

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.

Housekeepers will now be pondering over the quantity of preserves to be made this season, and other details incidental to that important work. Right here the question 'Where will you purchase your supply of Sugar' comes in. To preserve fruit Sugar is necessary, and alive to this fact we made large purchases some months ago at an exceptionally favorable quotation. Its a sweet subject but we don't wish to enlarge on it too much—we merely ask that when you make up your mind what quantity you will require, you will be good enough to call and get our prices. We can't be equalled in value. Nor excelled in weight or sweetening materials.

A. CAMPBELL, FAMILY GROCER

Spring Opening

NEW CARRIAGES, WITH TOP OR OPEN

L. O'CONNOR has ready for his customers a full line of the finest and most substantial

Carriages, Buggies, Gladstones and Phaetons

to be found in this part of the Province. His work is so well-known that it is scarcely necessary to say that he uses the best material and workmanship in the construction of all kinds of Vehicles, and consequently will not keep on hand an article that he cannot guarantee

FARM WAGGONS AND ROAD CARTS,

which cannot be beaten for easy draft, material or workmanship. All the above will be sold at the lowest living prices. Call and examine a title and prices and be convinced.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

L. O'CONNOR.

Lindsay, April 5th, 1892.—14-1f.

WATCHMAN

PRINTING OFFICE,

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LINDSAY.

—FOR ALL KINDS OF—

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JOS. COOPER,

PROPRIETOR.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819, losses paid in 71 years about \$65,000,000, assets over \$10,000,000, absolutely the strongest American Co. in existence.

The North British and Mercantile incorporated 1809, paid up capital, \$3,500,000, total assets \$50,376,064. The N B & M is the largest and strongest Co. in existence.

We also represent other Fire Companies of high standing, and can give safest security for the lowest rates.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

The Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, issues Policies Incontestable after three years. FREE FROM ALL RESTRICTIONS as to RESIDENCE, TRAVEL OR OCCUPATION.

The New Annuity Endowment Policy affords absolute protection against contingency of early death, provides an INCOME in old age, and is a good investment.

Rate 15 to 20 per cent lower than ordinary rates.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE.

We have a large list of valuable Building Lots, Brick and Frame dwelling houses, Farm properties, and choice lots on Sturgeon Lake, which can be had cheap for cash, or mortgage at a low rate of interest.

PERSONS desiring to place their property in the market can have it advertised free of charge and will be sold or exchanged by us at a small commission.

KNOWLSON BROS.

Represent the Beaver Line of Steamships plying between Montreal and Liverpool. Boats large and well equipped and cheap rates of passage.

Represent the Norwich & London Accident Insurance Co. Capital \$1,000,000. Rates extraordinarily low and security unsurpassed.

OFFICE WILLIAM-ST. NORTH OF KENT STREET. Lindsay, Nov. 19th, 1890.—45-1y.

For Sale or to Rent

THE WEST HALF of lot 10 in the 7th Con. of Eldon, County of Victoria, containing 100 acres more or less. Apply to DALLAS WRIGHT, owner, on the premises, or by letter to Argyle P. O. Eldon, June 11, 1892.



Single little...
H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

WILL H. POLLARD.
—AGENT FOR—
INSURANCE,
—DEALER IN—
FOUNTAIN PENS, RUBBER STAMPS, PATENT MEDICINES, ETC ETC.
LINDSAY ONT

NOTES ON ETIQUETTE.

Useful Information on a Variety of Everyday Matters.

From Harper's Bazar are gleaned the following helpful items:

Teach your little girls to courtesy when they are presented to an older person.

Having the wedding breakfast on a table in the dining room, and serve it to the guests standing, as few rooms are large enough to seat so many. The feast consists of bouillon, croquettes, salads, sandwiches, ices and sweets. The wedding cake is a rich fruit cake put up in small white boxes to be carried away as souvenirs.

No call is necessary in acknowledgment of the invitation to a church wedding. If the bride had desired a call from you she would have sent you an "at home" card. The spoon remains in the saucer except when in actual use.

You should not ask a man to enter the house after your return from theatre. Certainly thank a man for any attention that causes him trouble. If you desire the man to call upon you again ask him to do so.

Send your acceptance to the lady to whom you are indebted for the invitation. If you are in mourning, your bordered cards explain your regret sufficiently.

Surely a girl need not take a man's arm unless she wishes to do so. Many girls prefer to walk independently.

Send a note of congratulation to your friend on receiving cards announcing her marriage.

The groom at a quiet home wedding should wear gloves matching those worn by the bride, either gray or tan, as best suits her travelling dress. The gloves should be worn during the ceremony.

