CARTER'S

Our stock of Men's and Boy's HATS are now complete. The following celebrated manufacturers contribute to our HAT DEPARTMENT, Barrington & Co., Wilkinson & Co, Henry Carter & Co, Gordon, Bennet & Co., Jackson & Co., Leslie & Co.

YOU

will be interested in knowing that in all Hats there is a tendency towards a smaller shape, the crowns not quite so full and the brims more closely rolled.

WE have the above Hats in all the new shades, Black, Brown, Calip, Pearl and Fawn. Values 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50.

QUICK SELLERS:

25 doz. Men's and Boys' White Unlaundered Shirts. This is a very special line and would be good value at 38c, bargain price..... 24c

50 doz. Men's Heavy Cotton Working Shirts, collar attached, large bodice and good washers. This line is cheap at 40c, our price.... 25c

MEN'S SUITS—Black Venetian finished Worsted in three button Cutaway and single breasted sacques, best Italian cloth linings, good trimmings, edges bound, sizes 33 to 44, regular $12 quality, our price..... 8 00

Children's 2 piece Suits in Tweeds and Serges, colors, navy, grey, brown, well-trimmed and would be good value at $2, our quick selling price is..... 1 50

50 pieces 23 inch Tartan Plaid Dress Goods, handsome colors, good washers, regular 10c kind, bargain price..... 7

100 patent finish White Bed Spreads, size 1¼ or double bed size, this is a very special line and would be good value at $1.35, our bargain price..... 95

60 pieces Grey Cotton, very heavy and clear from specks, and a fine round thread, regular price 7c, bargain price..... 5

Just to hand 75 pieces of double-fold Dress Goods in silk and fancy two tone effects in all the new spring shades, this is the 35c quality, but as the quantity is large we have marked them.... 25

Dress Goods—44 inch Wool Venetian Suiting in plain colors of castor, blue, cadet, fawn, brown and bridal grey. This is our special leader for spring price..... 50

42 inch New Black Souffle Crepons in very rich designs: New York fashions say this is the correct fabric for spring, price..... 75

50 pairs Fancy Bleached Cotton Towels, fringed ends, size 19 x 40, regular 25c, our bargain price per pair..... 15

Lace Curtain Specialties—
150 pairs bound edges 2½ long.... 29
100 " " 3 50
100 " " 3½ 75
75 " " 3½ 1 00

30 pieces 5/4 Table Oilcloths in all colors, plain and fancy, this is the first quality, regular price 25c, bargain price..... 20

M. J. CARTER,

The Bargain Giver, Lindsay

FRUITS AND FLOWERS

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HAD ITS ANNUAL LECTURE ON MONDAY NIGHT

ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE—A CAPITAL LECTURE BY MR. BURRELL—A PAPER BY MR. W. M. ROBSON—QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED—AN ENJOYABLE TIME

The annual lecture of the Horticultural Society was delivered on Monday night, in the council chamber by Mr. Martin Burrell of St. Catharines. The audience was not large but was composed of people who are enthusiasts along the line of fruit and flowers. Their attention and interest must have inspired the lecturer, for a brighter and more instructive address has not been heard here for a long time. Mr. Burrell is a young man, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a professional fruit-grower in the Niagara district. Peaches and plums are his specialties. He has charge of the Ontario Experimental Station at St. Catharines, has investigated fruit-growing in Europe and is an exceptionally able exponent of matters of pomology and horticulture. His remarks on Monday night indicated some research in bugology as well.

Before the arrival of the train, Chairman Cathro asked Mr. Robson to say a few words. Mr. Robson responded by reading a neat paper on horticulture as a science. The outline was something in this style: Horticulture is an art in all civilized communities. It is capable of the most universal development, for while agriculture or the professions require that a man shall devote himself to their special study, horticulture may be conducted to some extent by all. It is older than history and the sacred record speaks of the seed that was in the earth. The arti-an who obtains a home straightway adds plots of flowers and fruits, which he prizes all the more because he grew them. The benefits may be in money, but are certainly in recreation, health and refined taste. The hope of the country is in the health and happiness of the people on the soil. Their calling is noble. Queen Victoria is a skilled gardener as are Princes Wales and York. Lord Aberdeen has a large fruit garden in British Columbia. Horticulture has been the Alpha of tillage and will be the Omega.

