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Drug Store, Lindsay

Subscribe for Watchman-Wa.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER LECTURES ON CANADA

(Concluded from page 1)

of Canada, and to light the men of the north march to victory beneath the Southern Cross. [Applause.]

WHAT IS TO BE

I have endeavored to give you a bird's-eye view of Canada as she was and is, but I am sure that even bird's eyes are not keen enough to catch the outlines of that splendid vision to be yet revealed. When the past 20 years have been so great what shall the coming so be? I do not suppose there ever was a time when British statesmen gave so much thought to means for binding together the various parts of Empire as they do to-day. That is a great problem with Britain's statesmen. No other event has occurred to so impress the public mind in this direction as has the war in South Africa. The fact that Canada without solicitation or suggestion offered her sons by thousands to do and die for Britain and the institutions of liberty that she represents has profoundly impressed the world.

The greatest step toward the unity of the Empire was the confederation of the Canadian provinces. Australia is following our example, and to-day the representatives of her different governments are in London seeking to consummate a great Australasian commonwealth. Judging by the indications of this town it is not far removed when a vast united South Africa shall come beneath Great Britain's sway. [Applause.] When that day comes he would be bold indeed who denies that the wishes of these great components of Empire will not be considered in London.

NO IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In 1884 Mr. George W. Foster of the British Commons to take up the question of closer relations between the Old Country and the colonies. The Imperial Federation League was formed. Leading men belonged to it. Lord Stanhope, Rt. Hon. Mr. Smith, Lord Roseberry and others were among them. They thoroughly examined the subject, and concluded that Imperial Federation was not a happy term, and in fact stood for an impossibility. "Federation" has a peculiar significance. Think of the federation states of America, Germany, Switzerland, and all these show that the various federating parts are on an exact equality, are coterminous with each other. No such confederation of the different parts of the British Empire could be considered. Reasons: First, such a federation would convert the Lords and Commons of Britain into a local legislature. They would take a place subordinate to the central government of the United Kingdom. That is not possible. Then the Imperial parliament for the kingdom, in order to deal with questions of taxation must consist of representatives according to population. What would be the result? Every statesman knows that the day is not far distant when the population of the outlying parts shall be greater than that of the British Isles. Then Great Britain would be governed by people who live outside of it. I shall be out of reach before the term has expired, so I make bold to prophesy that it will take 100 years to get the Old Country to agree to that. [Laughter.]

Another reason: Is there an intelligent Canadian who thinks it would be to our advantage to immerse Canada in any confederation that will move the seat of government from Ottawa to St. Stephens, London? Do we propose to assume a proportionate share of the taxes voted by a parliament in St. Stephens? I have said that if we were for so doing we should have paid \$46,000,000 this year. Of course this is an exceptional year. My critics say that it is only in China that the poll-tax is in vogue and we should not pay by population. I may point out that in 1889 the Imperial taxes were £100,040,000, and of that, Scotland, with a much smaller population than we have, paid £13,909,000. It will be long before we are ready to surrender our birth-right—the right and power of self-government by the people of this Dominion. [Applause]

Imperial Federationists in England some years ago decided that the colonies should contribute to the support of the navy. I was an official of Canada in London at that time and opposed it as a measure that would work mischief. They said the navy costs so much and Canada does not give anything to its support. I pointed out that Canada yearly pays 11 or 12 millions of interest on money spent on a railway that is vital to the defence of the Empire. Taxes placed on Canada for naval defence would place us in the position occupied by the American states in the reign of George III.

After the Federation League was dissolved its members formed the Defence Committee and resolved that Canada must pay her share of the cost of the navy over and above the interest mentioned or see to her own defence. That meant "pay or get out." Speaking at Tyneside at a meeting over which Sir Edward Gray presided, I pointed out the impossibility of such a thing under the present system of representation. Time is fulfilling my contention. The Defence Committee opposed a proposal that the British government should spend 75 millions a year for 10 years to subsidize a fast steamship line unless we paid our share toward the navy. I urged its wisdom, for with these fast vessels so constructed that they could quickly be converted into armed cruisers, the lines of communications could be by them kept open to any of the battlefields

of England. This year we have seen how earnest volunteers could have been transported much more rapidly and comfortably in such ships if we had them.

