

1st Mortgage from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent

On Approved Indorsed Notes for any term from 3 to 12 months

J. H. SOOTHERAN

J. H. SOOTHERAN

LINDSAY

91 KENT-ST., LINDSAY

Volume XI. Number 17.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1898.

75 Cents per annum.

READY WITH.....

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

Our premises have been in the hands of the house-builder for seven weeks, and can say without boasting we have one of the best lighted and equipped business places in Lindsay as the result.

Come and see us; you will think when you step into our shop that it must be a new store, but the old faces so familiar to you will greet you. We are ready for the largest spring and summer business we have ever experienced.

Carpets!

In our Carpets we are showing a complete assortment of

Hemp, Union, Wool, Tapestry and Brussels; Oilcloths and Linoleums

ALSO A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED RANGE OF

Blinds, Lace Curtains, Screens, Curtain Poles

SPECIALS IN CARPETS.....

- Unions, in various patterns, 25c and 30c
-Wools, 50c, 60c and 75c.
-Tapestries, good quality, with all the newest shades, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c
-Brussels Carpets, in Dark and Medium Shades, suitable for Parlors and Sitting Rooms, 90c. and \$1.00
-Stair Carpets in Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels; some very nice patterns in Dutch Stair Carpeting at 20c, 25 and 30c

LACE CURTAIN SELECTIONS

We commence these goods at 25c a pair, but lay special stress on our 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 lines, our prices in better goods are extra value

Spring Hats for Men and Boy's

The newest, brightest and best that a spring time ever saw; also a complete assortment of Outing and Bicycle Caps. It is here you'll find the assortment and variety of styles.

Boy's and Youths' Clothing

We are showing a large assortment of Boy's and Youths' Suits at amazingly low figures, and for little boy's of 5 to 8 years a big plume in suits at \$1 25, only 60 suits at that price.

Men's Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, Cuffs, Hosiery

Also some big bargains in Men's Spring Underwear Sweaters, Boy's and Men's Red Sweaters at 25c, the greatest snap of the season. Big sale of Men's Braces—A leader among a large section of leaders in men's goods is our fine Elastic Web Suspenders, with the best Mohair ends, drawer supporters, leather trimmed, best elastic web, fine gilt snap buckle, a special 25c.

- Table Linen, 56 inches, 23c
-" " 60 " 25c
-" " 62 " 30c
-And a very special at 50c a yard.

You should see our novelties in

DRESS STUFFS, SILKS AND TRIMMINGS

- Handsome Broche Dress Goods, in Colors, 25c
-Covert Cloths, 50c, 75c. all the newest colorings
-New Silks in all the newest shades for Blouses, Trimmings and Neckwear
-Plain China Silks, in 10 colorings, at 25c
-Wider and better goods, 7 colorings, at 40c
-Handsome Kid Gloves, in the newest and best makes
-Remember we show the best 50c Black and Colored Kid Glove in the trade.

E. E. W. McGaffey
Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

A VANCOUVER LETTER.

THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COAST CITIES:

A LINDSAY MAN WHO RECENTLY WENT WEST TELLS ABOUT THEM.—PART OF A LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

VANCOUVER, April 6th, 1898.

