

SCIATICA
-AND-
RHEUMATISM
POSITIVELY CURED BY
HIGINBOTHAM'S
MIXTURE

The Lindsay Watchman.

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THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Premier Greenway Sustained By a Majority of 10

WINNIPEG, July 24.—The provincial elections in Manitoba yesterday made little change in the complexion of the parties. The next Legislature will be composed 25 Government, 14 Opposition and one Independent. All the constituencies have been heard from but Dauphin, which is conceded to the Opposition.

The defeat of the Opposition is almost entirely due to the Separate School cry, which aroused very bitter feeling. The Government is also charged with bribery, and it is reported that Hagel and Wood, Oppositionists, defeated in Kildonan and Carillon by small majorities, will immediately appeal.

Among the slain are two Cabinet ministers—Hon. D. McLean, who was defeated in Dennis city by J. F. Frame, and Hon. J. A. Smart, who was defeated in Brandon city by W. A. Macdonald by a majority of 34.

It is not likely that other seats will be found for the Cabinet ministers, but that the Cabinet will be filled from those now elected.

Rob Watson, who resigned his seat in the Dominion Government for Marquette, had a substantial majority in Portage la Prairie over W. J. Cooper.

Premier Greenway had a narrow escape his majority in Mountain being pulled down to 100.

The Prohibition plebiscite resulted in a large majority all over the province for prohibition, the vote being nearly three to one in favor of it.

Congress Called Upon to Administer a Lesson to the Tory Government at Ottawa.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Sun says: "It would be a mistake for Congress to adjourn before administering a lesson to the Tory Government at Ottawa. It is now some weeks since the President recommended retaliation for discriminatory rates imposed on Americans using the Welland Canal. The message to that effect did Mr. Harrison honor and commanded the cordial approval of his fellow citizens. But the honors will be divided if the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives shall see to it that, so far at least as they are concerned, the patriotic suggests is promptly carried out. We have been subjected to quite enough impertinence and injury at the hands of the Canadian Tories, and it is high time they should be brought up with a round turn. Our senators and representatives at Washington should understand that the politicians now in power at Ottawa are afflicted with a rabid antipathy to the United States. Lackeys in the grain, they would rather lick the boots of an Englishman than shake hands with an American. It is not sufficient to introduce bills; they must be passed before this Congress goes home to its constituents, unless its Democratic members are willing to let Mr. Harrison stand before the people as the sole vigilant and unwavering upholder of the nation's interest and honor."

The Herald says: "It is reported in Washington despatches that the navy department, which delayed the sailing of Rear-Admiral Gherardi's squadron for Canadian waters until it should be known whether one of the ships would be needed at Honduras, he decided to let one of the squadrons go to the St. Lawrence, as originally intended. This is a satisfactory decision, because the cruise will be useful to navy officers and instructive to our Canadian neighbors. The latter have never had a chance to learn much about our navy, and they are therefore inclined to think Britannia is the only nation that rules the seas. While our respected British cousins have a lot of magnificent ships, it is well to let our northern friends know that we have got out the canoe age ourselves."

CANADA MAY RETALIATE TOO.

OTTAWA, July 23.—It is reported today on good authority that the Dominion Government in the event of President Harrison enforcing the act imposing a tax on Canadian vessels passing through the Soo canal, will pass an order-in-council imposing an equal tax on American vessels passing through the Welland canal. This, it is claimed, will not be any more evasion of the treaty of Washington than the threatened American decree, as the United States Government by the same treaty agreed to secure for Canadians the same terms as Americans. The use of the Soo canal at that time was owned by the State of Michigan.

The Bisley Team.

Canadians have watched with much interest the reports of the Bisley shooting match. The St. John's Sun says: "The Toronto Mail has shown great enterprise in securing long and full daily cables from the Bisley camp. From these despatches, which are made more interesting by diagrams, it appears that the Canadians have been making a good record. In the day's shooting for the Queen's prize eight Canadians made from 31 to 34 points out of a possible 35, and with the same possible score in the Alexander match nine Canadians made 30 over. On the whole, up to the night of the 19th, the Canadian team stood considerably better than at the same period last year. The highest Canadian position on the total was, at the date of the despatch, held by Lieutenant Davidson, who stood fourth, and was five points behind the leader." Although they have not swept everything before them, we are nevertheless proud of the record our representatives are making.

