

POINTERS For BUYERS OF FAMILY GROCERIES.

OUR DEPARTMENTS ARE:—

Teas, Sugars and General Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Cured Hams, Bacon, Portland Smoked Fish, Canned Goods of all Description, Woodenware and Dairy Supplies, Flour Feed Chop, Oatmeal, Etc.

These Lines are kept constantly replenished, consequently buyers may rely on getting satisfaction every time by purchasing from the

LEADING FAMILY GROCER OF LINDSAY.

A. CAMPBELL.

LINDSAY MARKET.

C. L. BAKER.

Has opened a Storehouse next to Dundas & Flavelle Bros. Egg Warehouse and commenced the purchase of

Barley, Wheat, Peas, Oats, Rye, Buck Wheat, Clover Seed and Potatoes.

For which he will pay the highest market price.

Tickets Cashed at A. Campbell's Store.

C. L. BAKER.

WATCHMAN

Printing Office,

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY
All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing promptly attended to.

LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
MAGISTRATES BLANKS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AT CITY PRICES.

WATCHMAN, 50 CENTS PER. ANNUM.

JOS. COOPER,

Proprietor, Lindsay, Ont.

IMPORTANT

Before you purchase look at W. F. McCarty's Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Waltham, Elgin, Hampden, with Thomas and Swiss movements. Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Silveroid Cases.

Reliable Watches for railroad men at the lowest prices. New styles in clocks by the best makers. Chains, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings, Finest Quality

REPAIRING We make a specialty, trying to give satisfaction, and reliance. We have been successful in our effort from the crowd of regular customers who favor us. We are sure of a large increase of business. Try W. F. McCarty for fine repairing on Jewellery. Opposite Daly House, Lindsay.

W. F. McCarty,

THE JEWELLER.

THE AETNA

Life Assurance Company.

ASSETS, - - - \$32,620,676
SURPLUS, (by Canadian Standard) 7,319,000
INCOME, - - - 5,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, - 2,098,223

MATURED ENDOWMENTS.

The government blue books of the past five years (pages 58, 68, 72, and 86) show the cash paid to living policy holders in Canada, in settlement of Endowment Bonds during the five years ending January 1st, 1888, as follows:—

AETNA LIFE, - - - \$446,998
CANADIAN AND BRITISH COMPANIES COMBINED, - 135,666

Besides the \$446,998, the Aetna Life paid to living members in Canada \$447,577 in annual cash dividends upon their policies, and \$729,434 to widows and orphans of deceased members, making a total of \$1,624,000 during the past five years in Canada.

JOHN D. MACMURCHY,

General Agent.

W. H. CROSS,

D.S., M. R. C. D. S., Ont.,

DENTIST, - LINDSAY.

THE POPULAR

GOLD and PORCELAIN CROWNING SYSTEM

without plate, practiced by Mr. Cross with great satisfaction to a large number of persons.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted by the most approved methods and principles for securing perfection of fit, comfort, usefulness, durability and beauty, on Gold, Silver and Celluloid, also on all the harmless dental Rubbers, and at the lowest living prices. All sets of teeth finished and fitted to the mouth by Mr. Cross himself, or under his personal supervision, which will account for the satisfaction given by his work.

The introduction from time to time of the latest appliances for the administration of VITALIZED AIR and Gas, enables Mr. Cross to announce constantly increasing success in the use of these anaesthetics. No pain, no accidents, no torn gums, consequently no dissatisfaction.

The best methods of preserving the natural teeth by filling with Gold and other reliable material, has been made a study for nearly THIRTY YEARS by Mr. Cross, and special attention and care is given by him to this branch of his business. No unnecessary pain in filling.

Don't fail to call on CROSS at his office, over Kent's store, Kent Street, and see specimens of his work.

J. NEELANDS,

L. D. S.,

M. R. C. D. S.

ONT.

DENTIST,

Lindsay.

By the aid of the new Hydro-Carbon Gas Furnace he can make indestructible porcelain fillings and restore broken and decayed teeth to their original shape, contour and color. By this process old roots can have porcelain crowns attached; consequently THERE IS NO PAIN REQUIRED.