There is only one way to serve coffee at dinner—in small cups after the dinner. Artificial flowers are in the worst possible taste for table decoration.

There is no such title as "Mrs. Dr." At table serve the ladies of the family before the man guests.

A man would naturally ask permission of a girl before writing to her, and of course the first letter would come from him.

Dr., or Doctor, is better for a calling card than the more professional M. D. When a man leaves cards for himself and wife, he leaves separate cards, as, if calling upon a man and wife, he leaves two of his own and one of his wife's. The Mr. and Mrs. card is of little use now, except to send with a wedding gift or something of that sort.

At Fifty-One.

Jesting is over with me forever. Life is too sober at fifty-one; No longer I worship the witty and clever; Things that amuse me I loathe and shun. I have come to the summit and now begin To sink to the vale on the other side; There's a damp in the air, there's a gloom on the sun, Whose waning the vapors of Orcus hide.

And my fellow travellers, left and right, To their several homes; they are not in sight, But I hear them sell as they bid good-bye! How lonely I feel as I get more nigh To my destined inn, a dismal place! Shut from all glances of the goodly sky And the sunshine of every friendly face.

Yet, what is to dread? There's a master there Full of pity, to welcome the weary guest, Who will bind the footsore and have good care Of every poor soul who seeks His rest. I tremble to go to Him, unconfessed, I bear Him no letters from priest or pope, But I carry a passport within my breast Of His own sure word, and a deathless hope. —Boston Journal

Scientific Notes.

A child just born has, on account of the softness of its system, less chance of living a year than an octogenarian.

Rubber heels for marching have been introduced by a French army surgeon. The infantry have tried them with good results.

A Pennsylvania inventor has devised a pair of eyeglasses with a mirror mounted so as to reflect objects in the rear of the wearer.

The self-registering thermometer that was left at the Mount Washington signal station last autumn, when the station was closed, showed on opening this year that the temperature last winter went to 49 degrees below zero.

The difference between the so-called "chemical" focus and the visual focus of a telescope may be little or it may be half an inch. In either case the photographed image will be decidedly out of focus if allowance of this difference be not carefully made.

The rate of progression of a storm is often fifty miles an hour, and a series has often been traced in a direct line from north to south a distance of 400 miles. The average altitude of thunder storms has been found to be not over 500 feet above the surface of the earth.

Experiments made at the Royal Danish Academy have demonstrated approximately the height of the aurora borealis. M. Adams Poulson, at Godthaab, by means of two theodolites situated four miles apart, found that different auroral displays varied from one to four miles in height. Experiments near Cape Farewell showed the height of different auroras to vary from one to ten miles. At Spitzbergen the range of height was from one-third to eighteen miles. In some of the earlier experiments in this direction the observers concluded that the height of auroras varied from 90 to 500 miles.

Rapid Divorcing.

Judge Vall has broken the record for fast running in the divorce courts. In fifty-two minutes this morning he severed the matrimonial bonds for eight couples, an average of one divorce for each six and a fraction minutes. Mrs. Alice E. Pharis was married November, 1882, in New York, and in August, 1887, her husband left her. She got her divorce at 10.48. At 10.53 Mrs. Effie May Rodgers, wife of the assistant general freight agent of the Burlington, had secured her release, and at 10.58 Joseph Curtiss was freed from his wife, Josephine. At 11.03 Mrs. A. Adelaide Louder said her husband was unfaithful and was freed. At 11.11 Mrs. Annie Minkler stated her case successfully, and at 11.16 Warren J. Losey told how his spouse had deserted him and left it happy, and at 11.30 Mrs. Henrietta Emery got her decree.—Chicago Letter.

Marriage by Wire.

William Hardie of Fort Bowie and Miss Hattie Quinn were married by telegraph a few days ago. The would be bride arrived at Bowie and naturally being anxious to have the knot tied at the time set, the contracting parties went forth to secure the services of some one authorized to perform such a ceremony. They were startled to find that there was no one at the post who could act. Their minds were soon relieved

by the telegraph operator telling them they could be married by telegraph and offering to perfect the arrangements, which offer, of course, was accepted. Rev. Brant C. Hammond, post chaplain of Fort Apache, 275 miles away, performed the ceremony. The operators at San Carlos, 225 miles, and Cooney's ranch, 300 miles away, acted as witnesses. All the customary questions were asked and answered over the wire.—Arizona Prospector.

GREAT SNAKES.

Be Thankful That You Do Not Live Where These Reptiles Crawl.