A few minutes after eight o'clock Mr. Lecall, accompanied by the lecturer, entered the chamber. The chairs usually occupied by the aldermen were filled by the following officers and directors of the society. They are F. J. Frampton, W. H. King, Alex. Skinner, S. Irwin, Jos. Rickaby, Jas. Storer and W. M. Robson. Mr. Beall also joined the circle. About sixty auditors were present. Without preliminaries Chairman Cathro introduced Mr. Burrell who spoke for over an hour on the following lines:

I feel some diffidence in appearing before amateurs, for as a rule they are enthusiasts and particularly well-posted on the matters which they give attention. We are often compelled to have an eye to the commercial aspect of horticulture, for some of us make our living out of it, but after all the aesthetic is the highest and most pleasurable feature of this art. Hard bargaining and the competition of trade are unlovely things beside the bloom of flowers. We seem compelled to a certain inconsistency in making such poetic things as source of revenue and yet perhaps there is that in all callings. We have heard of the pious shop-keeper who called to his assistant "John have you sanded the sugar, floured the ginger and larded the butter? If you have come to prayers." It is only when divorced from business that horticulture yields its purest pleasure. That is the advantage of having a hobby. You usually follow it for the love of the thing, whether it be flowers, music or stamp-gathering. Some are forced into their conditions in life, others drift in and some adopt them from choice. An American editor lately asked the married men among his subscribers why they entered the state of matrimony. One replied that it was the same old fool question, another that he had married to get even with his mother-in-law and hadn't managed it yet, another replied that he didn't intend to do it, still another said "don't stir me up," but finally a man replied that he had married to get the best little woman on earth. A few people are where they are by choice. That is the way to attempt horticulture and success is sure.

NOT CAUGHT YET.

Bacon said "the first thing God made was a garden" and gardening is a boon to man not only in providing him with fruit and flowers but by bringing him into touch with natur, giving him a sound mind in a sound body and even in the cultivation of his moral nature. Gardeners are rarely criminals. At a conference in Switzerland the occupations of 10000 criminals were ascertained. In that number there were 71 clergyman, 84 farmers, 158 teachers, 186 doctors, 715 civil servants, 2800 notaries and lawyers! There were no gardeners you see (laughter). Mr. Beall and I were in the Kingston penitentiary—(laughter) only for a short time I may say, and we asked the warden if any fruit-growers were among the prisoners and he said there was not one. The only salvation for lawyers is to learn horticulture and join our societies (laughter).

FLOWERS IN POETRY.

There is poetry in flowers and there are a good many flowers in poetry. The best singers have made frequent use of the flowers to convey an idea or make a comparison These have done it most effectively who have sung of the flowers themselves rather than moralized on human life under the figure of a flower. Burns does the latter, Wordsworth the former. You may remember his lines describing the field of daffodils, in which, after telling the pleasure they afforded him, he says:

"I gazed and gazed, but with no thought
What wealth to me the show had brought.

* * * * *

And oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils."

The best poems have more of the flower than the man in them.

SCENTED MEMORIES.

There is a good deal of pleasure to be received from the odor of flowers. For my part I enjoy the scent of the lavender and cowslip. Other people have their favorites. Many of us can remember the scent of flowers growing in the woods or near our dwellings years ago. No other sense seems to revive its memories with equal readiness. Oliver Wendell Holmes explains that this arises from the fact that the olfactory nerve is in reality part of the brain and on this account revives memories more readily than any other. Dr. Holmes' favorite was the marigold.

GARDENS AND HOMES.

Most people do not appreciate the healthful influences of gardens near their homes. I am just back from a trip through eastern Ontario and was sorry to notice the absence of garden plots about the houses. Children are powerfully influenced by the presence of flowers and shrubs. In Australia and England there are 7000 schools with gardens attached, and lectures are regularly given on horticulture. The effect is good, both in knowledge and morals. In the States the same thing is being done, Cornell University has a course of lectures on agriculture and sends out a bulletin at regular periods dealing with some simple plant for public school pupils. As we look back we recall, not so much our homes, as their surroundings. I remember the hedge of lavender and the box hedge near my Yorkshire home. There was a lawn. In the garden were gooseberries as big as plums and a pear tree into which we boys used to clamber after our parents supposed us fast asleep. The room I remember best in our house, is the room where the apples used to be stored. We used to steal in and make them disappear, and after that custom was discovered we invented a contrivance by which we used to spear the fruit through the window. This also was at last found out, and the apples were safe. (Laughter.)

In villages there is more care taken in beautifying the home-plot than in the country, although more difficult. That is not all. Many lawns are too nice for the children to play on, just as the best room is too good to use. Very often the decoration in front is very tasty, but go around to the back and you wander among ashes, barrels, chicken-feathers, tin cans and old boots. It reminds one of a Toronto church that had the old building against the rear. When asked what style of architecture it was the sexton said: "In front it's Queen Ann and at the back its Mary Ann." (Laughter.) Some yards are that way, but they are better than others that are Mary Ann all round.