Last Saturday at 5.30 p.m. I landed in this thriving, bustling city. Since then I have been on the move constantly. My trip was a most delightful experience. The mountain scenery was magnificent, and it being my first experience of that feature of nature's panorama I made the most of it. Wednesday and Thursday nights I spent largely on the platform of the tourist car. Three mountain engines were in use during each climb. The cities (so called) on the route are, with the exception of Helena and Spokane, raw, new straggling structures, but full of activity. Spokane is an active, growing well-built city of nearly 50,000, and will undoubtedly become a very important centre. The rain averages six months of the year in Seattle. They do not require to sprinkle their streets. The city is built on a succession of five terraces, following the course of the shore for several miles and broken into a succession of elevations. The streets running inland from the water are so steep from one street to the next above that there are cleats nailed on the sidewalk, and in many instances hand rails to assist the pedestrian. Here I saw the first of the Klondike crabs. Accommodation of any kind is at a premium, and you hear nothing but Klondike and war talk. Every American is anxious to secure a commission to whip Spain single-handed. Some of the business houses are large and well stocked. A very prominent feature in the larger stores is a gallery over the counters and shelving and counters carried up—double-decked stores in short. So many are returning from the upper end of the ocean portion of the trip disgusted and disheartened that it has to a considerable extent paralyzed the outfitting trade. Tacoma is a very beautifully situated city and of a more steady and civilized character, but the same never-ending hill climbing. Leaving Seattle the railway runs up through the most magnificent timber imaginable. But to give you an idea of the difficulties of building a road, when we have travelled 25 miles we are still within 7 miles of the city. The fir and cedar trees, varying in size from two to five feet through and one hundred to three hundred feet high, seem to grow as close together as possible, so much so that I do not think a ship could carry the quantity of timber standing on an area the size of the ship's deck. There are billions of feet wasted by choppers and fire. We Easterners have no conception of what timber means. The run from there is not attractive in any respect till you strike the waters of Burrard Inlet, along the shores of which, close to the water's edge, the C.P.R. runs for ten or twelve miles into this city. The latter is a very large ocean liner, was in part discharging cargo, before proceeding to lay a submarine cable between here and Vancouver Island. I succeeded in securing a room at my present address at \$8 a month, and had to get at that. Some have to pay \$10 for similar accommodation. I have already met a number of people we know, but the place is terribly congested. The city is all plastered with Klondike outfitting and several parties you find tenting on vacant property waiting for transportation. Real estate is quite active, but is held at too high prices to tempt investors, although I hear of considerable English money being invested in productive property. The city proper is on a promontory, in fact almost an island, I should say about five miles long and point to three wide; then the ocean end of the peninsula extending beyond the city, is devoted to park purposes. Stanley park is certainly to become one of the most attractive parks on the continent. The drive around it is over nine miles long, and it is heavily timbered with big trees—the largest I have yet seen. There has been considerable money spent on it already. The drive is superb, the undergrowth and wreckage through the uncleared portions is so dense that it is impenetrable. Eventually it will be all cleared up. There is quite a manager at the entrance and it is visited by thousands during Sunday. The bicycle is as much in evidence here as in Toronto. Across Burrard Inlet northward the city is faced by a chain of mountains, on which the snow remains all the year round. Mount Baker, 80 miles east, is a prominent feature in the landscape. It is in American territory. Then to the south, across the other arm of the sea, is Mount Pleasant, a most attractively situated suburb. This will without doubt be the favorite residential section of the city. It is within easy access by trolley, is building up rapidly, and real estate is very active and rapidly increasing in value. Farther still some four miles you, I am told, you strike the mouth of the Fraser river and the active fishing interests. I have not yet got so far. There is a project on foot for twenty of us to go up Burrard Inlet twenty odd miles in a steam launch on Good Friday. A son of Dr. Fyfe and several nice young fellows from Brighton and others from Woodstock are among them. The weather up till to-day has been most delightful. To-day it has rained all day, but now shows signs of clearing. I attended an Oddfellows' lodge and found the members most hospitable and kind. Last evening attended a Masonic lodge with similar experience. I am delighted with the place. Ed. Nell and his party reached here Sunday evening.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HOW PARKS GOT OUT

