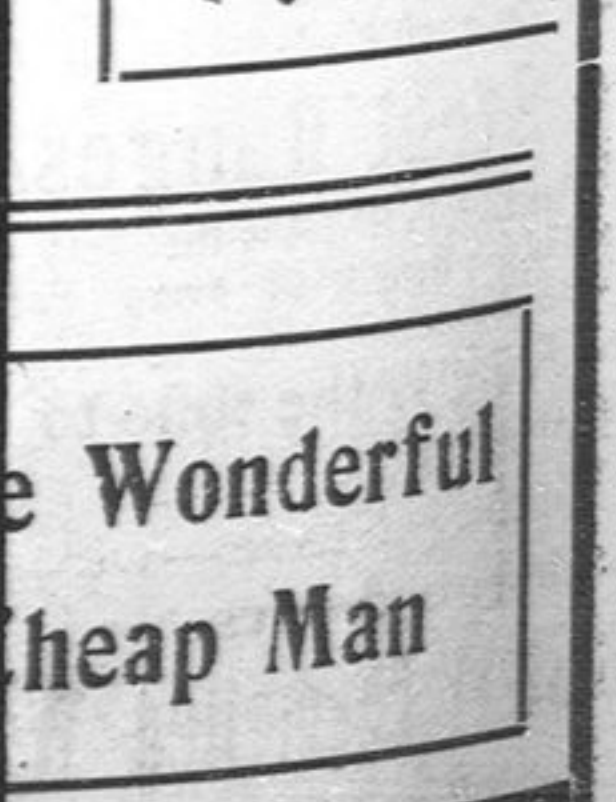


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Wonderful Cheap Man

SEVENTEEN PAGES

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LINDSAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1903.

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

Read Our New Story

Never was there as interesting a one as we publish this season; it's on

The Latest Styles

It's good to know all the latest in Dry Goods, and bright women are always on the alert to see them. The latest styles in Dress Fabrics and Dry Goods generally can be found without effort or trouble at our store. We keep up with the dry goods trade as closely as a clock keeps up with time. Here are some of the facts in our story



Nothing but elegant describes our Black Broad Cloths, Cheviots, Silk Finkh Crepelines, Wire Cloths, Eolienes, Baritz, Zibelines, Mohair Knobs, Oat Meals and Camel's Hair; these are exquisite goods at reasonable figures, any price from 50c to 2.00 a yd.

Besides black, we show a beautiful range of snow flake effect in navy, cardinal, brown, green and blue at 50c per yd.

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Also Guns to Rent by the Day or Week
Largest Stock, Lowest Prices
J. G. Edwards & Co.
Sign of the Anvil

The C. P. R. has been vigilantly endeavoring to keep the Great Northern from crossing its tracks for the purpose of getting into New Westminster, B.C. During Wednesday night of last week a gang of employees of the Great Northern lifted

MAYOR SOTHERAN'S OPINION ABOUT MOVING OUT WALKS

He Advises Orillia That the Plan Has Worked Well in Lindsay

Orillia is building a few cement walks and is considerably flustered as to whether they should be placed inside or outside of the shade trees. Staggered by the problem, the Packet wrote to the mayor of 20 more progressive towns asking for advice under 5 headings regarding the dust, heat, danger from runaways, mud, etc. of walks outside the rhododendron adornment. One of these mayors was Mayor Sotheran of this town, whose reply, published in the last issue of the Packet, is as follows:

In reply to your favor of the 17th inst. regarding cement sidewalk, I beg to say that we have adopted the plan here, for the removal of the town of building the walks out in a uniform width of fifteen feet from the street line—that is to say, the inside of the walk to be fifteen feet out from the street limit; add to this five feet for width of walk, leaving twenty-six feet clear for actual road purposes, which according to our experience is more than sufficient. Building the walk out is, in our opinion, a great improvement to the appearance of the street, and, owing to the reduced width of the drive-way, effects a saving in building and maintaining the roadway, and besides it enables the people to remove their fences entirely and to add fifteen feet to their lawn, which they appear to appreciate by taking immediate advantage of it.

We have had no complaints in regard to the dust being more excessive where the walks are built out; in fact, the difference, if any, is so slight that it need not be considered a factor. Possibly where the trees are small, the walks built out are a trifle hotter than those built in, but I would not be deterred from building on this account, as the trees grow and spread, and the advantage gained by building out more than compensate for one or two years inconvenience during the summer months, and besides you gain a great advantage for cleaning with the snow plough during the winter.

