds of our farmers. A large and profitable market was open for the Canadian product if our people would but produce it in sufficient quantity. A vast amount of valuable information on hog raising and feeding was being issued from the experimental farm at Ottawa, and every farmer should avail himself of it.

WHAT THE DEALERS SAY.

The views of all the Toronto dealers were obtained with one exception and their statements are given below, together with those of the Hamilton packers and the Collingwood firm, who also do a very large business. These dealers were seen without regard to politics. Some of them are Conservatives, some are Reformers, but it will be seen that they have but one opinion on the subject. The exception mentioned is Mr. William Davies, who was out of town, but his views were published in the Empire of December 2, and they coincide in every particular with those of the other Toronto men.

MESSRS. GUNN, FLAVELLE & CO.  
Mr. J. W. Flavelle, of Messrs. Gunn, Flavelle & Co., Front street, Toronto.

was seen, and from him the following valuable and interesting information upon the subject was obtained: Under the old tariff for 12 months from June, 1889, to June, 1890, which included three months of the new tariff, the importation from the United States of lard was 4,879,111 pounds, of bacon, hams, and shoulders 4,434,200 pounds, and pork in barrels 17,161,592 pounds. For 12 months from June, 1890, to June, 1891, under the new tariff the lard imported was but 988,999 pounds, a decrease of 3,890,112 pounds; bacon, hams and shoulders imported, 2,564,044 pounds, a decrease of 1,870,156 pounds; pork in barrels imported, 11,085,111 pounds, a decrease of 6,078,481 pounds, making a total decrease of 11,746,729 pounds in hog products. The ratio of that decrease is as 26 is to 14. The value of the decrease at 7 1/2 cents per pound is \$881,000 or that much extra business for the Ontario farmer and that much money kept in the country which would otherwise be sent to the United States. From June, 1891, to December, 1891, the provisions imported amounted to \$552,925. This year \$392,260, or a further market for the Canadian farmer over the increased market of last year for the same period of \$160,665. This plainly shows that the end has not yet come, and that if the duties are maintained within a short period the Canadian farmer will be quite independent of the American market. Prior to the change of tariff two years ago the North-west Territories and British Columbia bought all their pork supply from the United States, but now under existing circumstances a large portion of that trade is already being done by the sister provinces to the east, particularly Ontario, and doubtless within a few years the entire trade will be controlled by these provinces.

There is such a competition between Canadian packers for this new market that while the farmer's price here is kept up the packer, owing to the increased volume of trade, is willing to work for a smaller advance than formerly upon the unmanufactured hog. This state of affairs has enabled the Canadian and particularly the Ontario farmer to realize the full benefit of the increased trade which is entirely due to the National Policy. The imports of 1890, as above, amount to 1,100 cars at 24,000 pounds each. The decrease in this trade within the past few months amounts to 500 cars. The effect of the new tariff on the hog product in Ontario is shown by the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, as follows:

1889—Hogs sold from Cana. farms	\$85,469
1890.....	1,140,539
1891.....	1,156,316

The same report shows an increase in the average weight in 1891 over that of 1890 and as secured from various packers of 15 pounds per hog. This increased weight on the crop will amount to over 17,000,000 pounds which at 4 1/2 cents per pound will amount to \$737,000. Any person who makes a study of these figures and who then inclines to the belief that it would be better to remove the duty in the interests of the Canadian farmer will not be regarded as a sound reasoner. My business has more than doubled within the past few years, and all Canadian dealers are now doing a business that a few years ago they did not dream possible.

JAMES E. BAILEY.