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.
SIR,—In an article published in several papers referring to the release of W. H. Parks by order of Mr. Justice Ferguson after conviction by Police Magistrate Deacon, it is stated that Lawyer Du Verne, who had charge of the case in Toronto, represented that Mr. Park's counsel was not permitted to examine the only witness for the prosecution, that certain Methodist ministers were in close proximity to the magistrate, and that one of them was closeted with him during the trial, and that the application was granted, the attorney-general's department not opposing the same: from which it might be assumed that the representations were true. I acted as counsel for Mariposa Temperance Alliance on the prosecution, and can only say that the representations are entirely untrue. Mr. Parks' counsel did cross-examine the witness at almost tedious length. True, the magistrate refused to permit certain questions which were improper; that happens at any trial. The Methodist ministers were where they had a perfect right to be, not as close to the magistrate as I was myself, and they never spoke to him at all. As regards one of them being closeted with the magistrate, both gentlemen referred to and the magistrate absolutely deny it. I at once wrote the attorney-general and asked why I, or some person connected with the prosecution, had not been consulted with, and why the court had been allowed to go by default, especially considering the grave charges made against the magistrate and respectable ministers, without giving them an opportunity of defending themselves, and that the fact of his lot opposing it gave color to the truth of the charges, and received the following reply from Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright:
QUEEN VS. PARKS.
TORONTO, 7th April, 1898.
"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 6th inst. addressed to the Attorney-General with reference to this case. So far as I can learn, the paragraph in the paper to which you refer is incorrect. It was understood that some application might be made to the court to quash the conviction, and the papers have been placed in the hands of Mr. Langton, who ordinarily attended to these matters. Mr. Langton tells me that he had arranged to attend for the purpose of the application in the matter, but that he was informed by Mr. DuVerne, acting for the applicant, that the matter would not be proceeded with.—Yours truly,
J. R. CARTWRIGHT.
To G. H. Hopkins, Barrister, Lindsay.

Mr. D. R. Anderson, counsel for Mr. Parks, tells me that they filed a consent in writing, on behalf of the attorney-general to the order being made. What the facts really are I cannot say. One thing is certain, that neither the magistrate or the temperance alliance had any notice. It is certainly intolerable that a prisoner should be allowed to get out of jail in such a way. If what the deputy attorney-general writes me is true, then I cannot understand why they have not taken steps to have the prisoner recaptured and Mr. Du Verne proceeded against. If not, then why did the attorney-general consent to his release, or fail to oppose the application without making any inquiry as to the truth of the charges upon which his release was asked for? There is a strong feeling that there has been some underhand work, and it is certainly too bad, after the temperance people spending their time and money trying to force the law, to have their efforts frustrated in such a way, and an outrage that the magistrate and the Methodist ministers should be so grossly slandered without the slightest foundation therefor, to compass such ends. All we want is fair play and it seems to me no person, no matter how much they may sympathize with Mr. Parks, will approve of the way he got out.—Yours, etc.,
G. H. HOPKINS.

FARM NOTES

Experience has told me to gather and rake all the dead weeds, grass and rubbish and the prunings from trees and vines and spread evenly over the garden just before ploughing in the spring. I burn all up clean, and am always rewarded with an extra good crop of vegetables and melons, and the annoyance from insect pests is greatly lessened. Try this method in the spring. It will pay you. To get summer wood cut and split ready for use. To get the ploughs sharpened and ready for spring work. To begin to curvy and brush the horses daily and give extra care that they may be in good condition for early spring work. To separate the brood sows from the rest of the herd and prepare shed for sows and have early pigs. To make a small shed for the early spring calf, though it be only of straw. To have the harness ready for spring work. Several trips can be made to town now without loss of time; when the busy season is here one cannot afford to stop only when compelled to. To make a hot-bed. To fix up fences early in the spring. To set seed corn, if not already done. If one exchanges work with neighbors, to arrange when, what and how and price for surplus work. Such things arranged beforehand are likely to be more satisfactory. To haul to the field all the manure in stables, sheds, straw stacks, before spring work begins. To buy or exchange cocks to improve the poultry, always striving to get new and better blood to improve the flock. To whitewash the poultry house, the stable, etc. If one has a spray pump the work can be done more rapidly with it than with a brush.
—An American exchange points out the very farmer has on his premises one of the best superphosphate manures known. The elements are found in the old bones scattered carelessly over the yard, garden and farm, and common wood ashes generally allowed to go to waste. If the bones are gathered, placed under shelter

