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# The Lindsay Watchman.

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LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

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THE CHEAP  
BOOT AND SHOE DEALER  
Will remove to his new  
premises in a few days.

Volume II. Number 20.

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PRIVATE FUNDS  
WEST RATES.  
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Kent Streets, Lindsay.  
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J. DEACON,  
Box 24, Lindsay.

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**A \$20.00 SUIT FOR \$15.00,**

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OF THIS SPECIAL LINE  
**We Have About 100 Suits**  
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COME and make your selections early as  
there is a choice in them.

**DUNDAS  
& FLAVELLE  
BROS.**

**The Churches.**  
**METHODIST, Cambridge street.**—Rev. Dr. Williams, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30. Classes at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
**METHODIST, Queen Street.**—Rev. G. W. Dewey, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7.30 P. M.  
**BAPTIST, Cambridge Street.**—Rev. W. K. Anderson Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Sabbath morning at 10.30 A. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Monday at 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.—All seats free.  
**St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), William Street.** Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8.00 P. M. Young People's Christian Circle Sabbath Morning at 10.15  
**St. Paul's (Church of England) Russell Street.**—Rev. C. H. Marsh, Rector. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.  
**St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Russell Street.**—Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Pastor. Services at 8.00 and 10.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 4.00 P. M.  
**Y. M. C. A., Rooms opposite new post office.** Open daily from 9.00 A. M. to 10.00 P. M. Religious Meetings for young men Sunday afternoons at 4.15 Short addresses. Good singing. Young men always welcome. R. M. Anderson, President; F. B. Utley, General Secretary.

### THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

Prof. Seymour Describes the Scene of the Disaster.

Prof. Seymour, whose family was reported to have been drowned in the great flood at Johnstown, is in the city and was visited last night by an *Empire* reporter. The professor said that his wife and children were saved, but had a very narrow escape. When the rivers began to overflow the water rose so rapidly that they became alarmed, and thought it would be wise to remove to the mountain, especially as a cousin of his wife was ill in the house. They secured a wagon and, after a great deal of danger, reached dry land and proceeded up the mountain. The professor, who was in London at the time of the disaster, left for Johnstown immediately on hearing the news, and arrived there last Monday night. He was stopped on the way by the strict military surveillance, which now prohibits all except official intercourse with the afflicted district. By walking six miles, however, he managed to reach the scene of the disaster and began the search for his family, whom he discovered on Tuesday in an entirely destitute condition. On the mountain he computed that there must have been six or seven thousand people, all hungry, and many of them scantily clad. The scene at Johnstown, he said, beggared description. Where the fine city of twenty-five or thirty thousand people stood when he last saw it he found merely the bed of a large river filled with mud and slime, and covered here and there with piles of debris, every one of which contained corpses. A few houses were left standing in the valley, and a number of the cellars of these had been found more or less filled with the bodies of the drowned. The whole valley, the professor said, was pervaded with an almost unbearable stench, and he could not see how the survivors could escape a great epidemic. Several cases of typhoid has already broken out, and despite all precautions the disease was likely to spread. He thought that the danger was not confined to the neighborhood of Johnstown, but even Pittsburg and other towns whose supply of water was taken from the Ohio, into which the poisoned rivers Conemaugh and Stony Creek flow, would run a great risk of sharing in the terrible ravages of the threatened malaria. The professor said that he had lost everything, and would have to begin life over again. So completely did the disaster ruin him that it was only through the kindness of General Scott, who gave him a railway pass, that he was able to take his family northward.

### THE FLOOD'S GREAT HEIGHT.

At Conemaugh Furnace, within a comparatively short distance of the main scene of all, there are four little houses standing nearly seventy feet above the surface of the Conemaugh below. They were white-washed, two-storied cottages before the deluge. Now they stand as indicators of how high the water of the stream was raised, for up to the second storey windows the whitewash has been cleaned completely from the boards, leaving them of a dull slate colour, as if with age. They were damaged in no other way than by the flood's entrance to their lower floors. Yet on the opposite point of the river the tracks of the branch of the Western Pennsylvania road are ripped from the ties, twisted in all sorts of queer shapes, and mingled with such a mass of debris that the only thing to be done with it will be to scatter the accumulation with dynamite and allow the lighter wreckage to float down the river.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 8.—It is rumored that the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club is a thing of the past. No one admits his membership, and it is doubtful if, outside the cottage owners, one could find more than half a dozen members in the city.