No British statesman denies that in case of a European war the C. P. R. might save India in case of a blockade in the Suez canal. Just as the government gave 45 million for ten years to a Pacific fast line so the most effective means of strengthening the British navy would be for England to co-operate with Canada in a fast Atlantic service.

I shall never consent that England shall impose a dollar of taxes on Canada. Such a course would cause trouble. We are a free people. We have given good evidence that our loyalty to the Queen is such that we need no compulsion to do our duty in the time of need. A Mr. Hetherington said in the British Commons lately that Britain had no guarantee of what Canada would do in the future. Mr. Chamberlain, that eminent statesman who so ably presides over the colonial affairs of the Empire and so thoroughly understands those colonies replied: "Does anyone suppose that Canada for a vote in the British parliament would consent to the imposition of taxes by us? It is an absurd idea." The beauty of Canada's action is that in the face of Europe she has, without being asked, contributed to the Empire's defence; and in the future she must be left to do her duty without compulsion.

A MEANS TO UNITY.

There is a means by which the unity of the Empire can be promoted. It is by mutually preferential trade. The Devonshire League of England concluded that the term "Imperial Federation" was a misnomer. It believed that the right object was not any impracticable federation, but an essential drawing together of the parts of the Empire. It proposed "to consider how far it was possible to modify existing treaties and formulate new ones so that reciprocal trade arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies might be

To Improve Heavy Soils.

Nothing is more aggravating, and often unprofitable, too, than to have a heavy muck or clay soil retain the moisture and frost so late in the spring that early plowing is out of the question. When other soils are in condition for plowing and cultivating, the heavy soil is muddy and sticky, so that it is impossible to do much with it. Of course the advice of some would be to give up such soil, but when we consider that the heavy muck soil is often the richest this would hardly do. What we need is some intelligent plan to improve the mechanical conditions of such heavy soils so they will be less likely to give trouble. The chief fault to be found with heavy soils is that there is not sufficient porosity in it to permit water to percolate through it. In other words, the natural drainage of the soil is poor, and artificial drainage of some kind must be resorted to.

There are several ways to accomplish this. The most sensible is to add such coarse material to it that there will be a breaking up of the sticky mass. This will sometimes effect such a cure that drains will not be necessary. But the supply of coarse material must be kept up continuously and not abandoned after one year. This would be rather expensive and unsatisfactory, if it were not at the same time fertilizing and improving the soil. It is by utilizing the right kind of crops that we can improve a thirk, mucky or clay soil. First of all, however, it may be necessary to dress the land with lime in order to sweeten the soil for the proposed crops. The land has indigestion as it were, and fermentation has made it

The Working Girl

James Barton Adams has written the following lines whose poetic expression is not their chief excellence. They indicate that Mr. Adams has a keen and sympathetic appreciation of a very large and worthy class of modern society.

For ages past the poets' pens have sung of woman's grace, They've praised her figure and her charms and angel-modeled face. But all their sweet, inspiring song has been inscribed to those Who dwell within palatial walls and dressed in queenly clothes. No inspiration swells their souls for those in lower life; Who nobly battle with their hands in earth's unceasing strife; No sonnets ever are addressed to that industrious pearl We see about us every day, the honest working girl.

No matter where her toil may be, in office or in store, Or in the busy factory where wheels unceasing roar, Or in the unassuming garb within the restaurant, Or in the hospital 'mid men prostrate and gaunt, Her spirit is undaunted, and with heroism rare, She battles nobly with the world to her so full of care, And always faithful at her post in life's mad, busy whirl, We find that paragon of worth, the honest working girl.

In feature, form and modest grace she surely is the peer Of pampered flowers of idleness who move in higher sphere; Though in her brain may not be sown the high-priced knowledge seeds.

'Tis stocked with common sense enough to answer all her needs, No sparkling jewels deck her form, no gowns of storied worth, She boasts not of her ancestry nor mourns her humble birth. She dreams not of a union with a count or duke or earl— Americans are good enough for an honest working girl.

