SPRING GOODS

FOR THE HOME

Varnish Stains and Paints—for renewing the finish on furniture
Imperial Gold Enamel—can be washed with soap and water
Bath Enamel, Sherman & Williams Special Floor Paints, Alabastine, Kalsomine, Whiting, Brushes of all kinds
Carpet Felt, Oil Cloth Binding, Curtain Poles and trimmings, Shade, Carpet and Picture Hardware, Upholstering Hardware, Enameled Cloths in Imitation of Leather, Moss
James Dome Lead and Black Diamond Stove Polish, LePage's Prepared Glue, in small tins, Wellington Knife Powder.

For the Carriage, Cart or Wagon

First, we keep nearly everything to make them appearance
Then there is Gloss Paints to brighten up the
Enamel Top Dressing for the Top
Oils and Grease for the Axles
Mats and Carriage Hardware, Neckyokes and Whiffletree Irons, Clevices, etc.

FOR THE BICYCLE.

You can get almost any part of any Bicycle from us
Tires, Rims, Spokes, Enamel, Saddles, Bells, Cements, 5c tube. Cycle Oil, 5c bottle, Double Tube Tires, a few at $4.50 pair
Our "Cleveland Bicycle Livery" will have a great many new wheels in it this season. We sell

"Cleveland"
..AND..
"Welland Vale" Bicycles

It is a pleasure to show them in detail, and our prices will interest you.

J. G. EDWARDS & CO.
Hardware Merchants.

A Thorough Knowledge of
BOOKKEEPING
Arithmetic, Business Forms, Com'l Law etc., is essential to business success. A thorough training in.....
SHORTHAND
Typewriting, e.c., affords the best means for advancement to young men and women.
The Best Place
to acquire this training and knowledge is at the.....
HIMMO & HARRISON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Toronto. Ontario.
Send for handsome Circulars and mention The Watchman-Warder

CANADA PAINT CO.
The "PRISM" Brand
READY MIXED PAINTS
—Pure Linseed Oil Paints.
—Latest Artistic Shades in HOUSE and VILLA Paints, prepared for immediate use.
—Best in the Market.
—FOR SALE BY—
McLENNAN & CO

Could Only Whisper.

Often Colds settle on the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, and make the voice hoarse and husky, and an effort to speak, distressing. It may be reduced to a whisper or lost entirely for a while.
In cases of this kind nothing will so soon give relief and restore the voice as

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

This is what Thos. J. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., writes:—"A year ago I had a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs and throat. I got so bad I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. Tried several Cough medicines but got very little relief until I used two and one-half bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me." Price 25c.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure constipation without any griping, weakening or sickening. Price 25c., all druggists.

The Watchman-Warder

THURSDAY, MAY 25th, 1899

G.T.R. LOCAL TIME-TABLE

DEPARTURES.

Belleville Mixed	5 50 a.m
Port Hope Mixed via Bethany	6 15 a.m
Toronto Mixed via Whitby and Port Perry	5 50 a.m
Toronto Express	8 55 a.m
Port Hope Mail via Peterboro	11 03 a.m
Toronto Mixed via Lorneville	12 10 p.m
Haliburton Mixed	3 00 p m
Toronto Mail	6 20 p.m
Coboconk Mixed	6 30 p.m
Port Hope Express via Peterboro	8 05 p.m

ARRIVALS.

Haliburton Mixed	8 40 a.m
Toronto Express from Port Hope	8 50 a.m
Port Hope Mail from Toronto	11 00 a.m
Coboconk Mixed	10 10 a.m
Port Hope Mixed from Port Hope	2 05 p.m
Toronto Mail from Port Hope	6 20 p.m
Port Hope Express from Toronto	7 53 p.m
Whitby Mixed	8 00 p.m
Belleville Mixed	10 20 p.m

The 11 03 mail for Port Hope closes at the P. O. at 10.45 a. m.
The 8.55 mail for Toronto closes at 8.30.
The 11.00 mail going north connects with the I. B. & O. Ry.
The 3.00 p. m. north train carries no mail.

