

Dentistry

W. H. GROSS, Dentist, Lindsay. Member Royal Dental College, Ont. Headquarters for good Dentistry.

DR. SUTTON, dentist, Lindsay. Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest improved methods adopted and prices moderate. Office over Anderson & Nutgate's, opposite Veitch's hotel.

DR. E. A. TOTTON, dentist, Lindsay. Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Every department of dentistry done in a practical and scientific manner at moderate prices. Office over Morgan's Drug Store.

DR. F. A. WALTERS, dentist, Lindsay. Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest and improved branches of dentistry successfully performed. Charges moderate. Office over Gregory's Drug Store, corner Kent and William-sts.

DR. ARTHUR DAY, dentist, successor to the late Dr. Hart. Member of Toronto Dental College and Toronto University. Also graduate of American Dental College. Most modern dentistry practised in the most scientific manner. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Charges moderate. Office 44 Kent-st.

DR. NEELANDS, dentist, Lindsay. Extracts teeth without pain by gas (Vitalized Air) administered by him for 26 years with great success. He studied the gas under Dr. Cottrell of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Cottrell writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident. Dr. Neelands uses the best local pain obtundents. Beautiful artificial teeth inserted at moderate prices. Please send a postal card before coming. Office nearly opposite the Simpson House, Lindsay.—23.

Physicians

DR. G. S. RYERSON, 60 College-st., Toronto. Eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, will be at the Benson House, Lindsay, for consultation on Saturday, July 6th.

DR. JEFFERS, Office hours 9 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. Residence 30 Wellington-st. Telephone No. 43.

DR. McCULLOUGH of Peterborough, will visit Lindsay every Wednesday at the Simpson House. Hours 2 to 4 p.m. Consultation in Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.—14

DR. WHITE, graduate of Toronto University Medical Faculty, also graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office Lindsay-st. Telephone 107.

DR. A. GILLESPIE, C.A. and S.O. Office and residence corner of Lindsay and Russell-sts. Licentiate of Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Special attention given to Midwifery and diseases of women. Telephone No. 98

DR. SIMPSON, physician. Office and residence, Russell-st., Lindsay second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Dr. J. Simpson, graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Late of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District.

Barristers, &c.

DONALD R. ANDERSON, Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Office immediately opposite the Daly House, Kent-st., Lindsay.

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Office No. 6 William-st. south.

STEWART & O'CONNOR, Barristers, Notaries, &c. Money to Loan at very lowest current rates on best terms. Office, corner Kent and York-sts., Lindsay. T. Stewart, L. V. O'Connor B.A.

MOORE & JACKSON, Barristers, &c Solicitors for the County of Victoria and the Bank of Montreal. Money to Loan on mortgages at lowest current rates. Office William-st., Lindsay. Alex. Jackson, F. D. Moore.

McLAUGHLIN, McDAIRMD & PEEL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Lindsay and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay office, Baker's Block, Kent-st. We are loaning money on real estate, first mortgage, in sums large and small, to suit borrowers, on the best terms, and at the very lowest rates of interest. We do not lend on notes or chattel security. R. J. McLaughlin, F. A. McDiarmid, J. A. Peel.

Veterinary Surgeons

W. F. BROAD, Veterinary Surgeon, Inspector of Live Stock for Dominion Government. Office and residence, 46 Peel-st., between Salvation Army Barracks and Curling Rink. Telephone 146. Calls answered night and day.

Auctioneers

PETER BROWN, Auctioneer, Oakwood P.O., Ontario. Farm stock and other sales promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Sales can be arranged for at The Watchman-Warder Office.

Money to Loan

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to loan money on Farm, Town and Village Property, at the very lowest rates of interest, private or company funds. McSWEYN & WELDON, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Bank Building, cor. Kent and William-sts., Lindsay. In Onemee every Monday.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. WM. STEERS, Solicitor, Dominion Bank Building, William-st., Lindsay.—24.

