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ICE ON CATTLE
—USE—
HIGINBOTHAM'S
INSECT - POWDER.

The Lindsay Watchman.

FOR
LICE ON CATTLE
—USE—
HIGINBOTHAM'S
INSECT - POWDER

50 Cents per Year in Advance

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1892.

Volume V. Number 17.

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—FOR—

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MATERIALS.

J. P. RYLEY,

ONE DOOR EAST BENSON HOUSE.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

OFFICIAL REPORT UPON THE EXPERIMENTS WITH THE GRAIN.

The Barley Well Received in England—Favourable Results as to the Yield and the Price—The English Maltster will Pay Well for a Good Article.

Prof. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, has prepared his report on the subject of two-rowed barley. He says:—

In the annual report of the experimental farms for 1890 reference is made to the importation from England by the Government of a large lot of one of the best varieties of two-rowed barley for seed, which was sold to farmers at less than the cost of importation, in order to thoroughly test the value of this grain in all parts of the Dominion. It is there stated that a shipment of 50 quarters, 400 English bushels, of the barley grown from that seed, weighing about 52 lbs. per bushel, had been forwarded to London, England, to be malted and brewed by one of the leading brewers there. This barley consisted of five or six lots, grown in different parts of Ontario. It was all forwarded to Ottawa, where the barley was thoroughly cleaned and mixed under my supervision, and the small kernels and as much as possible of the broken grain removed by passing it through a sizer or bobby machine, so that the sample was fairly uniform in character.

THE MALTSTERS' OPINION.

The following report was received in October last by the High Commissioner of Canada, through Mr. A. F. Dale. It contains the result of the brewing of this barley of Bishops Stortford, England, and conducted at the brewery of Mr. J. Flinn, report is signed by Mr. Arthur O. Stopes, of Colchester:—

"In compliance with your request I have pleasure in stating to you my opinion of the sample of that malt sent me on the 23rd May last, which I understand was made exclusively from Canadian barley sent you by the Dominion Government. "From careful examination of this malt and from information furnished me by brewers well acquainted with the use of Canadian malt in the Dominion, and also from suggestions made by the well-known brewery expert, Mr. Frank Faulkner, I felt justified in using this malt exclusively without any mixture of other malts. I therefore proved its brewing qualities entirely upon its own merits, and to test it as severely as possible, I brewed a pale ale from it, although I fear the colour is a little higher than I generally get from malt made from English or European barleys.

"The brewing worked easily, and I liked the handling of the goods in tun and the way they spent, indicating from the initial stages the quality of the malt. Each successive stage followed in proper sequence in exceedingly good form; the fermentation was practically perfect, and the condition of the beer at racking was exceedingly good. The final attenuation also was just as I wished, and as a consequence I think the brewing operations were those well adapted to the malt, and it must have been of good quality to have given such satisfactory results at every stage.

"The stability I have proved to be exceeding good, indicating soundness of material.

"The extract was equivalent to 87 lbs. per quarter; and coupling all the preceding facts with the judgement I formed of the malt, irrespective of its use, I assay its value 35s to 36s per quarter. I may say that had I wished to obtain a greater extract, so as to attain the maximum amount possible, I could readily have increased it, but I deemed it under the circumstances preferable to secure quality rather than quantity.

"The beer after racking has remained entirely satisfactory, and the very numerous people who have tasted it have been almost without exception of opinion that it is exceedingly good.

"Should you wish to have fuller and more complete notes of a more technical class, either as to the nature of the water employed in the brewing, and of the malt itself, I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. I assume the above report is sufficient for your present purposes, and I have much pleasure in testifying as a practical brewer to the value that good malt of this class would prove to the brewers who understood its use.

AS TO THE YIELD.