The First Methodist Church.

What is said to have been the first Methodist church in Ontario is in Hay Bay, on the Bay of Quinte. It was built in 1792, and is consequently just one hundred years old. For sixty years it was a famous resort for Methodists of that section. Afterwards it served as a soldiers' barracks a Good Templar lodge hall, and for thirty years as a granary. Now it is resolved to repurchase the building, put it into proper repair, and retain it as a memorial building and landmark of Methodism in that section of the country. Evidently they put up buildings more substantially in those days than they do now. This church is merely a frame structure, and still resists the destructive process of time.

A Warning to Uncle Sam.

BUFFALO, July 25.—A prominent man of this city, largely interested in lake traffic, but who declines to permit the use of his name, says that the action of Congress in giving the President power to retaliate against Canada in the matter of canal tolls may, if the President exercises the power now in his hands, lead to deplorable results. The gentleman points out that the United States Government has spent millions of dollars on Detroit river improvements, and that the Limekiln Crossing is now indispensable, although undeniably Canadian water. If the retaliatory war be pursued to the point of closing the Limekiln passage it would mean nothing less than war. The financial loss to the great American vessel lines, and to individual owners, would be incalculable, and the pressure on the Government would be so great as to force it into open hostilities rather than the veiled war of retaliation now threatened.

Dr. Talmage at the Russian Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage was presented to the Czar and Imperial Court at Peterhof yesterday. He was escorted from his hotel by an equestrian of the Czar, who was sent to St. Petersburg for that purpose. On his arrival at Peterhof Dr. Talmage was received by the Court Chamberlain, who conducted him to a suite of apartments which had been set aside for the Brooklyn divine. Here Dr. Talmage rested for an hour, when he was presented to the Emperor, who received him with the greatest cordiality, and who begged him to thank the American people for their kindness and generosity in sending flour to the famine sufferers. The two had a long conversation on political and religious subjects. Dr. Talmage was then presented in turn to the Empress and all the members of the Imperial family. Since his arrival in Russia Dr. Talmage has been the recipient of marked favors from the nobility. He has been a guest at a number of banquets given by the city authorities of St. Petersburg and Moscow and the government officials, and has been heartily received by all classes. He left for Scotland last night.

A Daring Officer.

It is not officers of customs who are having all the fun in connection with the smuggling down the St. Lawrence. A few days ago a preventive officer in the inland revenue service having obtained information that a schooner with a cargo of smuggled liquors on board was hanging off the Isle of Orleans, with a view of landing the cargo, followed up the clue so closely that he definitely located the vessel. He engaged some boatmen to row him to the schooner without making known to them the purport of his mission. On boarding the vessel he exhibited his authority, and seized the schooner and her cargo. The boatmen who had rowed the officer out, finding that he was a government official, took to their oars and pulled ashore, leaving the officer on board the schooner. "You thought you had us snug, but now you see the tables are turned, and we have got you. We will make you comfortable and land you on the island of Pierre et Miquelon." Thereupon the captain gave orders to his men to weigh anchor and set sail. Before any one had time to put a hand to the windlass to carry out the captain's orders, the officer produced two revolvers, one in each hand and pointing them at the captain said the vessel and cargo belonged to the crown, and if any man dared to touch the windlass he would shoot him dead. The captain in turn found the tables turned upon him and he and his crew were thoroughly cowed. The officer paraded the poop deck, with his pistols ready for any emergency, until he saw a rowboat approaching, which he hailed. The owner, one McLean, responded to the call, and, having learned the condition of affairs promised to obtain assistance. McLean took a telegram ashore, with the result that Customs Officer Jocas came to the inland revenue officer's assistance, and with other aid the vessel and her cargo were brought into port. The vessel is a valuable prize, being almost new. The foregoing narrative, which is given on the authority of the Minister of Inland Revenue, furnishes another interesting chapter to the smuggling operations on the St. Lawrence, which the newspapers are publishing almost daily.

The executive of the Irish National League has issued a circular to the electors of Great Britain, in which they declare that no measure of Legislative autonomy for Ireland which falls short of the demands formulated by Mr. Parnell at the Leinster Hall Convention in July last will satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people and race.

VICTORIA ROAD.