Mr. James E. Bailey, another large Front street dealer, spoke as follows: "Undoubtedly the N. P. has been of vast benefit to the hog producers in Canada. This can be best illustrated by quoting the average prices since 1884 which have been as follows on the Toronto market:

1884-\$5.....	\$6.10 per hundred pounds
1885-86.....	5.33 " "
1886-87.....	5.78 " "
1887-88.....	6.54 " "
1888-89.....	7.05 " "
1889-90.....	5.30 " "
1890-91.....	5.78 " "
1891 to date.....	5.60 " "

It will be seen at once by any person who deals in or raises hogs in Canada that these prices are far in advance of those which obtained before the N. P. These prices are much larger than the prices obtained during the same years by the American farmer as a reference to any of their trade journals will prove. I have been in business since 1874 but did not begin to pack until the N. P. came into force in 1879. Up to that time there was no use in me attempting to pack, because I could not get Canadian hogs. My business since that time has increased at the rate of ten per cent. every year, and now the profit from my house is over 100 per cent. more than it was ten years ago. Canadians are now quite independent of the American market, except in the one article of mess pork. Formerly our ideas of value were entirely based upon the cost, freight and duty from Chicago, while now it is simply a question of Canadian supply and demand. Our market has entirely shaken free from the effect of Chicago fluctuations. One effect of the N. P. is that two years ago the largest lard refiners in the United States found it necessary in order to do business Canada to open out a branch house at Montreal. As a pork packer I have no hesitation in saying that it is to my interest to see the N. P. maintained, and I can safely say that it is most beneficial to the farmer so far as the marketing of his hogs is concerned. The increased packing in Canada has also exercised a most beneficial influence upon the cooperage business.

THE HAMILTON PACKERS.

Hamilton, Jan. 22.—Speaking of the effect of the imposition of duties upon hog-products, Mr. Thomas Lawry, of the firm of Thomas Lawry & Son, said to your

correspondent to-day: "As far as the farmers are concerned they will certainly get higher prices than before the duty was put on, because in a general way prices in the west are materially lower than here. If it were not for that duty the prices would be the same or lower here than in Chicago. A short time ago we were buying hogs here at \$5.50 per hundred, live weight, while the western prices were about \$3.85 for live weight. So far as the packers are concerned we feel that if it were not for that protection we would be out of it altogether. Some of us might run a small business but with the bulging and bearing in Chicago, and the fact that the dealers there have very much better facilities we could not cope with them in the markets. The larger firms have packing houses at a dozen different points, and when the markets suit their views they are in a position to handle such a volume of trade and cut prices so closely that the men doing business in a smaller way cannot hope to compete against them."

In an interview F. W. Fearman, a large dealer, said: "It has given Canadian farmers and packers almost all the trade with the exception of heavy mess pork, which comes in on half duty and prevents the Canadian farmer from feeding hogs for that purpose. The farmers are getting higher prices for their hogs. If the old duty was in force they would be getting \$1 and \$1.50 less a hundred, and consequently the farmers reap the benefit of the duty. The packers have a larger trade than they had. Before the duty was increased we used to purchase many hogs and meats in the States. Farmers are getting good prices for their hogs now."

A COLLINGWOOD FIRM.

Collingwood, Jan. 22.—Mr. Thomas Long, of the firm of T. Long and Brother, Collingwood, the largest packers north of Toronto, speaking to the Empire upon the same subject, said: Prior to 1879 the American hog producers had not only to supply the United States consumption but largely supplied Canada as well. The imposition of the duty of 2 cents per pound on foreign hog products had the effect of lessening the imports and consequently the home market was developed.

The Canadian lard commands a much higher price than does the American, apart from the fact of the duty, for the reason that it is generally kettle rendered and made from pure lard stock, while the American so-called lard has not more than 10 per cent. pure lard in its composition the balance being spurious. Since 1879 the hog production in Canada has increased several hundred per cent. because of the protection our farmers have received. This increase has been of vast benefit to the country at large in many respects, but the farmer has been the most benefited. The hog growers of Canada are receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred pounds more than the hog growers of the United States to-day. This is \$3.25 while the Toronto price is \$5.50. This is a proof of the advantage that protection is to the Canadian hog grower, while the Canadian consumer is not required to pay an advanced price inasmuch as the freight duty, interest and shrinkage on the American hog would amount to a greater price than is now paid for pork in Toronto. A most important advantage that the Canadian farmer enjoys under the present tariff is that he gets a higher price for his coarse grains, such as peas, than he got before pork-raising was a factor in Canadian farming. He has now a much better price than the American as will be readily seen. Pease weighing 60 pounds to the bushel, are worth 60 cents on the Toronto market, while corn, weighing 56 pounds to the bushel and which has per pound as much feeding and fattening quality as the peas is worth to-day on the Chicago market but 38 cents. This, of course, shows a decided advantage in coarse grains to the Canadian farmer. I am firmly of the opinion that it would be a bad thing for the farmers of Canada if the Government would remove the duties on the hog product.

