

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

SECTION ONE

LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911

PAGES 1 to 4

1.00 PER YEAR

SYNOPSIS OF SEYMOUR POWER AGREEMENT

Below will be found a summary of the rates fixed by the proposed agreement between the town and the Seymour Power Company:

The company agrees to deliver current for lighting, heating and domestic purposes, to all persons applying to the company for same, who are within 250 feet of the company's lines, at a net rate of 7c per kilowatt hour, or at the option of the customer, a fixed charge of 10c per room, not including attics, store-rooms, bath-rooms, halls, pantries, cellars and outbuildings, per month, plus a metre rate of 3c per kilowatt hour. The company agrees to deliver current to persons living more than 250 feet from the company's lines, upon such terms and conditions as the council may decide. The company agrees to deliver electric energy and power from the power plant at Fenelon Falls, supplying to customers, delivered at their premises, at \$20 per horse power per annum for a 24 hours service, and \$25 per h.p. for power supplied from sources other than Fenelon Falls, or at the option of the customer a standby charge of \$12 of connected load, plus a metre rate not to exceed 1c per horse power hour, and the power of Fenelon Falls is to be exhausted before additional power is supplied from elsewhere.

may be required by them, but not to exceed 5,000 horse power, and the rates are to be determined by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, if the parties interested fail to agree. These are the maximum charges that the company can make during the whole term of the franchise, and they can make their charges as much less as they see fit. The company agrees that if the prices charged by it for power and light are, at the end of three years, unsatisfactory to the corporation or the citizens, they will submit their rates to arbitration or to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and will submit their rates thereafter, every five years for revision, if the corporation so desires. The company further agrees to furnish the corporation with prices at which it is then prepared to supply the corporation with electricity for furnishing light, heat and power required for street lighting and other purposes, and if the corporation is dissatisfied with the prices or rates, they agree to submit the prices and rates to arbitration or to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. The agreement contains a general clause for submitting all disputes or differences arising out of this agreement, or in the interpretation or construction of any part of the agreement, or in connection with any matter relating to rates and charges, terms and conditions, to arbitration or to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, whose decision shall be final and binding in all cases. The corporation have the right, at the expiration of ten years from the date of the agreement, to purchase the buildings, works, plant, transmission lines and equipment, generally, including water power at Fenelon Falls, and the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging, as is used by the company for the purpose of supplying light, heat and power for public and municipal service, at a price or valuation as a going concern to be fixed by arbitrators, in case the parties do not agree upon the price, and in considering the price to be paid by the corporation, no sum is to be allowed for the franchise.

The placing of the poles, etc., is to be done under the supervision of the town engineer or such other persons as the town may appoint. The agreement also contains a clause that nothing in it shall be deemed to make it an exclusive franchise.

At the present time Lindsay citizens are paying from 8 cents to nine and three-eighths cents per kilowatt hour for lighting and \$20 per horse power for power purposes. A kilowatt hour is equal to 1,000 watts, one horse power equals 746 watts, and a 16 candle power lamp would equal about 50 watts.

BLACK SILKS

We give the biggest value in Black Silks.

Quality considered we offer you values that can not be beaten anywhere in this broad Dominion.

Rich Black, double width, bright finished paillette, pure silk, and pure dye at per yd.....89c

Double width, black duchess Paillette, specially heavy pure silk and pure dye at per yd.....\$1.25

We are now showing a line of spotted Jap silks in dark and light color for evening wear, 24 ins. wide, per yd.....25c

We predict a heavy demand for velveteen this fall and advise an early inspection. A full assortment at special prices of Ladies' Blouses, skirts, collars and cuffs, neckwear, veiling, motor veils, belts, aprons, gloves, etc.

We do not hold with one price for one man and one for another—make one price for all, and that represents the lowest possible.

O'Loughlin & McIntyre

Cash and One Price.

Disastrous Fire in Zimmerman and Wieler's Mill

Fire at noon Friday almost completely wiped out the manufacturing buildings of the Wood Handle and Turning Company, of which Messrs. Zimmerman and Wieler, formerly of Ottawa, were the proprietors. How the fire started no person seems to know as everything was all right when the men quit work at 12 o'clock and a few minutes afterward the fire alarm was rung in. The fire started in the mill when the brigade arrived the mill was in full blaze.

