

Vertical text on the far left edge, including 'LINDSAY' and 'WALTERS'.

HAT UPPER SHOULD DO

He should ask for all copies of papers in reference to the trade question in Lindsay. Then it would be proven that the redistribution does not affect Boxall's trade. It will also be proven that his trade in Lindsay has improved 25 percent this year. Refrigerators, Coal Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Stoves and Ranges at right prices.

BOXALL,

Kent Street, Lindsay

Weddings

Beautiful Wedding Rings Solid Gold, without a joint. Stamped W. F. M. Guaranteed the finest made.

Wedding Presents

in endless variety. Moderate prices. Bring your Reparing to

F. McCARTY

The Jeweller, 77 Kent Street, West Side.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

decided to give up the Merchant Tailoring in Lindsay, I will sell at a

Great Reduction in Price

the NEXT TWO MONTHS, during which time we intend to clear our stock. This is an opportunity seldom afforded to the public, securing a suit in the latest both in CUT and MATERIAL at a very low figure.

E. Armitage,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

IT WILL PAY

If you intend building this house, consult me before making contracts. I have an up-to-date plan, and can supply building that is needed for the best workmen, the lowest price, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Enlargements, and new machinery added. All orders turned out promptly.

GEORGE INGLE

After Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all cases of Sexual Weakness, all effects of Abuse, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of one package \$1.50. One will please. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont. Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Lindsay by G. W. Druggist.

Ruggins
[Written for The Watchman-Warder]
Up where the rude crowd cant and bawl,
Up where the factory chimneys frown,
Ruggins lived, 'mid the thick smoke's pall;
Ruggins, the black sheep of all the town.
Ragged his clothes, unkept his hair,
Stooped and marked by the curse that maims,
Eyes all beared, with a half-mad stare;
Ruggins the man of a thousand shames.
Yet I thought when I saw his face,
(Swaggering by with a tipsy leer.)
There were marks of a long grace,
Stamped on his forehead, broad and clear:
Of a mother's lips benign
Lightly pressed on the cheeks now wan
Alas how fallen! But 'twas not mine
To judge old Ruggins, the drunken man.
"Runaway team." We heard the cry.
People crowded to see the sight,
Men stepped back as the beasts passed by
Tearing mad in their whirlwind flight.
What is that on the bridge? A child!
Its carriage right in the track of death—
Women turned with their heart beats
Men stood helpless with bated breath.
Nearer and nearer the horses dashed;
One more moment their clanking feet
Would trample the child, when a figure
flashed
(A tall quick figure) across the street,
Leapt ahead of the flying pair—
One wide nostril his shoulder shaved,
Purged the carriage with quick hands
clear,
The team shot past; the child was saved.
What of the hero? A new made grave
Up on the hill, where the noon sun
slants.
There in the morning the grasses wave,
There at dusk the canary chants,
There with our hearts subdued and sad,
Pare in his slumber we laid him down;
Ruggins, the man who had gone to God;
Ruggins, the hero of all the town.
CHAS. McCAUGHEY.

THE IDEAL GOVERNMENT

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE EAST VICTORIA TEACHERS ON THURSDAY BY DR. BURNS OF HAMILTON.

A LONG-DISCUSSED SUBJECT — THE UNITED STATES THE FIRST PLACE IN WHICH IT WAS POSSIBLE—HOW TO HAVE PEACE IN CANADA—WAR IS NOT NECESSARY—THE SOCIAL INEQUALITIES—THE NOBILITY OF LABOR—FIVE PRECEPTS OF IDEAL GOVERNMENT.

"Ideal Government" was the title of a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton to an appreciative audience in the assembly hall of the Collegiate Institute on Thursday evening. The occasion was the convention of the East Victoria Teachers' Association, one of the features of their programme being an evening devoted to a lecture of a popular character. On former occasions the public have shown their appreciation by attending in large numbers, but this year the attendance was much smaller than usual, owing no doubt, to the threatening appearance of the weather.

The lecturer was introduced by the chairman, Col. Deacon. Dr. Burns commenced his lecture by a reference to the efforts made in the past to outline a perfect form of government, but having been considered to be merely dreams, had never been put into practice. Ideal government did not mean something visionary but simply government by the people, for the people, and the rulers servants of the people. No until the United States of America framed their constitution was ideal government made possible. Canada, with eighty years of the United States' experience to take as a pattern, was in an even better position to inaugurate an ideal government.

