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YOU... suite for \$30... for \$11,

a Bedstead for \$2. or... Chairs, Hall Furniture... drive in Mattresses.

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Executed with Promptness and Dispatch.

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25 WILLIAM ST., LINDSAY.

Mountains of New Goods.

PRICES AWAY DOWN IN THE VALLEYS.

SEVEN CARLOADS OF

new fall stock received during past few weeks are now open.

- One Car Teas—our celebrated 25c. Brand.
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- Three Cars Salt—To be sold at the popular price.
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- Two Hundred Boxes New Valentia Raisins.
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These goods are all Fresh and Reliable. Heads of families will do themselves a service by calling upon us.

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GO TO E. WOODS,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Leading Lines of all Kinds of STOVES.

OUR LEADERS,

Radiant Home, Art Countess, Art Amherst, Base Burners.

HAPPY HOME, HAPPY THOUGHT, AND KITCHEN WITCH.

COAL OR WOOD RANGES,

and the largest selection of Wood Cooks and Parlour Stoves, Etc., ever shown in Victoria County. Get our prices before buying.

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FOR 1893.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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Who will kindly send us the No and style of their plows we will send one or a dozen of the Johnston Patent Plow Shares, Guard and Underscore Attachment, manufactured by this company and supplied by our agents at average, ordinary price of common shares. We will expect testimonials, if only on post cards, giving candid opinions, as we have many already in our favor. Agents wanted; we will pay good salaries to the right men. Address The Johnston Patent Plow Share Co., of Toronto, Ltd., 423 Spadina Ave. Toronto.

Accident Insurance.

The London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of London, England Capital \$12,000,000. Liberal policy—Bonus every five years, \$5 per annum secures \$5 weekly compensation and \$1000 in the event of death by accident.

JOHN D. MACMURCHY,

General Agent, Lindsay.

Compulsory Service for German Girls

Frau Helene Lange, according to the Berlin papers, has come forward with a somewhat startling proposal. This is nothing more or less than the demand for one year's service for girls. She suggests that just as German youths are compelled to spend one year in barracks, so their sisters should be compelled to spend a year in kindergartens, crochets, hospitals, and factories, to which they should give their services. Of course these institutions must be greatly multiplied to give work to all. As youths may choose their garrison and troop, so the girls might be allowed to

LETTERS OF SUPPORT.

and Hippancy Shown by Their Arguments of Reason.

Nothing in the newspapers is more pitiful than the constantly recurring paragraphs which contain the last letters of a suicide. The pathos of them is not obscured by the absurd inadequacy of the reasons which they only too often advance for self-destruction.

In fact, the intensity of the mind's emotions is often greater when the troubles are small, so curious is the mental state of those bordering on aberration.

Not very long ago a Baron shot himself in a Livonian watering place, and his reason was that "life was too monotonous"; and a young man killed himself last year in a Liverpool hotel, having written on the back of a map, "This is all through love. God forgive me. Good-by."

Infinitely more touching was the last letter of the girl at Highfield. She spoke of her "premature and self-willed death," and said:

"I feel as though I want to be far away from everybody, and I know very well they can see by my face how miserable I am."

She "felt as though she was going mad," but she did not forget others.

"Tell my last prayer was that he would forget me and try to forgive me. I love him still with all my heart, but I can never marry him in this state of mind. Let him read this, and tell him I hope he will get some brighter and happier girl to be his wife." Strange, morbid fears seemed to beset her, and to escape them she died.

An octogenarian General left a letter lately defending the propriety of his suicide. Said he:

"When an individual life has run its cycle and become a waste of nature in the body, overwhelming its mental and physical qualities with weakness and pain to an intolerable degree, it may, with all propriety, be removed."

"Such being the case with the life of the writer, his apology to the world is by these terms made through his most beloved and most intimate friends, who he trusts will appreciate the relief to him from ceaseless distress, which, in his opinion, ought to be brought by the physician who is summoned with his drugs, surely for that purpose but not for cure."

A caretaker hanged himself, and his last letter said: "I have got to leave here, but I have no money to pay for a room and nowhere to lay my head."

A Bermondsey grocer had not so definite a reason as hopelessness.

"Break it gently to my poor wife," he wrote. "I cannot fight the battle of life any longer. My poor head is bursting. I hope the Lord will provide for her and my poor boy."

"A Warwickshire tradesman was unable to bear it any longer," but his letter requested an accountant to "go through his books."

But, for almost flippant indifference, few suicides' letters equal that of an English accountant, who took sulphate of morphia in a Chicago hotel three years ago. He wrote:

Dear Charlie—Goodwin promised to leave \$3 that he borrowed from me at the hotel, but did not do so. Will you tell him to pay Hollowell, between State and Wabash, 40 cents, and Newfelt 25 cents. That, I think, covers my whisky bills.

