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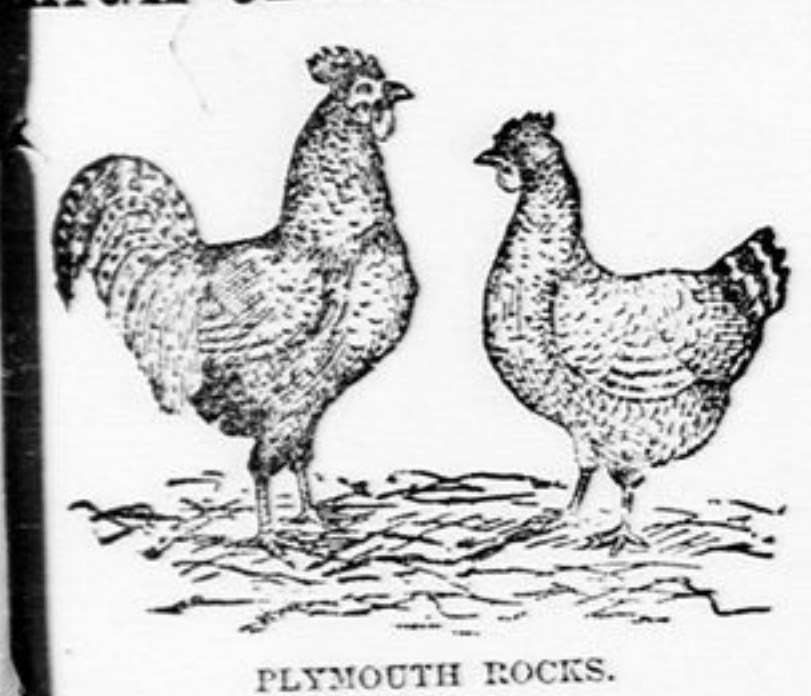
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EX-PRES. HAYES IS DEAD.

HE WAS INAUGURATED TO OFFICE IN 1877.

Eighteen Presidents Have Preceded Him, and Five Have Followed Him in Office—He Was One of the Ten Republican Presidents.

TREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 p.m. yesterday. His illness was not a long one.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.
It Will Not Affect Prices Here, So Local Coal Dealers Say.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—A reporter had a talk yesterday with a few of the local coal men regarding the purchase of the Nova Scotia coal mines by an American syndicate. They profess to evince very little interest in the matter. The price of coal would not in the least be affected here, the Nova Scotian article not coming so far west as Toronto.

An interesting fact brought out, however, was that arrangements were being made to place bituminous coal on the Toronto market at prices considerably lower than those prevailing.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, President of the Congor Coal Company, said he did not know much more about the reported purchase of the Nova Scotia mines by an American syndicate beyond what had appeared in the newspapers. "I don't see how it could possibly affect prices here. Nova Scotia coal is not brought here. It seems to me those people would never undertake the development of these mines for the Canadian trade only. It would not pay them. This Mr. Whitney, you know, is brother of the man who was Mr. Cleveland's right hand man while he was President. And it seems to me that there must be some understanding that the Cleveland administration is going to knock off the duty. If this is done it will enable the syndicate to bring in Nova Scotia coal at prices much lower than any other competitor can. In fact the Pennsylvania people, who now practically have a monopoly, won't be in it."

"Some claim that Nova Scotia coal is brought as far west as Belleville. I don't believe it. On the other hand the Grand Trunk carries coal from Pennsylvania right through to Montreal."

"If the railroads have not been able heretofore to bring Nova Scotia coal up here and make it pay, then how are they going to do it in the future?" said Mr. H. J. Watson, manager of the Canada Coal Company. "It will not make a particle of difference to the Toronto market. As you know, Nova Scotia only produces bituminous coal, and the Canadian trade in this does not amount to much. Only the other day I was talking to an American dealer and he said that the demand in Canada for bituminous coal was so small that it made little or no difference to his company whether it shipped any of their country at all. In fact, some of those who use their own cars will not ship soft coal to Canada at all, owing to the difficulty of getting their cars back again."