THEY ADORED JIMMY

A HERO THAT ALL THE OTHER BOYS LOOKED UPON WITH AWE.

Though He Was Only a Fair Fighter and a Duffer at Baseball, His One Piece of Luck Made Him Envied by All His Companions.

"We must have Jimmy," said the small boy who was to give the party. "Who's Jimmy?" asked his mother. "Why, he's a fellow at school! His father's janitor over on Forty-seventh street."

The mother gasped under the cold douche of democracy, but put Jimmy's name at the head of the list and wrote the names of the swell little boys her boy loved afterward.

When the party came off, she met Jimmy. He had a shrewd, bright little face with a snub nose and jolly eyes, and he seemed well behaved, but judging by the standards of an Olympian she could not see anything to account for the deferential admiration which all the boys displayed toward Jimmy.

Where he was there was the crowd. He was not arrogant, but he evidently accepted the homage as his due, and he had the air of easy superiority that a boss politician shows to his faithful henchman. He patronized the youthful heir of the millionaire steel man and condescended to the scion of the ancient Knickerbocker. They did not resent it. They were humbly grateful and elated at being noticed at all.

The hostess tried to solve the problem by sounding a little boy whom she captured and held, a restless but polite captive. "Is Jimmy a great fighter?" she asked cannily.

"Oh, he's fair! Dick Wilson can lick him out of him." She gasped. Evidently her theory was wrong.

"Does he play football or baseball?" "Does he play football, and he's a duffer at baseball."

"Is he very clever in school?" "Not much. He's no greasy grind, Jimmy ain't."

The butler appeared at the door and looked appealingly at her. She abandoned her Sherlock Holmes tactics and went to decide whether the mountain of cake was high enough and the sea of ice cream broad enough for a crowd of boys.

Later she found the clew for which she had been looking. The boys were tired and very, very full of good things. Active exertion was not to be thought of until digestion had a fair start. The young host appealed to his mother.

"Tell us an Indian story about when you lived on a ranch, mamma." Then he added, with a hopeful tone in his voice, "Maybe if you do Jimmy'll tell us some fire stories."

"What does Jimmy know about fires?" All the boy faces looked incredulous, scornful. Surely she couldn't be so ignorant as she seemed.

"Know about fires!" echoed the chorus. "Why, he's mascot at the engine house!" Jimmy looked nonchalantly at the chandelier. He was used to fame. Still he was not beyond feeling proud when his glory was sprung upon a new admirer.

"I don't think I understand," faltered the hostess, much impressed. "What do you do, Jimmy?" "Oh, I just go to all the fires," said Jimmy in an offhand way.

The crowd of boys drew deep breaths. They never could get used to Jimmy's luck. "You see," he explained, "I'm at the engine house most all the time, and I know all the men awful well. I've been staying over there ever since I was a little shaver. I always liked fires."

The boys' faces said that they all liked fires, but few were, like Jimmy, favored of the gods.

"The men kind of took a shine to me, I guess. They used to scold about having a kid around underfoot at first, but I got so as I didn't get under their feet, and Billy—that's the bulldog—liked me, and I was awful good friends with the horses. Bimby the men got to jollyin' me and asking me to do things for them, and I did any old thing."

"And then they used to tell stories, and I liked the stories so much that that sort of tickled them, and I knew a lot about the engines and didn't forget anything they told me and went to all the fires within running distance. Then I got my bicycle and kept it around at the engine house. The minute a call came in I'd jump on my wheel and go lickety split to the place. Sometimes they let me go on the cart now, and when they're just out for exercise I ride with the driver."

"Gee, it's great! I'd rather be him than most anybody. You'd ought to see him go through a crowd. He got upset once. I was racing right along beside him on my wheel, and I thought everything was coming on top of me, but it didn't."

"I've seen lots of people killed jumping out of windows and such fool things. You'd ought to see Dan—Dan's my best friend. He's the fireman that owns the bulldog. You'd ought to see him going up the side of a building with a scaling ladder and carrying women and kids down. He don't care what he does with fire. He says to me:

"Kid, some day I'll be a fricasseed Irishman, but I'm going to have a hot time while I can."