I will my carcass to some medical institute for them to try and find out why the mental and physical machinery of my system did not pull together. With kind regards to the boys, who tried so hard to make a bad egg good, I am yours in death, as well as in life. DICK.

It is a sorrowful yet altogether profitless branch of investigation, this; and it is a sad fact that the opportunities for it grow every year.—Boston Globe.

GOOD FORM AMONG BRIGANDS.

The True Bandit Thinks it Infra Dig to Commit Ordinary Robbery.

Bandits have friends in every village who supply them with what they want, and those who have only taken a life or two out of revenge are not regarded as criminals.

We have seen a girl scarcely out of her teens flash up with anger if anything were said against the vendetta and exclaim: "Que voulez-vous? On j'aime pae tuer, mais si on a tue les vôtres!" Being told it was a crime to take life, she shrugged her shoulders and said: "Que ne te pas quelqu'chose?" A bandit in Corsica never robs anyone, but the Saturday Review says that if he wants money he gets it, not by plundering rich tourists nor by stopping diligence—this would be thieving and altogether beneath his dignity. He writes a strongly worded letter to some person with whom he and his family are at feud and bids him send a certain sum by a given date or take the consequences. The Belle Coscie band, especially during the last twenty years, have acted as if the country around belonged to them. They have almost always insisted on sharing the profits of any undertaking which they may have been going forward.

Some few years ago the maire of — obtained a concession of the right to fell a certain number of trees in the forest of Vizzana. The Belle Coscie heard of this and demanded a share in the profit. The maire indignantly refused, but the two bandits said: "Then we will shoot anyone who attempts to cut down a single tree!" It was so certain that they would do it that the trees were left standing. At length the maire began to think that half a loaf was better than no bread and yielded. That has always been the way. Everyone has yielded, and though an expedition after expedition of armed men has been sent to the mountains to capture the two Belle Coscies and though the gendarmes have been eager for the honor and reward attendant on success there has been no success. Antoine Coscie has waited until the time during which the law prosecutes for murder is passed; Jacques will do the same, and a governing family in Corsica will have been found.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "I spent last winter in Monterey, where bull-fighting is the principal Sunday diversion. The bull-ring is in the center of the city, and is controlled by the priest who officiates at the cathedral here. From the tower of the cathedral he watches the sport. Every Sunday afternoon and evening during the winter season the bull-ring is thronged, for your Mexican city, the managers of the show are progressive and now combats Taurus by electric lights. The sport is uniformly mulcted in the sum of \$50 for every bull they introduce into the ring that refuses to fight. Very few fines are imposed, for the Mexican bull that won't fight is almost a rara avis. They are rather small, have a dash of Durham in them, are fierce as hungry tigers, and have horns like a Texas steer. They are chiefly red, or red and white, and will whip any four-footed animal of their weight that walks the earth.

The Flight of a Cannon Ball.

The well-known scientific photographer, Anschutz, of Lissa, has for some years been experimenting on making photographs of the flight of cannon balls from the instant they leave the muzzle of the gun to the moment of their striking the object aimed at. After many attempts and failures he finally succeeded in obtaining highly interesting results, not reaching what he called the acme of perfection, however, until 1890.

The plates of this last mentioned experiment were submitted to Dr. Koenig, of the Berlin University, who was able to make therefrom the long sought practical calculations. From figures thus deduced Dr. Koenig established the fact that the projectile photographed has been passing through the air with a velocity of 400 meters per second, and that the duration of the light thrown on the photographic plates had not exceeded the ten-thousandth part of a second.

To Prevent a Cow From Sucking Herself.

The best device to prevent a cow from sucking herself is to cut her throat. There are devices, such as yokes, halters and bands with sharpened spikes tied around the nose, but they only serve as preventatives. As soon as they are removed, no matter how long the cow has worn them, she resumes the old habit. Sell such cows to the butcher and do not breed and rear heifers from them.

Sunday in Mexico.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "I spent last winter in Monterey, where bull-fighting is the principal Sunday diversion. The bull-ring is in the center of the city, and is controlled by the priest who officiates at the cathedral here. From the tower of the cathedral he watches the sport. Every Sunday afternoon and evening during the winter season the bull-ring is thronged, for your Mexican city, the managers of the show are progressive and now combats Taurus by electric lights. The sport is uniformly mulcted in the sum of \$50 for every bull they introduce into the ring that refuses to fight. Very few fines are imposed, for the Mexican bull that won't fight is almost a rara avis. They are rather small, have a dash of Durham in them, are fierce as hungry tigers, and have horns like a Texas steer. They are chiefly red, or red and white, and will whip any four-footed animal of their weight that walks the earth.

He Went Away.

Young Mr. Staylate sank back in his chair in the flower-hid conservatory and inhaled a gentle breath. "Oh, Miss Genevieve," he murmured, "what is that faint, mysterious perfume that scents the evening air?" "Mr. Staylate," replied Genevieve abruptly, "that is the mingled odor of breakfast bacon and coffee."