"The principal reason why the syndicate has purchased the Nova Scotia mines is to supply the Atlantic steamers running out of Boston and other American ports," said Mr. John Keith, "and you can depend upon it the steamship companies have also a hand in the deal. At present they are at the mercy of the American combine, and they are determined to get cheap coal. Vessels will carry coal from Cape Breton to Boston at 50c a ton."

"The price of coal will not be affected here. We are within 300 miles of the finest coal fields in the world, while the Nova Scotia mines are some 1400 miles distant. It is not the Canadian trade that they have in view, you can be sure of that. The whole object is to affect the western men."

"The owners of the Ohio bituminous mines bought up the Port Stanley road about a week or 10 days ago. They have also purchased the old barges on which the G.T.R. used to tranship their cars across the Detroit River at Sarnia. The Ohio coal will now be placed on cars at the mouths of the pits and will be brought right through to Toronto and elsewhere without handling. This will result in all probability in cheaper soft coal, at least to the railroads."

"Terry, the great coal magnate, is behind this deal to buy up the Nova Scotia mines, this well-known coal man who did not desire his name to be mentioned. 'I know what I am talking about. So far his name has been kept out of the matter. Whitney I do not know. Terry I do, and well. And I know that he would not touch the thing unless he knew that the duty was going to be removed by the Cleveland Administration. These men are after the almighty dollar, and they don't care if it is cutting the throat of their own countrymen to get it.'"

JOHNNY'S JAUNT.

He Swaps Stray Ideas With Uncle Sam's Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Charlton, one of the Liberal leaders and a member of the Canadian Parliament, was at the Capitol yesterday interviewing the leading members of the House on the subject of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

He said the Liberal party did not want the annexation question thrown in as a party question at this time, but it wanted free trade between Canada and the United States in natural products of the farm, the mines, the forests and the manufactured products composed of native raw material.

Mr. Charlton learned from his conversation with senators and representatives that there is a strong sentiment in Congress in favor of annexation.

Pork Packing in Bond.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—Several Canadian pork packers had an interview with the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture yesterday.

For three months of the year they buy American hogs, which are packed in bond. They find the quarantine regulations burdensome. Hon. Mr. Angell intimated that concessions would be granted.

CUT HIS THROAT.

But It Did Not End in Placing Him Beyond Recall.

PLATTSVILLE, Ont., Jan. 18.—George Cuthbertson attempted suicide here last night by cutting his throat. Dr. Wilson stitched up the wound, but there is not much chance for his recovery. Nothing is known that would lead him to commit the rash act.

THE CANADIAN INDIAN.

MODERN CIVILIZATION HAS PROVED TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

The Race Is Dying Off—The Indian Blames the White Man for Much of His Troubles—The Hudson Bay Company and Its Relations With the Aborigines.

New York Herald: The Indians know that their race is dying out; they see it decreasing in numbers every year. They blame the white man for a large portion of their misfortunes, but what they say is uttered in sorrow, not in anger; they are resigned to their fate. They say that now the Indian is subject to colds and to consumption, and they claim that these are white men's diseases and the Indians of a few centuries ago knew them not. Consumption is certainly killing them off. I have seen them lying about my camp fire expectorating blood in considerable quantities, but this did not seem to disturb their serenity. They are very fond of visiting each other, and whenever I pitched my tent the dusky children of the forest gathered to exchange notes with the Indians in my employ. Just at present they are suffering from a severe visitation of the measles, and as they are utterly helpless the death rate is large.

DEALINGS WITH THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

If you want to see abject poverty, visit the Indians of Canada in their wigwams. By the terms of an old treaty the Indians of Ontario receive \$4 per year from the government, but this is a miserable pittance, especially when the prices they are compelled to pay for the necessities of life are taken into consideration.

The Hudson Bay Company has in the past driven out all opposition and although sporadic efforts are made by traders to deal with the aborigines these efforts soon die out, for the competition of the vast monopoly is too much for them. The Hudson Bay Company sells flour to the Indians at ten cents a pound. I bought some of it for my own use but gave it away, the quality being miserably inferior. Gunpowder, which is an indispensable article to the Indian, costs him 25 cents a pound. He pays \$8 for a pair of very poor trousers, \$4 for a coarse shirt and \$12 for a single barrelled musket loading gun, such as are sold to the boys in the Bowerly for 75 cents.