The boys were all listening breathlessly. They had heard it all before, but to be on familiar conversational terms with a fireman, to have a niche in an engine house, to ride on a hose cart—could life hold anything greater than that?

Dick, the fighter, bent his proud head. Tom Miller, the football captain, took a back seat. They recognized their superior. By the unwritten laws of the kingdom of boyhood Jimmy was king of the gang.

—Mill Wood.—Prompt delivery by the Rathbun Co.—30.

THE RAILROAD BOSS.

A SAMPLE DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF A ROAD.

The Thousand and One Details That Claim His Attention and Try His Executive Ability—The Half Hour With the General Manager.

After being for a few hours with a railroad president one has a better conception of the magnitude of the Chinese treatise on all things. The president perhaps has just returned from a trip to New York, where he has attended a conference of presidents of allied lines. He has been on the road all night; but, thanks to that businesslike institution, the private car, often erroneously considered a luxury, he appears in his office fresher for work than the suburbanite who has just come in on the commuter's train. While the president is looking over his personal mail word spreads over the big building that "the old man is back."

Gradually the private secretaries of the different chiefs drop into the outer office to learn from the president's private secretary what business is most likely to come up first and what chance there is for action on some pet measure. The bell rings, and for a few minutes the private secretary is closeted with the president. Daily telegraphic reports have kept the president informed of events on the line, but in a surprisingly brief time he learns of smaller happenings of messages left by prominent callers and of the general behavior of his child, the railroad.

Then the president sends for his chief assistant, the general manager, and learns officially some of the things the private secretary has told him as gossip and perhaps of less real interest. The half hour with the general manager may mean decisions involving thousands of dollars. It may mean happiness or anxiety to hundreds of homes. For example, it may be decided to move the company's shops from Dan to Beersheba. This means a move for employees, a breaking of home ties and perhaps disappointment to engaged ones. Again, it may be decided to extend the Utopia branch, which means a fortune to investors in land beyond Utopia and ruin to some in the old terminus.

The president may tell the general manager that the demand for a dividend on the preferred stock is becoming more clamorous and that they must get along another year without the 5,000 new box cars that are badly needed and the building of which would affect many idle men. The president very likely calls the attention of the general manager to the auditor's estimate of last week's earnings and asks why expenses cannot be reduced just a little more.

The president reminds the general manager that the contract for hauling Chicago dressed beef is conditional upon a second morning delivery at the seaboard two hours earlier than that previously given by a rival line. He also observes that the reliability and regularity of the passenger trains is helping the western tourist business, that the delay to the hotel men's special by a freight wreck last week will hurt the winter travel to California and that the new dining car must be made to pay expenses. He asks why the ton mile cost of moving freight has not decreased in proportion to the recent outlay for big engines.

He ventures the opinion that the superintendent of the Slowburg division must have been asleep while the city council of Ringville passed an ordinance requiring the company to erect ten more electric lights at street crossings. He expresses polite astonishment at the failure of the passenger department to book the headquarters train for the next Grand Army encampment. He makes no attempt at concealing his disgust over a competitor's securing ten trainloads of agricultural machinery for the western primaries. He then takes up the question of a larger terminal charge for switching cars to connecting lines and suggests to the general manager that the revenue would be increased by more favorable terms in the next contract with other roads.

The patient and loyal general manager, who has taken all this in the Pickwickian sense in which it was intended, now has his turn. From the bundle of papers under his arm he draws a condensed estimate of an elaborate plan for reducing the cost of transportation on a certain division by running around a bluff and locating freight yards near a busy river instead of climbing into the town. The trained eye of the president catches the general manager's points, and he tells the general manager whether or not funds are likely to be available, whether or not it is politic to antagonize municipal or other interests.