A Love-Stricken Crank.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.—During the performance of "A Night at the Circus" at the Bedford avenue theatre to-night, a crank managed to pass the stage door, and making his way to the dressing room of the leading lady, Miss Nellie McHenry, he fell on his knees and made violent love to her. He told her in fevered speech that he had adored her for six years past, from the time of her engagement with the troubadours. Thrusting a note in her hand he wanted to marry her on the spot. The affrighted actress rushed out on the stage pursued by the crank, who gave to the public a demonstration of ardent love in a realistic manner. Miss McHenry screamed and frightened some of the audience, while others, thinking it a part of the play, applauded loudly. The property man at the junction hustled the crank off the stage and into the street after a desperate struggle in the wings. He returned and was again thrown out. The police are looking for him.

An Elopement Case.

A rather sensational case was the first to engage the attention of Justice Falconbridge at the Assize Court yesterday. Thomas Pinkney sued his cousin William McCord for \$20,000 damages for having plaintiff's wife. McCord was a law student, when a year ago he came to Toronto. Pinkney's father became interested in his struggling nephew and helped him finan-

cially, while Pinkney himself received him into his family. Nothing unusual was noticed by the husband till the middle of September when he was on his vacation. He was in Chicago at the time when he received a letter from his wife that led him to believe that all was not right. When he returned he discovered that his worst fears were well founded, but agreed to live with his wife for the sake of their three children. It was on Nov 6 that the couple eloped for Detroit, where they were arrested a few days later. Neither McCord nor Mrs. Pinkney was present to raise any defence, so the jury gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$20,000, though, as Judge Falconbridge remarked, McCord was probably not worth as many cents. Mr. Bigelow, Q.C., said Mr. Pinkney intended to apply for a divorce.

Piracy in the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—James White a stowaway from Honolulu on the steamer Australia, tells a remarkable story of his adventures in the South seas. Last May he deserted from an American ship in Sydney and shipped on a schooner for a trading voyage among the islands of the Pacific. Soon after leaving the Australian coast guns were brought up from the hold and White was told they were to be sold to islanders. The vessel carried a crew of fifteen men commanded by Capt. Colton, a Southerner. At the first place the vessel touched five young girls were forcibly abducted. The natives pursued in a canoe, and when near the ship were fired upon, six or eight being killed. The canoe was overturned and the rest were devoured by sharks. Two weeks later the vessel touched at another island, and in a fight with the natives one of the crew was killed and the mat's arm broken. At another island a lot of sandal wood was stolen and the schooner was chased by a French gunboat, but she got away. At the Guahan island white deserted, and was taken to Honolulu by the brig Madrone.

Fenelon Council Proceedings.

Council met at Cameron on Monday Jan. 18th 1892.  
The following gentlemen took the declaration of qualification and office:—John Chambers, Reeve, Dougald Brown Deputy-reeve, John Curries, John Graham, and Manly Maybee Councillors.  
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.  
The Reeve appointed Mr. Byron H. Maybee as his auditor. Moved by Mr. Mabe, seconded by Mr. Currin, that J. R. Scott be appointed auditor for 1892, and that a by-law to confirm his appointment, and the appointment of Mr. Maybee by the Reeve, be received and read a first time.—Carried.  
Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Maybee, that W. Downer, be appointed assessor for 1892, and that a by-law to confirm his appointment, be received and read a first time.—Carried.  
Moved by Mr. Curries, seconded by Mr. Graham, that H. J. Lytle, be appointed clerk of this municipality, and that a by-law to confirm the same, be received and read a first time.—Carried.