ENGINEERING FACTS.

The Greatest Works in the World and When Constructed.

The Romans built the first dikes in Holland.

In 1880 there were 5,814 lighthouses in the world.

The first coast light in the United States was in 1673.

The first Eddystone lighthouse was erected in 1758.

Asphalt pavements were first laid in Paris in 1854.

All twisted boring tools are of American invention.

The diamond drill is pointed with black diamonds.

The total cost of the Suez Canal exceeded \$20,000,000.

A tunnel between Dover and Calais was proposed in 1802.

The coast survey of the United States was begun in 1817.

Roebling's railway bridge at Niagara has a span of 821 feet, with 59 feet deflection.

The Cherbourg "digue" is 4,120 yards long, having two arms inclosing the entrance.

Pontoon bridges, with copper pontoons, were invented by the French about 1672.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century all European armies had pontoon trains.

The weight required to crush a square inch of brick varies from 2,200 to 4,500 pounds.

Gunter's chain, used in measuring land, was invented by Edmund Gunter in 1606.

The great aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water was seventy miles long.

There was a mediæval association of engineers called the "Brethren of the Bridge."

The St. Gothard tunnel is nine and one-fourth miles long; begun 1879; opened, 1881.

The Minot Ledge lighthouse is of granite, height 88 feet, the lower forty feet being solid.

A pneumatic dispatch tube thirty inches in diameter was laid down in London in 1861.

A light suspension bridge was built at Niagara Falls in 1848 and removed in 1854.

In A. D. 105 Trajan built a magnificent stone bridge across the Danube 4,770 feet long.

The Brooklyn suspension bridge is 5,862 feet long, 1,595 feet central span and 135 feet high.

In blowing up Blossom Rock, San Francisco Bay, 43,000 pounds of explosives were used.

The caissons of the St. Louis Bridge were sunk, in one case, 120 feet through the sand.

There are eighty miles of tunnels in Great Britain, their total cost exceeding \$6,500,000.

A tunnel under the Thames was proposed in 1799; the present tunnel was finished in 1843.

The most noted lighthouse in the United States is at Minot's Ledge, in Massachusetts Bay.

The cost of the Union Pacific was reported as \$112,259,330, an average of \$108,778 a mile.

The excavation of Hell Gate reef was attended by 21,000 soundings and 8,000 borings.

The Croton aqueduct in New York surpasses all modern engineering efforts of this kind.

The first lighthouse in the United States was built on Little Brewster Island, Boston, 1715.

Ventilating machines are a necessity in coal mines to overcome the effects of noxious gases.

The Eads jetties are regarded by engineers as a greater triumph than the St. Louis bridge.

The theodolite was first constructed in the seventeenth century, by an unknown inventor.

The giant statues of Rameses were placed in position by rolling them along greased planks.

The receiving reservoirs of the Croton aqueduct have a joint capacity of 1,180,000,000 gallons.

Including commissions and interest, the total cost of the Croton aqueduct was \$12,300,000.

A railway tunnel under the English Channel was projected in 1839; charter refused by Parliament.

The "digue," or breakwater of Cherbourg is one of the boldest engineering feats ever performed.

The preliminary surveys for the Pacific Railroad required four seasons, and cost over \$1,000,000.

Civil engineering became important about 1650, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse.

The Great Levels in East England, 2,000 square miles, have been recovered from the sea by dikes.

Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch Engineer, was invited to England in 1621 to embank the Fens district.

Renowned Honors for a Colonel.

There has been some talk in official circles in England about raising Sir Henry Parkes, the Australian statesman, to the peerage. The only difficulty in the way is that Sir Henry is not "overwhelmingly rich." This difficulty is said to be insurmountable. Before Millais was created a baronet Gladstone questioned Woolner as to the painter's worldly effects. Woolner, who was a good-hearted fellow, informed the G.O.M. that "Johnny" was "rolling in wealth." The step was announced a few days afterwards. When Wentworth made provision in his constitution bill of 1834 for hereditary titles, indignation meetings were held throughout the colonies, bitter protests were made, and jibes were flung at the "shoddy aristocracy of Botany Bay." Even Sir Henry Parkes himself, who is an Imperial Federationist, believes that a "colonial peerage" instead of strengthening, would weaken the ties that connect the mother country with Australia. It is, however, the popular belief in the colonies that a new-fangled order is being hatched by Lord Carrington.

Romance of Emin Pasha.

A pretty little romance is told of Emin Pasha, the African explorer, who was the cause of Henry M. Stanley's expedition. In early life, before leaving Hungary, he fell in love with a charming little playmate, still in short dresses. Although he did not tell his love, it was so deep that no other woman has ever shared it. He retired from society, became a misanthrope and did not marry. Long years after, while attending the life of Emin Pasha in his professional capacity, he found in her his former love. The result was the old story. Inasmuch as many hardships in war and prison life, died to make way for Emin, who declared his love and won the widow.