As to which building, inside or out would be more costly, that depends on the construction of the streets. I should think the average cost throughout the town would be about the same. No doubt objections can be pointed out in both cases. The cost of the walk eight inches deep in each instance would be the same; the only difference would be in the extra filling. In our contracts we provide in advance for the extra filling by fixing the price of stone required for that purpose at \$3.50 or \$4 per cord, as the case may be; by this means it is only a matter of calculation of how much extra filling will be required. We are to some extent troubled, but not seriously, with people walking over and along boulevards; bicycles are worst, and steps should be taken to prevent this. In no instance in my knowledge, has there been sufficient walking to form footpaths except at a street intersection where we plant a post and stretch a wire from a tree to a post. Trusting this will be satisfactory. I remain, yours truly, J. H. SOTHERAN, Mayor.

Lindsay, August 19, 1903.

TO GET NEW MARKETS

A Department Has Been Formed by Dominion Government to Advance Export Trade

A press letter from the Department of Agriculture says: For a number of years the Department of Agriculture has paid particular attention to the development of our export trade in agricultural products. During the South African war the department undertook to fill a number of very large orders from the war office, and as a result, hay, flour, oat, meats, jam, etc., to the value of over \$8,000,000 were purchased in Canada for the maintenance of the army in the field. The work was carried on under the direct supervision of Prof. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, but at the beginning of the present year, it was decided to create a distinct extension of markets division, and to place at the head of it Mr. W. W. Moore, who was in South Africa for the department in 1900, and who has been intimately connected with all the efforts made to increase Canadian trade with that country. It need scarcely be added that Mr. Moore will always be ready to afford enquirers any information in his power regarding the markets for Canadian agricultural products.

FRUIT PULP

During the past few weeks considerable correspondence has reached the markets division from Great Britain, with especial reference to the pulps, particularly raspberry and fruit crop in the United Kingdom and consequently there is a considerable demand for foreign, or rather colonial fruit pulp. The market is now bare of supplies, and as New Australian will not arrive before March next, an excellent opportunity is offered for Canadian canners, if they have the goods to fill orders. Unfortunately, it appears that the Canadian raspberry crop was also short

this season. The canners have, however, been placed in possession of all the information at Mr. Moore's disposal, and considerable business has already resulted. All the pulp available will doubtless be disposed of at once at good prices.

CIDER APPLES

In view of the short fruit crop there is likely to be a good demand in Britain for boiling and cider-making apples. The department has received advice from the Canadian High Commissioner in London to the effect that the firm would take 5000 tons of each of the above sorts. Mr. Moore is now in communication with the leading fruit shippers to ascertain whether they can fill the order. The possibility of shipping cider is also being investigated. A trade of this sort would afford facilities for selling to advantage the immense quantities of cull apples which no go waste in this country.

FOOD STUFFS FOR AFRICA

Recent letters received at the department indicate that on account of drought the grain crops in the Transvaal will be short this season, and that in consequence there is likely to be a good demand for Canadian food products in the sister colony.

LAWLESS HARVESTERS

Nova Scotians Going to the Northwest Commit Depredations Along The Line

Harvesters on the excursions to Northwest have caused a good deal of disaster at points along the line. Last week one was thrashed by a policeman who in turn was thrashed by another harvester. A special despatch to Friday's Globe, but dated August 24th, from White River says:

There was a great excitement in this settlement to-day. For the past several days, harvesters from eastern Canada, to Manitoba and the west, passing through White River every day. To-day the Nova Scotian contingent came on the scene. They have run things pretty much as they like since leaving North Bay. There they smashed everything they could lay hands on around the depot, and as a result eight men were locked up. They held high jinks at every station, and the railway restaurant was opened up, and when it was they ate everything eatable in sight (without paying for the same). They then broke all the dishes, lamps, mirrors and windows, and even pulled up part of the station platform. Every male citizen in the place was sworn in as a special constable, but with such a crowd they could do nothing.

The railway authorities issued instructions to their employes further along the road to prepare themselves for the coming of this gang, and later sent messages to all restaurants and station buildings as far as Port Arthur. Although the train which was bringing this gang left North Bay yesterday afternoon, it was late to-day before it reached White River. Instead of coming in to the railway yards—as this is a divisional point on the railway—an engine and crew met the harvesters outside the settlement, intending to pass through without stopping at the platform. This plan proved successful although some of the crowd got off and entered the houses and garages, and themselves shooting clothes lines, pulled up potato plants, and amused themselves shooting chickens with their revolvers. There is a Swedish family named Cremene living here. Mrs. Cremene was locked into one of the rooms and about 50 men ransacked the house. The garden surrounding the house, which is noted hundreds of miles east and west for its many beautiful flowers, was totally destroyed. A few of the crowd attempted to carry off some of the belongings of men engaged in building cottages for employes of the railway, but the workmen striking with their tools, a teamster striking one of the crowd with his shovel, rendering him insensible. A Dominion immigrant officer came from the west to take the party in charge, but his principal duty will be to mark out the ring-leaders and have them arrested when the train reaches Winnipeg. He advised that White River people to defend themselves with firearms. A special police are awaiting the train at Port Arthur and Port William.