I. B. & O. RAILWAY.

G. T. R. SERVICE.

Leave Lindsay	11 20 a.m
Leave Junction	2 30 p.m
Arrive at I. B. & O. Junction	2 00 p m
Arrive at Lindsay	5 20 p.m

I. B. & O. SERVICE.

Leave Bancroft	11 00 a.m
Leave Junction	2 20 p.m
Arrive at Junction	1 45 p.m.
Arrive at Bancroft	5 15 p.m.

STUDENTS' CORNER.

This column will be open for the publication of questions, answers, discussions and original articles of an educational and literary character. Our readers who are or have been students are requested to contribute.

"Executive Government in the United States and Canada"

BY L. V. O'CONNOR, B. A.

[NOTE.—Believing that there is a good deal of material of real value prepared in the ordinary course of school work or for special occasions, and then consigned to oblivion, we have opened a column to which we invite all those to contribute who have or will prepare such material. We should like our student friends especially to take advantage of this space, not for articles alone but for questions, answers and brief discussions of subjects in and related to their work. This week we publish an article written by L. V. O'Connor, B.A, on "Executive Government in the United States and Canada." Will all those who have suitable material please send it to this office without delay.]

Mr. O'Connor's article is as follows: When we refer to the executive department of government in the United States of America, we are practically contemplating the office of President. In the first place your attention might be called to the fact that in the Presidential election each State no matter what its comparative population is entitled to two electors, and as a result the people of the United States might readily find themselves in the unique position of having as their executive head a President who had been elected by the minority. Once seated in his official chair the President in no way represents the people, but is entitled to exercise all the powers of an autocrat. During the four years of his term of office he is entirely removed from and independent of the people, the only available means of bridling his sway being the slow, tedious and cumbersome process of impeachment.

But, it might be urged, the President of the United States does not alone represent the executive department of government; he is guided in his policy by a body of ministers, heads of the various departments of State, who are appointed to their several departments by the President at the advice of the Senate. This statement in itself is undeniable, but the impression it conveys at first blush fades away upon investigation. In the first place, the Senate is not a body representative of the will of the people, and it naturally follows that any appointment made by the President at the advice of the Senate would not be a popular one. In the next place, though it is customary for the President in making the several ministerial appointments to conform with the recommendation of the Senate, he is not bound to do so, and his course in the matter cannot be made a ground of complaint.

But who are those ministers? Are they champions of public opinion? Are they leaders of any party in the Senate or the House of Representatives? The answers to these queries come to us Canadians as a great surprise. The ministers are the agents of the President and are responsible to no one but to him. They are his advisers, but he is at liberty either to accept or to reject their advice. The selection of ministers must be made from those who are not members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives; they are entirely independent of both houses. True it is any one of the ministers representing a department of government may be requested to sit in committee with the House of Representatives and reply to questions relative to his department, but he can use his own discretion as to furnishing the desired information.

Thus then it can be seen, the government of the people of the United States with reference to its executive department is arbitrary and irresponsible. Being independent of both the Senate and the House of Representatives (which are the popular representative bodies) it follows that it is independent of the people themselves.

Let us next turn our attention to the executive department of government as seen to-day in Canada, or in other words to the Governor-General and his cabinet. The Governor-General is the representative of sovereignty in Canada. Though in theory he is the head of the executive, in practice he is the instrument of his cabinet. It is a well established principle that the cabinet is responsible for his acts. The virtue of a bill is first fully considered by the Legislature and is then submitted to the Governor-General for his assent, which, in the event of the bill not being prejudicial to the home government, is given by him as a matter of course. Should he refuse to conform with the advice of his cabinet he may dissolve the same, but were he to assume the responsibility of dissolving a cabinet that was possessed of the confidence of the majority of the House of Commons he would be recalled.