Favourable reports as to the yield of the barley have been received from every hand, and it is the general opinion that the crop of the two-rowed has averaged much better than the six-rowed. Many reports of yields of 40 to 50 bushels per acre have been received from different points in Ontario, although some of the samples sent in have been light in weight and much discoloured. The buyers in the barley districts in Ontario paid up to the close of navigation from 8 to 12 cents more per bushel for the two-rowed than was offered for the six-rowed; but in many instances no care seems to have been taken to grade the purchases, but light and heavy, bright and discoloured lots

were all mixed together, making a very uneven sample. Much broken grain was also found in some lots. The returns received for some of the shipments are said to have been very unsatisfactory, having resulted in loss to the shippers. This disappointment, however, is clearly traceable to want of care in threshing, cleaning and grading the grain. The fault lies partly with the farmer, who must exercise more care in handling this crop if it is to bring him its full value. In a letter written by a practical Canadian maltster who recently visited England in connection with the barley business of his firm, he says, when referring to the disappointing sales:—"Shippers have not kept faith with the brokers or purchasers as to quality, the bulk was not equal to the sample." Again, "All brewers who saw the Government farm samples at the brewers' exhibition were charmed with them, and millions could have been sold, but the general crop did not equal the samples. I may say that unless the Canadian barley can be threshed so as to avoid the large proportion of half and broken grains, which cause excessive mould on the floors, the trade won't materialize. All English maltsters agree on this point." This gentleman speaks quite hopefully of the Canadian six-rowed barley for the English market, and says it is beginning to find favour with several maltsters who have tried it.

Other Canadian dealers speak more hopefully of the two-rowed barley trade. One says: "The two-rowed barley we have handled this season, grown from English seed, has given us the best of satisfaction and I believe that all that has gone forward to the Old Country would have done likewise had it not been badly mixed."

Another buyer who visited England in connection with his barley business writes: "In November sales were made in Great Britain by sample to arrive of both two-rowed and six-rowed. The former was received with much favour by maltsters. I am not, however, surprised that the demand for export has fallen off, for many sales were filled with shipments quite inferior to the sample; the result was disappointment and resentment on the part of the receivers." He says, further: "It is a mistake to suppose that the English maltster does not require colour; he does, and the bright sample will in every case take the market there, as in the United States. I desire to impress strongly on farmers the necessity of growing from pure seed and in harvesting and threshing to carefully avoid mixing. I found a very kindly feeling expressed towards Canada, and a marked desire to trade with her. I am convinced that if we grow as good barley as we have done this year, and if it is kept pure, we will work into a good trade with the English maltsters."

Enough has, I think, been said to show that if the Canadian farmer will exercise the requisite care in the selection of good clean seed, and in the cultivation of this grain, also in threshing and cleaning it for the market, avoiding all mixing; and if the shipper will see that the bulk of the grain he sends is equal to the samples forwarded there, there is no reason to doubt that a satisfactory trade in two-rowed barley can be established. The maltster in Great Britain is willing to pay a good price for a first-class article.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. Present the mayor, Reeve Kyle and Dep. Reeves Winters and Crandell; Councillors Lack, Robson, Head, Mallon, Connolly, Touchburn, Bryans, Fee, Finley.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

From R. Freeman in reference to sinking a test well in connection with the water works.

From E. Flood, in reference to dilapidated state of the sidewalk on Glenelg st.—Referred to the street and bridge committee.

From Mrs. Jas. Hennesy, complaining that Rathburn's saw mill smoke stack has no wire netting, and her property was in danger of fire.—Referred to the fire and water committee.

The mayor brought to attention of the council the fact that one of the pupils of the Collegiate Institute succeeded in carrying off the Oxford scholarship which was equal to \$750 a year for two years and entitling the holder to free tuition at one of the European Universities for two years.

He also referred to the position of the South Riding Agricultural Society in reference to the financial difficulties in which they are placed in consequence of having been liable for the old railroad property purchased from Mr. Grace, and suggested that a committee be appointed to look after the town's interests.

He then referred to the state in which the waterworks contract was at present, and a lengthy discussion ensued on the subject, resulting in leaving the matter over for another week.

On motion of Mr. Head, seconded by Mr. Lack, His Worship the Mayor, Reeve Kyle and Mr. Robson was appointed a committee in conjunction with the staff of the Collegiate Institute to present, on behalf of the citizens, a suitable address congratulating Mr. Fred Smale on his signal success in gaining the Oxford scholarship at Toronto University.

On motion of Mr. Head, seconded by Mr. Crandell, the roof of the home for the aged was ordered to be reshingled if found necessary.

WIFE MURDER AT BRAMPTON.

James Lundy Deliberately Shoots Down His Wife.