SPECIAL TO THE WATCHMAN.
FALL SHOW.—The annual fall show of the North Victoria E. D. Agricultural Society will be held at Victoria Road on 21st and 22nd of Sept. Several new departures are on tap for 1892. A band with a great drum; a silver medal for the fastest 3-year-old trot; a bronze medal for the fastest 2-year-old trot. The young flyers are said to be many, and quite a few of them are now undergoing a course of training. A platform erected for the fantastic skip; cool shades for the peripetics; ample choice for epicures; a school competition open to all the schools in North Victoria; English composition on natural products of North Victoria; myp drawing and pencil drawing from authorized text books and the fine arts, as formerly, are only a few of the special attractions for 1892.

The Triumph of Oatmeal Water.

The value of oatmeal water as a warm weather drink has for a long time been known to many, but from this time on it will be known to many thousands more. A few weeks ago the Great Western Railway Company of England undertook to transform over 200 miles of railway from broad to narrow gauge. It had to be done in the shortest possible time, and with the greatest possible care. To accomplish the work nearly 5,000 men were employed. They worked two successive days of seventeen hours each with only short intervals for meals. The strain on the men, says the Western Morning News, was exceptional, yet not beer but oatmeal and water was provided by the railway company. Testimonials as to its refreshing, thirst-quenching, and sustaining power were heard on every side. This triumph of oatmeal water over beer should not pass unnoticed. Will farmers and other employers take cognizance of the explosion of the idea that beer is more sustaining than any other beverage?

SCENES AT COLLINS' PYRE.

Whitechapel Men Sang as the Body Turned to Ashes.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A large urn of classic mould monopolized interest in the Whitechapel Club to-day, it contained the ashes of M. A. Collins, the suicide, whose body was burned by the club Sunday morning. The cremation has left so strong an impression that it is proposed to burn and then urn fellow members as fast as nature forecloses. Among those who witnessed the burning of Collins were Dr. John E. Harper, Dr. Hugh Blake Williams, Dr. John E. Spray and R. T. Holloway, a sculptor. The physicians assisted in selecting Collins' ashes from the base residue. Dawn was breaking when the service at Millers closed and the fragments and dust remaining from the cremation were raked from the base of the pyre. The body then had been among the fire and cinders for five hours and ten minutes. It was placed on the pyre at 10.50, and in less than five minutes after that the flames had snatched off the sheet as if it were gun cotton and left the corpse sharp and black against a lurid background. The wind was off shore, blowing the flames and smoke towards the lake. It left the process of destruction plainly visible, while apparently not interfering with the effect of the heat on the body. For a few minutes the imperfect combustion of gases or the draft or some other unexplained cause seemed to protect the corpse from the flames that began at a distance from the body, as they do sometimes from a match which one lights at the top of a lamp-chimney. Then, with a flash, the fire ran along the flesh, and in a few seconds the corpse was burning like walnut. The legs first sank, with a trunk of coals. Then the frame of the trunk disappeared, leaving the skull resting on the pillow of a big warm log. The mourners had just begun their closing march, and the refrain, "Hurrah for the next who dies!" was floating over the beach when the skull rolled down into the bed of coals on which the fragments rested. The weight of the mass carried to the club rooms was less than seven pounds. All who saw the cremation were struck with the singular nobility of it. There was no perceptible odor and the picture of the body, motionless and stately amid the flames, seemed to them grand beyond description. The indications are that the Whitechapel Club will be involved in trouble over the affair. The city of Chicago has no jurisdiction in the matter, but the Lake County (Indiana) authorities are indignant. Their anger is not caused by the cremation, but at what they believe was a narrow escape of the town of Millers from destruction. That part of Indiana in which the cremation occurred is a desert. Millers contains probably 100 inhabitants, and between the town, and the lake shore are several dynamite and powder factories. They are located in stretches of waste sand, apparently away from all danger of fire. The whitechapelers built their pyre on the shore in rear of a dynamite factory in blissful ignorance of the surroundings. When they left the train at Millers several countrymen, who smelled a prize fight followed the party. The elevation of the corpse frightened those louts, but when a torch was applied to the pyre they ran panic stricken through the sand, shouting "Powder factory!" One or two returned and informed the men of the danger, but they paid no attention to it. Now the Indiana officials will bring a charge of trespass and endangering life and property against the club.

Londonderry.

