

WALL PAPER.

The contents of 9 cases from England and 12 bales from New York, now ready for inspection at

PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.
The Watchman.
THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

Editorial Notes.

The 24th May witnessed a spectacle without a parallel in the history of the world, the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of a Queen, who rules over one-fifth of the population of the globe inhabiting an equal proportion of its surface, and who has reigned for upwards of half a century without a rival in the affections of her myriads of subjects. The great empires of antiquity appear insignificant in comparison with the 320 millions who own the sway of Victoria the Good. The half century of her reign has been an era of the most marvellous advances in art, literature, science, commerce, manufactures, and in everything that ennobles and elevates mankind. But the future historian in recording the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria, will not fail to note the immense influence for good which her unsullied public and private life have exerted upon not only her own subjects, but wherever her name is known. The fierce light that beats about a throne has shewn her since childhood an example of true womanhood all the world over. The three score years and ten, the allotted age of humanity, which she has now reached, bid fair to extend to the four score. That she may long be spared to reign over us is the fervent prayer of her myriads of loyal subjects.

THE waterworks question is still the subject of conversation and discussion amongst our citizens generally. The desire would appear to be almost universal that should the cost of maintaining the extensive system proposed, so far as the charge to the town for fire protection is concerned, be not much greater than the rate for the present waterworks department, the enterprise should be undertaken. The argument is being used that many who complained loudly against the high taxation of last year are inconsistent in now advocating an increased rate of taxation by supporting the new waterworks scheme. The cry that was heard on all sides last year against high taxes, was directed not against increased taxation as such, but against the abominable mismanagement that marked the expenditure of the public money, and the poor return the ratepayers enjoyed in consequence. One has but to recall the jobbery and expense in connection with the lowering of the mains, etc., and to look around in an endeavor to find some evidences of material improvements as a result of the expenditure of upwards of \$4,000 on streets and bridges alone last year. The argument is also being used that it would be premature to establish a system of waterworks for fire and domestic purposes for the town until a proper system of sewerage has been constructed. The sewerage question is one which the ratepayers must face before many years. The scheme would necessitate the addition of some \$30,000 or \$40,000 to the debenture debt of the town, which is not desirable until the debt of the town can be consolidated in 1890 when certain debentures mature. So large

an addition to the public debt at the present time would certainly not be wise. But the construction of the system of waterworks proposed by a company would not add one dollar to the town debt, the financial part of the question being simply whether the extra charge for current expenses for increased fire protection can be entertained or not. That a proper sewerage system cannot be at present undertaken is no reason why a waterworks system should not be established by a private company, which would secure fire protection to almost the whole settled portion of the town: at a small increase of taxation for fire purposes, and which at the same time would supply the immense advantage of water for domestic purposes and for gardens, lawns, etc., to those who might wish to avail themselves of such conveniences. The question simply resolves itself into one of a certain annual cost to the town and whether that cost can be safely incurred. The present system is satisfactory enough, so far as fire protection is concerned, to the small portion of the town protected by it, but its cost as managed by the town Council has all along been out of proportion to the claims it has for support upon the large portion of the town which derives no direct benefit from it. Would not the ratepayers generally prefer to pay a little more, and have full value for their money? Let the matter be carefully considered by all means.

THE terrible and mysterious murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago, an account of which we give in other columns, was beyond doubt the outcome of the threatened exposure by Cronin of the misappropriation by certain Irish Nationalists of funds collected for patriotic purposes. It is another of those brutal crimes which have too often brought disgrace upon the Irish cause, and will be regretted and denounced by none more than by those who have the best interests of Ireland and Irishmen truly at heart. Such crimes have unfortunately not been rare in connection with the agitation of the Irish question, and have done more to prejudice the cause of Ireland in the minds of the British people and of the world than all the other agencies combined. The Phoenix Park murder, with the long list of agrarian murders and outrages in Ireland, the assassination of Thomas D'Arcy McGee in Canada, and the crimes that mark the progress of the Irish movement in the United States, have all brought sorrow and dismay to the hearts of the true sons of the Emerald Isle, and have dulled the sympathy of the outside world. From all accounts the Chicago detective force will grapple successfully with the mystery, and it is highly probable that the whole details of the crime will soon be exposed. That swift retribution may overtake the murderers will be the heartfelt wish of all. Dr. Cronin was a native of St. Catharines, and the fact of his being a Canadian has aroused more than usual interest in this province in the latest Chicago mystery.