Witnesses were on their way to dinner when the alarm was sounded and a large number put off their midday meal and wheeled or walked to the scene of the fire and many of them rendered yeoman service in helping to fight the flames. At the time there was an exceedingly strong wind blowing and the firemen had to combat with a fierce gidge. The strong breeze fanned the flames and it was hard work to keep the fiery monster from spreading to all parts of the mill. Everything in the vicinity of the fire was as dry as tinder and there was very little hope of saving the mill.

The fire seems to have started in the main mill and as this was full of shavings, veneering and dry lumber the flames got a good start before being noticed, and as the hydrants are a long distance from the scene of the fire it took some time to connect. Then it was found that mere hose was needed so that the water had to be turned off to allow the connection to be made. The pressure was also said to be very poor, but nevertheless the firemen worked hard in the effort to save the mill.

In a short time the main part of the mill was a mass of flames and fell, while an adjoining building was burning fiercely. The large chimney pipe caused considerable anxiety as there was a danger of its falling. It was decided to cut the wire support and it fell onto a shed. The firemen then commenced to try and save the outbuildings, succeeding in saving the packing house as well as another shed.

The heat from the flames was intense and hindered the men considerably. However, despite all the efforts of the firemen very little could be saved, and the loss will be exceedingly heavy. The new company have not been in Lindsay very long, but since taking over the business from the

Rider & Kitchener Co., they put in new machinery throughout the building and also new belting. The mill was improved in various ways and to several men, who will now for a time the company was giving employment time at least be out of work. The business was progressing favorably and the orders were piling in on the new firm.

Messrs. Zimmerman and Wieler have the sympathy of the citizens of this town in their severe loss. They came to Lindsay quietly and without show, asked no bonus, but proceeded to pit their money into the concern and make it pay. They also located in Lindsay with their families and were well known to a large number of citizens. The company manufactured wooden handles and all kinds of wood trimmings, besides carrying on the veneering business.

That the fire should occur just at the time when everything was progressing favorably is a matter deeply regretted, but it is hoped that the new company will be able to re-build their mill and buildings, re-stock and be ready for business again in a short while.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Alex. Hare, an inmate of the House of Refuge, met with a slight accident and will be laid up for a few days. He was riding on a load of sheaves with another man and was thrown off the load as the wagon was being pulled up the gangway. The load upset and Mr. Hare's leg was slightly twisted and sprained.

During the week two other slight accidents occurred. As one of the men was milking a cow the bovine kicked him and inflicted a nasty bruise. A large pig ran through another old man's legs and he was thrown forcibly to the ground, injuring his head and shoulders.

PASSED MATRICULATION. The University of Toronto yesterday announced the scholarship results. Among those who have completed their matriculation in H. E. Halloway, of town, he having second-class honors in both mathematics.

Down With Reciprocity Says Western Farmers

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TORONTO NEWS AND THE DAILY WARDER. Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 10.—Traveling northward into Saskatchewan, one not only finds a more luxuriant growth of wheat, oats and flax than along the border line, but there also appears a different variety of political opinion. The nearer one gets to the site of the Hudson Bay railroad the more qualified and divided is the support of the reciprocity agreement amongst farmers and towns people. It was a most significant omen that to-day in Moose Jaw, the largest Conservative convention ever held in this district selected as a candidate for the coming election Mr. S. K. Rothwell, a farmer, who was chosen out of eight nominees. The majority of the delegates were farmers, and it is felt about Moose Jaw that Mr. Rothwell, who is one of the largest and most successful farmers in the district, will surely defeat Mr. Knowles, the present member, even though the latter has to his credit a majority of 1,000 from the last election.