In answering a question as to what county in Ireland the city of Londonderry is situated in, the Montreal Star says: "Both the County and Capital in Ulster, Ireland, are called indiscriminately Londonderry or Derry. The county was granted to twelve London companies by James I. after the rebellion of its native chiefs; hence the prefix to the ancient name of the country. On maps both county and capital are generally printed Londonderry. The city is a commercial and manufacturing port on Foyle river, but the port of call for ocean steamers is at Moville, on Lough Foyle, eighteen miles below the town. The population is about 30,000. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry is the successful resistance that it made in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. There is a Doric column in the city, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the town, during the memorable siege just mentioned."

The English Government to Carry Out its Programme.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times declares the Government will carry out the programme which it adopted prior to the election. It says the Government will resign immediately after a vote of "no confidence" is passed Mr. Gladstone will meet with no obstruction from the Government side, but before he thinks of starting a Cabinet he must consider whether he ought to undertake the duties of the Cabinet at all. It is idle to pretend that he is not showing signs of the increasing pressure of old age. The Times then dilates upon the work that will fall upon him if he insists that he himself shall put every part of the Home Rule debate in motion. Mr. Gladstone must either take the Premiership with a peerage, leaving Sir William Vernon Harcourt to go through with it, with the motley crowd of the House of Commons, which step will distinguish Mr. Gladstone as completely as a coronet did Lord Chat-ham, to undertake at the age of eighty, the duties that broke down (unless there are agitating circumstances), the nature of William Henry Smith, when he was leader of the House of Commons.

Peterboro' Paragraphs.

PETERBORO' July 25.—Mr. Wm. Jones, of Toronto, is putting a large force of men at work at the Eagle mount stone quarries on Stony lake. Rev. Father Whibbs, of Denver, Col., celebrated mass at St. Peter's cathedral yesterday. Walter T. G. Soames was arrested on Saturday, charged with having stolen a watch and a ring at the Croft house. Soans is from Lindsay. Messrs. George Guillet, M. P., of Cobourg; E. Cochrane, M. P., of Brighton; W. W. Armstrong, of Campbellford; Dr. Richards, of Warkworth, and T. B. Carlow, of Percy, were in town to-day attending a meeting in connection with the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific railway, at which Mr. R. Mulholland presided. They are confident that the affairs of the railway are very promising and will report at a meeting of directors at Cobourg on Thursday. The following were successful in passing the Sawlog Cutlers' examination held here on July 14: T. Ludgate, Peterboro'; Thos. Bick, Bobcaygeon; John Flaherty, Lindsay; Henry Junkin, Marmora; M. J. Gorman, Fenelon Falls; George Wilson, Lindsay; W. A. Davis, Bobcaygeon; Jas. Bray, Kinmount; R. A. Dixon, Keene; Stewart Shea, Campbellford, and D. A. Cooper, Millbrook.

Important Hints on Barley.

To the Editor of The Empire.
Sir,—We are in receipt of a letter from a large firm of English malsters, which in our opinion will be invaluable to the farmers of the Dominion, and would ask you to kindly insert same in your valuable paper. The gist of the letter is as follows: "One of our great objections with your Canadian two-rowed barley is occasioned by your farmers being entirely too anxious to secure an extra bright article, and in order to obtain this they harvest it whilst too green. The consequence is that the grain is flinty, and will not produce the yield to the brewer which it would if allowed to ripen properly. We would much prefer a little color and have the grain mellow and full of starch, than obtain a flinty white berry. Also it is most important that the grain should be allowed to 'sweat well' in the shock, and you must give your farmers positive instructions as to the threshing of the grain. Heretofore they have been so many broken grains in your barleys (which will not sprout when on the floor, and are perfectly ruinous to the malting of the grain) that all the other good qualities have been neutralized and only a second or third class article produced. Now, this state of things can be easily averted by your threshers opening their machines and threshing more slowly and you can see the advantage of this when we tell you that it will enhance the value of the grain at least 5 to 10 cents per bushel. And lastly, you must be most careful that there is no admixture of six-rowed barley, as this is very dangerous indeed to the trade." If our farmers will zealously carry out the above instructions, we can guarantee them a handsome figure for all the barley they can grow, and we earnestly hope that they will look after their interests carefully in this matter, and make it profitable both for themselves and the dealers. By inserting the above you will oblige, Yours etc., J. B. McEAY & CO.