Still the Hudson Bay Company is the best friend the Indian has, for as long as the Indian shows any disposition to pay his debts his credit is good with the company, and no matter what his record may be he never dies of starvation. In several places I was kindly permitted to examine the books of the company. There is a wonderful uniformity about all the accounts, for every Indian is in debt to the company. Some of them are so far in arrears that it will take them a year or even two years of good trapping to cancel their indebtedness.

Money is very seldom used. When an Indian has a streak of luck so phenomenal that he has a credit to his account he receives a lucifer match for every dollar. In the Peack River district quills are currency, but neither matches nor quills will be received from any one excepting the one to whom they were paid. When an Indian opens an account with the company he stipulates that he is to receive a new suit of clothes when he dies; when this has been guaranteed to him he rests easily. No greater reproach could be made to an Indian than to say he is so bad that he will have to be buried in his o clothes. As a matter of fact the company does not permit this; if it did it would soon lose its hold on the Indians.

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN.

The items of credit for Indians on the company's books consist of skins and work, the fur of wild animals and sledging. The books do not show how many or what kind of furs have been furnished, everything having been reduced to the unit standard. A mink skin is the unit and counts as one skin. A bear hide is fourteen skins, but takes ten muskrat hides to make one skin. If the Indian works a day for the company he is credited with a skin and a half. The work consists of carrying provisions from one point to another, as the company may dictate, and in May of every year in forwarding the accumulated skins to Hudson Bay, from where they are shipped to England. Carrying goods from one place to another is done by means of dogs in winter, little work of this nature being done in the warm seasons. The Indians make their own sledges and four hundred pounds in addition to the driver are considered a load for a dog. If more dogs are used a hundred pounds is added for each dog. The dogs are principally of the Esquimaux breed and in some of them are magnificent animals. In the summer months these dogs are kept in large corrals, their owners clubbing together for that purpose. When there is a sharp crust of ice on the snow, shoes made of caribou skin are fastened to the feet of the dogs, being tied about their ankles.

GAME LAWS OF THEIR OWN.

Few of the game and fish laws passed by the various provinces of the Dominion affect the Indian, nearly every one of these laws contain a provision that it shall not apply to the aborigines. This is due to the fact that fish and game furnish food for the Indian. But the Indian has laws of his own on the subject, some of these laws being based on superstition, others on reason. Fourteen is the limit to the number of bears any one Indian may kill in a season; if he kills more than that number one of the numerous devils constituting his mythology will make trouble for him. Bears are hunted by means of steel traps and deadfalls, the latter being baited with fish. Should an Indian approach the number of fourteen he will set only enough traps to make his complement in full. If by any accident he should capture more than 14 he liberate all in excess of that number, if he bears in excess of fourteen have been killed in deadfalls he expects some grave misfortune and it takes a great many prayers to avert it.

If an Indian is stricken with illness or meets with a serious accident his fellows look at him askance and argue that he must have killed more than fourteen bears in the past season. During the summer months an Indian may kill a bear for food but he must be near starvation before he will do so. In my travels I encountered several bears but as they did not offer to molest us they were left to their fate. When they might have done so with ease. When an Indian kills a bear he removes his hide and then hangs the skull on the projecting branch of a tree, if possible near the edge of a river or lake, an offering to one of

their evil deities. These offerings, by age, give many a bit of scenery a peculiar aspect.

If by reason of constant hunting or some other cause any species of animal decreases in number the Indian ceases his pursuit and a close season thus established by common consent is far better observed than close seasons made by Legislatures in the United States. Just at present there is a close season for rabbits and an Indian during the coming winter will not kill more rabbits than he needs for food. Few rabbit skin blankets will be made this year. These rabbit skin blankets are, by the way, a most necessary article for the Indian and a most convenient one for the white man who has come to the wilderness for sport or other pleasure. It takes from a hundred to a hundred and fifty rabbits to make a blanket. The animals are captured in the winter months, when the fur is nearly all white. The fur is cut into strips of the width of about an inch; these are fastened together, and after they have lain a week or so the squaws weave them into a blanket large enough for an Indian to wrap himself up in. Blankets of this kind become gray with age and last eight or ten years. The constant coming out of the white hair is an objectionable feature to their use in civilization.

