

# THE WATCHMAN-WARDEN.

Total Circulation 5,000

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th 1903.

75 Cents a Year in Advance; \$1 if not so paid

St Gough's

## Smile

Special House Clearing Sale of the 7x9 smile which few days.

department in excellent with buoyant expectations with bargains in

### s, Furnishings

20 per cent. lower than were low enough then.

PRICES NOW so as to the Season.

ould ordinarily. There is an by taking advantage

### Waterproofs, Caps, Vests, Overall,

oom as our Special House finely have given and appreciate.

### and

August as our Slaughter

### r Vacation Suits

values

st 17th. Bring the boys while prices are so low.

## ugh

Man

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in Toronto Star.

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severely injured.

## DRESS GOODS

### FALL—1903—WINTER

A large and most complete stock of Dress Goods. The choicest production from the foremost manufacturers of this country and Europe await your inspection. We have been receiving for some weeks our collection of Fall Dress Goods, and have now on exhibition a large and varied assortment of all the seasonable fabrics. An inspection of our stock is to your interest.

A complete showing of Crepes, Voile, Twires, Serges, Mohairs, Cheviots, Albatross, Henretta, Broadcloths, Waistings, Cream Goods and Black Goods. For the last 15 days our store has been filled with pleased customers talking of our annual Mid-Summer Sale. We were delighted to be so busy, but not surprised.

For fall our values are good—more than good. The service is good and this is a pleasant shopping place.

## O'LOUGHLIN & MCINTYRE

KENT-ST. Cash and One Price LINDSAY

## "J. & G."

On the Label ensures quality of the first water Quality is worth having. Try J. & G's compound Blackberry Extract

FOR CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA and SUMMER COLIC It Cures Surely and Quickly 25c A BOTTLE.

### E. Gregory

Corner Drug Store, Lindsay

## Harvesting Tools

- Grindstones
- Ball Bearing Grindstones
- Fixtures
- Wire Fencing
- Fencing Tools
- Cushion Frame Cleveland
- Bicycles
- Fishing Tackle

See our stock.

### J. G. Edwards & Co.

The ten-year-old son of Charles Snider of Bramford had his foot crushed at the Grand Trunk switch near the Watrous Engine Works. His foot became caught in the rails, and was run over by a car before the train could be stopped. The foot was amputated at the hospital later.

## THE PEOPLE WILL BE ASKED TO VOTE \$12,000 NEXT MONTH

### It is Needed for the North Bridge, Last Year's Deficit and Roads

### ROADS MONEY ALL SPENT

### More Than \$4,000 has Been Laid out by the Board of Works—The Vote on Sept. 11th.

A \$12,000 by-law or a 20-mill rate—that is the cheering financial proposition with which the citizens of the town are face to face. It puts the average tax-payer in the mental frame of the colored parishioner who upon hearing his minister say, in the rush of his oratory, that there were only two places, one hell, and the other damnation, decided to take to the woods; and it is likely that in case of a crisis the woods afford about equal safety for both classes of refugees.

At all events, when at Thursday night's committee meeting the statement of the Board of Works was read it showed that already \$74 more than the \$4,000 appropriated to that department, had been spent. Kent-st was as yet practically untouched, and a bridge costing at least \$3,000 must be built and granolithic crossings put down on Kent-st at a cost of say \$1,000, where the old ones were taken up. These things made it evident that some money besides what had been provided for must be raised. Then last year's deficit of \$3,500 ought to be paid. These things all together made council conclude to submit a bylaw for \$12,000. That much money would pay the sums mentioned and leave over \$4,000 to be used on the streets. The bylaw will be submitted on Sept. 11th. If it is defeated, the council will add two mills to the rate to provide for the bridge and crossings which must be built.

### THE SANITARY BYLAW

Under orders from council at the Monday night's session before, Sanitary Inspector Douglas appeared to be questioned about his failure to enforce the sanitary by-law in some instances on Kent-st., as Ald. O'Reilly so vigorously charged at the last meeting. The mayor declared that the Board of Health had exercised its right to over-ride the town bylaw and extend the time for the installation of sanitary closets in the Adams property six months. Ald. O'Reilly severely criticised the action of the board in considering the financial convenience of individuals rather than the public health. At any rate the six-months extension had been made a year ago. "If disease were traced to those open closets would the Board of Health pay the bill of damages?" "I believe we can take steps to compel the board to guard the public health," said Ald. McCrae. The Clerk—The extension they give prevents any legal action in that time.

The mayor—The owners of the property agreed that the closets should be kept in a sanitary condition. If they are not the inspector should see to it.