As in the course of the discussion of the executive department of government of the United States, so now is it in order to enquire who are these ministers, the members of the cabinet? They are chosen from the party which possesses the confidence of the people. Their appointment is recommended by the House of Commons to the Governor-General, and is made by him as a matter of course. Unlike the system adopted in the United States as seen above, the members of the cabinet must be members of either body of the legislative department, and as a consequence must be in entire accord with the will of such department. The legislative department of government in turn is composed of parties who are in every sense representative of the people, so that we see in operation here one of the most popular governments on the face of the globe. The Governor-General acts only at the advice of and in accord with the will of the cabinet, the cabinet is representative of the will of the legislative department, which in turn is representative of the will of the people. So that we Canadians have here in the literal sense of the term government for the people and by the people

This then, so far as it goes, will be a sufficient reply to the question asked at the opening of this discussion, "Do the people of the United States of America exercise greater control in the government of the affairs of their country than we the people of Canada?" We in Canada have a constitution superior to that of the American people, and this discussion cannot be brought to a close in a more appropriate manner than by quoting the words of the late lamented Sir John A. Macdonald when moving in the Legislative Assembly of Canada the resolution in favor of confederation:

"We can now take advantage of the experience of the last seventy-eight years during which the United States constitution has existed, and I am strongly of belief that we have in a great measure avoided in this system which we propose for the adoption of the people of Canada, the defects which time and events have shown to exist in the American constitution."

Wheat versus Stock Raising

[Farmer's Advocate]

The unsatisfactory appearance of fall wheat in most parts of Ontario, which we regret to learn has suffered more from the winter than we have thought, is another evidence of the uncertainity of that crop, and of the delusion of depending on it to any great extent as a source of revenue from the farm. We would not willingly discourage its cultivation to a moderate extent, as we know that under favorable conditions it can, in the average of years, be successfully grown in the greater part of the province. It is a favorite crop with a large proportion of the farmers in these sections on account of its seeding and harvesting coming in at times when other work is not, as a rule, rushing, and its being a nice clean crop to work with, besides being a favorite crop with which to seed to clover and grasses; but its partial and in many cases complete failure this year should serve to teach the lesson that it is not wise to risk many eggs in that basket, and especially unwise to sow wheat on land not suitable for it on account of insufficient drainage, lack of fertility, or an inadequate preparation of the seed-bed. If the conditions are not such that the crop gets a vigorous start and its roots a good hold of the ground before winter, the outlook is doubtful even in the best of years. Its fate depends not altogether on the character of the winter, for not infrequently, having come safely through that season when steadily covered by snow, it is heavily discounted by alternate freezing and thawing, or by cold, dry, winds, during the spring month; but when it fortunately escapes these adversities and realizes the hope of the farmer in a full crop, its golden heads waving in the wind are a joy to them and to all who feel interested in his welfare, and they are legion.

The present condition of the wheat crop, which none regret more than we do, serves to emphasize the soundness of the doctrine we have advocated—that, in all of Eastern Canada at least, the raising of grain for sale should be regarded as but a secondary consideration; that the raising and feeding of live stock, and the sale of stock and its products must continue to be, as it is, the principal source of revenue from the farm, and that the raising of grain should mainly be prosecuted for the purpose of feeding stock and the production of meat and milk; and that to the cow and the sow the majority must look for the means of acquiring a living or a competency; while horses, sheep, and poultry may well work in as profitable seconds to the general farmer, and as the leading source of revenue to those whose tastes and qualifications justify them in making a specialty of any one of these lines.

The fact may as well be faced now as later, that the older provinces cannot compete with the virgin soil of the West in producing wheat, and even if it were practiceable to ensure a good crop of this cereal every year, we doubt if, at the average price of the last decade, it can truly be called a paying crop; and even if a steady price of a dollar a bushel were assured, there would be no sense in making it the main product of the farm, since it would necessarily involve selling the fertility of the farm from year to year and the temptation to attempt its production on land totally unfit, from over-cropping and lack of fertility, to produce a paying crop. As a crop to be grown in moderate area in a well-ordered rotation, it is all right, and that is, in our opinion, as far as it can be satisfactorily adopted.