Then, here's to all the working girls who labor for their bread, Who shrink not from the thorny path they're called upon to tread, But bravely struggle on through life in sunshine or in gloom, Debarred from fashion's gilded halls, but princesses at home. Be her attire of fabric rough, or be it neat and smart, Within the breast beneath it beats the same undaunted heart, And though her toils be light or hard, in life she is a pearl, That labor-fettered heroine, the honest working girl.

advanced." It has been urged that any departure from the tariff regulations with other countries, would not be allowable between Britain and the colonies, but Lord Salisbury has said that arrangements between different parts of the Empire itself are an entirely different thing from their relations with foreign nations. At the Ottawa conference we held that self interest and sentiment must go together. The majority favored asking Britain for a small duty on foreign goods that compete with Canadian manufactures. No English statesman has mentioned receiving a preference from Canada and giving nothing in return. Such an arrangement as I have mentioned would be the greatest possible boon for the colonies. The Canadian farmer's wheat going into England would be worth a little more than that of the American. It would not be long before the bread and meat now bought abroad would go to England from her colonies. Great Britain spends 700 millions a year for foodstuffs and less than 100 millions of them is of a sort that Canada cannot produce.

We can well afford to give Britain a preference for the sake of expansion of industry here. But it is to England's interest as much as ours that this colony shall prosper. Did she not learn but yesterday that our 5,000,000 people are a unit in her defence. By men and money they are ready to sustain the British civilization that is necessary for the Empire and the world.

What is this mighty throbbing loyalty? What is this patriotism? From the sunny plains of India to the frigid stretches of northlands and to the earth's remotest bounds, men stand to arms, ready to do or die. What is the cause? It is not language for they speak a score of tongues. It is not race for the bloods of the earth's races are in these veins. It is not religion for these hosts bow at all altars. It is none of these. It is that the time has come when men will know that under no other flag are life, property and freedom so secure as under the glorious emblem of Great Britain and because of this every man that comes beneath it is an arm to uphold her empire. [Great applause]

so that some crops could not thrive on it. Thirty or forty bushels of water-slacked lime to each acre may first be needed to sweeten the soil so that ordinary crops will grow.

There is no better crop to raise the first year than Indian corn, which can be planted quite late in the season when the soil has dried up. The corn roots are coarse feeders and will break up the soil to a large extent, and the fall corn should be out early, and a crop of buckwheat or winter grain of some kind should be sowed, to be turned under with the plow the following spring. By adding rough plant food to the soil in the shape of manure the soil will be further improved. In plowing the sub soil should be broken up as much as possible. By cultivating each year crops that have deep roots and are coarse feeders we keep breaking up the soil so that it has less chance to get together into thick, compact masses. There is nothing better for this than coarse manure and green crops turned under every year, plowing them down as deep as possible into the subsoil.

DAZZLED THE WORLD

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

This Marvel, a Master of Arts at 12, Died at the Age of 22 by His Own Sword. Which He Had Offered to a Foe After First Defeating Him.

On July 3, 1853, in a night encounter in Mantua there died a boy of 22 who in the last eight years of his life was the wonder and admiration of the chivalry and learning of Europe. His fame has come down to the present day among the English speaking, French and Italian people. Fifty years ago he was an idol of schoolboys. His attainments as

described by his contemporaries were so extraordinary that some modern writers, proceeding from the viewpoint that no human intellect could acquire such marvelous proficiency in so many directions, have argued he was a mythical character. This was James Crichton of Clutha. This was the title given him by the French—the Admirable Crichton.

He was made a master of arts by the University of St. Andrews in his twelfth year. He knew all that institution of learning could teach him when he was 14. At the age of 15 he met in public debate on all subjects many of the best minds in France and vanquished them all. He knew all the learning of his day. He was a master of 12 languages. He had a memory so wonderful that, hear him a discourse of any length, he was able afterward to repeat it word for word and duplicate every gesture of the speaker. He was a poet, a musician of excellence, an athlete, a horseman, a soldier of trusted command before he was 19, a wonderful actor, a swordsman of extraordinary skill. He met and overcame all antagonists. He passed through the courts of France and Italy like a brilliant meteor. With all his attainments, he couldn't gain any money, and he fell before his own sword, which he had offered a foe after first defeating him.