The train consisted of 24 coaches, and there were 1,200 men in the party. The excursionists from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and children among them, and they seem to be acting as a restraint on the spirits of the parties, for, though they whooped it up, they committed no depredations.

OPS COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The Rate of Taxation Was Struck at a Quarter Mill Higher Than Last Year.

Ops council met on the 24th inst. A special grant of \$46 was transferred to the appropriation account after which the minutes were confirmed.

Mr. John Robinson, owner of n. e. 1/4 lot 19, con. 3, again reminded the council that the water diverted onto his land should be taken elsewhere this fall, and on motion of Messrs. Erickson and Best, the clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Farrelly to proceed at once under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, to settle the grievance complained of by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Coulter was, on motion of Messrs. Best and Erickson, appointed commissioner for all expenditure on the East Cross Creeks bridge.

Mr. B. McGough, whose wagon was broken by the caving in of Griffins gravel pit had paid \$6 for repairs and asked that the money be refunded. On motion of Messrs. Best and Erickson, \$5 was paid him.

Mr. Smith, township engineer, who had demanded settlement of his account and threatened to resign if certain condition proposed by him were not complied with, was paid \$15.65 on motion of Messrs. Erickson and Hawkins, the matter of resignation being left over till next meeting.

The reeve reported that he had let the road grader to Mr. A. J. Hawkins of Kinnmount, at \$3 per day while in use, to be returned in good condition within a month.

GRAVEL PIT MATTERS.

The reeve and Mr. Erickson reported that he had sold the town pit to Mr. R. Corley for \$201, and purchased a half-acre pit near it from Mr. P. Murphy for \$200, the township to pay the taxes of 1903 on his pit. The other members expressed their approval.

The reeve then called the attention of council to the deep excavations made at the town pits along the 4th concession road allowance some of which are over 24 feet in depth and would result in the caving in of the roadbed next spring if not filled in or walled up this fall. He thought the town council were not aware of it, but they should be notified at once to put a stop to such action, and make such repairs as will prevent the roadbed from sliding into the pit. An excavation of 20 feet or more has been made on the north side of the town pits, too, which threatens to become a receptacle for the gravel from the Murphy pit adjoining it.

A resolution was then passed instructing the clerk to notify the town council to transfer the assessment of lots 5 and 12 in Block F to Richard Corley, and to request that the dangerous excavations referred to be filled in, otherwise the town will be held liable for any expense or accident caused by those excavations.

TAX RATES FOR 1903.

The council, in committee of the whole, next considered the township rate necessary for the present year, and owing to the advance in wages and having necessitated an increase in the road appropriation, deemed it necessary to increase the township rate by a quarter mill per dollar. A resolution was then passed fixing the rate as follows: County rate 2 mills; township rate 3 mills; general public school rate, 1.174 mills; Separate school rate, 3 mills; and public school rates varying from 9 mills in section No. 3 to 3.815 mills in union section No. 16; railway drainage and other rates were already fixed by by-law.

DRAINAGE MATTERS

On motion of Messrs. Hawkins and Coulter the clerk was instructed to notify Mrs. Calvert and Mr. Wm. Moore to clean out their respective portions of Stoney creek within a reasonable time or the work would be done at their expense.

Mr. Coulter moved, seconded by Mr. Best that the reeve be commissioner to clean out the township portion of drain No. 1 and that Mr. Erickson be authorized to clean out any other part of that drain not begun on or before Sept. 4th next, at the expense of the persons liable therefore, the work to be done as reported by the engineer and completed as soon as practicable. Carried.

A resolution was then passed authorizing the reeve and treasurer to borrow money to meet current expenses.

By-laws to confirm the tax-levy and borrowing were read. Council adjourned till Sept. 21st, when a tax collector will be appointed. W. F. O'BOYLE, Clerk.

THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER

Lou Dillon, a Five-Year-Old, Makes the Supposedly Impossible Time

The two-minute trotter has arrived. On Monday of last week, at Readville, Mass., Lou Dillon, a five-year-old mare, made this remarkable record against time, beating the best previous record of Creceus, 2.02 1/2, made in 1901. This lopping off of 21 seconds is the greatest cut made in the record since Nancy Hanks, in 1892, lowered it from 2.08 1/2 to 2.04. The latter cut, it will be remembered was coincident with the introduction of improvement in all the mechanical appliances connected with the trotting turf, while Lou Dillon's record must chiefly be attributed to her own ability. The wonderful speed shown by the mare is scarcely more remarkable than her rapid development. No other trotter of prominence ever achieved fame so suddenly. She has made less than half a dozen public appearances, began the season without a time mark against her, and but once, in July last, started for a money prize. She was foaled in 1898, and bred at the Santa Rosa stock farm, California; was trained last year for the first time, and was bought at a sale in May last by her present owner, C. M. G. Billings, for \$12,500. Mr. Billings buys fast horses for the pleasure of driving them, and never starts them in races for money prizes. When he purchased his late and greatest trotter she was eligible to stakes aggregating \$85,000, but he promptly cancelled her engagements. In the spring of 1902 the mare did a mile in 2.22, and later, in May, in 2.12. In September this was reduced to 2.08 1/2. After her purchase by Mr. Billings, he drove her, on June 16, this year, a mile to wagon in 2.06 1/2 at a meeting of amateur reinsmen at Cleveland, and a fortnight later in 2.04 1/2, but neither was a record, and she remained eligible for the 3 minute class until July 4th, when, in a race, she made her first record, 2.04 1/2, lowering this in a few days to 2.03 1/2, and soon to 2.02 1/2. At Brighton Beach, on the 17th inst., the mare was started against time, and did the first quarter in .28 1/2 and the half in .59, but the pace was too hot, and 2.03 1/2 was the mile time.

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WHEN FISHING FOR MASKINGONGE GIVE THE FISH SOME CHANCE

Do Not Use A Clothes Line and a Pair of Ice Tongs, But an Eight Ounce Rod and Small Hooks

An editorial in the Toronto Star says that 'lunge' should not be fished for with a big line and heavy hooks but with a lighter outfit that will give the fish a chance for its life. The perspiring denizens of local summer resorts who use the big tackle and count themselves happy to land one 'lunge' in a whole day likely imagine that the fish has a tolerably good chance already, with quite sufficiently numerous methods of evading the hooks, and of getting off them after he is caught. They will probably, however, see their error after perusing the Star's article which is as follows:

Every fisherman in the country will be pleased to know that the muskellunge (maskinonge) is about to receive the honor due to him as the gamiest fish that swims. The 'lunge' has never had fair play. He has received brutal treatment. Heretofore the man who went but to catch 'lunge' has trailed a clothes line through the water, with a big spoon and three hooks on the end of it. When he got a strike he brought the fish in hand over hand and hoisted him into the boat by sheer strength, killing the captive with a club. There was about as much sport in this as in buying fish at the city market. The 'lunge' had no chance whatever. The line would haul in a whale; the hooks would hold a shark if they once got through the upper and lower jaws.

All this will be changed after the present season, and no fisherman who cares a jot for his reputation will be seen next year dragging a heavy line and a big spoon through water inhabited by muskellunge.

It has been discovered by some sportsmen in Canada and the United States that the 'lunge' is the finest fish in the world that a man can get on the end of his rod and line. Men travel hundreds of miles to cast for salmon, and yet if they will use the same tackle in trying for 'lunge', they will get more sport, without going far to seek it. The big hook and line with which the average man catches 'lunge' would land any muskellunge in short order. Like the muskellunge, he could with the same tackle, be unceremoniously dragged, if once hooked, straight up and into the boat. But no sportsman treats salmon so unceremoniously. A light rod, a long thin line, a fly—so goes the fisherman forth after salmon. He trusts to his skill; the fish is given a chance; the man admires the strength and cunning of the fish as it dashes this way and that, seeks to foul the line on jutting rocks or logs. It is a magnificent contest. A struggle as prolonged, as skillfully conducted, as doubtful in results, will occur if a man angles for muskellunge with the same sportsmanlike gear that he uses when trying for salmon. A light rod, a long silk line, a quick reel, and a fly hook no bigger than that used for salmon, will give as good or better sport than can be had salmon fishing. Weight for weight, where the same tackle is used, the muskellunge will put up as good a fight as the salmon, if not better. This statement will be resented of course, by those who catch salmon skillfully, and who never tried for 'lunge' except by crude methods. But let a man once give the 'lunge' a fair trial and he will be convinced, as has been the case of many during the present season in Canada and the United States. The 'lunge' will rise to a fly under the same conditions that a black bass will do so, and a man can go after them precisely as he does for salmon, especially in river fishing. An eight-ounce rod, a silk line, a reel, with either a man's small bass spoon—so should a man go forth to catch 'lunge', and when he hooks his fish he should let his canoe or skiff drift while he fights it canoe or skiff fairly. The 'lunge' will make his reputation then, as a splendid fighter. In Muskoka, on the St. Lawrence and on Georgian Bay this year the new and better way of treating the 'lunge' has been tried and admired by all who tried it. Next year the old way of trolling with a big line and a huge spoon will be discarded by all who prefer to know good sport when they see it.