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Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cement, Plaster Paris, Salt, Charcoal, Hard, Soft and Blacksmith Coal Cordwood and Millwood.

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The Difference

There was a farmer had two sons,
And these two sons were brothers,
One of them bought his clothes of us
Another tailor made the others.
And now the boy we fitted out
Is dapper, neat and natty;
The other—well, its hard, but still
He looks a little "ratty."

DO YOUR CLOTHES FIT

You as they should? Do you feel as though they were cut for you? If this is not the case

WE SOLICIT A TRIAL ORDER.

We are convinced that the general excellence of our Clothing will surprise you. We believe we can give you better satisfaction for your money, cut them with more style, fit you better, put them together to keep their shape longer and give you the best fit that can be bought.

A. CLARKE & SONS,

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The Leading Merchant Tailors

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W.G.WOODS

—Has a full stock,
—The Best Quality
—And Lowest Prices.

These Doors and Windows

Keep the flies out and permit a free circulation of air through the house, rendering it delightfully cool in hot weather.

Remember that you are going through this world for the first and last time, and you may as well take all the enjoyment out of the trip that you can.

Call and see the Quick-Meal Stoves.

Just the stove for hot weather and a great economizer WILL DO ALL THAT A RANGE CAN DO, WITHOUT DIRT OR DUST.

WM. G. WOODS.

KENT STREET.

The Watchman,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1898.

DISTRICT NEWS.

KINMOUNT

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Thursday morning last travellers intending to take the train south, waited for over an hour and wondered what had become of the train. Then there was a flurry around the station and it was announced that an accident had happened. When nearing Kenrick's bridge, about two miles north of here, two horses were found on the line. The engineer blew his whistle and tried to frighten them off, but they kept on the track at a gallop. Close to the bridge the train was stopped, but the horses galloped on till they got on the tressle work and their feet went through. Men were sent out with tackle on the hand-car, and with some difficulty they were removed. One may live, but the other was killed. It was at the same place that a team of horses were killed two years ago.

MINDEN

GAINER VS. MOONEY.—The case tried at the last county court at Lindsay between William Gainer and Frederick Mooney, both of this place, as to Mooney's rights to cut timber on lots 1 and 2, con. 1, township of Minden, has been decided in favor of Mr. Gainer and a verdict of $40 damage with full costs against Mr. Mooney has been given by the judge. This, however, only covers damage done by Monney after the 14th day of February, 1898. The court also decided that Mooney never had any legal right to cut timber on this property, and as during the during trial of the case Mooney swore that ninety per cent. of the timber taken off the place by him had been cut previous to Mr. Gainer's purchase of the property at above named date, another suit is being instituted against Mooney for trespass and damage prior to the property coming into into Mr. Gainer's hands.

GOOD FALL WHEAT.—Mr. Francis Wilson of this village has shown us a sample of fall wheat that was grown on his farm this season that is a remarkable good and plump grain. Mr. Wilson tells us he had 102 bushels of this fine wheat off two acres of land, and he also informs us than he grew wheat on the same ground last year.—Echo.

VERULAM

COUNCIL.—The municipal council met at the town hall, Bobcaygeon, on Tuesday, the reeve, Mr. Jas. Akister, in the chair, with Dep. Reeve Hetherington, and Councillors Thos. Robertson and And. Braden present. Correspondence regarding the placing of Robt. Lyle in the Lindsay Home for the Aged, was read, and on motion of Messrs. Robertson and Hetherington the action of the reeve and clerk in getting Robert Lyle in the Lindsay Home at 15c per day to be paid quarterly, was endorsed by the council. A communication from Harvey, was read asking a grant on the boundry road, and the clerk was instructed to inquire if Harvey would grant an equal amount with Verulam. In any event the council was not disposed to supplement any government or county grants obtained by Harvey. On motion of Messrs. Robertsen and Bradin, a by-law was passed levying a rate for the year. On motion of Messrs. Robertson and Hetherington, Wm. H. Thurston was appointed collector, at a salary of $75 Moved by Thos. Robertson, seconded by Wm. Hetherington, that the clerk notify the following parties to remove their fences of the highway to their proper place, not later than Nov. 15th: James Lang, N. Tully, Morgan Johns, Jos. Tully, A. and D. Murdoch, John Hunter, Wm. Humphrey, John Burgess, Richard Thurston, Silas Thurston, Wm. Brown, John and Pat Cook, Thos. Sproule, John Kelly jr. Jas. Bick.—Carried. On motion of Messrs. Braden and Robertson, orders were passed on the treasurer for the payment of a large number of accounts. The council then adjourned to meet at the call of the reeve.