Pythones are abundant in the Philippines, the species being identical with that found in Borneo. During our stay of 18 months in these lands we have heard many accounts of the enormous size attained by these snakes, and recently have obtained three fine specimens. The smallest of these measured 19 feet 11½ inches in length and 18 inches in greatest circumference. It had evidently been without food for some time and was in an emaciated condition, but was still a heavy load for two men.

The next in size measured 22 feet 6 inches in length and 24 inches in greatest circumference. The head was 6 inches wide at the angle of the jaws, and the mouth opened 13 inches without danger of the stretching of the skin or displacement of the bones, of which it is capable. The third specimen measured 22 feet 8 inches in length and 22 inches in greatest circumference. The gape was the same as the second specimen. In each case the stomach was entirely empty, and one familiar with such animals can easily form an idea of the enormous increase in size that would take place if gorged with food.

Above the length of 19 or 20 feet these snakes increase greatly in bulk for every foot in length, so that a snake 10 feet long looks small besides one 21 feet long. It is difficult to estimate the weight of an animal of this kind, and we had no means of determining its accuracy. A quarter of it was a heavy lift for a strong man, and it was all that two men could do to drag it a few feet along the ground, one man being unable to do so. The second specimen displayed its enormous strength by snapping in two by a steady pull one of its fastenings—a rattan between one half and three quarters of an inch in diameter. The snake being securely fastened by rattans around the neck, two men and a boy who attempted to hold the tail were not hesitating in expressing the opinion that it could swallow him. We know of the case of a snake about this size swallowing a full-grown buck with antlers, a male deer of this species being larger around the belly than is a man around the shoulders.

If the stories told here about large snakes can be believed, the specimens described are small indeed in comparison with really large snakes, but we find that such snakes decrease greatly in size when brought in contact with the deadly foot-rule. An intelligent half-cast recently told us that his brother-in-law had killed, measured and skinned a snake 44 feet long. We did not wish to question the man's veracity, but heartily sympathized with the remark of a Spanish gentleman that 44 feet were a great many feet.—Scientific American.

Dust, Upholstery and Disease.

Householders in furnishing would do well to remember that the ordinary practice of covering a floor with carpet is not without its disadvantages, even its dangers. The particles which give substance to the pure search-light of a sunbeam as it penetrates the window pane are of the most varied character. Harmless as are very many of them, there are also many more possessed of true moribund energy and capable of almost unlimited multiplication. Any one can see, therefore, how, when sheltered in dusty woollen hangings, chair upholstery and carpets, they render these articles veritable harbors of diseases. The less we have of such the better, especially in bedrooms. Some practical deduction, naturally suggest themselves. As to curtains and carpets, it is but rational that they should, as a rule, consist of the smoothest and hardest fabrics which will bear thorough and frequent brushing. If thicker floorcloths and rugs be used, they should be such in size and arrangement that they can be readily taken up and beaten. It is but part of the same argument to say that as much of the floor as possible should be either varnished or laid with oilcloth, so as to allow of frequent cleaning. Cane and leather, for a like reason, are incomparably superior to the richest upholstery when we come to speak of general furniture. Some, perhaps, may imagine that in making these observations we treat this matter too much as a hobby. Only one circumstance, however, is required in order to convince any such of their real and practical significance, and that is the actual presence of infectious disease. When this appears all forms of cumbersome comfort in the apartment must give place not merely to a freer and simpler arrangement, but even to bare, sunlit and airy desolation.—Lancet.

Woman's Cruel Revenge.

There is a story of jealousy and cruel revenge in the Kolnische Zeitung, which seems scarcely credible. It is stated that at Amay, in the district of Huy, in Belgium, a young man was about to be married to a young lady, when he engaged in a flirtation with another. This was objected to by the young man's betrothed. One day a trip to the forest was arranged by the offended lady, with three female companions. The promised bride invited her rival to accompany them, which invitation was innocently enough accepted. The forest was invaded by the little party, and at a given signal the four city beauties fell upon the unsuspecting girl. They beat her black and blue, and dealt her a dangerous wound upon the head. Then with a cord around her, they drew her up to the bow of a tree. A letter-carrier passing at the time interfered, but he was set upon, scratched and bitten, and driven away. Second champion soon came up, and with

the assistance of the postman put the women to flight. Great was the surprise of the new-comer when he discovered in the lady his sister. The girl still lives, but the doctors consider her life to be in danger.

How It Went Off.

The first time the Queen was taken by Mr. Downey, the photographer at Newcastle, his friends were very curious to hear how the operation had gone off. But the imperturbable Scotchman was very little excited about it, outwardly, at all events. "What did you say?" said a curious friend, afterwards. "What did she say?" asked another. "Well," said Mr. Downey, "I took her Majesty just as I would take any other pair, and when I'd settled her, I said—'Wad it please your Majesty to put on a more favorable countenance?' and she said, 'Sairtainly, Mr. Dooney!'"