HATS AND CAPS



FOR MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS, LADIES, CHILDREN

Here are a few of Our Prices

- Men's Stiff Hats, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
-Men's Soft Fedora Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00.
-Boys' Soft Hats, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
-Youths' Fedoras, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
-CHILDREN'S HEADGEAR A SPECIALTY.
-Tams, Varsity's Golfs, Glengarrys and Turkish Fez, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.
-Ladies' Bicycle Caps, 50c and 75c.

ARMSTRONG BROS.,

Hatters and Furriers.

mixed with three times their bulk of ashes, kept moist with water enough to make a good lye, and occasionally stirred and mixed; they will in a few months become so tender and friable that they may be pounded into powder, and in this state they form a valuable manure, better than many fertilizers that seem so expensive. The ashes should be mixed with the bone.

POINTERS FOR CHEESEMEN

The cheese season is now at hand and it is important that our patrons and cheese makers should start right. In order that the Canadian product will continue to maintain its high standard of excellence, it is imperative that the greatest care must be exercised in every department. We therefore reprint the instructions published by the experimental department at Guelph in the spring of 1897 as follows:

- 1. Accept nothing but pure, sweet milk.
2. Heat to 86 degrees and then make a rennet test.
3. Set the milk when the rennet test is about 18 seconds, or at sufficient ripeness so that the curd will "dip" in about two and a half hours.
4. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate the milk in about twenty minutes: This will require from three to four ounces of standard rennet. (Be sure that your rennet is all right.)
5. Do not cut more than three times, unless the milk is over ripe. Retain plenty of moisture in spring curds for an early market. Our spring cheese are usually too dry and harsh.
6. Heat slowly to 98 degrees—not above this temperature, as it is desirable to retain moisture.
7. Dip at the first appearance of acid. If the acid does not show on the hot iron, use the alkali test. Do not leave the curd in the whey more than three hours, even if the hot iron indicates "no acid." If you test with the alkali, you will find plenty of acid at the end of three hours, provided the temperature is kept up to 98 degrees. The hot iron is not always reliable at this point.
8. Mill early—as soon as the curd becomes mealy and show about one inch on the hot iron.
9. Hand-strain sufficiently to improve flavor, but not enough to lose all the moisture.
10. Salt at the rate of about two pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk and before the grease runs too freely. Allow the curds to stand longer in the salt. You will thus save butter fat and will not be troubled with "greasy" curds. Many are sacrificing a good deal of butter fat for the sake of getting a "close" cheese.
11. Keep the temperature of the curding room at about 70 degrees and thus hasten the curding.
12. Do not allow the cheese to go into the curding room which is not nicely finished, nor one to leave it until it is at

least two weeks old. Not a few are ruining their reputation by shipping curd to their customers. The writer heard of a case this spring where cheese were made on Saturday and shipped the following Tuesday. Such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned. Don't do it, no matter what the pressure from salesmen, buyers or patrons, who may be anxious to secure the advantage of the present high price. The reputation of Canadian cheese is at stake. I repeat, don't do it.
13. To sum up: in order to obtain fat, mealy, quick-curing cheese, which will fit to eat in about one month after making, use plenty of good rennet; leave sufficient moisture in the curd; salt lightly; keep the temperature of the curding room up to 70 degrees, night and day; and keep the cheese in the curding room for at least two weeks.
In conclusion, take a little trouble to inform patrons as to the best methods of curding for milk. Do not send milk home without first trying to remedy the trouble. Pay a visit to each patron at least once a year. Keep the factory clean and tidy.
TO FACTORY OWNERS.—Please see that the factory is in good repair before commencing the season's work. Have all holes in the floor made good. Look over the vats, presses, hoops, etc., carefully and put them in good shape for the maker. Tidy the yards and approaches to the factory. Plant some trees about the place. Make the factory a place where patrons will like to come, rather than a place to be shunned on account of bad smells, untidy surroundings, and an ill-tempered cheese-maker. Prizes given to patrons who send the best and largest quantity of milk will help the business.
TO PATRONS.—Endeavor to supply the factory with first class milk. Take a pride in sending a large quantity of the best quality of milk that your section can secure. Strain and aerate the milk well. Deliver it at the factory every day, if possible. There is always more loss of fat in making up milk two or three days old. The maker is also likely to be troubled with greasy curds and other things which will give him difficulty in making fine cheese.