Crichton's family was of considerable importance and wealth and claimed royal descent. His father was lord advocate first to Queen Mary and afterward to King James VI. His mother, the daughter of Sir James Stewart, Members of both families were eminent in Scottish history. The boy James Crichton was sent to grammar school at Perth. He emerged at the age of 10 and immediately entered the famous University of St. Andrews. The students there were divided into what were called circles, according to the talent they exhibited. Crichton advanced from one circle to another, until, when he was barely past 11, the university turned him out with the degree of master of arts, accomplished in the science, philosophy and learning of the period, and, as said, the master of a dozen living and dead languages. It was the custom of young men of the time to fit their education by making the grand tour of Europe. Crichton, supplied with letters from his family and relatives to the nobles of the French court, went to Paris first.

His first action on arrival was to post a challenge in all parts of the city offering to meet all comers at the College of Navarre in debate in any one of 12 languages, "in any science, liberal art, discipline or faculty, whether practical or theoretic." Such contests were common to the age, but the challenge, coming from a boy of 15, aroused deep interest. An immense crowd was present on the day appointed. A dozen eminent philosophers and divines presented themselves. Crichton, without the semblance of effort, defeated all who attempted to cope with him. He was congratulated by the faculty of the college and Henry III, then the gayest monarch in Europe, carried him off to his court. The next day Crichton appeared in the tourney and with consummate ease remained victor in

man martial struggle. The king gave him an important command in the army. He remained in France two years, dazzling the people with his accomplishments in every direction.

Crichton went next to Rome and Venice. In the latter city his friends were Sperone Speroni, one of the most learned names in Italian literature, John Dama, and Lorenzo Massa, secretary to the republic of Venice. Several of the Latin poems Crichton composed in this circle have descended. He was introduced to the doge and the senate and in their presence delivered an oration so graceful and eloquent that, according to Imperialis, "he was esteemed a prodigy of nature." The Venetians were enraptured over his elegant manners, his learning and accomplishments. Crichton went to Padua and posted an invitation to meet him in debate on the philosophy of Aristotle—a subject absorbing the educated minds of all Europe. The argument lasted three days, and the handsome young Scotchman was as usual an easy victor over the learned men who took the opposite to him.

At Mantua a famous Italian dramatist who had vanquished many antagonists. Crichton sent him a challenge and next day ran the Italian through the body. The Duke of Mantua engaged him as tutor for his son Vincenzo di Gonzaga. The court of Mantua was celebrated for its patronage of the Italian drama. The finest troupe of actors in Europe, the nominated I Gelosi, was attached to it. Crichton composed a species of comedy for the company, satirizing the weaknesses of the various occupations in life, then undertook to sustain himself in the most prominent and difficult characters in the piece. Even the actors were carried away with enthusiasm, so marvelous was Crichton's acting.

The young Duke Vincenzo, his pupil, was jealous of Crichton, who found favor in the eyes of a beautiful young noble woman whom Vincenzo had wooed vainly. One night Crichton, walking through the streets, playing as he went along on his guitar, was suddenly attacked by six masked men. He flung away the guitar, drew his sword and quickly killed two of his antagonists, put more to flight and disarmed the leader. The latter's mask fell off. It was the young Duke Vincenzo. Crichton dropped on his knee and presented his own sword to his pupil. The duke took it and thrust it through Crichton's body. He fell on his back, his eyes staring up at the stars dead.

queer stoves.