BRAMPTON, Ont., April 22.—Last January James Lundy and his family came to Brampton from their farm on the first line West Chinguacousy, and they made their home in a three-story brick tenement known as the "Brampton House," in Main-street. Shortly after their arrival people began to talk of their unhappy relationship existing between Lundy and his wife, and they were said to quarrel frequently. Money matters formed a large part of the trouble and to escape having his property seized for debt it is said Lundy decided his farm to his wife, and he claimed that his wife and her brother were trying to euvre him out of it and turn him adrift.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER ALSO.

Jealously was another factor in their trouble. It is reported he drank to excess. The culmination was reached at 9.15 tonight. In the handsomely furnished parlor were gathered Mrs. Lundy, her daughter, a young woman, and two sons, one of whom is a man and the other a small boy. Besides these were James McKinnon, Mrs. Lundy's brother; T. Sellwood and his wife and William Tracy and wife.

All were spending a pleasant evening, piano going and the usual good time. The story told by one present is that Lundy came into the room behind the parlor, hidden by curtains, and began muttering in an undertone, and Mrs. Lundy went over to him and said: "Please don't come in now," and the couple withdrew to the kitchen, further back, Lundy all the while growling in an undertone.

A PISTOL SHOT RANG OUT.

They had not got beyond the hearing of the company when a pistol shot rang out, followed by a woman's scream, and your informant rushed into the hall leading to the kitchen and another shot followed. He dashed into the kitchen and was nearly blinded by the flash of a third report.

Throwing himself on Lundy the witness held him fast, the man struggling like a maniac. Help came quickly and the revolver was secured.

Lying on the floor was the dead body of Mrs. Lundy. One ball entered the left temple and another just blow the chin on the same side, penetrating the jugular vein, and death must have been almost instantaneous. The one scream was the only utterance the poor woman made.

The dead body lay parallel with the wall of the kitchen, her feet slightly apart, touching the threshold of the door—a horrible, sickening sight—in a bath of blood.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Lundy was placed under arrest and taken to jail by Chief Orth. The murderer was calm and perfectly sober. The murdered woman whose maiden name was McKinnon, was a tall, dark, finely-developed woman—a striking stylish woman on the streets. She was about 49 years of age.

The murderer is a medium sized man 53 years of age. He has a shifty nervous manner, which too much liquor has not improved.

The fatal weapon is a self-acting 32-calibre Smith & Wesson six-shooter. Three chambers were loaded when taken from Lundy.

Coroner Mullin and Crown Attorney McFadden empanelled a jury, who viewed the body at 11 p.m. and adjourned until 2 p.m. Saturday, when the inquest will be continued.

Lundy's family connection in Peel is very large and the utmost excitement exists over the affair.

GLORIES IN HIS DEED.

It appears Lundy has not been living at home for several weeks, but has been staying at the Revere House, and about 8.30 the murderer entered the Royal Hotel and asked for supper and he got it. It was noticed he was very pale. He then went to the Revere and got a drink and afterwards droozed to his home, entering the house noiselessly.

The only explanation given by Lundy was he had stood it 22 years and this thing had to come some time. He expressed no sorrow for his act, but regretted he had not been allowed to use the remaining two shots on himself.

The third bullet has been found in the wall of the kitchen. A touching scene was the grief of the daughter, a handsome girl who threw herself on the dead body, crying, "Mother, mother!"

CAUGHT BY THE POLICE.

A Young Man Who Attempts to Work Green Goods Arrested at Peterboro.

A rather innocent looking young man who gave his name as W. J. Young, of Keene, has enrapt himself in serious complications which have placed him behind the iron bars and stone walls of the goal. This young man in an amateurish manner it is alleged had been attempting to work the old-time and familiar green goods racket on residents of this vicinity. The result was that Chief Roszel was put on the scent and has the alleged would-be crook behind the bars.