The markets for all classes of live stock are now such as to encourage the raising of so many young animals as can be well kept, and it will be found more profitable, taking one year with another, to devote special attention to that branch of the work of the farm. To that end, one of the first considerations should be the growing of such crops as will furnish the necessary food to secure the early maturity and promote the development of the farm stock to a high degree of quality. To get the best returns good feeding must go hand in hand with good breeding. Blood will tell with the feeding, but feed will not tell without the blood.

District Happenings

—The Eastern Townships Press Association will visit Muskoka next month, arriving on the 17th and remaining for a week.

—Trout fishing is good at Burk's Falls. Miss Fisk last week caught 114, taking 40 in one day, many weighing from 3 to 4 pounds.

—A fire which took place a couple of weeks ago in the piling yards of Hoskin's lumber mills on the south bay of Stony lake destroyed $2,000 worth of oak and basswood lumber. There was no insurance.

—Mr. Matthew Stoddart of Woodville received a despatch announcing the death of his brother Mr. Lindsay Stoddart at Sault Ste Marie on Thursday last. His body was brought to Woodville for interment.

—The Rathbun Company of Deseronto have at present over one thousand men engaged in driving logs down the different streams. The Moira drive alone amounts to 16,500,000 feet, probably the largest ever brought down that stream.

—Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, a serious accident happened at Galbraith's planing mill, Port Hope, when Frank Curran had his right arm badly smashed while working at the sticker machine. The injured man was taken to his home and medical aid summoned when upon examination it was found that the arm would have to be amputated below the elbow. He stood the operation well and is doing nicely.

—Mr. Thos. Mahoney, a farmer, went to Gravenhurst last week to do some shopping. At dusk Friday evening he boarded his row boat to return to his home at Montcalm. Since then he has not been seen, and there is every probability that his dead body is now hidden in the waters of Muskoka Bay. Diligent search has been made, but no trace of the missing man has been discovered. His boat, with one oar was found near Young's island, and a bag of flour which he carried was found washed up on shore near the same spot. It seems certain that by some means the unfortunate man fell out of his boat and was drowned. His loss is a crushing bereavement to a wife and three young children.

—William R. Godolphin of Huntsville, Muskoka, at one time treasurer of that town, but lately a conveyancer and financial agent, is in trouble again. Five years ago Godolphin embezzled money from the town and fled to England. He was apprehended and brought back to Canada by Government Detective Rogers, and served a three-year term in Kingiton. Upon his release he returned to Huntsville, where he started in business as financial agent. On May 3rd, it is alleged, he drew $300 which Mrs. Emma McLaughlin had deposited in Matthews' private bank in part payment for the licenses of Kelly's hotel in Huntsville and went to Toronto. A warrant was issued and he was brought back and will stand his trial. He was also arrested in February, 1896, on a charge similar to the one upon which he was taken into custody last week, but the case was settled.

—At the spring assizes in Barrie last week an action brought by Mrs. Walker of Parry Sound against the Canadian Atlantic railway came before the court. The plaintiff's husband was a fireman on the Parry Sound branch, and on May 8, 1898, was killed a few miles from Depot Harbor. The freight train on which he was firing ran into the rear end of another freight, the time system being in vogue there. The plaintiff's counsel were Messrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Toronto, and Dow and McGillivray, Whitby. The plaintiff's line of argument was that the block system should have been used on such a railway line, though his lordship refused to admit evidence to that effect, or that the block system was introduced after the accident, or in fact, was under consideration when the unfortunate event took place. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Walker, awarding her $2,500 and $1,000 to each of her two little girls.

—"Joe" Wall, the eight-year-old son of Mr Con. Wall of Ashburnham, was drowned in the Otonabee at Peterborough on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Joe and his ten-year-old brother Eddie were walking across the Rogers dam, which spans the river near the centre of the town, and which is used as a "short cut" from the village to the town. The boys had their arms full of driftwood, and the elder brother was leading the way, when he heard the splash of Joe as he struck the water. The little fellow had made a misstep and had gone off the narrow walk into the water, just above the slide through which an immense volume of water was rushing with terrible force. The elder boy never hesitated, but plunged headlong in to the rescue, and grabbed his brother just as the two of them were swept over the slide and into the whirling eddy below. Eddie lost his hold on his brother in the boiling water, and it was a miracle that he ever emerged from the eddy alive. However, he succeeded in reaching shallow water, and gave the alarm, but his brother had been carried down stream by the current and was drowned.