The key to the situation was the franchise. The methods sometimes used by political parties to so manipulate the vote by means of a gerrymander that they could gain or retain power was strongly denounced. Fear was also expressed that a highly sensual press might have undue influence over the people. War with but few exceptions was unnecessary and unworthy of christian nations. Restrictions in trade, when restrictions should not exist, demanded the maintenance of custom houses and thus a demand for protection along our border was created, but Canada's best guarantee of peace was a friendly alliance with her neighbor.

European ideas were declared to be incompatible with ideal government, there being too many elements present which would tend to disturb the peace of the nations, but communism, nihilism or socialism could not exist in a nation where the people were self governing and knew the bit to be more powerful than the bullet. The question, why Canada and the United States having started out with the possibility of attaining ideal government did not more nearly realize the ideal was raised but not answered. It would be interesting to know whether the failure was in the laws or in the people who were enforcing those laws. The doctor reviewed the condition of the working man and found there was "a screw loose somewhere," but as he did not indicate which screw, it is likely to remain loose for some time at least. The nobility of labor was dwelt upon, and the man who prided himself upon the fact that he never labored was placed in the rank of paupers. The contrast witnessed by a traveller in Rome between the magnificence of the Vatican and the mere pittance received by a woman carrying a load beneath its shadow was told in a graphic manner, but whether the fault lay in the religion or the laws or both was not explained. In closing, the lecturer enunciated the following rules which if observed would aid in bringing about an ideal system of government: 1st, the ballot must be sacred; 2nd, war abolished; 3rd, Sabbath

observed; 4th, liberty of conscience for all; 5th, wealth must not be used to belittle the lot of the toiler. At the request of the chairman, Rev. T. Mannings, B.A., closed with the benediction.

SUMMER MILLINERY

In all its beauty at the June cut prices. Some 75c. ribbons at 50c. and 50c. ribbons at 35c., good for belts and ties

AERATION OF MILK

A Simple Method of Increasing Quality and Price. There is hardly a place in which milk is used that it will not pay to cool and aerate it at the same time. Such milk brought to the creamery or cheese factory, if all the patrons would practice it, would show at once in the increased quality of the product and the price. The difficulty is that there are so many patrons who don't believe in any improvement if it is going to cost something to set it at work. Yet wherever there is a factory or creamery that has prevailed on the patrons to practice aeration and cooling that institution stands high in the price received for its product, says the Elgin Dairy Report. Do not be misled by a few cranks who will tell you that the aeration of milk is of no value; who will tell you that aerated milk will not remain sweet one whit longer than any other. Do not be misled by these, we say, but try for yourself. Get a good combined cooler and aerator and use it every day in the year, winter and summer alike. In buying a cooler and aerator don't make the mistake of getting one that stirs the milk without cooling it. Don't make the mistake of getting one that cools the milk before it airts it, as aeration to drive out animal and food odors must be done while the milk is hot from the cow and before any reduction in the temperature has been made. Don't make the mistake of getting one with many joints and pipes in contact with the milk. Don't get one which does not allow the milk plenty of fall through the air to allow the animal gases to escape. Don't get one that will rust soon out because it is impossible to dry out the cooling tank or pipes.

HARDY ORANGES.
The Agricultural Department Looks For Success In Growing Them. The deadliest enemy of orange culture has been for some time engaged in an attempt to produce orange trees that will bear fruit of the very best quality and also be hardy enough not only to resist the occasional frosts of some of the present orange growing sections, but for culture in the eastern and middle divisions of the United States. Messrs. Herbert Webber and W. T. Swingle are the gentlemen who are carrying out this work, and through their courtesy a reporter of the New York Herald has been afforded a view of the greenhouse where the plants are growing and given much interesting information, including the following: The intention is to "marry" the beautiful Indian river orange and golden fruit of that general variety and quality to the hardy Japanese trifoliolate orange (Citrus trifoliata). A combination of their respective qualities, through the process of hybridization, is expected to produce the desired results and perhaps revolutionize orange culture. Thus far the experiments are in the infantile stage, as the hybrids exhibited are scarcely 2 years old. The generation of an orange tree is five years, hence it will be three years more before the fruit from these hybrids will show the practical effects of the crossing of the two somewhat extreme varieties of the golden fruit.

"We do not expect to grow oranges in the icebound regions of the Klondike," said Mr. Webber, "nor do we expect to crowd all of the summer resorts off of the Jersey coast, but our experiments warrant us in believing that we may be able to produce a marketable variety of oranges, which may be grown considerably farther north than at present. Understand, I do not mean to say that we expect to grow oranges of the finest quality and flavor as far north as New York. I am justified in believing, however, that we may in the course of time be able to extend the orange producing area as far north as Georgia and probably South Carolina."