The story of the young man's dealings as far as can be discreetly told at present is not long. On Wednesday, April 6th, Chief Roszel received a letter from Mr. W. J. Edmison, of Harwood, enclosing

A GREEN GOODS COMMUNICATION.

he had received. The communication was after the usual style of green goods epistles and enclosed a blank to be filled out and returned to F. C. Austin, Box 664, Peter-

boro. The letter Mr. Edmison had received as follows:—

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

DEAR SIR,—You have been referred to me as a person in a position to handle my goods with discretion and I have concluded to write you and if you don't care to invest I pray you will not do me an injury. I have a very superior article in the way of counterfeit bank bills, in fact the best ever handled in Canada, and I defy the most expert bank clerks in the Dominion to detect: them so that you run no risk whatever in handling them. They are made of the genuine bank note paper and printed from new genuine bills. No two bills are stamped with the same number so that even if they were supposed to be spurious no two bills would be found alike as regards numbers. Photography has been brought to such a degree of excellence within the last ten years that the most expert bank officials cannot tell a printed note from a photographed one.

I could if I wished name a certain party in your vicinity who has dealt with me for some time and who is passing these same bills in your own neighborhood. Perhaps you may have handled them yourself and passed them on others never thinking that they were counterfeit. My sizes are from one to twenty.

In order that you may satisfy yourself that my goods are in every way the same as I represent them to you. I will (on the first order only) send \$100 for \$10 in good money. I do not wish to do a retail trade and this offer is made only to introduce my goods. My prices are \$100 for \$1000 \$400 for \$5000, \$1000 for \$15,000. When writing make no mention of the goods. Simply enclose the money with the slip of paper sent you with your number on it and I will understand you. If you send sums over \$10 the safest way is by express money order but for \$10 there is no necessity as it will travel safely so short a distance in a well-sealed envelope. All goods sent you will be by express and marked as merchandise of some kind. Now my friend if you decide to avail yourself of this opportunity let me hear from you as soon as possible and in case you don't wish to invest please keep it a secret.

Yours confidentially,
No. 73.

Please destroy this letter. This letter as will be seen is a copy of the type-written documents sent all over the country by New York crooks. In this case it was written and in no very expert hand-writing either. Chief Roszel at once went to the post office and found that

BOX 664 HAD BEEN RENTED on the previous Saturday by a young man who was unknown to the post office officials and who gave his name F. C. Austin. The chief registered an envelope to the holder of Box 664 and Constable Adams went on guard at the office to capture the suspected green goods man should he appear to get his registered letter. Day after day passed and no Mr. Austin put in an appearance and it was feared that in some way he had become aware of the vigilance of the police and had abandoned the net he had set to catch any who were anxious to have money, no matter how they got it. But the police did not give up their case, but laid plans for the arrest of Mr. Austin if he came after his registered letter. This morning they were rewarded, for the unsuspecting young man walked into the post office, secured his registered letter and a few minutes later was in the police cells behind the bars with a serious charge to face.

When searched at the police station among other things found on his person was one of the type-written green goods letter, the one probably from which he had copied those he had sent out. Among the little cash he had on his person was a spurious fifty cent piece. He said his proper name was W. J. Young and that for the past six weeks he had been living with his uncle, Mr. John Wood, at Keene. Prior to this he said he lived at Warkworth. He gave his age as twenty-one years and his occupation as an artist. He is a young man with a clean shaven face and well-dressed. Where or how he became inspired with the ambition to figure in such a role or to make money in such a thread-bare, and in his case poorly planned scheme, has not yet come out.

At ten o'clock he was brought before Police Magistrate Dumble and charged with offering with sale counterfeit money. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded until Friday next. In the meantime developments will be made in order.

Three Boys Smothered.

TORONTO, April 22.—Alfred Lucas and Ernest Lucas, brothers, aged respectively seven and eight years, and Henry Prittie, aged twelve, were playing in an excavation made in a street in the northwestern part of the city, this afternoon. They set to work to dig a cave in the side of the embankment, which was made of sand, and gave way when they had made a considerable cavity. A lad looking on warned the three boys what would happen, but they did not heed him. The three were completely buried by the earth. The fourth had started for help, but was so horror-struck that he lost his presence of mind, and several minutes passed before he made anyone aware of what had happened. All haste was then made, and the three boys were taken out fifteen minutes after they were buried, but it was too late. Every effort was made to resuscitate them but life was extinct.

The Prince of Wales and his family yesterday joined the Queen at Hyeres, and return to London to-day. The Queen will visit Darmstadt.