There has been some earnest and effective educational work done in Saskatchewan in the last six weeks, and Mr. Hordell's visit and speeches are mentioned to everyone as having had a marked leaving influence on public opinion throughout the Province. To-day, men from Maple Creek, Swift Current and many other smaller points along the two hundred odd miles of line, which comprises the Western extension of this immense constituency came to Moose Jaw with convincing reports of the strong anti-reciprocity feeling. Mr. Joseph Wylie, of Maple Creek known throughout this country as "Dread nought" Joe, because of his strongly expressed opposition in the local Parliament to the Dominion Government's naval policy, has just completed a three weeks' tour through Saskatchewan on registration business, and his words to me were: "I tried to find strong arguments and feeling for reciprocity while I was out in the country, and instead I found the preponderance of sentiment opposed to any free trade measure with the States." Dr. James Swanson, of Gull Lake, who in his wide practice has made it a point to sound the people's idea of reciprocity wherever he goes, says: "There are few in our district who really want to have anything to do with the United States and a large number of those who express themselves in this way are known as Liberals." Both Mr. Wylie and Dr. Swanson are farmers too, by the way. Mr. Wylie especially is one of the oldest settlers in Saskatchewan, having been a rancher and farmer near Maple Creek for over thirty years.

In Moose Jaw city which has now a population of 17,000 and which has been marked as a strong Liberal centre, a powerful Conservative element is arising, rather, in other words, an insurgent force. The agitation for reciprocity has identified the Opposition party, but the rapid development of city interests has been responsible for its creation. Sixteen factories and 80 warehouses are established here, and being the headquarters of the C.P.R. for the Central West, over 800 trainmen have their residences in the city. All the business interests concerned in these many industrial plants do not want free trade in any degree with the United States and this feeling naturally extends to the army of employees living here.

Moreover, the possibilities for future industrial development, which this city is ready to vouch for at any time, must be sacrificed to a considerable degree under any system of free trade. Take the flax industry for instance. There is no flax mill in Moose Jaw, and yet more flax is grown and handled in the Moose Jaw district than at any other part of America. Under present conditions it would be only a matter of a year or so, before a flax mill would be started, but with the proposal for absolute free trade in flax, Moose Jaw's ambition for a factory is smothered at once.

The former within a radius of fifty miles of Moose Jaw is situated in one of the best agricultural districts in the West, and the wealth of grain which grows there on every side is an ample vindication of the real estate man can frame. Crop conditions have been splendid during these last two days and a golden time is beginning to creep over the waving expanses of grain. The new moon appeared last night and a warm day followed, and the weather-wise now predict a mild and favorable period for the harvest. Frost is the only thing that can hurt the West now and if it withholds its stinging breath for ten days longer, the farmer living between Weyburn and Moose Jaw will realize fully thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. They say here that the same condition applies to all the districts north as far as the C.N.R. Flax grows an unusually large proportion of the Western crop this year and especially is this true of the Moose Jaw district. Mr. Vies, manager of the Union Bank, told me to-day that the average devoted to flax this season was fully two hundred per cent. greater than in 1910. There were two reasons for this marked increase. In the first place flax is the poor man's crop. It is generally sown right on top of the freshly overturned sod, and with lots of rain will flourish abundantly. Last fall, owing to the comparatively small Western crop of all kinds of grain, a great deal of new land was broken and flax was the initial crop. Secondly, the high prices offered for flax all year have been an additional inducement and fortunately for the flax there has been plenty of rain, so that altogether the largest yield in the history of the country is expected.

Successful Garden Party at Cameron

The garden party held at Cameron under the auspices of the St. Georges Anglican church, was a great success there being a large crowd present and a good time spent. Among those from Lindsay who took part in the program were: Miss Maggie Hodley, who rendered a recitation; Mr. Thos. Murtha, who rendered an excellent solo; Miss Leary and Rev. C. L. Bilkey, rendered a duet in a very pleasing manner; Messrs. T. Murtha and Rev. C. L. Bilkey sang a duet, which was greatly appreciated; and Miss Leary rendered a splendid instrumental.

The Lindsay band was in attendance and rendered some first class music. A number of Lindsay people were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Darbo, Messrs. Mylie Elliott and H. J. Reid, Miss Jennie Sadler, Messrs. Fanning, Hillard Coombs, Rev. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Kingstone. Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Muel, Misses Dora and May Lamb.