Coroner Hammer, of Westmoreland

county, has concluded his inquest. The verdict finds the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club responsible for the loss of life, because of gross, if not criminal, negligence, and of carelessness in making repairs from time to time.

### RELIEF FOR LOCKHAVEN.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., June 8.—The first car load of provisions reached here yesterday. Supplies are being issued as fast as possible to the sufferers. A large force of men and teams are at work removing the debris and filth from the streets, and every effort possible is being made to put the city in a better sanitary condition. Reports of heavy loss sustained by farmers continue to come in.

### ALMOST HOPELESSNESS.

JOHNSTOWN, June 8.—Affairs at the stone bridge wreckage pile seem to have resolved themselves into a state of almost hopelessness. At the rate the workmen are now proceeding it will be months before the debris is cleared away and the last body found. Sometimes when an extra large dynamite shot is used to blow the wreckage up, bits of wood and iron in shapes fearfully suggestive fly directly upward in a solid column 300 feet high, only to fall back again into almost the same spot, to be tugged and pulled at or coaxed to float down an unwilling current that is falling rapidly. The fact is they are not attempting to recover bodies at the bridge, but as one blast tears yards of stuff into flinders, it is shoved indifferently into the water. In the centre of the town debris is piled even higher than at the bridge, but the work is going on fairly well. Horses and waggons can get at the wreck. Some of the foremen say that at the present rate of work through the town, all the bodies that ever will be recovered will be found within the next ten days.

A report that diphtheria has broken out in a crowded camp in town has caused general alarm. It is said that twenty cases of fever, diphtheria and pneumonia are being concealed from the people here for fear a panic may seize the workers. Disinfectants of all kinds are being freely used by the carload and the wreckage is being burned at many points. Work was resumed to-day in the shops of the Cambria Iron Co.'s mammoth steel mill, and the repairs to the buildings are being made made with remarkable rapidity. The blast furnaces were not hurt at all and will be in operation as soon as a supply of coke can be obtained. None of the big stock of iron that the company carried was lost. Vice-President Stackhouse, of the Cambria Company, says that in another week the entire works, employing fully 6,000 men, will be operated in full. He thinks about 2,000 of the old workers are missing. Their places have already been filled.

The various societies lost but few members here by the flood. A trap was laid to-day for a crook undertaker who was robbing the bodies in the Fourth Ward morgue. A female body was brought in and before it was dressed for burial a diamond ring was placed upon one of the fingers. The pseudo undertaker was assigned to take charge of the body. He was detected in the act of stealing the jewellery, was arrested and taken to Elensburg.

### FROM OTHER SECTIONS.

A letter received from Hoytsville, Pa., states that the village lost eleven lives in the floods, and that the village is in ruins. Advice from Romney, on the Lower Potomac, state that the flood was the greatest ever known in that region. The river reached its height May 30th. Cross fences and houses were swept away along the entire length of the beautiful valley, and the people of Moorefield were forced to flee for their lives. The valley is a mile in width and about 40 miles long, and the narrow stream was swollen until it extended clear across the valley, reaching from mountain to mountain. It was in this valley that the water rushed which caused the great flood in the Potomac, from Cumberland to Washington.

Bodies from Johnstown have commenced to float by here.

### ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 9.—The Wilkinson family here have received word that their daughter and her husband, who lived in Johnstown, escaped from the flood, but lost all their possessions except the clothes they had on.

### Wheat Gambling.

Mr. Justice Gill this morning rendered judgment in the case of Henry Russell against William J. Fenwick, broker, in favor of defendant. This was an action taken by Mr. Russell for the recovery of \$2512, being \$1615 advanced by him to the defendant, for the purpose of speculating for him on the Chicago market, and the proceeds of that speculation. The text of the judgment is as follows: "Considering it has been shown that the wheat deals that the defendant transacted on the Chicago market, for and under the instructions and with the money furnished by the plaintiff, were not bona fide commercial sales, in which delivery of the wheat was ever completed; but that the same were gambling operations and contracts upon which all action is denied under article 1927 of the Civil Code, so that even though the said deals may have been financially successful, and the pretended transfers of the proceeds thereof the defendant alleges as having been made by the instrumentality of one Frazer, be false, the plaintiff has no action whatever in law to recover under the said operations. The Court, consequently, doth dismiss plaintiff's said action with costs."