THE CIVILIZING LAWN-MOWER.

It is better to go into gardening on a moderate scale. It takes time to look after a small plot, and if you attempt too much you will find that instead of riding an hobby, the hobby will ride you and take time you should put to other uses. What ought to be a recreation is then a burden. In Gloria Mundi, Harold Frederick, lately dead, wrote a capital passage on this point Have a lawn. Bacon praises "the green grass finely shorn." The lawn-mower is a civilizing agent. At home they tell me I am either a fool or an Englishman. (Laughter.) I assume one can't be both. They call me that, because when I have mowed my lawn, I tackle the grass outside the fence. Mowing grass is something like washing dishes—it always has to be done over again, but there is health and satisfaction in putting your lawn in order. Have good, well-pulverized soil for your lawn; let the slope be away from the house. Take pains in levelling—you are doing it for a life-time. Get the very best seed and sow at the rate of four bushels to the acre. Let the grass grow two or three inches high each time before moving. It protects the roots in hot weather. Use bone fertilizer, and look for noxious weeds.

DON'T BE FORMAL.

In laying out your shrubs and flower-beds, don't have a stiff formal arrangement. That may do near the house but not at a distance. These arithmetic and geometric gardens are spoiled. The romans got gardening, like most other refinements, from the Greeks. They set up statuary taken from their enemies and made their gardens very formal. In the general awakening of the 16th century there was a return to the natural, and since then the world has been divided between the two systems. In the perfectly symmetrical gardens of Paris the formal style has reached its limit and is not satisfactory. Have a space between the house and road. Plant taller shrubs at the back of your plot and grade them to the small ones near the house.

ABOUT FLOWERS.

Do not fail to plant plenty of the hardier border plants such as holly, columbine, flox and lilac. Away in corners here and there you can have the narcissus, daffodil and lily of the valley. They will be cheering in the early spring. For a small garden nothing is nicer than the sweet pea. Sow them in the fall. The canna and gladiolus require warm rich soil and lots of water. I have a bed with tile laid under the soil and a piece here and there coming from them, standing on end. Into these I pour the water and it goes into the bed without wetting the surface. The sylvia splendens makes a fine hedge and attracts the humming-birds.

THE LOBSIDED MAN.

You can grow any fruit we can, unless perhaps, peaches and some plums. The farther north, fruit is grown, the better its quality. Many other things are the same. Perhaps this applies to men as well (laughter). Fruit is not grown as it should be because people do not appreciate its food value. Many of the ills arising from the use of gross foods would disappear before a fruit diet. We hear of the balanced ration for cattle; it is about time the human biped got his balanced ration. He needs it as badly as the ox does. While he worries about his stock, he himself, eats bread you can squeeze up in your hands and kill at 40 rods Too much meat is the cause of many physical, intellectual and moral ills. It is harder to get the butcher out a man than the hotel-keeper. If one-half the patent medicine money were spent in fruit you could put the other half in the bank. Pork and beans is a balanced ration, fat and muscle, but when we put potatoes in the place of beans we lose the balance, for meat and potatoes both supply the same elements. This lobsided ration makes lobsided men (laughter). If they eat apple-sauce they may strengthen up some. Charles Lamb said no man had a clear mind who refused an apple dumpling. I know a minister who puts eleven barrels of apples into his cellar every fall. He never preaches a dull sermon for his liver is all right.

TO BATTLE THE BUGS

A man should have a knowledge of the general principles underlying the treatment of trees and their enemies. It is better than any number of details for he can then adapt himself to any new conditions that may arise. He should know pruning and the treatment of the enemies of plants. These latter are fungi and insects. Fungi are either on the surface like that on meat or cheese or going deeper like the brown rot on grapes Both are low forms of vegetable growth and multiply with incredible rapidity. They are propagated by spores, millions of which are thrown off in a short time. Sulphur will kill the surface fungus; for the deeper use the Bordeaux mixture. It is lime 4, sulph. copper 4, water 40 gals. Do not strain, for the chemical action causes the copper to become a sediment which must be kept stirred in order to be effective.