Gas, Vitalized Air, administered for nearly 23 years, extracting teeth for thousands of persons without a particle of pain. He uses the latest approved appliances for administering the Gas. He studied under Dr. Colton, of New York, the inventor of gas for extracting teeth, who has given it to over 150,000 persons and not a fatal case.

Mr. NEELANDS uses Ball's Local Anesthetic for extracting teeth. He is now using a new style of forceps, which he had expressly manufactured while on his last visit to New York, which removes the teeth without danger of injury to the gums or jaw, the gums healing up beautifully in a few days, and no consequent trouble. Artificial teeth inserted on all the popular bases and by the most approved styles and appliances for their retention and comfort. Numbers of persons are wearing teeth made by Mr. Neelands over 20 years and never required repairs. Prices from \$10 to \$25 for an upper or under set.

Persons from a distance will please send a postal card before coming. Office, Kent Street, Lindsay nearly opposite Congress Hall.—40

A. TROTTER,

BOLTON STREET - BOBCAYGEON.

UNDERTAKER and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE.

CHURCH FURNITURE a specialty.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

All orders receive most careful attention.

Reference can be made to any of the Officials of the Lindsay Methodist Church

Canada Improved Yorkshire Boar.

EXTENDED PEDIGREE CERTIFICATE.

Canada Improved Yorkshire Swine Record.

Wm. Cornell has on his farm Lot 13, in the fourth Concession of Ops, an improved Yorkshire Boar of which the following Pedigree is from the registered Record:

"Champion of Elm Grove 2nd."

Farrowed Nov. 15th, 1889, bred by W. Davies & Son, Markham, Ont., 2nd owner Wm. Cornell, Lindsay, Ont., Sire Ranger [4] dam Nancy [29] by Holywell Wonder 2nd (imp) [3] Hilda [5], by Holywell Victor (imp) [1], (517) Holywell Victoria (imp) [1] (720) by Holywell Duke (327)—Blemish 3rd (340) by Snub (141)—Blemish 2nd (94), by Holywell Jimmy (320), Eva, by Sampson 6th (123).

H. WADE, Sec., Agr. & Arts Assn.

P. TULLY,

Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats.

Orders delivered to any part of the town Shop—4th door east of the market.

MR. RICHARD HUMPHREYS,

Having removed to the North End of Pyne's Row

WILLIAM ST., Lindsay, will receive pupils there for PIANO ORGAN, VIOLIN, ETC,

or will visit pupils at their homes.

Would invite the public to see STOCK of MUSIC, both Classic and Modern, which he has for sale, and will furnish both MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS at reasonable prices PIANOS TUNED

Dr. Brown's Magnetic Oil.

Positively cures worst cases of catarrh, cold in the head or system, sore throat, lame back, kidney troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, and aches and pains of every description. Ask for Dr. Brown's Magnetic Oil. Sold by all dealers, at 25 cents a bottle.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Justice Gets Her Claws on a Halifax Lobster Dealer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—The sensation of the day is the arrest of John P. Chetwynd, who carried on a large lobster fishing and supply business in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. A private examination was held before Judge Mottin to day and the prisoner was remanded until Monday. It appears that Chetwynd has for years been engaged in wholesale smuggling operations. He imported large quantities of oil and clothes from A. J. Towers of Boston. He had a supply of blank billheads of Towers' and he is alleged to have filled these out as he pleased and passed bogus invoices through the customs with Towers' signature forged and swearing to their genuineness. In this way the revenue is alleged to have been swindled out of thousands of dollars. It is said to be one of the boldest and most successful efforts to rob the customs for years, during which time no other dealer could compete with Chetwynd in the oil clothes business. The customs detectives are now going through his invoices for years back. Chetwynd's wife is now in Boston applying for a divorce from him on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. None of the creditors will get a cent. It is the worst failure recorded in Halifax for 10 years and there is a general impression that Chetwynd has a neat little sum salted down somewhere.