—Star.

### RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Chairman Hoar Tells About the Feeling of the Western States People.

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Canada are in the city, and will remain several days. The visiting Senators are on their way East after making a long tour of the West.

Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee, expressed himself as follows when asked about their work: "We have visited San Francisco and all California points. From there we went up to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and other points, investigating as we went. At every place we held meetings and took testimony that was freely volunteered on commercial relations with Canada. Of course, we have nothing to do with any prospects for closer relations, politically speaking, but we are anxious to find out the sentiment of the country on closer commercial relations. When the Fisheries Treaty was thrown out by the Senate it left the question of our relations with Canada in a queer position. Legislation of some sort must be enacted next session on the subject. For the purpose of obtaining information that will serve as a guide in framing such legislation, we are taking this trip. Everywhere along the route we have been met with the expressed desire for closer relations. The international railway systems are becoming so complicated that some arrangement is necessary to prevent any clashing of interests between the two countries."

St. Paul, June 10.—The United States Senate Committee on Relations with Canada met representatives of this city to-day. The general tendency of the testimony was in favor of reciprocity with Canada. Captain Bowen, representing several lumber companies, which cut about 40,000,000 feet a year, was not in favor of free lumber. He spoke of the cheapness of labor in Canada. Lumbermen, he said, who came from the eastern provinces of Canada receive \$22 to \$26 a month in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In Canada they received only \$12 to \$16 per month. Gen. E. F. Drake favored political union with Canada.

### A Terrible Cyclone.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., June 10.—A terrible cyclone swept through this city on Saturday night. The Methodist and Baptist churches and several residences were wrecked. The roof of the Arkansas elevator, in which is the Missouri Pacific's depot, was blown across the tracks, demolishing a number of loaded freight cars. Kate Walton, aged 15, and Tudy Walton, aged 9, were killed. Mrs. Walton, the mother, was badly injured, and her daughter Lizzie had a hip dislocated. All are coloured.

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—A terrific windstorm passed through Port Lyden, Lewis county, and the lower portion of Jefferson county yesterday afternoon. It unroofed houses, overturned trees, fences, and buildings, and did much damage.

In Port Lyden the buildings and sheds of the Iron Works are totally demolished. Scarcely a chimney is to be seen in all Port Lyden, and the streets are simply impassable because of the debris from trees and houses.

At Phinney settlement, six miles from Port Lyden, Mr. and Mrs. Phinney were seriously injured. They were carried in their house about thirty feet, and were injured in trying to escape from the building in its progress. The roof was torn off the buildings of Hoyte & Briggs and S. W. Riggs, Port Lyden.

### Discovery of an Ancient Wreck on Manitoulin Island.

St. Catherines, June 1.—Martin Brennan, of this city, has just returned from the Manitoulin Islands. He tells a story of a marine mystery, which will furnish work for our historians. Mr. Brennan states that some days ago, while loading timber at an island in the Missauga passage, he was informed that the bottom portion of a curious old vessel had floated on shore after the ice went away. It was under a rocky cliff about two miles from where they were loading. From the general appearance of the remains, the fastening and ship-carpenter work, Mr. Brennan is thoroughly satisfied that the vessel, which was evidently a small one, was not one of modern build.

Not far from where the wreck came ashore are two deep caves hollowed into the cliff, and on entering the first one, he found the skulls and remains of two men, which evidently had been there a great many years. In the adjoining cave were the scattered remains of three skeletons, also very old and weather-worn. During his short stay he made diligent enquiries from some Indians on the Island, but they had no traditions of a vessel being lost there. Want of time prevented Mr. Brennan from more fully investigating the discovery, but he has formed a theory that the relic cast up is the remains of a missing fur trader under the old French regime, of whose last voyage (1740) to Lake Huron there is a blank in the early history of Canada. In the Jesuit narratives mention is made of a small vessel which traded from Detroit to Sault Ste. Marie and the Manitoulin Isles for many years in charge of Capt. Lavoie. Her trips were occasionally noted, but of her last one to visit the Huron islands nothing is said.

A pretty Toronto girl, giving her name as Angeline Ribenau, and her age nineteen, was found on Monday wandering about the streets of Detroit. It is supposed her mind is affected.