How to Farm Fifty Acres

"Farming" submitted a question of how to farm 50 acres to greatest profit to Mr. William Rennie, farm superintendent, Ontario Agricultural College, than whom no man in Canada is capable of giving a more practical answer, and the subject of his reply is: Conduct a home dairy, rotate crops, divide farm into four sections; first year, pasture; second year meadow; third year, corn and roots—6 acres corn, 4 acres roots; and 4th year grain, barley and oats, for feed, and seeding down with 7 lbs. red clover, 3 lbs. alsike and 4 lbs. of timo hy. This will provide food for 20 cows, with bran extra to mix with the chop grain, equal quantities in bulk, Sow ¾ acre mixed peas and oats to cut in July and some early variety of sweet corn for summer use. Keep two or three brood sows and raise 30 to 40 pigs on skim milk. Ducks may be raised early to sell when greens are in use. Forty or more hens should be kept.

GOOD TOUGH BUTTS!

TRADE MARK.

The RICHARDS Long Distance Axle is going fast; out of 25 vehicles fitted with those common-sense axles, 13 have been already sold, and the purchasers are pleased. I still have 10 buggies and 2 Mikado's fitted with the long distance Axle, and it will pay intending purchasers to call and examine them and see and be convinced that they are just the thing for this country. The oil is always just where it is needed. No dust can possibly get in nor the oil cannot get out. No grit formed to cut the boxes, consequently no rattling noise, as you have in the old style. These axles are made in Wilkesbarre, Penn., U.S.; are made of refined steel; cost more money. I have the ordinary axle, but considering everything, these are the cheapest axles made to-day. Don't fail to see these buggies before you purchase.

RICHARD KYLIE

G.T.R.

By special appointment Watch and Time Inspector to the Grand Trunk Railway.

GEO. W. BEALL,
THE WATCHMAKER, LINDSAY,
Dealer in all grades of Inspected Standard Watches for Railway Employees' Time Service.

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Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

This is your own County Company. Farm Property, Country Schools and Churches only are insured by this Company.
Blanket Policies are issued.
The rates are lower than those of any other Company in the County. For particulrs apply to

R. G. Corneil,
SECRETARY AND AGENT
No. 8 William Street, Lindsay.

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MARBLE WORKS
ROBERT CHAMBERS

s prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.
Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc specialty.
Being a practical workman, all should see my designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WORKS,—In the rear of the Market on Cambridge St., opposite Matthews' packing house.

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PILES, PILES, PILES!

Perrin's All-Healing Ointment

is a positive cure for piles; heals every kind of sore, from a common pimple to the most malignant ulcer.

PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

AGENTS WANTED to sell PERRIN'S POPULAR PREPARATIONS. Perrin's Drug Store, next to Gough's.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.
Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.
No. 1 and 2 sold in Lindsay by E. Gregory, Druggist.

Seasonable Goods...

Milk Cans, Churns, Washing Machines and Wringers

The Hot Weather Stove is the

"Blue Flame" Wickless Oil Stove

We have them in different sizes.

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KENT STREET.

THE VERY BEST or NONE

This has been our motto during our many years in business. In accepting the Agency for the COLUMBIA BICYCLE we were assured that the Columbia wheel had no successful competitors. To be up-to-date you must have a Columbia Chainless. Come and see and test it. We have samples of the Columbia Chain Wheels at prices from $32 50 up.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles

were never so large and well assorted as at present. The largest assortment of LADIES' BELTS and BUCKLES. Always bear in mind that for

Repairing, Engraving

and all work connected with the business, we are second to none in the county.

S. J. PETTY
THE JEWELER.
Next the Daly House.

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