Canada and the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The first of the leading Senators to declare himself on the subject of the trade relations between the United States and Canada is Mr. Morgan of Alabama. He is a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs and one of the ablest men in public life here. He says: "I will be very glad to see a just treaty of commercial reciprocity with Canada to follow or to include a full and free settlement of all our controversies with Great Britain about the respective rights of the people on our northern borders and the adjacent islands and seas. Less than this will only patch up a trace to the controversy, that has already done great injury to both countries. Our northern border is very frequently a dangerous thing to the interests and security of our people. A large part of the border line runs through the great lakes, separating the sovereign jurisdictions by lines that are incapable of visible demarcation. In the recent tariff legislation we encountered questions arising from this fact that were very difficult to deal with in respect of the duty we should impose upon fish caught in British waters. If the subject was of great financial importance we could not avoid frequent collisions with the Canadian authorities in the effort to enforce this law. All these considerations move us urgently to have a settlement of all our relations with Canada and Great Britain that are so suggestive of immediate dangers. The advantages to Canada and ourselves of a broad and just reciprocity are so obvious and so great that I trust they will be of sufficient inducement for a general settlement of all disputed questions.

Miscellaneous.

In some reminiscences of the great German specialist Dr. Theodor Kocher, of Indianapolis, says: "Kocher's demonstration of tubercle bacillus in 1882 was a remarkable array of facts and remains to-day untouched. When I was working in Berlin, in 1888, there was in his hygienic institute the eighty-second generation of a pure culture of this germ, propagated from the first culture in 1881. In the report received from the institute last week I see that this has now been carried to the one hundred and twenty-second generation. Yet it is still virulent. Koch, in 1881, discovered the essential cause of consumption and gave the absolute diagnostic sign. I have records of over a thousand examinations showing that the presence of the bacillus means the presence of the disease, and vice versa. It is these things which have stimulated Koch and others to seek a specific cure."

A catholic missionary has given us some curious particulars of the inhabitants of the upper Oubangui, and affluents of the Congo. It is said that the boating folk on the upper Thames will "eat anything," but these good people are much more particular; they confine themselves to cannibalism. The attempts of the missionary to dissuade them from this practice revived one of Robinson Crusoe's arguments addressed to his man Friday, but they were not equally successful. The natives were perfectly polite, but stood upon the firm ground of experience. When he said, "Human flesh is detestable," they replied, "Pardon, dear father, but what do you know about it? With salt and spices it is, on the contrary, delicious." They had a prolonged controversy upon this matter. When the good father pointed out the difference between man and other animals, they admitted it at once, but drew a different deduction: "Man is the nobler and therefore the nicer."

He Didn't Forget It. A wife recently gave her husband a sealed letter, begging him not to open it till he got to his place of business, says the Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph. When he did so he read:

"I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that it was coming, but kept it to myself until to day, when it has reached a crisis, and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must reap the result as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you."

By this time a cold perspiration stood on his forehead with the fear of some terrible unknown calamity. He turned the page, his hair slowly rising, and read:

"The coal is all used up! Please call and ask for some to be sent this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it." He didn't.

Little Willie, has been summarily corrected by his mother for repeated acts of naughtiness. The punishment being over, "Papa," he sobs, in tones of anguish, "how could you marry such an ill-tempered woman as mamma?"

TALKS FOR THE FARMER

STATISTICS CONCERNING MONTREAL'S LIVE STOCK EXPORT.

A Great Increase Over Last Year's Trade—The Prices Which Prevailed—Buyers Claim to Have Lost Money—Ocean Disasters.

When the last ship leaves this season 123,187 cattle and 42,263 sheep will have been exported. The ocean freights for these cargoes for the season is \$1,746,340. There have been 37,499 more cattle shipped this year than last. Many of the steamship companies admit that if it were not for the cattle trade their ships could not be run at a profit. From Quebec only 2,714 cattle were shipped, in spite of the energetic efforts of that city. Many shippers claim that the season has been disastrous for them, yet they continue sending cattle forward, and many hold that the claim was only a pretence for hammering down prices. They affirm that prices in the British markets were between 23 and 25 less than last year, but they have to admit that ridiculously low prices were paid here, and where the disaster occurred is hard to make out, especially since ocean freights were lower. They claim an average loss of from 25 to 210; but are forced to admit that of late they are recouping themselves for these alleged losses. Of rancho cattle there went forward 8,820 head, against 4,300 last year. Much attention has been given to this branch of trade by the railways, and live stock cars were freely provided for the comfortable transportation of the stock. The only serious loss this season has been that of the Lunda, which lost 336 out of 561 head, the rest being landed in an almost unseizable condition.