The general manager diplomatically shows the president that the New Orleans cotton traffic is suffering because of the president's order to consider all Minnesota flour as rush freight. He asks authority to increase the pay of a superintendent who has a better offer from another road. From the bundle of 100 denials reports he shows a saving of 100 tons of coal the previous week by reason of better fuel furnished from the new mines. He tells of a new gasoline engine at Pumpdown which will cut in two the monthly bills for water supply for locomotives. He reports a conference with the mayor of a big city about the smoke nuisance near the freight yards.

He suggests that it would be well for the passenger department to stop promising dollar excursions a two hour schedule for a hard three hour run. He urges conciliatory measures toward the city council of Bucktown, which will repeal the speed accommodation train is restored, and "No. 9" (the St. Louis express) can then get through the town on time. In the most nonchalant manner he asks to be excused, that he may catch a train leaving in five minutes, as he has an appointment for the next morning some 600 miles away.

Before the general manager has finished the private secretary is entertaining two or three reporters of afternoon papers. The president sees toward the city council of Bucktown, which will repeal the speed accommodation train is restored, and "No. 9" (the St. Louis express) can then get through the town on time. In the most nonchalant manner he asks to be excused, that he may catch a train leaving in five minutes, as he has an appointment for the next morning some 600 miles away.

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RAGS AND THE RAGMAN

Changed Modern Conditions—Decline of the Family Rag Bag.

"The ragman goes about in the city's streets just the same as ever," said a man who has given some attention to the subject, "but he doesn't do the business that he once did. Things have changed.

There are in these days not so many clippings and odds and ends of new cloth of one sort and another to go into the family rag bag as there once were to begin with, because of the new well nigh common custom in cities anyway of buying already made up many things that formerly were made in the house. Thousands of tons of clippings that formerly were gathered up in small lots by many ragmen are now baled in factories and ragsmen go to dealers in paper stock sold to mills or to dealers in paper stock without any intermediate handling at all.

"Then, what with the lower price of rags nowadays, due to the substitution of other materials in paper making, it scarcely pays the householder to bother with the smaller quantity that now accumulates, with the result that rags are now often thrown away with other rubbish to be gathered by city collectors of refuse.

"Still not everybody by any means throws away or gives away his rags. There are still many people who continue to sell their rags for what they can get to the ragman, and it would not surprise me to learn that there are more ragmen now than ever, but the fact remains that under the new modern conditions the business of the man with the jingling bells is not what it once was.

"In old times in smaller cities and towns the householder, or more strictly speaking, the housewife, sold her rags to the tin peddler. The tin peddler was an institution. He had a route which he traveled year in and year out. Many a tin peddler came to be personally known and respected by the people with whom he traded, to whom he was not the peddler or the tin peddler, but Mr. So-and-so, and they used to wait for Mr. So-and-so to come around and dispose of their rags to him.

"These rags were carefully sorted out. There were the rather small but valuable lot of white rags tied up in a white cloth and the bigger bundle of colored rags and one perhaps of woolen rags which the peddler weighed severally on the steel-yard that he brought in for that purpose. How many times have I seen him, staid man of family, as I now realize him, and perhaps in spectacles, shifting the weight along on the beam until rags and weight balanced, and he made the announcement of the weight, which was almost invariably disappointingly small.

"He would pay cash, but he preferred that you should take it out in trade, and commonly the housewife did so. Many a dishpan and many a dipper and many a hammer and I don't know how many other some Britannia teapots and what else have come through the tin peddler out of the rag bag.

"But now the tin peddler—that is, the peddler who drove a horse to a typical peddler's wagon—has receded from these smaller cities as previously he had receded from the larger ones. He has moved out into the country, over whose hilly, dusty roads he still pursues his way to the farmhouse door, where he dickers as before. But even there made up garments go no greater or less extent, and for the rags that do accumulate the modern low prices govern.

And so, here as everywhere, the family rag bag, once everywhere looked upon as a little mine of wealth, has fallen from its high estate.

COFFEE GRAINS.