In view of the great injury caused to orange and lemon trees in Florida, Louisiana and California by occasional visits of the frost king, all mankind would be benefited if oranges and lemons of a desirable quality and flavor which are more resistant to cold than any now existing could be produced. By an expansion of the orange growing territory competition in the orange market would be broadened and the prices of the delicious fruit would be materially reduced to the general consumer. At present the trifoliolate orange tree is used in hedge growing to a greater extent than as a fruit producer. It is said to be superior to the Osage orange for hedge purposes. Experiments have already demonstrated that hybrids may be made successfully between the trifoliolate and the good varieties of oranges and lemons commonly grown. If these hybrids are produced in sufficient numbers, it may be reasonably expected that among them may be found some having the desired combination of characters—that is, the hardiness of the trifoliolate orange and the size and quality of fruit of the ordinary orange and lemon. Within a few weeks Mr. Webber will proceed southward with some of the well developed hybrids and plant them at various points in Florida and Georgia to test their hardiness. The plants to be thus tested are about two years old, and they are expected to begin bearing fruit within the next two or three years.

FARM GARDEN

MAMMOTH SQUASHES.

The Way a Canada Farmer Grows These and Large Melons Also. The squashes here pictured, with the grower, William Warnock of Ontario, Canada, standing behind them on the rail of the wagon, the rail being eight inches high, weighed 388½, 355½ and 344 pounds each, according to Mr. Warnock's description sent, together with the photograph of these colossal specimens, to The Country Gentleman. In that paper Mr. Warnock further tells the system by which he grows not only squashes, but the largest watermelons and citrons in his part of the country: "My land is made in good condition; being heavily manured every year. It



MAMMOTH SQUASHES.

is a gravelly formation, with about 16 inches of clay loam on top. A 300 pound squash can be grown on any part of it by the following method of cultivation: For each hill I intend to plant, about the 1st of April I take two good wheelbarrow loads of hen manure and mix with four barrows of good soil taken from some other part of the lot. This is mixed a second time the middle of April. The 1st of May I add four barrows of well rotted manure and mix thoroughly; then, about the 18th of May, make the hills and plant, dig out a space 7 feet in diameter and 14 inches deep, fill in my compost mixing and with it some of the best earth which was thrown out. When finished, the hill will be about ten feet in diameter and six inches higher in the center than the surrounding level. Then plant the seed. Hills want to be about 20 feet apart. Work the ground well until the plants commence to run. When about three feet long, I mulch the ground all over for 20 feet in diameter around each hill with horse manure three inches deep and stake the vines down with sticks to keep the wind from rolling them about, so that they may root at every joint. It is of great advantage to keep the vine from fruiting as long as possible, by pruning all fruit bloom off until about the last week in July. This will give time enough to mature a 300 pound squash by the 1st of October, for there must be a big vine to produce a big squash."

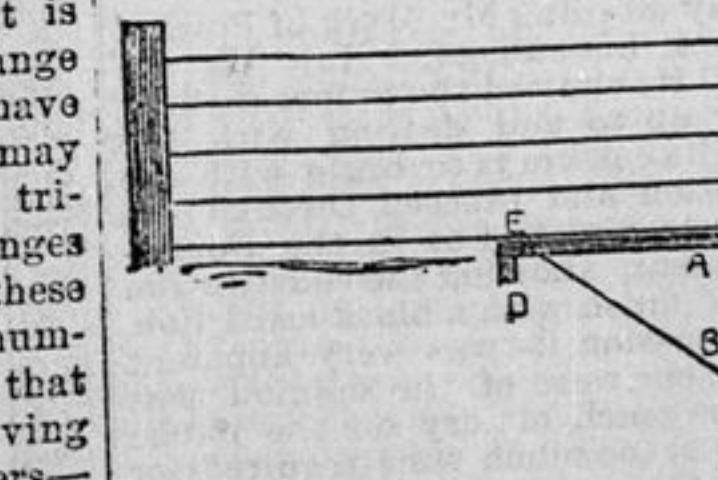
Mr. Warnock practices fertilizing a few of the first blooms that come, and when the first perfect specimens have set well he cuts off all other fruit and blossoms and nips the end off vines that show bloom. He uses liquid manure twice a week while great growth of squash is going on, and is particularly careful to give plenty of water.

Notes on the Newer Potatoes.