Manitoba Wheat.

Mr. Duncan McArthur, President of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, made the following estimate for his own guidance: That an average of twenty bushels to the acre would be harvested in safety, but that fully four or five bushels would be left upon the ground. Of the grain saved in Southern Manitoba 25 per cent. is No. 1 hard, 50 per cent. good marketable grain, which will fetch from 70 to 75c, the balance having been damaged more by rain than frost, as it was a season without precedent for rain. Mr. McArthur considered that after deducting what wheat is required to keep the mills going and for seed purposes the amount for export would be at least 12,000,000 bushels, and might exceed this. Mr. Baker said that his road is at present moving 100,000 bushels a day of good, marketable wheat, and the average in the Northwest section is 27 bushels, with not more than 2 per cent. damaged. He remarked that the eastern men in speaking of frozen wheat did not take into consideration that there will always be a certain amount run in late on chance. For instance, a farmer may make his calculations for 100 acres, and he has time to put in a few acres more, and as he has the seed he runs the risk; and if this extra patch is frosted he is not surprised, but eastern men hear of it and condemn at least half the crop.

Why Hens do Not Lay.

One of the puzzling questions that often arise in the experience of persons raising fowls, is why their hens are not laying so well as their neighbors', who is far more fortunate in the weekly additions made to his egg-basket. Many persons start out with the confident expectation of uninterrupted success in raising chickens and eggs, to find at last that the business has for some reason become unprofitable. The Southern Farmer, commenting on the above, advises: "In purchasing hens for laying, particular attention should be given to the color and appearance of their combs, which should be dark and red. Where the comb has a dull, sickly color and a kind of flattened appearance, no amount of breeding or care will force the laying of the eggs as long as these conditions exist. Again, the legs should be smooth and clean and free from scales and the appearance of spurs, both of which indicate that the hen has passed the laying age. The cock should be brought out of a different flock and be purely bred as possible. The principal causes of failure in egg production are believed to be, first, keeping hens that are too old; second, breeding in and in, or a failure to introduce new blood from sources entirely outside of one's flock; and third, keeping the flock too long in the same runs."

The Experimental Farms.

Last year some 2,760 three pound bags of seed grain were distributed throughout the Dominion, through the Dominion's experimental farms, of which number 1,077 were sent to farmers in the Province of Ontario. During the last spring, and for the purpose of the harvest of 1890, the distribution exceeded 12,700 three-pound bags, of which number 4,514 went to farmers in Ontario. These distributions are, carefully recorded, and each farmer receives these samples of grain on the express condition that he reports his experience and results to Prof. Saunders at Ottawa. It will be seen, therefore, that by means of such a far-reaching system the problem of suitability may, in a series of years, be satisfactorily solved.

Tree Culture.

If a majority of trees in the wood-lot are young, growing and valuable timber, it is better to give up the ground entirely to them than to try to seed with grass for the little pasture that may thus be got. Whatever vacancies exist plant in new trees, and thickly enough so that they will grow up tall with few side branches. An exception to this may be made where the tree is a sugar maple, and to be used for sugar making. Other things being equal, a maple that has a broad, bushy top makes the most sugar. It generally also, if not on too wet ground, gives the sweetest sap.

Pumpkins as Feed.

There is considerable nutritive value in pumpkins, but it always seems wasteful to starve hogs into eating them raw. It does not require long to boil so that the pumpkin will mash up soft, in which condition it is excellent for mixing with meal of any kind, which may be put in just as the pumpkin is about cooked and allowed to finish off with it. Hogs thus fed never cough as they will when fed on whole corn meal and the pork made from the mixed feed is finer flavored than from corn alone. If the hogs are yet growing, some wheat bran or mill feed are still better than all corn meal.