Dogs, when allowed to run about, which is never the case with the pure Esquimaux breed on account of their destructive faculties, seem to be always hungry, and they have a sneaking way about them which disgusts the white man. They will eat anything intended to be eaten and a great many things not supposed to be fit for that purpose. This is the conclusion I arrived at when a pair of them one day devoured half a bushel of raw potatoes out of my store, and by way of desert got away with two bars of soap.

NO CROWDING IN TEXAS.

Some Staggering Figures Regarding the Area of the Lone Star State.

A recently printed statement that the western states of America are becoming crowded is disproved by figures that, through various manipulations, tell a most wonderful story of the length and breadth of the magnificent empire lying west of the Mississippi river. Of the vast area of the larger western states, people who have not visited them and travelled over them have no comprehensive idea. Texas, the largest of the United States, has an area of 262,200 square miles. To the casual reader, says Kate Field's Washington, these figures mean but very little; they show, however, that the lone star state is more than fifty-four times as large as the state of Connecticut. If it were possible to run a railway train from Connecticut to Texas and back in a day, and if the train could take the entire population of the nutmeg state, as given by the last census, at every trip, and, upon its return, there should be as many persons in the state as there were before the train left with its cargo, and if each one of these people were placed upon an acre of ground upon his arrival in Texas, the train would be obliged to make 224 trips, or to depopulate Connecticut 224 times, before accomplishing its mission, and then there would remain in Texas 703,808 empty acres. It may be of passing interest to know that such a train, made up of coaches twenty feet long, capable of accommodating fifty passengers each, would extend over a distance of more than fifty-six miles.

If the entire State of Texas were planted with corn and the hills were two feet apart and the rows were three feet apart, and if the man, woman and child in the State every man, woman and child in the State were set to work in the field to hoe the corn, and each person was to hoe 224 acres, and to do this in five minutes, it would take this army of laborers seven years 280 days and seven hours to hoe every hill of corn in the state, laboring continuously day and night 365 days each year.

To those persons who have never stopped to consider how great a country they are living in these figures may be of interest. The man who fears that he could not elbow his way around in the crowded west without chafing the nap of his coat sleeves may gather some solace from the statement that the entire living population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 souls, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half-acre lot, and there would still remain 50,000,000 vacant family lots.

FIFTY THOUSAND RAGPICKERS.

The Army of People Who Explore the Rubbish on Paris Streets.

The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. There are more than 50,000 ragpickers who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the day about 1,200 tons of merriday in the year about the wholesale chandise, which they sell to the wholesale dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women and children sifting the dust-bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts. At various hours of the day you may remark isolated ragpickers, who seem to work with less method than the others and with a more independent air. The night pickers are generally novices; men who, having been thrown out of work, are obliged to hunt for their living like the wild beasts. The morning pickers are experienced and regular workers, who are experienced and regular workers, who pay for the privilege of sifting the dust-bins of a certain number of houses and of trading with the results. The rest, the major-ity, are the courtesans, the runners, who exercise their profession freely and without control, working when they please and loafing when they please. They are the philopshers and adventurers of the profession, and their chief object is to enjoy life and meditate upon its problems.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 18.—A case of Asiatic cholera is reported here. The victim was a Swede and arrived on the Soo train yesterday. The body was buried within two hours of the arrival.

Typewriter Combine.

New York, Jan. 18.—It is learned here that some negotiations looking toward a combination of typewriter interests are under way, but they are not ripe for the public yet.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Ottawa will have the first electrically heated power house. In answer to the supposed signal lights that are flashing on the planet Mars it is suggested that the brilliant electric lighting system of London, which extends over twelve square miles of streets, to be alternately extinguished and lighted at intervals of five minutes.

Cars for the delivery and collection of mails, express and parcel delivery cars and street sprinklers and sweepers are some of the novelties introduced on different electric railways in the United States.

The Government has been recently installing electric stamp-cancelling machines having a capacity of 3,000 letters per hour in all the postoffices. As a consequence in the country wherever electric current could be conveniently obtained.

An electric engine has been designed for ordinary passenger traffic on a sub-city line in London which admits of its motors being revolved when the train is at a standstill. It operates on a central-rail system, and many economical advantages are claimed for it.