BARRIE

DESERVED LYNCHING.—Tuesday afternoon D. B. Johnston, who was arrested in Toronto on Saturday, on a charge of violating the Charlton Act, was sent up for trial. Mrs. Harrington of Essa township, mother of the 15 year-old girl Elva, whom the prisoner is charged with seducing, swore that "Prof." Johnston came to her place on Aug. 18, as an eye specialist. He asked to stay all night, and was permitted to do so after putting up his horse for the night. He remained the next day, during which he succeeded in gaining the confidence of his hostess and family. He urged the mother to allow her daughter to go to live with a doctor in Toronto, whom Johnson said he knew wished such a girl. He therefore went to Barrie on the Saturday following and returned, saying that he had telephoned to the city doctor, who agreed to give Elva $12 per month. He asked that the girl be got ready, promising to take her to Toronto, whereupon he would return to complete his business engagements. The mother had not the money to pay the girl's fare, so the professor gallantly offered to advance the money. On Sunday the professor and Elva started off in the buggy, to which was tied a bicycle, he having promised her mother that he would take as much care of the young and innocent girl as if he were her own father. They were to go via Hillsdale (which Mrs. Harrington erroneously thought was on the railway), where he had a business engagement. There he was to see that the girl got proper lodgings over night, and from there to Toronto by train in the morning. Elva swore that he took her to Hillsdale, but on the way had shown his brutal and ungentlemanly conduct toward her. He kept her in Hillsdale until Tuesday morning then drove her across the country to Elmvale, where he paid her fare to Barrie, while he remained behind. She told a harrowing tale of his treatment to her. He had along with him a revolver and an instrument answering the description of a catheter. At Barrie she went to a friend's, to whom she told her troubles. Her mother was communicated with, and the matter was put in Detective Beardsley's hands, who, through Detective Davis, obtained his arrest in Toronto. Johnson is a man probably 25 or 30 years of age. He offered no defence.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—During the last week in August thieves operated extensively in Essa township, their plunder being 21 sealers of fruit, several sides of pork and hams, a few crocks of butter and other winter supplies which they had taken from eight farmers' cellars. As the depredations were in progress night after night the farmers watched one night, with the result that a young girl called Ferrier was caught with a horse and buggy, in which was a lot of butter and fruit. She was promptly placed under arrest, and the outfit was identified as that of James Handy's, near Ivy. Detective Beardsley and Constable Reid of Ivy searched his premises and found the pork, etc., belonging to Mr. Quay, Mr. Jerrett, Mr. Simpson and other farmers. Handy was sent up for trial, and his housekeeper, Mrs. McAuley, mother of the Ferrier girl, was remanded for a week. The girl Ferrier gave a sensational account of the thefr, and said that she had guarded the rig at the different gates while her companion, John Donaldson, who is still at large, committed the thefts. She will be sentenced in a week.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN"

One of the most interesting things in connection with the naval battles of the Spanish American war, and one of the things that caused the most comment here and in Europe, is the fact of the superior markmanship of the American sailor, which has been typified in the saying, "The Man Behind the Gun."

It is interesting to hear from the commanders and officers in command of guns on different ships the reason of this. The method on American ships when approaching the enemy is to fire a small calibre gun, and, as with the use of telescopes, the direction can always be obtained at once, the only difficulty is to find the elevation. This is obtained by first firing short of the object, and then, as the shot strikes the water, gradually raising the gun until the enemy is struck. With the small calibre rapid-fire gun, this is a matter of only two or three shots, and the range is obtained in less than a minute.

The moment any one firing one of the small guns secures the range, it is telegraphed or telephoned to every gun on the ship, and with the magnificent machinery for firing the large guns, it is only a few seconds when every weapon of different sizes on board the ship which can be aimed at the object is sending shot and shell of all descriptions straight at the mark, with the consequent result that it is pratically impossibly for the gunners on on the enemy's ship to stay at their guns.

As a result, American ships were seldom hit. Nevertheless, when they were once struck, the frightful execution done by these shots shows what might have happened to their fine battle-ships if the American behind the gun had not known and done his work so well.

Try Our Job Department

A STRANGE CASE.

MR JAS. CROSGREY OF PORT HOPE TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

HIS RIGHT LEG SWOLLEN TO THREE TIMES ITS NATURAL SIZE-ULCERS FOLLOWED AND FOR A YEAR AND HALF DOCTORS' TREATMENT FAILED TO HELP HIM.

From the Port Hope Times.