Ald. O'Reilly again told of sleeping apartments and bakeshops within 15 feet of the nuisance and graphically portrayed the perils that lurked in the present condition of things. The Mayor—The board cannot be cruel and compel people to do what they cannot afford.

Ald. McCrae said several people had told him that lumpy-jaw meat was being sold in town. The government inspector should be got. The mayor wanted to employ a veterinary first.

Inspector Douglas—Dr. Broad is a government inspector and believes milk from lumpy-jaw cattle is going to the creamery and thinks it likely that the meat is being sold in town, but he declines to say that matter.

Include thought the Board of Health should deal with the matter. Inspector Douglas was instructed to test the milk offered for sale in town at half-a-dozen different times when he saw fit, to see if it was up to standard.

### CLOSING JOHN-ST.

When the request of the L. B. & P. railway people that part of John-st. be closed came up, Ald. Robinson insisted that the matter should be carefully considered. Ald. Storer as-

from the side of the river. It had been put there by the dredge and the council objected to his taking it.

### THE MONEY QUESTION.

Then came the statement of expenditures in the Board of Works. It showed that \$4074 had been spent, and there were yet some unrepresented bills.

"We are right up against it," said the mayor. "Is there any other department we can get money from?" Other chairmen said they needed all they had. There was the \$1500 set aside to pay on last year's deficit. That looked small, however, in view of the money needed for the bridge, Kent-st crossings and a \$3500 deficit of last year. Besides, although only \$600 had been allotted to the Board of Health \$887 had been spent. Of \$167 for election expenses \$130 was already gone, and only \$32 remained of the \$200 for fuel. The \$100 for deputations all remained but \$6. That would "help a little" as saith the baseball coach, but the mayor remarked that if he went to Guelph he could soon make that disappear. Ald. McCrae said the Town Property would be "in the hole," meaning presumably the office under the perforated iron cover in the floor of the hog pen.

"Well we are up against it," again remarked the mayor. "The only thing I see we can do is to go without the street light till the end of the year." If we don't get more money we must stop all work on the streets. Would you ask the people for money?

Ald. Storer—Are we compelled to ask for the money before we can spend it? The mayor admitted that they would require to observe that inconvenient formality or else put more mills on the rate, and that would be too hard on the people.

"You are up against it," remarked Ald. McCrae by way of interrupting a contemplative silence of the legislators. How to get money, presented some difficulties that how to spend it had not.

Ald. Robinson suggested closing up the north bridge instead of building new approaches. That very simple notion of the difficulty did not commend itself to his colleagues, however. Ald. O'Reilly had a wily proposition: go ahead and build the bridge but see to it that the last touches were not put on until the 15th of January so that the council would fall on next year's council. The mayor would not hear of that. He preferred to "face the music" and pay everything up, rather than hand over burdens to their successors. He would ask for \$12,000. Ald. Maunsell said \$10,000 would be enough. The larger sum was approved.

The mayor said that they could not buy any more lake gravel at present. A load brought up that night, he had heard was not good. If not they would not take it. When Ald. Storer suggested that it was Contractor Miller, the mayor reported that they would not let it go into the walks either if it was poor. Ald. O'Reilly estimated the cost of the walks on Kent-st at \$1000. Could they not be done on the initiative plan and charged to the whole town. The mayor thought not, but the solicitor's opinion will be got.

### THIS MAN GIVES BEST REASONS FOR PRIDE AT BEING A FARMER

In the Essay that Took first Prize in the Farmer's Advocate Competition

The Farmer's Advocate offered a prize for the best essay on "Why I am Proud to be a Farmer" in the last issue of that excellent paper the first prize article appeared. It was written by Leman A. Guild, of Kingston, and is as follows:

"Why am I proud to be a farmer?" The reasons are so numerous that it would require much space to set them all down; they are so conclusive that they would prove, beyond doubt, that to be a farmer is something to be justly proud of. Many a boy, grown discontented on the farm, seeks the attractions and activities of the city. Thousands of them would have been better off if they had of remained on the homestead. Let me tell you why, and in doing so I shall have answered, in my imperfect and hasty way, the question which our esteemed hostess, Dame Burden, has propounded.

1. Farming is an independent life. Come bad times or good, the man that tills the soil is always sure of three square meals a day and a good soft bed to sleep upon at night. He is not the slave of a foreman, an overseer or a boss; he is his own master. Although he works hard he has the liberty to take a day off when he feels like it, and nobody "docks his pay."