Electric cloth-cutters are one of the latest novelties in the market, and their ready adoption by many of the larger clothing manufacturers seem to insure their success. Several thicknesses of cloth can be cut in any pattern quickly and accurately by merely guiding over the surface the revolving knife-edge wheel, which is operated by a small motor geared directly to it. The whole apparatus is very compact and nicely finished.

A German inventor has taken out patents on an incandescent lamp having three independent carbon filaments and three terminals in place of the ordinary loop with two terminals. These filaments are of equal resistance and the lamp is probably invented to use on a three-wire circuit.

It is stated on good authority that the older systems of trolley roads running in this country are finding it necessary to replace their overhead lines owing to the continuous wear upon the wires and joints occasioned by the passing of the trolley wheel and its attendant arching along the line. In several instances where the line has fallen to the street from breaking it has been discovered that the wire was badly worn away, so as to materially reduce its tensile strength.

With some improvements which have been recently brought out, the electric arc lamp is destined to replace the calcium or oxyhydrogen light for optical projections, theatrical uses. Its brilliancy, steadiness, whiteness and fixedness are superior to those of the limelight, and with its recently altered construction it is expected to come into favor for use wherever electric current is obtainable.

A new form of dynamo, with a novel method of field excitation, has been brought out. The armature of the machine is stationary and has a revolving field inside of it. No armature is necessary. It is claimed that it admits of first-class construction at a surprisingly low cost and that its high efficiency and simplicity are among its best commendations.

An electrician of St. Louis claims that by coating the carbons used in arc lamps with copper of about the same thickness as that usually employed and then with a heavier coating of zinc the carbons can be made to burn nearly twice as long as with merely the copper covering. Several theories are advanced by the inventor to account for this, one being that the heat of the arc forms oxide of zinc, which permeates the copper coating, closing its pores and preventing the access of cold air, and another that the zinc oxide covering the copper protects it and prevents its burning away above the arc.

An electric generator weighing 33,000 pounds is to be installed in a railway power house in Ottawa, Canada. It is to furnish current to heat the entire premises, as well as help operate the trolley road, and is the largest generator ever taken into Canada. The power house will be the first building in this country ever heated throughout with electricity, and probably the first power station heated in this manner in the world.

Electricity is to become a great factor in prolonging human life. It has been discovered that ozone when manufactured and introduced into air by the electrical process tends to give the air healthful qualities by exterminating all the disease germs and microbes it may contain. During all the great epidemics in past years it has been noticed that the air has contained an unusually small percentage of ozone, and that as soon as this percentage increased the spread of the disease ceased. Moreover, whenever the air became charged electrically more than usual during several days the epidemic was found to diminish in its severity. A French physician has recently made some very interesting and instructive compilations on the subject, which would seem to warrant the attention of boards of health and physicians generally.

The Patent Office has recently granted a number of patents for magnetic ore separators and also several for printing telegraph systems.

A new telephone company, with a capital stock of \$80,000,000 has been incorporated in Chicago.

A number of small electric launches are to be sent to the World's Fair next year, to be used for small excursion parties. The motive power will be supplied by means of storage batteries.

Fire in Chesley.

CHESLEY, Ont., Jan. 18.—Yesterday morning a fire started in the sample room of the Windsor Hotel and was extinguished after a small loss. Mr. Adams, the proprietor, was awakened by the crackling noise and a bucket brigade did the rest.

Engaged Couples in France.

After a girl has passed her eighteenth birthday she is thought to be une demoiselle a marier, but it is considered bad taste for the parents themselves to make any effort to achieve a daughter's marriage. Young men, excepting in the country, where far greater liberty is allowed, are seldom asked to visit a family where there are grown-up daughters, and unless under circumstances, or never asked to come to lunch or dinner. On no account would a French man of known bad character or obviously unfit to become her husband in France where an ever present possibility of marriage is easily imagined, this has both its advantages and disadvantages. None of these applies to near relations. Abroad families see a great deal of one another, and cousins hardly ever develop into husbands, probably because they are allowed to see so much of their young cousins.



She—Oh, Dr. Munchump, have you ever been in a duel?
He—No; I shouldn't like to kill a man in cold blood.
She—Indeed. I should have thought you were used to it.

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