

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

The Lindsay Watchman.

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LINDSAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th 1892.

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THE MANITOBA APPEALS.

Judgment Delivered by the Privy Council.

LONDON, July 30.—The Privy Council delivered some very interesting judgments in Canadian cases this morning. The most important of these were in connection with the Manitoba separate school question. There were two appeals to be decided, that of the City of Winnipeg v. Barrett and the City of Winnipeg v. Logan. In both of these cases their lordships allowed appeals with costs.

The actions were the outcome of the separate school agitation in Manitoba. When the Legislature abolished separate schools a test case was submitted to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where it is still pending. Meantime the City of Winnipeg endeavored to collect taxes for the public schools, but Messrs. Barrett and Logan refused to pay said taxes unless a fair proportion were applied to separate schools. The cases went through the different Canadian courts, and were finally taken to the Privy Council, asking leave to appeal, which was allowed with costs.

THE NEWS IN WINNIPEG.
WINNIPEG, July 30.—The news that England's Privy Council had reversed the decision of Canada's Supreme Court and upheld the Manitoba Government in abolishing separate schools, was received with the greatest delight here on Saturday in Government circles, more so because it was to the Government as complete a surprise as it was to many others. The news was contained in a cablegram from London sent by ex-Attorney General Joseph Martin, who appeared before the Privy Council with Mr. Dalton McCarthy, to Premier Greenway, and was as follows: "Strong judgment in our favor by the Privy Council on the school case, adopting our arguments and controverting the Supreme Court judgment in every point."

MR. GREENWAY'S ORGAN SPEAKS.
The Tribune, the Government organ, commenting on the Separate school decision, says: "There is only one more possible danger to national schools now remaining. Quebec newspapers have already been demanding remedial legislation. It will be well for them to pacify their emotions. The people of Manitoba are free, and are determined to remain free. We will never submit to have Sir John Thompson force upon us the will of the Quebec hierarchy. Further, we do not think that the people of Ontario will endure to have their representatives at Ottawa shirk their duty in such a manner. There is every probability that Sir John Thompson will not dare to attempt the slightest interference with Manitoba. National schools are now safer than ever." The Free Press says: "How much weal or how much woe shall come of this victory of the Manitoba Government must be left to the future to reveal. There are possibilities, not simply to this one province, but to the Dominion as a whole too momentous to be hastily conjectured."

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.
WINNIPEG, August 1.—There is much anxiety here to learn the particulars of the judgment given in London in the separate school appeal. The history of the suit is as follows: In 1890, the Manitoba Legislature passed the present School Act establishing separate schools, and making it compulsory for taxpayers, both Protestants and Roman Catholics to pay taxes towards the maintenance of these schools. In 1891 Mr. J. K. Barrett, on behalf of the Roman Catholics, brought suit in the Queen's Bench Court to quash the by-law of the City of Winnipeg, by which taxes were raised, claiming that according to the school act taxes could not be collected from the Roman Catholics. Judge Killam, of the Queen's Bench, gave a decision favorable to the defendants, the city of Winnipeg, and the case was again appealed to the full court, which also gave a decision in the defendants' favor. Mr. Barrett then appealed to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where a decision was rendered last autumn in favor of the appellants, declaring the act *ultra vires* and beyond the power of the Legislature to so legislate. The city of Winnipeg, acting for the Local Government, then in turn became the appellant, and appealed the case to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

Fell 3,000 Feet.
St. Paul, Aug. 1.—Five thousand people at Inver Grove, just south of this city, were the horrified spectators yesterday afternoon of a terrible fall to death of Prof. Hobe, the aeronaut. When the balloon reached the usual altitude Hobe could be seen tugging at the valve cord, which would not work. Before he could manipulate it the balloon was at least 3,000 feet above the earth. In the regular way he cut loose the parachute and shot rapidly eastward, but to the horror of the crowd the parachute did not expand and the unfortunate aeronaut fell like a shot toward the ground. So great was the force of the fall that he was driven in the soft ground to a depth of 10 feet and instantly killed. It required the work of an hour to reach the body and death had occurred long before.

It was reported at St. Louis early this morning that the limited eastbound passenger train on the Big Four, which left here at 4 p. m., colliding with a freight train at Edwardsville Junction, Ill., the engineer and fireman being killed and a large number of passengers being injured, several fatally.

The Municipal Saloon Scheme.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 29.—The City Council Committee on next Monday will report unanimously in favour of inaugurating the municipal saloon scheme. The committee recommend the establishment of six city saloons in Sioux Falls, one for each ward; that there be appointed a saloon superintendent, under whom the working force of bartenders shall be: the saloons to be open from 4 a. m. to 10 p. m.; nothing to be sold which cannot be obtained from Sioux Falls wholesalers or manufacturers; beer to be disposed of at five cents a glass while whiskey shall command 25 cents a drink. It is the purpose of the committee, if their plan is carried through, to lessen as much as possible the demand for spirituous liquors.