HOW OLD IS THE WORLD.

A Fascinating Study That is Slowly Elucidating a Great Mystery.

At the recent meeting of the British Association a discourse was delivered by the new President, Sir Archibald Geikie, on one of the most interesting problems in modern science—the age of the world. Over a century has elapsed since James Hutton wrote his "Theory of the Earth," which was the first attempt to formulate a chronology of creation in accordance with the discoveries of science; since then knowledge has made vast strides, and his followers have access to a mass of information which he did not possess. Playfair and Helvic improved upon his work, and now Geikie and the school to which he belongs have gone beyond them. Geologists have ascertained that the rate at which erosion takes place can be measured; by applying their scale to the sedimentary rocks they have formed an hypothesis as to the time which has elapsed since erosion began. To put the proposition in simpler language, the surface of the globe is constantly wearing away under the influence of water and wind. The portions which are worn off are carried down to the sea or into hollows, where they are deposited and form sedimentary rocks. If we can ascertain how long it takes to form a sedimentary rock we can figure out when the process of wearing away and redepositing began.

Sir Archibald states that on a reasonable computation the stratified rocks attain an average thickness of 100,000 feet. The material of which they consist was all washed down from high places, deposited and left to stratify. By the inspection of river banks it is found that in places the surface of the land which has been carried down as sediment in rivers which has been reduced at the rate of a foot in 730 years, while in other places, where the land was more stubborn or less flexible, it has taken 6,800 years to lower the surface one foot. The deposit must be equal to the denudation. Thus we find that while some of the sedimentary rocks have grown a foot in 730 years, others have taken 6,800 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time that was required to build up 100,000 feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from 73,000,000 years to 680,000,000 years. It follows that the work of creation lasted for a cycle intermediate between these two figures. The cycle of disturbance with endless succession of periods of disturbance by volcanic force and glacial action, and the frequent submergence of dry land, alternating with the emerging of continents out of the seas. These may have retarded the growth of sedimentary rocks, but they cannot have accelerated it.

A study of fossils teaches the steady uniformity with which the work of creation proceeded. Since man began to observe there has been no change in the forms of animal and vegetable life. A few species have disappeared; not one new species has been evolved. Not only do we find the fauna and flora of ancient Egypt as depicted on monuments which are probably 8,000 or 10,000 years old identical with those which are found in that country to-day, but shells which inhabited our seas before the ice age and grew in an ocean whose bed overlaid the Rocky Mountains are precisely the same species that are found in the bay of Monterey and the waters of the Chesapeake. It is evident that there has been no essential change in the conditions of life since these animals and these vegetables were first created, yet how vast the shortest period which we can assign to the gap that divides us from that remote epoch.

Little by little the geologist is lifting the veil which covers the prehistoric record of our planet. The era which preceded the age of civilized man, with its wars, its carrying down of diurnal floods to the ocean, and the bursting forth of mountain ranges from contractions of the earth's crust, has been painted to the life. But no one has exercised his pencil on that preceding page, when the forests made way for clumps of stunted birch and willow, incipient snowfalls covered the plains, glaciers crept down from the north, and gradually a vast sheet of ice half a mile thick drove mankind, with the mammoth and the reindeer, to those fortunate regions which, like California, escaped the agony of the last ice age. Nor have we any distinct perception of that subsequent age when the ice melted or receded to the pole, or dense tropical jungle grew up in the morasses it had left, swamps steaming with tropical heat swarmed with uncouth batrachian and reptile life, trees of monstrous growth shed their shade over shiny pools and black ozes, and in the distance long mountain ranges whose fontanelle had not yet closed, poured a never-ceasing flood of lava down their sides. This a page of history which is yet to be written, but the materials are accumulating, and the historian will not be long wanting.—San Francisco Call.

Not the Cow.

The scene of one of my father's stories was laid in a Southern seaport town, where long ago a General and an Admiral were neighbors. The general's house was fronted by a grass plot, on which he claimed the right to pasture a cow. One day his wife complained that the supply of milk was falling short. The sentinel accounted for the deficiency by saying that the pasture had lately been much trodden down by the public. Thereupon the martial despot gave orders that no (human or other) animal except the cow should be allowed on the grass plot; and added—men were not particular in those days—that if this rule was infringed the sentinel should be flogged. Soon afterwards the admiral's wife, having a pressing engagement, took a short cut over the grass in disregard of the sentinel's repeated order to stand back. "Common soldier," said the offended lady, "don't you know who I am?" "All I know is you're not the general's cow!"—The Fortnightly Review.