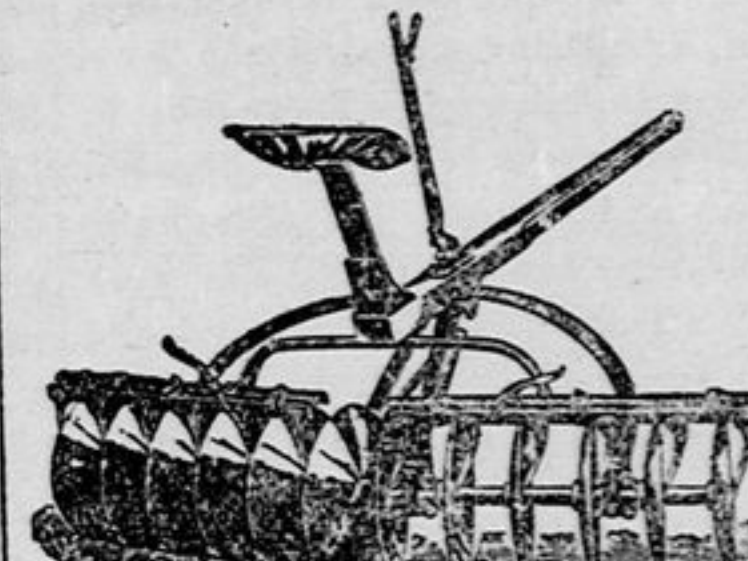
The stoves of the Bolivian Indians are curious things. A hole is dug in the ground about eighteen inches deep and a foot square, and over this is built a roof of clay, with holes of different sizes to receive the various cooking pots. Roasting is done as spits passed through the holes, so that the meat comes out very much smoked unless great care is taken to have only live coals at the bottom of the oven.

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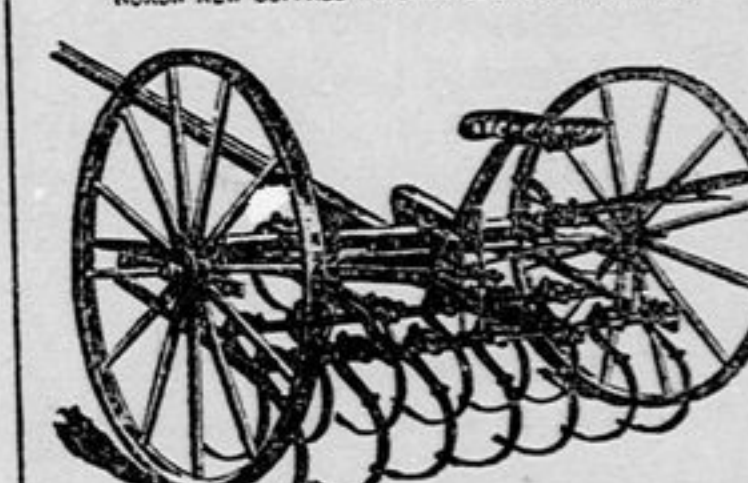
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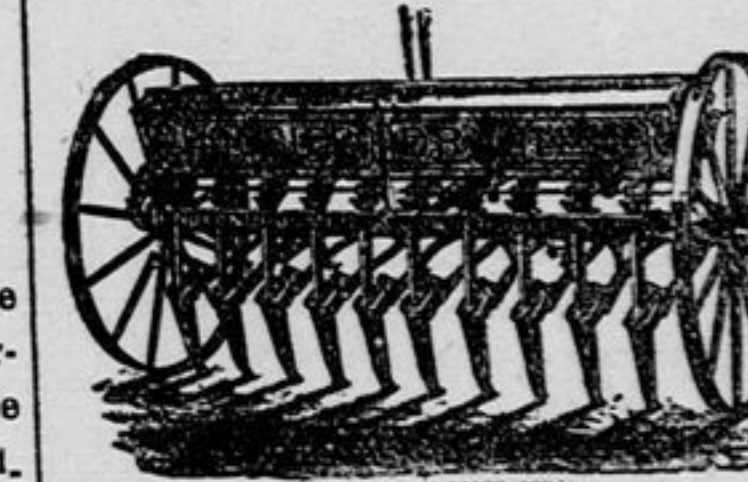
(fitted with grain and grass sowing attachments) with reversible points, also thistle comb ordered. The lightest draft, best working and most operated cultivator manufactured. The teeth work directly under the axle and with the wheel line. See the New Spring Lift.



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