2. It is a pleasant life. There is an abundance of hard work on the farm, but so there is in every other kind of legitimate labor. But how glorious to work in the open fields under the bright, blue sky, where the kind breezes fan his perspiring brow! 'Tis sweet to look upon the fair and open face of heaven, as the agriculturist is every day privileged to do. The life of the farmer is fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of Heaven. Could it be sought a pleasant life? It is pleasant to know that, no matter how hard the times may be, his wife and little ones are beyond the reach of hunger. He can draw on his granary or his stock pens, and their hunger is appeased.

3. It is a profitable occupation, and a careful man, if he understands farming, can in a few years make himself independent. All he has to sell to-day commands a good price, and there is no surer road to prosperity to-day than what follows the farmer's furrow. Mother Earth always amply repays her sons, the men who till the soil.

4. It is a vigorous work. There is no other work that breeds such strong and sturdy men as farming. The pure air that expands his lungs, the bright sunlight that falls upon his head, the free, open life in the fields, all tend to develop his muscles and his manhood simultaneously. The best and bravest fighters that Canada sent to South Africa were those who came from the farms of the East and the Prairies of the West.

5. It is the greatest of all industries, because it is the basic industry. God Almighty first planted a garden. The first farmer was the first farmer was the first man, Emerson tells us, all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Over ninety per cent. of our population are employed in agricultural pursuits. When men forsake the farm for the crowded mart and factory, depression soon sets in. Only as the great mass of the nation stick to the tilling of the soil can that nation be sure of the stability and progress.

6. It is a noble and exalted calling. Holy writ pays a general tribute to the tillers of the soil. Ancient kings were not above holding the plow. Farming is the forerunner of all industries and arts; it paves the development and the spread of civilization. Daniel Webster once said: "When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

7. The best men have come from the farm. It is there that the boy is provided with a sound, stong constitution that is estimable to him in after-life, that enables him to out-strip his city cousin in the race of life. He unconsciously draws into his own being some of the wide expansiveness of the fields, some of the calm and quiet dignity of the woods, some of the sanity of the rocks and lofty ruggedness of the hills. Many of the men that stand at the head of our railway, financial and industrial concerns to-day were born on a farm. The farm is the best place to raise a family. Nowhere else can children be so free from contaminating influences. Nowhere else are the little ones so rugged and strong. They are free from the temptations and evil allurements of the city streets. By giving them a calf or a colt, and allowing them to retain the profits therefrom, the farmer can teach his children a profitable lesson in the necessity of work and the value of money. The moral and religious tone of the countryside is far above that of the best-regulated city.

8. The farm supplies the tables of the world. Were farmers to cease selling their products, the wealthiest as well as the poorest residents of village, town and city would starve. Upon the toil of the farmer depends sustenance of human life.

There are the primary reason why I am proud to be a farmer, while many secondary reasons could be advanced. Surely the above are claims no one can gainsay! Proud to be a farmer? Who would not be? Then, here's to the strong, manly, independent, big-fisted and big-hearted Canadian farmer, to his good industry, his thrifty wife, and to the happy, rosy-cheeked children that sport about his knee in winter or hide his garden tools in summer. May kind Heaven prosper them all!

### KILLING WEEDS BY STEAM

#### A Unique Method of Cleaning the soil by the Action of Heat.

The Orillia Packet is responsible for the following: To state that it is possible to kill the seeds of all weeds in the soil, and the larvae of all insects, by treating it in a certain way in the spring, will raise a smile of incredulity on the part of the farmer, and yet it is true, for experiments conducted by the United States agricultural department show it can be done. The principle of the method is heating the soil to the scalding point. The apparatus used is a large traction engine which hauls a harrow whose teeth are small steel pipes. The tops of these pipes are connected with the boiler by rubber tubes. When all is ready, the engine moves slowly along the field, while steam, pouring from its boiler into the pipes of the harrow, is injected at a high pressure into the soil, which is thereby heated to a degree that kills everything living within six inches of the surface. After the soil has been thus scalded, it is cultivated in the usual way. The crops come without a weed and whatever insects appear during their growth are immigrants from the neighboring fields that were not steamed. Experience has shown the soil is in no way injured by heating; it is rather improved in fertility, by the steam or improved in fertility, by the steam helping to dissolve plant-food. The process is costly, but against the expense of working the traction engine and its harrow has to be set the reduction in cost of hoeing and the larger return, due to the absence of weeds. The plan is being tried by large market-gardeners in the neighborhood of cities, and may eventually be presented in a shape that will enable the ordinary farmer to use it to some extent.