The Ohio station reports: Bovee.—One of the best early white sorts that has been grown here for three years or more. The yield in 1897 was 350 bushels per acre, and the average for the two seasons was 236 bushels. Its record has been good in previous seasons. It is about as early as Early Ohio and far more prolific, excelling Early Harvest even in this particular. Carmen No. 3.—A valuable mid-season variety. The tubers are white, smooth and nearly all marketable size. The yield in 1897 was 395 bushels per acre, and the average for two seasons was 273 bushels. It has uniformly done well here, and reports concerning it are generally favorable. Early Trumbull.—An excellent early white variety, which has been on trial two seasons. It has the distinction of standing first in point of yield of any early variety and falls but little below the best of the late sorts on an average for two seasons. In 1897 the yield was 462 bushels per acre, and the average for two years was 293 bushels. It is fairly a rival of Bovee. Sir Walter Raleigh.—A medium to late white variety, resembling the Rural New Yorker, No. 2, but rather more prolific. In 1897 the yield was at the rate of 317 bushels per acre, and the average for two seasons was 221 bushels. Livingston.—A very beautiful late white sort. Its yield in 1897 was 408 bushels per acre, and the average for two seasons was 271 bushels, giving it a high rank as to prolificacy.

An Everlasting Anchor.

For an everlasting anchor to the end post in a wire fence the following was originally presented by a correspondent in the Ohio Farmer: The post should be 3½ feet in the ground. The brace A



ANCHOR FOR AN END POST. (4 by 4 will do) is 8 feet long. A rod of iron three-quarters thick (B) is put through the bottom of post (C), passing through brace (A) 8 feet from post. Put a stone (D) for brace (A) to rest on. Have a thread cut on end of rod (B) and a nut at E to tighten the brace. There is no cheaper brace, and it can't give. It looks nice and is the cheapest brace I know of.

The Rathbun Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, LINDSAY
Parties intending to build will find that our Lindsay Yard contains all that is necessary in Barn Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc. Assortment of the best quality for Stable or Cellar Floors, Walks, etc.
Hard, Soft and Blacksmith Coal, always in stock.
Hardwood and Millwood delivered to any part of the town.
Windsor Salt (Dairy Cheese and Butter Brands).
All at reasonable prices.

TELEPHONE TOWN OFFICE - 77 MILL OFFICE - 78 | G. H. M. BAKER, AGENT

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE.

Didn't Walk for 5 Months. Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as Incurable.

The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians.

The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches. That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can cure thoroughly and completely a disease of such severity ought to encourage those whose disorders are not so serious to try this remedy. The following is Mr. Archibald's letter:



MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co.—"I can assure you that my case was a very severe one, and had it not been for the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I do not believe I would be alive to-day. I do not know, exactly, what was the cause of the disease, but it gradually affected my legs, until I was unable to walk hardly any for five months. "I was under the care of Dr. Morse, of Melrose, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia, and gave me up as incurable. "Dr. Solomon, a well-known physician of Boston, told me that nothing could be done for me. Every one who came to visit me thought I never could get better. "I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and thought I would try them anyway, as they gave more promise of helping me than anything I knew of. "If you had seen me when I started taking those wonderful pills—not able to get out of my room, and saw me now, working hard every day, you wouldn't know me. "I am agent for P. O. Vickey, of Augusta Maine, and have sold 300 subscribers in 80 days and won a fifty dollar prize. "Nothing else in the world saved me but those pills, and I do not think they have an equal anywhere. "The seven boxes I took have restored me the full use of my legs and given me strength and energy and better health than I have enjoyed in a long time." G. O. ARCHIBALD.

Hopewell Cape, N. B. In addition to the statement by Mr. Archibald, we have the endorsement of two well-known merchants of Hopewell Cape, N. B., viz.: Messrs. J. E. Dickson and P. J. Brewster, who certify to the genuineness and accuracy of the facts as given above. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