THE eminent scientist and medical practitioner, Sir Henry Thompson, physician to the Queen, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, gives expression to the following views regarding the use of intoxicating liquor even in moderation: "I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. I do not mean by this that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such as is quite common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which, I think, few people are aware of. Such, at all events, is the result of observation during more than twenty years of professional life, devoted to hospital practice, and to private practice, on every rank above it. Thus I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which have come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of

fermented drinks taken in the quantity which is conveniently deemed moderate. Whatever may be said in regard to its evil influences on the mental and moral faculties, as to the fact above stated, I feel that I have a right to speak with authority, and I do so solely because it appears to me a duty especially at this moment, not to be silent on a matter of such extreme importance." It will be observed that the Doctor in his remarks refers to the moderate use of fermented liquors, not to the strong distilled alcoholic beverages.

THE *Victoria Warder* in its last issue contains the following characteristic "contortion":

"Peterboro district meeting of the Methodist church last week condemned the grit papers from this town which slandered the Methodist conference last year. The *Warder* felt at the time that the organs of romanism were putting their foot in it. But they could not deceive the people." This is "parrying the thrust with an adroitness that a Jesuit might have envied," to quote the language of the great historian. Such a quotation will no doubt be pleasing to one so powerful in historic lore as the great "educationist" of the *Warder* office. We fear, however, that the mental grasp of the latter is weakening, as the memory of events of a year ago has become so utterly confused. The paper "which slandered the Methodist conference last year" was the *Victoria Warder*. As to the politics of the slanderous sheet in question, the mistake is perfectly natural, the political views of the controlling genius being about as uncertain as those on religious matters. The whole situation has been rather an embarrassing one all around generally, for the past year or so at any rate, for the poor *Warder*; so we will leave the whole matter to the Bay of Quinte Conference, and the people who are not so easily "deceived" as the *Warder* fondly imagines.

A Clever Capture.

Frank E. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., was arrested at Montreal on Monday a charge of burglary and criminal assault. It is alleged that on May 13th last he broke into the house of an aged and wealthy widow named Blanc, at Oxford, Mass., twelve miles from Worcester. The widow was reputed to have a large amount of money in the house, which the young scoundrel attempted to secure. Failing to get the money, he attempted to find out where it was concealed from the widow. She refused to tell him, and he assaulted her criminally, receiving in the struggle a blow over the eye from a hammer, which, however, did not prevent him from succeeding in his vile attempt. On a further search he managed to secure some \$300 or \$400 and made good his escape, going to New York, accompanied by his sister. From there he came on alone to Montreal, where he was captured by Detectives Carpenter and Campeau, who met him on the street and recognized him from photographs sent and by the scar left by the blow from the hammer. On his person was found a letter from his sister, stating that the detectives were scouring New York for him, and that if he kept quiet he would be all right in Montreal. He will be held awaiting the action of the Massachusetts authorities, who have offered a reward for his arrest.

The Dairy.

From the *New York Commercial Bulletin*. With better quality and a pretty fair demand early in the week the market ruled quite firmly for all desirable grades of butter, but for a day or two past trade has been more quiet, and with the impression pretty general that we have reached the top, holders have been more urgent in their offerings, and the close is somewhat tame, though really fancy tables grades are as yet held about steady; but leaving fancy the tone is slightly easier on grades only a trifle off, and positively weak on the more defective qualities of creameries. Pails have worked out direct to the grocery trade a shade higher than we quote, but there has been some surplus to offer to jobbers, and in a wholesale way 18c is about all that can be depended upon. State and Pennsylvania creamery tubs have worked out at 17½ to 18c for strictly fancy. Occasional exceptionally fancy Elgin and Iowa separator creameries have been talked up to 18c, but it is extreme to quote, and average finest Western have sold at 17 to 17½c, and freely offering at those figures toward the close. State dairy tubs have rapidly fallen off in supply, and with a good demand for Southern shippers, prices have been firmly sustained on all desirable lots. Western packed has ruled quiet, though fine full-grass lots held steadily. Exporters have taken a few small lots of full-grass ladies as samples, but the bulk of export trading has been in cheaper goods for the Continent at 8½ to 10c. Cheese has not made another perpendicular decline, and the market was without the general extreme heavy tone of the preceding week, but an easy, drooping feeling predominated, and buyers have carried most of the advantage. Indeed notwithstanding the prompt manner in which the country followed the reaction here, receives have found none too good a margin, many barely any profit at all; nor has the cost proven sufficiently attractive to give the demand more force than was necessary to properly care for the orders in hand of a regular character.

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D. C. TREW. Lindsay, Mar. 20, 1889.

STOCK.

The Stock Book of the proposed GRIST MILL, to be erected on Peel st. and Victoria Avenue, is now open at the office of GREEN & ELLIS, William street. Parties desirous of taking Stock will get all information required from the subscriber.

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