The proceeds which amounted to a considerable sum will go towards purchasing a new organ for the church.

BAD FIRE AT FENELON FALLS

Fenelon Falls, Aug. 21.—For the second time in a few days fire has visited our burg. On Saturday evening about seven o'clock a fire was noticed in the shingle sheds of the Moore-Connell saw mills. The fire alarms were sounded but before the fire reels arrived the fire had spread to the mills and in a very short time the buildings were in flames and in a few minutes the line kiln was also on fire with a great effort on the part of the men who had gathered to save the dwelling houses. In the vicinity of the mills several places were set on fire with flying sparks, but were quickly extinguished. The damage to G.T.R. tracks and property was extensive. Besides switches and semaphore being burnt about forty rod of track was damaged, the ties being badly burned.

We understand the loss was covered with insurance. As yet it is not known whether the mills will be rebuilt, if not the loss to the town will be considerable as about forty men were employed. It is estimated that besides the burning of the main mill and the shingle mill there were some million and a half of shingles consumed. Cause unknown.

Death of Fracassi Was Purely Accidental

The inquest into the death of Joseph Fracassi, who was killed on the C.P.R. crossing at Pottery Corners, on August 11th, was held Friday afternoon when the jury came to the unanimous opinion that "Joseph Fracassi, came to his death on Aug. 11th, by being accidentally killed by the C.P.R. train on the Omemece Road Crossing at Pottery Corners, and that no blame could be attached to the C.P.R. officials."

The inquest was held in the council chamber at 1.30 o'clock, Coroner Dr. Blanchard presiding and the following being the jurymen: R. P. Strat, (foreman), John Jackson, Joe. Brown, Robt. Touchburn, Thos. Allen, Wm Galbraith, Wm. Warren, and P. B. McIlhargay.

Nicholas Le Bar was the first witness called and stated that he resided in Bobcaygeon, and was engineer on the C.P.R. engine No. 99, which killed Joseph Fracassi on Aug. 11th. On that date, he stated they were coming from Burketon to Lindsay twenty minutes late but were running late all the way through. Clabo, he stated was the last stop before the accident. He stated that about three telephone posts beyond the Omemece crossing he noticed a horse and buggy with two men in it going east and when next he saw them the horse had stopped on the tracks. One of the men either jumped or fell across the rails, and the engineer did not see him attempt to rise but just before the engine reached him he rolled clear. As soon as he, Le Bar, saw that the horse on the track, he stated, that he applied the emergency brakes but the engine struck the rig and came to a standstill about 150 yards beyond the crossing. The engineer stated that he gave the two regular whistles north of Frank Curtin's and that he whistled before each crossing and did everything in his power to stop the train. The fireman had made no remark as he was ringing the bell, as required by the rules to do at each crossing.

To Crown Attorney Devlin, he stated that he could not say that the crossing was a dangerous as the train could be seen for considerable distance, and a person with all their faculties would never be hurt there.

To Mr. Livingstone, counsel for the C.P.R., the witness explained that there were three crossings close together at this point. At Fox's crossing he explained that he whistled and the bell was rung. The next crossing was what is known as the diagonal and he whistled there also as well as at the Omemece Road crossing.

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It's the first one you one to take the place out one; it should be by fitted, your com- ed tissues often effect ure. Improperly fitted and do harm. es scientifically—lung as taught us how. Our modern trusses en- furnish just what is ry case.

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Day or night. Charges moderate.

M. RICE. Medical Surgeon of the Ontario Veterinary College, Post-Graduate Royal College, also of the London College of Tropical Medicine. Residence Corner Russell Bridge-st., Lindsay. Residence 307th

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

E. B. OSLER, M.P., President W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

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A Branch of this bank has been established in London, England, at 78 CORNHILL, E.C.

This Branch will issue Letters of Credit and Drafts on all important points in Canada, negotiate Bills sent for collection, make telegraphic transfers, and transact every description of banking business. Information will be furnished on all Canadian matters. A special department will be provided for the use of Visitors and bearers of our Letters of Credit.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager