

—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 5.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1892.

50 Cents per Year in Advance.

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.

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 CO'Y

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 Russets and Jellies made to order. Parties and Suppers supplied on shortest notice. Wedding Cakes a specialty.

W. E. MURPHY,
Baker and Caterer.
39-41.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. Present the Mayor, Reeve Kyle, Deputy-Reeves Winters and Crandell, and Councilors Fee, Lack, Robson, Mallon, Touchburn, Finley, Connolly, Bryans and Head.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The mayor received the following telegram from the Gov.-General:—"Thanks for your telegram, substance of which has been telegraphed to England. Text will be sent by mail to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales and Princess.—STANLEY."—Received and filed.

The report of the chief constable was read and referred to police committee.

A large petition from D. C. Trew and about 200 others asking that as it was unnecessary to provide a fund for the payment of sleep destroyed by dogs in the Municipality of Lindsay, it being intended for rural municipalities, that taxes on dogs be remitted.—Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Winters read the report of the Finance Committee which was read and adopted.

From Zeb Robinson, F. Frampton, Charles Parkin and Samuel Walker, each applying for inspectorship of streets and bridges.—Communications referred to street and bridge committee.

From Wm. Duffus, Franklin Crandell, R. Hanna and L. Bartholomew, applying for Assessorship.—Laid on table.

From R. Hamond, acting commissioner Department of Public Works, Toronto, in reference to petitions from Town of Lindsay asking for certain works to be done in deepening the Scugog river.—Received and filed.

From G. H. Hopkins in reference to the vote taken in favor of bonus by-law. Mr. Hopkins said that His Honor would examine into the matter on the 15th inst., and find out what proportion of the property owners voted for the by-law.

Mr. Robson read the report of the committee on streets and bridges. The report recommended the purchase of 50 cords of stone from several parties from two to ten cords each.

On motion of Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Robson. All accounts would in future have to be certified by the chairman of the committee to which they belong and have a printed order accompanying them.

On motion of Captain Crandell, seconded by Mr. Kyle, a deputation was appointed consisting of Kyle, Crandell, Winters and Connolly to wait on the Ontario Government to ask for a further grant to finish the deepening of the Scugog river.

Mr. Lack opposed the sending of deputations anywhere, and after a short discussion the motion was declared carried.

On motion of Mr. Kyle, seconded by Mr. Connolly, a by-law to raise by way of loan \$5,000 for current expenses was passed.

A by-law was also passed appointing the following assessors and auditors for the current year.

Assessors..... Wm. Duffus..... \$125
..... Robt. Hanna..... 125
Auditors..... J. D. Macmurchy. 20
..... Col. Deacon..... 20

It was moved by Captain Crandell, seconded by Mr. Finley. That Mr. James Fee be appointed caretaker of the pump house, and this resolution be referred to the committee on fire and water.

On motion the council adjourned subject to the call of the mayor.

MR. CHARLES SPURGEON.

Death of the Eminent Baptist Divine—
Passed Away at Mentone—Sketch of
His Life.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Spurgeon died at Mentone shortly after eleven o'clock to-night. He had been unconscious since this morning and had not recognized his wife and adopted daughter. He refused all food, and although milk was forced down his throat, it was not retained.

Mr. Spurgeon's body will be brought to England for burial. Mrs. Spurgeon is bearing her affliction bravely.

Mr. Spurgeon took a little milk during Saturday night, but little yesterday morning it was evident there was no hope. Once or twice he just recognized his wife. After 10 a.m. he took no food and gradually sank. His friends had been confident that he would recover, because his last attack was milder than the previous one, but the gout reached his head, and congestion of the kidneys returned. Between his attacks of suffering on Saturday he was able to speak, and expressed himself anxious to send a message to his congregation. He thought constantly of his wife.

[Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who some time ago discarded the usual title of reverend, was the son of a Congregational minister. He was born at Kelvedon, Essex, England, in 1834. When 15 years of age he left school as a pupil, and engaged himself as an under teacher at Newmarket. After a remarkable religious experience he gave his thoughts to the ministry of the Baptist denomination, of which he had become a member. His first sermon was delivered while he held the position of assistant master in a school at Cambridge, and was preached in a tiny village chapel, and was heard with remarkable interest. His services were sought eagerly after, and he was known over a considerable piece of country as "the boy preacher." At 17 years of age he assumed the pastor-

ate of a Baptist church at Waterbeach, whence he removed to the New Park street chapel, Southwark, London, where he attained marvellous popularity.

His congregation so far outgrew the accommodations provided that in 1859 the erection of a monster building was decided upon. It was opened free of debt two years afterward, and from that time until now has been attended by a congregation averaging over 6,000 persons on Sundays when the great preacher occupied its rostrum. Mr. Spurgeon once preached to a congregation of 20,000 at the Crystal Palace, near London. When during the progress of repairs at his Metropolitan Tabernacle he preached in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, his audience numbered about 20,000 persons at every service. Connected with his church, outgrowths of its energies, are the pastors' college, from which several hundreds of young men have been sent out as ministers, and an orphanage which was begun at the instance of a lady friend who sent Mr. Spurgeon a cheque for \$100,000 with which to begin it. About 300 orphans are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated in this institution. Other institutions connected with the Tabernacle are a Colportage Association, Alms-house for Aged Women, missionary stations, Sunday schools, a Mission to the Blind, Ladies' Benevolent and Maternal Societies, and many others. Mr. Spurgeon was happily married when a young man. His twin sons—he has no other children—are ministers. Charles, whose church is at Greenwich, England, and Thomas, who lives in New Zealand.]

TRAMPS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

But the Scoundrels Were Scattered
Owing to the Conductor's Coolness.

CELINA, O., Jan. 31.—An extra freight train on the Lake Erie and Western road thundered through Fort Recovery at a tremendous rate last evening, and a few loungers at the depot there noticed that there was even more than the usual number of trampish-looking fellows on board. As the caboose swept past the station agent's office Conductor Reed was seen to flip a small piece of paper out of the window which was partly open. The little wad of paper fell on the platform and was picked up by a bystander, who, moved by idle curiosity, carried it over to a lamp, which swung over the door of the baggage room. It proved to be half of an old envelope, on which was written in almost indecipherable letters the following message to Station Agent Brownlie, of this place: "Gang of tramps taken possession of my train. For God's sake get a party of officers together and help. Here the message broke off, Conductor Reed having evidently been unable to write more. Station Agent Brownlie sent a message to Marshal Woods; then a despatch was received from Conductor Reed at the next station, saying the tramps had

ALMOST BEATEN TO DEATH.

Tom Weedon, a brakeman. By this time Marshall Woods had assembled a posse of citizens and had started toward Mackinaw Junction, a little more than a mile from here. They had just arrived there when the train, as is the custom of all trains, whether passenger or freight, slowed up before it came to a stop. The tramps saw the posse, and a wild break for timber on either side of the track was made. Marshall Woods dashed toward the nearest of the tramps, yelling to the posse: "Don't let one of them escape if possible," at the same time grabbing a fleeing rascal by the collar. The tramp turned and let out his right with a vicious swipe, but Woods avoided the blow, and in a moment had his man by throat on the ground. Nearly every member of the posse had a similar or worse tussle with one or more of the tramps, half a dozen of the dirty rascals scoundrels being finally captured and bound hand and foot. The train crew who had also endeavored to round up some of the tramps were not so successful in their efforts, seven of the desperadoes managing to escape into the woods. One of these was, however, without doubt badly hurt, a brakeman having hit him on the head with a coupling pin and knocked him down. The wounded tramp's companions kept the trainman at bay, and he was carried off by his pals into the woods, the gang swearing they would shoot anyone who dared to follow. As some of them were known to be armed, this threat was sufficient to keep the brakeman from following.

THE FOUL-MOUTHED RASCALS.

While the scrimmage in the dark lasted the tramps kept up a continual stream of oaths, curses and blasphemous exclamations. Even after the prisoners were secured they continued their abusive talk, spitting in the faces of their captors and swearing they would have bloody revenge when they regained their liberty.

When the train was pulling slowly out of Portland last evening the tramps, who had evidently been lying in wait for it, suddenly appeared and climbed on the cars, five entering the caboose and others scattering themselves along the train, while three mounted the engine. The leader, a gigantic ruffian, with a stubby beard all over his face, shoving the engineer aside and taking charge of the locomotive, the working of which he evidently understood. The gang swore they would run the train open and were as good as their word. As freight train No. 54 was only a mile or so ahead the train crew became alarmed and endeavored to dispossess the tramps. The attempt was mad at Fort Recovery, but the tramps resisted and the crew was worsted, one of

the brakeman, Tom Weedon, being horribly beaten. He was taken to Lima for treatment. On leaving Fort Recovery they took complete possession and held it until scattered by the posse at Mackinaw. Conductor Reed will return to appear against them, and as it is a felony in this state to interfere with a train the scoundrels will no doubt get a chance to learn a trade. Considerable excitement prevails all along the line over the outrage, and citizens are scouring the country for the tramps who made their escape. More captures will undoubtedly follow. This section has been infested with tramps, and farmers and railroad companies have suffered much from their depredations.

A Desperate Murderer.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Jan. 29.—The trial of Salton Hall, who is said to have killed 99 men, commenced at Gladville, Va., on Tuesday. The crime for which Hall is now being tried is the murder of Policeman Hylton, of Norton, Va., who had under arrest Miles Bates, Hall's alleged accomplice. Hall has the reputation of having killed more people than any other living man. He has killed, it is said, a man in Cattlesburg, Ky., his step-father, three cousins, ten brothers-in-law, his second wife's first husband, and a number of others. He assisted in the killing or wounding of all the members of the Flood county, Va., Jones faction. Shortly after that he killed the sheriff of Floyd county, Duck Nance, the Knott county desperado, was killed by Hall. He threw his half-brother Jno. Adams from a window in Cattlesburg, Ky., and he died from the injuries received. Hall then returned to the mountains and met the wife of a man named Taylor. Taylor was killed and Hall left with the woman. Soon afterwards he fell in with Matthew Turner and killed him. He started to Colbourne, Va., last November, and offered to kill another man for \$5. From there he moved to Norton and killed Policeman Hylton. The sheriff and a large posse are around him to protect him from mob violence, and to defeat his friends, who swear they will release him. Excitement is high, and there is talk of burning the gaol in which he is confined.

A TRAGIC END.

A Young Woman Dies of Grief on Receiving a False Report of Her Husband's Death—Dastardly Trick of a Rejected Lover.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—A tragic affair is reported from Lucerne, Switzerland. A young French woman, whose beauty and other good qualities attracted many suitors, accepted as husband an English naval officer. The husband, after a brief honeymoon, was summoned abroad and joined his vessel on a voyage to the East. He left his bride at Lucerne, promising a speedy return. Not long ago the young wife received a telegram telling her that her husband had died of cholera in India. The blow caused her brain to reel, and the friends who hastened to console her found that she was mad. She continually raved about her dead husband and cried out for him to return to life. Her insanity took a suicidal tendency and she poisoned herself with cyanide. She died and was buried at Lucerne. The wife had been dead but a few days when her husband, hearty and well as when he left her, made his appearance at the dwelling where they had spent happy days together. The people of the house were astonished when they saw him, and at first thought that he had come back from the dead. When convinced that he was really alive they told him of his wife's death. Wild with grief he proceeded to her grave, where he gave way to a paroxysm of tears. Becoming quiet, he asserted that it was a former lover of his wife who sent the telegram, and threatened revenge. He declares he will not rest until his wife's murderer, as he calls the person he suspects, is brought to justice.

A Diplomatic Utterance From the Vatican.

Lenoniteur de Rome, the diplomatic organ of the Vatican, in its last issue, publishes a leader of the highest importance bearing upon the political situation in Quebec. This journal is published in French, the language of diplomacy, and is accepted as the organ of the authorities of the church in the eternal city. Its expressions carry great weight, especially with the members of the clergy. The article in question may be taken as expressing the views of the church in the present crisis. The article opens with general considerations on politics in Canada and especially in Quebec, and claims that in the present crisis all the honest and disinterested portion of the population, including the clergy, will instinctively side with the Conservative party. It then eulogizes the Canadian clergy, which, as a rule, does not take part in politics and remains aloof from "the political fray." Speaking of the fallen Premier, the journal says: "Mr. Mercier has the suppleness which makes for a time the bantering diplomat and the rash gambler. For a long time he has posed as the representative of popular rights and religious interests." Then the *Moniteur* expresses its indignation that the Liberal press should have made political capital out of the