A Convict's Startling Confession

LONDON, August 1.—A man who is confined in a prison in Glasgow has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Leitrim, who was shot and killed April 2, 1878, while driving near his residence in County Derry, Ireland. The prisoner also stated that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmorres, at Rushen, County Mayo, Ireland, September 25, 1880. He further says he was hired to assist the man who killed the informer James Carey, who was shot and killed on board the steamer "Melrose," at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, by a passenger named O'Donnell. The authorities are carefully investigating the story of the man, whom they have subjected to a most searching examination and are endeavoring to secure proof of his statements. They refuse to divulge the prisoner's name, or to furnish any information regarding him. None of the persons concerned in the murders of Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorres were ever caught.

Review of affairs at Homestead—Second Month of the Strike—Gloomy Prospect for the Locked-out Men.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 29.—The second month of the great Homestead strike opens rather discouragingly, so far as the locked-out men are concerned, though they do not in the slightest admit it, and express as great confidence in ultimate victory as ever. On June 29th, 2,000 men were locked out, 1,800 others struck out of sympathy, and only a few watchmen were left around the plant. To-day there are about 725 men in the mill, and the firm claims it has a quantity of beams ready for shipment. The locked-out men have no access to the non-unionists to induce them to come out, while daily the firm is filling vacancies and training new men for the work. Meantime the effects of the lock-out are being felt in the town. To-day a constable closed a grocery store, the owner concluding to go out of business owing to his inability to carry on an extensive credit business. A number of merchants who are in sympathy with the locked-out men are considering a plan whereby they will not give credit, but will sell at absolute cost to all locked-out men. The relief committee, which has charge of all the poorer paid labor, meets all demands upon it, though daily the long line of persons asking assistance grows larger.

THREATENING LETTERS.

The non-union men are beginning to receive an astonishing number of threatening letters. The following is a sample: "HOMESTEAD, July 29. "Notice.—All non-union men desiring to leave Carnegie's works will be provided for by the union men of Homestead, but all who stay at work will seek their God. All are being spotted. Beware!" The firm has told the men that they can leave if they wish, according to the statement of Mr. H. M. Curry. Mr. Curry added: "None are afraid. The story of the men being prisoners is untrue. None are desirous of leaving."

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. Present the Mayor, Reeve, Kyle, Dy-Reeve, Crandall and Councilors Mallon, Lack, Fee, Bryans, Finley, Connolly. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Hanson Bros., Montreal, re purchase of debentures for \$21,700. Referred to committee on finance.
From Michael Hanahoe, asking for drain tile, for drain on road. Referred to street and bridge committee.
From J. R. McNeillie, asking for the usual grants to the schools. Referred to finance committee.
The report of John Robinson, Capt. of the fire brigade was read and referred to the fire and water committee.
Report from sanitary inspector was received and referred to street and bridge committee.
The report of the chief constable was received and referred to police committee.
Capt. Crandall read the report of the town property committee. The report recommended that the tender of Mr. Wm. Callaghan for excavating drain at market house be accepted. The report was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Mallon, seconded by Mr. Finley the board of trade was invited to meet the council in order to devise some means for a sewerage system.
On motion of Mr. Kyle, seconded by Mr. Connolly, the chairman of streets and

bridges was requested to examine the sidewalk on the east side of York street, and report to council.

A by-law was introduced and passed authorizing the sale of \$21,700 debentures of the town to Messrs. Hanson of Montreal.

Talk of Remedial Legislation.

OTTAWA, August 1.—The decision of the Imperial privy council has created considerable surprise here.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, interviewed by a Star correspondent, said he was not prepared to express any opinion until the full text of the judgment was received. He entertained no doubt that the Dominion Government would, in due course, give the matter full consideration, but was unable to state what action would be taken.

The impression generally prevails here that the Dominion Parliament will be asked next session to pass remedial legislation, such a contingency as the present one having been provided for in the constitution.

Princess Beatrice Has a Narrow Escape from Death by Fire.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death from fire in the castle at Helligenberg on Saturday morning. Her maid, carrying a candle, approached too near a mosquito net covering the bedstead, setting fire to the net. Princess Beatrice, who was in bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household. The hose fixtures near the bedroom would not work, and a whole wing of the castle was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all her jewels and clothes. Her husband, who was sleeping in a hunting box in the neighboring woods, hastened to the castle as soon as he learned of the fire. Two firemen were injured. Princess Beatrice has telegraphed to the Queen from Castle Helligenberg, Germany, saying that she is quite well and that personally she in no wise suffered from the mid-night alarm of Friday last, when part of the castle was destroyed by fire.

Mexican Bull Fight.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, July 29.—A sickening sight was witnessed here last night at a bull fight by electric light in the new ring near the city. There were 3,000 persons present, including a number of American ladies and gentlemen. The matador, Alberto Limertura, was in the act of giving the third bull a thrust with his short sword when he slipped and fell. The frenzied crowd charged upon him on his horns in a moment, and was going him ferociously, when three of the banderilleros rushed to the rescue. They flaunted their scarlet cloaks in front of the bull a number of times without attracting his attention from the fallen matador. Suddenly the bull charged upon one of the banderilleros, who sought protection behind a barrier for that purpose. The bull overtook him and caught him up on the sharp points of his horns, which penetrated entirely through the man's body. The crowd was wild with excitement, the Mexicans cheering the bull for his grand fighting qualities, and when the bugle sounded the call for the man to come in and lasso the mad animal to be killed the spectators protested vehemently against such action.