"It was nearly as large as that telephone pole." These words were used by Mr. Jas. Crosgrey, for eight years a resident of Port Hope, Ont. Mr. Crosgrey is in the employ of Mr. R. K. Scott, who has a feed store on Walton street, and is a well and favorably known in town and vicinity. Less than two years ago Mr. Crosgrey was the recipent of much sympathy on occount of a severe affliction which befel him, depriving him of the use of his right leg, and from doing any labor except a few odd days work. His recovery was wrought so suddenly and completely that the Times considered the matter would be of sufficient interest to its readers to obtain an interview with Mr. Crosgrey. In substance Mr. Crosgrey told the following story of his illness:—"In April, 1895, I was laid up for seven weeks with typhoid fever, and after I recovered from the fever my right leg began to swell. It was very painful indeed, and in a few weeks it was three times its natural size—nearly as large as that telephone pole." and he pointed to a stick of timber ten inches in diameter. "Nothing the doctor did gave me any relief, and I consulted another with the same result. I suffered for nearly five months when I noticed that the swelling began to decrease and I became hopeful of recovery. But the improvment only continued for a short time and then the swelling became greater and two big ulcers formed on the inside of the leg above the ankle. These ulcers were right through to the bone and you could put that much into them, and Mr. Crosgrey indicated on his thumb an object an inch in length. "For the next year and a half I was treated by four or five doctors but my leg and the ulcers were as bad as ever. The doctors pronounced the disease philebitis or nflammation of the venis. They didn't seem to know what to do for me, however, and I despaired of getting well." Mr. Crosgrey's relief came in a strange manner, almost by chance one night say. He tells of it this way:—"I had a relative living near Teeswater, named William Baptist, He heard of my condition and sent word to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His reason for recommending them, he stated, was because they had cured him of serious trouble in both legs, when all these had failed. I decided to try them and in less than five weeks the ulcers were completely healed and the swelling in my legs disappeared. The ulcers never returned and my leg is just about as sound as the other one. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone cured me when doctors and all other medicines failed and I am willing that the details of my illness and cure be known." Mr Crosgrey who is 41 years of age, is now a work every day. The nature of his work, that of lifting heavy bags of flour and feed, is proof of his complete recovery. He is a life long friend of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and never lets an opportunity pass of speaking a good word for them.

The above statment was sworn to before the undersigned at Port Hope, on the 17th day of Febuary, 1898.

D. H. CHISHOLM.

SELECTED RECEPES

Squash Cakes.—Very nice squash cakes to be eaten either as a vegetable or as griddle cakes may be made by stirring three eggs, beaten light, into two cups of boiled squash, and adding slowly two tablespoons of cream and one of melted butter, a little salt, and lastly about two tablespoons of flour. Bake like pancakes and serve very hot.

To Mend China or Glass.—Fine china or colored glass may be neatly mended by painting the edges with the white of an egg slightly beaten, dipping the edges in finely powdered unslaked lime, and quickly pressing the edges together and holding a few minutes. The lime will slaken and harden very quickly.

Catsup.—One gallon tomatoes, 1qt. vinegar, 1 lb. of brown sugar, ½lb. salt, 2 or three red peppers, also a little cayenne, 1 oz. of black pepper, 1 oz of allspice, 1½ ozs of cloves, ½ oz. ginger, ¼ lb. mustard spices whole. Put the tomatoes in the oven till hot enough to squeeze the colander, then add the vinegar and spices; boil two hours, strain and bottle.

Celery Pickle.—Four heads of cabbage, 3 bunches of celery, 3 pints of onions chopped fine, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon, turmeric, black pepper and allspice, 1 lb. brown sugar, 2 qts. white wine vinegar. Put cabbage, celery and onions in layers with salt sprinkled between and let stand 24 hours. Then drain and add vinegar and spices. Let boil two minutes.

Summer Squash.—Use only very young, tender squashes. Wash and cut off the stem, lay them in a kettle with barley water enough to keep them from burning on and cook until tender. Drain and let the water boil down to a thick syrup, add butter, salt and pepper. Cut the squash in portions for serving, and pour the seasoned sauce over it. In this way the delicate flavor of the squash is retained.

Chutneer.—Four lbs. of ripe tomatoes, 4 lbs. of apples, 2 lbs. of brown sugar, 2 lbs. of raisins stoned, 2 tablespoons of ginger, 1 heaping tablespoon each of cloves and cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of cayenne pepper, 2 or 3 small onions Chop all very fine, add vinegar and simmer 2 or 3 hours. Put away when cold A pinch of salt improves it.

Canned Peaches.—Pare the peaches, and cut in halves, or whole, as you prefer. Allow one cup of sugar to one pint of water. Boil and skim. Put in as manny peaches as will cover the bottom of the kettle, and let them boil up once. Take out with a silver fork or a wire spoon, and pack them neatly in the jars. Fill up with the boiling syrup and seal. If the peaches are hard, drop them as you pare them into boiling water, and cook carefully until nearly tender, then take out on large plates being careful to keep the pieces separate; then, when all are cooked, put them into the syrup for a few minutes.

BITES THAT POISON.

ANIMALS WHOSE TEETH CARRY A VERDICT OF DEATH.

The Power That Is In the Snap of the Jaws of the Lion, the Leopard, the Wolf and the Tiger—The Crocodile's Formidable Row of Spikes.