FAVORS RECEIVED FROM HOME

and make people believe that the Holy Father approves of all that the man who received them has done. The *Moniteur* continues: "Certain newspapers have attempted to compromise the cause of the

church by associating it with the dismissed ministry. They say that it received its flattering approbation as if these acts were intended not for the cause, but for the man. When the originator of an idea falls, perhaps through fate, perhaps by his own fault, the idea still lives on invincible and immaculate. Thus it is with Canada and Mr. Mercier." Proceeding, the *Moniteur* gives the following hint to Mr. Mercier and his friends: "For this reason the wisest have asked themselves if the whole future of Canada should be imperilled, as the stake in this murderous combat; if it was not better a thousand times to sacrifice the most compromised to save the country." Further on the journal supplies the following advice to Mr. Mercier: "Sometimes, returning to the life of Mr. Mercier, wise people recall the memories of great disgraces of kings and of peoples. These ministers who fall or overreach themselves are buried in solitude." The *Moniteur* concludes with the following sentence: "Mr. Mercier defends himself. But should he overcome fate, he will not give calm and security to his country. It is said that in all the great trials which come to a nation, politics always demands its victims marked by events."

Ireland.

Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, in the course of a recent speech to his constituents at Birmingham, urged that the reasons were as strong as ever why their city should, at the next general election, remain a great stronghold of Unionism. What chance would the loyal Protestant majority in Ireland have of fair play or justice if the control of their country was handed over under Home Rule to either of the twin factions which had been fighting at Waterford? What had been called the English garrison in Ireland would have reason to fear for their lives, property and faith. Ulster men had declared they would fight for these sacred objects, and the result of a Gladstonian majority at the next general election might be civil war in Ireland envenomed by religious differences. Against the inevitable evils of Home Rule he contrasted the material improvement in Ireland under the firm, impartial, and fearless rule of Mr. Balfour and the Unionist Government for the past five years. He appealed without hesitation for renewed confidence in the present Ministry, which had pacified Ireland, lightened taxation, reduced the rates preserved peace, and passed much beneficial legislation.

A correspondent in the Rossendale Division has received from the Duke of Argyll a letter in which his Grace deals with the statement that a separate Irish Parliament would not be allowed to establish protective duties against British manufactures or products of any kind. The Duke contends that there is a moral certainty on the contrary that if Home Rule were established in Ireland this result would undoubtedly follow. Even if Mr. Gladstone intended to forbid it or to exclude such power, he would be helpless to prevent it as an inevitable consequence. But Mr. Gladstone had already done all he possibly could in the opposite direction by openly proclaiming in 1886 that he could not and would not defend this restraint on the Irish Parliament on any ground of principle.

A remarkable case of suicide took place recently at Clonaghrood, near Geshill, Queen's County. A servant girl in the employment of Mr. James Kinsella, farmer, made an attempt to poison two workmen while her employer was absent at a fair, by mixing some sheep dip in a bottle of lemonade. She was discovered while in the act of making the deadly concoction, and thereupon swallowed some of the poison herself. One of the men rushed forward to restrain her, but she took a loaded gun from the wall and threatened to shoot him. The other man rushed for a clergyman; but long before the arrival of the latter the woman expired in great agony. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

At the County Sessions at Monte, a girl named Jane Anne Callahan, residing at Clara, County Westmeath, sued the proprietor of the *Parnellite* newspaper the *Westmeath Independent* for damages for alleged libel. In March last defendant's paper published a statement that the girls of Clara were all Parnellites. The girls in the factory in which the plaintiff is engaged signed a protest against the statement that they were in favor of an adulterer, and in a subsequent issue of the paper a letter appeared commenting on the protest, and containing the plaintiff's alleged reflections on her moral character. The case resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The Dublin *Freeman* reports a dreadful tragedy at Trillick, county Tyrone, where a young man named Mumsy rose from his bed during the night, and, after sharpening a knife, rushed to the room occupied by a servant named Alice Henderson, and plunged the knife into her body. Her screams brought assistance. Mumsy fled and was subsequently found in the barn with his throat cut from ear to ear. The girl's wound is slight, the knife having struck her breast bone, but Mumsy lies in a critical condition.

Referring to the extraordinary revelations of corruption made before the Royal Commission on Thursday, the Montreal *Witness* suggests that the members of the Quebec Government who are proved guilty of boodling ought to be criminally prosecuted and made to restore to the treasury some of their ill-gotten gains.