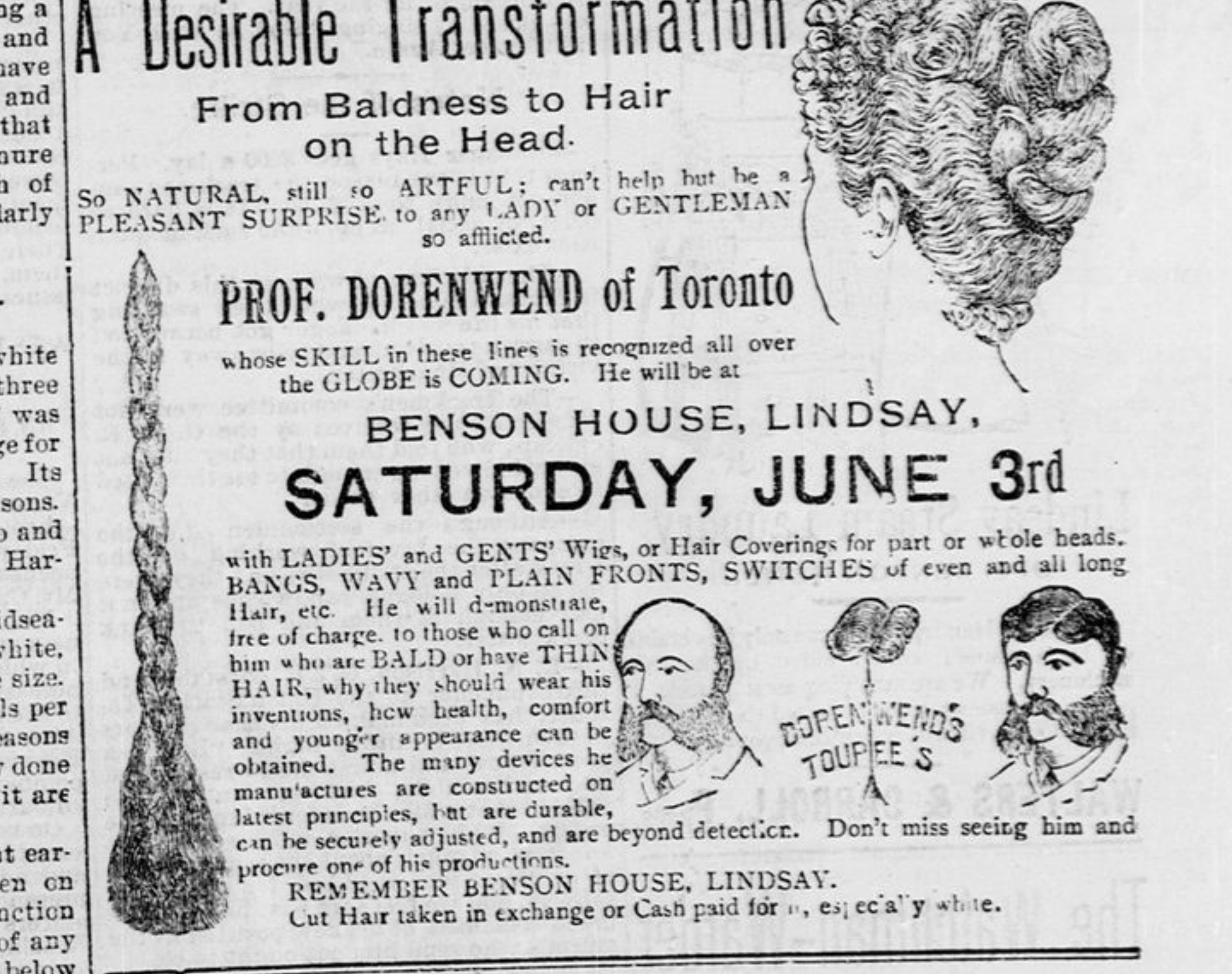
A Desirable Transformation

From Baldness to Hair on the Head.

So NATURAL still so ARTFUL, can't help but be a PLEASANT SURPRISE to any LADY or GENTLEMAN so afflicted.

PROF. DORENWEND of Toronto

whose SKILL in these lines is recognized all over the GLOBE is COMING. He will be at BENSON HOUSE, LINDSAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd with LADIES' and GENTS' Wigs, or Hair Coverings for part or whole heads. BANGS, WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of even and all long Hair, etc. He will demonstrate, free of charge, to those who call on him who are BALD or have THIN HAIR, why they should wear his inventions, how health, comfort and younger appearance can be obtained. The many devices he manufactures are constructed on latest principles, but are durable, can be securely adjusted, and are beyond detection. Don't miss seeing him and procure one of his productions. REMEMBER BENSON HOUSE, LINDSAY. Cut Hair taken in exchange or Cash paid for it, especially white.



Do you want to look well and Feel Comfortable?

If so, get your SPRING SUIT at BLAIR'S; they will satisfy you. If you don't need a Suit just now, try a pair of ALL-WORSTED FANCY STRIPE TROUSERS only \$4.50, or a NOBBY VEST. Prices always right. Remember the place.....

W. G. BLAIR & SON,

Two Doors West of Daly House

WE DON'T KEEP SHOES:

We sell them, and every sale means a satisfied customer, who is sure to come again and bring a new customer. That's why our business is growing every day. New stock of Summer Shoes just received.

Bargains in Broken Stock

SISSON & CO.

We have enlarged our store and have GEO. H. ROBINSON to do our REPAIRING, so bring or let us know and we will send for your work.