A by-law to confirm the foregoing appointments was received and passed in the usual manner, Mr. Currin in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Currin, seconded by Mr. Maybee, that the clerk be hereby instructed to notify the Grand Trunk Railway to repair the crossing on the line between the 7th and 8th concessions, at lot 12, and on the 8th and 9th concessions at lot 15.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Currin, seconded by Mr. Graham, that a petition asking for the repeal of by-law no. 476 be not entertained.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Graham, that Mr. Chalmers is hereby instructed to interview Mr. Wm. Hore, in regard to the purchase of a road allowance, along the north side of lot 26, in the 7th concession.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Brown, that John Brown, and Edward Johnston be notified to remove their fences off the road allowance on the quarter-line, between lots 20 and 21, concession 7.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maybee, seconded by Mr. Currin, that J. E. Fittall be re-appointed to collect the unpaid taxes for 1891, and that he is hereby instructed to collect the same forthwith.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maybee, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the following persons receive grants out of the poor rate: Mary McFadyen \$5. E. Fieldhouse \$7. Mrs. McFarquhar \$5. G. Vint \$5. W. Hutchinson and wife \$7.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the following bills be paid:—

Township of Eldon, one half expenditure on boundary at lot 15 Eldon.	\$ 2.39
Jos. Cooper, printing financial statements and election bills.	9.25
Cambay Post Office, postage account 1891.	10.40
H. J. Lytle stationary account.	4.84
Clerk, election expenses.	10.00
W. Downer, D. Toimie, J. H. Greer, Jas. H. Palmer, dep-returning officers \$4 each.	16.00
Cameron O.L. use of hall to date.	5.00
Cambay " " " " for elec.	2.00
Lively Grange " " " " "	2.00
S.S. No.7 use of S.house for elec.	2.00
J.L.Brown " house " " "	4.00

The council adjourned to meet at Cameron March 7th.

## Attractive Goods

JUST TO HAND, IN OAK FINISH.

### ONE AND EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

SOMETHING SPECIAL IN GENT'S GOLD-FILLED CASES.

### EXTRA VALUE IN WEDDING RINGS.

REMEMBER WE ARE SOLE AGENT FOR

## THE UNITED STATES WATCH COY

OF WALTHAM, MASS.

### LOWER IN PRICE,

and giving the best of satisfaction. Call and see the new specialties at

## S. J. PETTY,

"The Jeweller."

## HARDWARE.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, &c.

Sporting Powder, Shells, Shot, Caps, Cartridges, and all necessary requisites.

## GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS

### J. P. RYLEY.

Remember the Stand—One door East of the Benson House.

## WANTED!

### Alsike and Red Clover SEED

for which Toronto prices will be paid at PETERBOROUGH.

## John Armstrong,

Farmers' Cash Grocery Store, No. 370 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.

## HURRAH FOR W. E. MURPHY BAKER AND CATERER.

Having secured the services of an excellent New York pastry baker, I am now ready to supply the citizens of Lindsay with a first-class line of

### CAKES and PASTRY

of the latest American styles. Charlotte Russes and Jellies made to order. Parties and Suppers supplied on shortest notice. Wedding Cakes a specialty.

W. E. MURPHY, Baker and Caterer. 39-tf.

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MUSIC AND PAINTING.

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HAVE YOU BEEN to see the new landlord at the AVERLY HOUSE

dining room is first-class, accomm- an unsurpassed. People stopping house will be used nicely. Large shed room. Welcome to all that stop Carr's. Waverly House, Kent Street

RMS—\$1 per day.

WEST VICTORIA

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

ons of the West Victore Farme- Institute will be held in the Council Chamber, LINDSAY

—ON—

DAY, JANUARY 15th, 1892

—AND AT THE—

wnship HALL, OAKWOOD

—ON—

TURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1892

The following gentlemen will be present at the meetings:

f. Grenside, V. S.; T. B. Linfield, A.; D. W. Beadle, Esq., and several other local men.

Morning meetings commence at 10 o'clock. Afternoon meetings commence at 2.30 each day. Evening meetings commence at 8 o'clock on Friday, the 15th January. See program for full particulars.

W. REID, JAS. KEITH President. Secre