Dog bites are always dangerous. This is mainly due not to poisoning, though this often results, but to the frightful wound which any large dog thoroughly in earnest can inflict. Human beings get off lightly in many cases, because, as a rule, a dog only "snaps" at them when irritated, and there is as much difference between a "snap" and a bite as there is between a fillip with the back of the fingers and a knockdown blow.

Most poisoning caused by bites is, however, probably due to the state of the creature's teeth. The dog tribe, which have very wet mouths and wet tongues, keep their teeth fairly clean, while herbivorous animals do not. A dog's teeth are nearly always beautifully white, those of a horse or a camel yellow and dirty. Captain Christie in some notes on sport in Somaliland recently published in "Country Life," states that a native cook who served him had been disabled for two years by a camel bite received during our former Sudan expedition. The work done by the tongue and saliva in constantly cleaning the carnivorous animal's teeth is proved to some extent by the different results of being "clawed" and bitten respectively by the same creature.

Wounds made by the claws of leopards are poisonous, while those caused by the teeth are less frequently septic. Sir Samuel Baker notes that "the wounds from the claws of a leopard are exceedingly dangerous, as the animal is in the habit of feeding upon carcasses some days after they have been killed. The flesh is at that time beginning to decompose, and the claws, which are used to hold it as it is torn by the teeth and jaws, become tainted and poisoned sufficiently to insure gangrene by inoculation." He recommends that all wounds caused by leopards or tigers should be thoroughly syringed with cold water mixed with a thirty-sixth part of carbolic acid whenever the wound is dressed. Probably modern treatment can improve upon this recipe.

Apart from all concomitant danger of blood poisoning the severity of the bites of flesh eating animals is out of all proportion to the weapons by which they are inflicted. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spearhead," but the force which "works" these instruments is prodigious. It seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal hurls itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing. The snapping power of an alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of the lion, leopard, tiger, otter, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which in proportion to its size is almost incredible.

Sir Samuel Baker, who had a long and varied acquaintance with the bites of the carnivora, noticed that the tiger usually seized an Indian native by the shoulder and with one jaw on one side and the other on the other bit clean through chest and back. "The fatal wound was the bite, which through back and chest penetrated to the lungs." Europeans are killed by the tiger's bite as well as lacerated by the claws. A Mr. Lawes, son of a missionary of that name, was killed after being shaken for a few moments by a tigress, which then left him. He died next day. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates to the lungs. This kind of wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the felidæ. Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung under the wing. The cheetah, which has a very small mouth, always bites through the black buck's throat.

The leopard when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head. When attacking men, it aims at biting through the lungs. Sir Samuel Baker must again be quoted. In Africa a native boy was firing reeds, accompanied by his brother. A leopard seized one boy and was almost instantly killed by the other, who hurled his spear so accurately that it separated the vertebræ of the leopard's neck. "The boy was carried to my hut," says Sir Samuel, "but there was no chance of recovery, as the fangs had torn open the chest and injured the lungs. These were exposed to view through the cavity between his ribs. He died during the night."

The worst of the "snapping" bites of mammals is that of the wolf. The jaws, unlike those of the felidæ, are very long. A male wolf's head often seems to be more than a quarter of its length without the tail. Some judges set it at nearly a third of the total length of its body. The bite is always a snap, which will tear away a mass of flesh from a still running animal or inflict a mortal wound on the lower parts of the body. The crocodile bite is the most formidable of the snapping order. Though its teeth are only a row of spikes, it can cut off a limb or bite a fish weighing 70 pounds into two pieces as cleanly as if they were divided by a knife.

Horses usually seize a person by the arm or shoulder when they bite. The result is more often a very bad bruise, like a jam in a door, than a wound. But the great offender in this respect is "our friend the dog," and the greatest sufferers are young children. We have known a little girl of 10 years almost bitten to death by a petted St. Bernard dog which was jealous of her and a boy of 6 mauled and lacerated by a bulldog for the same reason. As most persons keep dogs for their own amusement, it is incumbent on them to remember that, though the best of domesticated animals, they are potentially dangerous wild beasts, and if they show signs of vice should be dismissed by euthanasia, not sold to some one else.—London Spectator.

How It Struck Him.

"Ser-mmons in stones?" quoted Mr. Doolan after his literary daughter. "Oi dunno about that, but sure there is some good arguments in them, there is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was on July 4, 1829, that omnibuses first ran in England. Two then began to run from the Bank of England to the Yorkshire Stingo inn, on the New road. They carried 22 passengers inside, but

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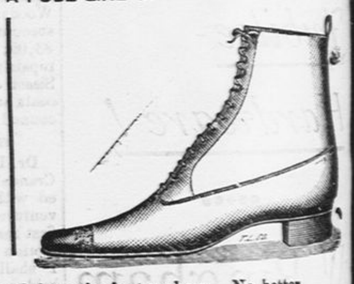

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