Americans are the greatest coffee tappers in the world. One-half of the world's production of coffee berries comes to the United States. Every week more than 1,000,000 is sent out of the United States in payment of coffee.

Last year Germany and France together only consumed half as much coffee as the United States.

The coffee grain is the seed of a pulpy fruit which resembles a cherry and is very sweet and palatable.

In Abyssinia the coffee plant grows wild in great profusion and derives its name from Kaffa, a district of that country.

The coffee plant is indigenous to Asia and Africa, but the greater part of the world's product now comes from the western hemisphere.

Most of our coffee comes from South and Central American countries. The rest comes from Porto Rico, Java and the Philippines, with a little from Hawaii.

The use of coffee as a beverage began in southern Arabia in the latter half of the fifteenth century. It was introduced into Constantinople in 1554 and into Venice in 1615.

Kept His Umbrella.

The composer Panerson, while driving homeward in his cab during a terrific shower, met the aged composer Cherubini plodding along on foot, protected from the storm only by a shabby old umbrella full of holes. Panerson took compassion on the old gentleman and begged him to make use of the cab, saying that he himself would walk home. Cherubini accepted and took the other's place in the cab. Then Panerson naturally asked the old gentleman for the loan of his umbrella.

"Oh, no, my dear boy!" said Cherubini. "It is a well known fact that a man never gets out eyes on an umbrella that he has lent." And he drove off in Panerson's cab.

Animal Mimicry.

Observers of nature are frequently struck with the singular resemblances of insects to leaves, dried sticks, and so forth, and these likenesses are supposed to have grown out of the necessity of protection against or concealment from enemies. An interesting example of this kind of resemblance was recently brought to the attention of the Entomological society in London by Dr. Chapman, who exhibited a spider found inhabiting some rocks near Cannes, on which were also fastened the cases of a species of moth.

When at rest, the spider exhibited almost precisely the same form and color as the moth cases surrounding it.

Realism.

"I took the manuscript of my 'Old Oak Tree' down to that irritable editor."

"What did he say?" "Advised me to cut it down. I thought he was making jokes at my expense and told him he didn't know his business."

"What happened then?" "There was a storm, and you could see the leaves of my 'Old Oak Tree' strewn from the sanctum to the street."—Chicago News.

Slaughter in Bicycles

In order to clear out my large stock of High Grade Bicycles, I will sell the whole lot at about one-half the usual price.

Every Wheel Must Go.

Large stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

J. J. WETHERUP, LINDSAY

CHINA and GLASSWARE

DINNER and TEA SETS

Have you inspected our stock of Fancy China, Plain and Decorated Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, etc.

IF NOT, a visit to our store will pay you when in need of anything in the above lines. Our stock is large and varied and our prices the lowest. You will find many suggestions for Wedding Presents, etc., and we will be glad to show you the goods.

Try Our 25c Japan Tea

A. CAMPBELL,

FAMILY GROCER,

Doheny Block, Kent-st. LINDSAY

You'll Have Comfort

The Oven

Bakes Perfectly



At Any Hour of the Day in the New

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE

Their deflusive flue construction ventilates the oven and keeps the heat perfectly even—the same in back, front and sides. Think of the turning and twisting this saves while roasting or baking!

And the fire is so quickly regulated that the oven can be heated to any desired degree at a moment's notice.

You are making a mistake if you don't see all the new improvements, found only in the Imperial Oxford, before purchasing.

SOLD BY ALBERT GEEN, Lindsay

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited. Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver.

As Long as They Last

We will sell the balance of our Ladies' Belts and Belt Buckles. We will not describe them, but simply say they are the newest and up-to-date. Come on if you want a bargain.

Our New Special Watches

are going fast. They are the best goods for the price. Accurate time-keepers and most reliable. Our new premises are bringing us many new customers. Bring on your engraving and repairing. We think we do the best work in the county.

S. J. PETTY

THE JEWELLER

Milne's Block, Kent-st.