Ready Mixed Paints

- "PRISM BRAND."
-The Best, Purest Colors,
-Hard Drying,
-Bright and Clean, Just Out,
-Get Them,
-The Latest Colors for 1898,
-You can get any Quantity from 1 lb. to 5 gallons.

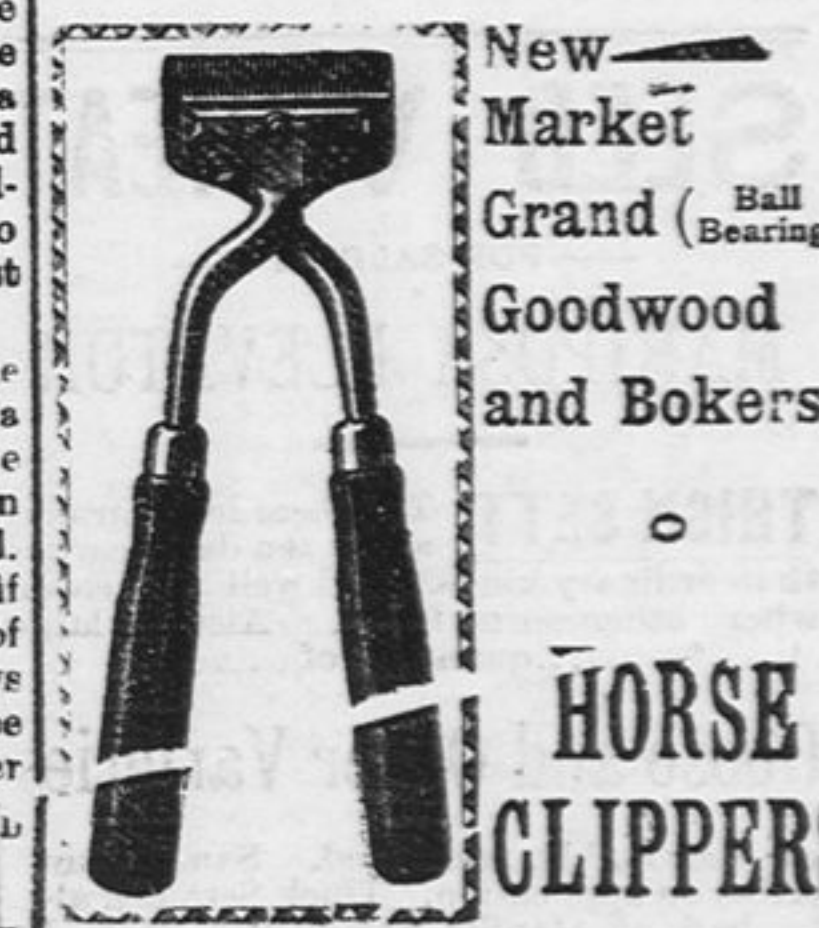
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HEADQUARTERS AT

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HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL

A First-Class Family Phaeton For Sale or Exchange.

Made by one of our best local manufacturers. Apply to MR. LYTLE, Watchman Office.—15.

Lindsay, April 6th, 1898.

SEEDS!

- Timothy . . .
Mammoth Red Mangel
Dutch Sets . . .
Rape Seed . . .
—FRESH AT—
A. HIGINBOTHAM'S
Next Door to the Daily House.