PREPARED FOR PROHIBITION.

Nova Scotia Ready and Anxious to Carry It.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1.—At the session of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic to-day James R. Lithgow, treasurer of the Glace Bay Milling Company, said he opposed prohibition on Scriptural grounds. The Israelites were under divine law and they dealt in strong liquor, and such law should be sufficient for the people of Nova Scotia.

James W. Fleming, superintendent of the Halifax Poor Asylum, testified that the asylum at present has 270 inmates, one-third in the asylum directly from liquor and one-third indirectly from drinking habit parents.

Rev. J. S. Coffin, of Windsor, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, Nova Scotia, stated that he had taken part in many Scott Act campaigns. He favored prohibition and declared its enforcement possible. The license law worked satisfactorily for a time in Cape Breton, but the expense attending litigation and appeals discouraged temperance workers. In Shelburne County at Lockport, Barrington and elsewhere the Scott Act was successful. Wherever it failed it was owing to inadequate machinery. If the power of the Federal Government were behind it and dominion officers enforcing it success would be assured.

that prohibition could to-day be carried in Nova Scotia by a large majority.

Alderman Pickering declared that prohibition was impracticable, and if carried the trade should receive compensation. He had visited Bangor, where the Maine law was in force. But liquor was openly sold and bars in full operation.

The commission was then closed as far as Halifax is concerned, and will meet in Truro to-morrow.

BURNT RIVER.

Social to the WATCHMAN

Mrs. R. English has returned home after making a pleasant visit in Manitoba. She speaks in high terms of that country, and wonders that there are not many more going there.

Farmers are finishing their hay harvest which is very heavy.

Although our boys are working hard they find time to trip the light fantastic. A large number attended the dance at the call of John Ham, of Verulam, and returned in the "wee sma' hours."

Mr. Jos. Handley, having got his foot severely cut, has been prevented from working for some days.

Raspberries are coming in plentifully.

A barn was raised on Mr. John Fell's farm. Mr. S. Carew is tenant thereon.

Mr. R. English has greatly improved the appearance of his barn.

Mr. Ed. Conkell is improving in health.

Next Month's Great Presbyterian Gathering.

The Presbyterians throughout Canada, and more particularly of Toronto, are actively engaged in completing preparations for the Pan-Presbyterian council, which will hold its session in Toronto, beginning on September 21 next. It is expected that there will be in attendance at least 1,000 delegates, representing the church throughout the world. Rev. Dr. Caven, moderator of the General Assembly of Ontario will preside. Many questions of vital importance to Presbyterians will be discussed, such as prohibition, the labor question, the ministry, and, in all probability, the council will consider seriously the advisability of adopting a consensual creed, or one which may be agreed upon by all churches. This has proved a burning question in the United States, where for some time the northern church has been of the opinion that the adoption of a less rigid creed than the Westminster confession would be in the interest of religion. It is probable, however, that Calvinism will remain intact, notwithstanding that certain words may be eliminated which to the unlearned prove confusing.

Sensational Sequel to the Death of a Wealthy Michigan Man.

SAND BEACH, Mich., July 29.—A social sensation was caused here this afternoon when a young woman giving her name as Cora Landreth, and bearing in her arms a 2-year-old child, filed notice with the executors of the estate of Harold Watson, who was one of the wealthiest residents and most prominent men in the state, that she would enforce a claim of \$50,000 against the estate.

The grounds of her claim are that Watson was her husband by a common law marriage, that he is the father of her child and that she holds a statement from Watson, which in the event of his death was to entitle her to \$50,000 from his estate. She lives in Canada, where Watson first met her, and soon afterward he furnished an elegant home for her in Toronto.

Since his death, 18 months ago, she has been endeavoring to secure the amount of her claim from the heirs, but affirms that while they admit its justice they refuse to make it good, and she has been forced to make it public.

Watson was well known in political and social circles, and though a bachelor bore an excellent character. He left an estate of nearly \$750,000, divided among half a dozen heirs.

Cholera's Sweep in Russia.

LONDON, July 29.—The Lancet in an editorial says that the cholera is making steady headway in Russia, and that even the incomplete official returns received admit that 550 deaths are daily caused by the scourge in that country. The disease is spreading westward, and the report that it has invaded Roumania, if true, is of serious import to Europe. No proper account, The Lancet says, has yet been issued in regard to the disease in Paris, and little importance can be attached to Dr. Proust's official statement that there is no invading or imported cholera in France.

The Lancet concludes its article as follows:

"When half the people attacked die it matters little what name is given to the cholera in Paris and its suburbs." Riots arising out of the cholera panic and directed against the medical authorities have occurred in Tashkend. Troops have rigorously suppressed the riots, killing and wounding seven persons. Confidential reports from St. Petersburg say that the recent so-called cholera riots were due to Nihilists. Threatening letters have been scattered broadcast, and citizens in many towns are afraid to ask for police protection. Revolutionary agents assure the poorer classes that they will be killed in the cholera hospitals, while the rich will be spared.