Insects are of two sorts as well, viz: Those that eat with jaws and those that suck the juice with a proboscis. Of course any poison such as paris green or helebore, sprayed on the leaf will kill the eaters. For the second sort a kerosene emulsion or something of that kind clogs up the breathing pores and is fatal. This is the treatment for all sorts of bugs and scales. Englishmen do not use the word "bug" as we do, but limit it to a very industrious specimen that sometimes lurks beneath the bed-slats and is not mentioned in polite society (laughter). Pat had a wider idea when at a first class hotel he had been served with soup and celery and was then brought a lobster. It was the first time he had seen either and at last exclaimed, "I've dhrunk your dish-wather, and I've ate your bokay but be danged if I'll ate your bug" (laughter).

ADDING BY SUBTRACTION

I may give you an example of how thinning out fruit at an early stage increases the final product. We had three peach trees six years old with plenty of blossom. From the first we picked 1500 little peaches as soon as the blossoms fell. They made 11 quarts. Three days after we picked 800, making 13 quarts, from the second. From the third we picked none. In the fall we gathered 1300 peaches weighing 184 lbs. from the first, 1300 weighing 158 lbs. from the second and 1500 of 134 lbs. weight from the third. You see the tree that had been thinned most, gave us 50 lbs the most fruit with 50 per cent less picking. Its yield was first quality peaches, whereas a large number of those on the third tree were only a stone with some skin drawn over it—500 to the basket. It costs 15 cents to do the thinning on each tree and the benefit was not only in less cost of picking but in advantage to the tree, for you must remember that it is the seed and not the flesh of plants that exhausts the tree and the effort to produce a little peach or plum is about equal to that required to produce a big one so that the thinning process is a gain every way. We left the fruit about three inches apart.

At the close of the lecture a question drawer was opened and Mr. Burrell assisted by Messrs Beall, Maxsom and Robson answered a large number of questions bearing on every phase of flower and fruit culture. A vote of thanks introduced by Mr. Robson and Mr. S. Irwin was heartily accorded the speaker.

COMMERCIAL.

The Horse Market.

A pair of drivers, bay geldings, standing 15.2, five and six years old, sold at Grand's auction, Toronto, on Tuesday, at $220. A general purpose gelding sold for $85, another for $100, and from these figures prices for useful horses ranged down as low as $64. A pair of chestnut general purpose horses, weighing 2,800 lbs., five and six years old, sold for $300.

—At Buffalo on Monday week, according to The Farmers' Journal, good big horses, drafters and chunks and a goodly number of choice harness horses were offered and sold at fair prices, and the quality of all the offerings was exceptionally good. The retail trade was good, and a large number of choice ones were disposed of in this way to exporters and eastern dealers. The export contingent purchased very liberally of the offerings, and seven loads were shipped for European consumption. .....A feature of the American horse market that is creating much comment is, says The Chicago Breeders' Gazette, the unprecendted demand from farmers for horses suitable for farm work. This is the echo of the depression when breeding was well-nigh abandoned on the farm. A strong call for farm horses comes from some of the districts that were once famous for their production of horse stock. Prices paid by farmers in some instances are around $100, but most of them are content with a cheaper grade.

The Hog Market.

Tuesday in the open market at Toronto the best grades were $4.25; little hogs $4 and thick fats $3.75. Park, Blackwell & Co. quote a little above this, $4.25 to $4 37½ for the best; $4 for lights and $3.75 for thick fats.

In Montreal on Tuesday ordinary fat hogs sold at $4.25 to $4.50, and select weights at $4.75.

Yorkers sold in Buffalo on Tuesday at the opening at $4.15 to $4.25, mediums $4 20 to $4.25; pigs, $4.15 to $4.20; roughs, $3.40 to $3.65; stags, $3 to $3.10. Later on the market eased off a bit, and Yorkers sold at $4.07½ to $4.10; mediums, $4.10 to $4.12½; pigs, $4 to $4.10.... In Chicago on Tuesday light mixed sold at $3.55 to $3.80; mixed packers at $3.66 to $3.82; heavy shippers at $3.55 to $3.85 and rough grades at $3.55 to $3.60.

The trade circular of Carter, Wilkinson & Co., dated 18th, says Canadian singed Wiltshires were then selling in Liverpool at 7½c to 8½c per lb. Canadian Cumberland cuts were selling at 6 6-7c to 7 5-7c per lb. and Canadian hams at 9c to 7 6 7c. At the same time American Cumberland cuts were 5½c to 6 1-5c, and American hams 8 4-7c to 9c. Canadian hog products thus sell in England at an average of close on 2c above the American level.

The Seed Markets.

Wm. Rennie of Toronto says that good No. 1 alsike is worth $3.80 to $4.10 at outside points; No. 2 at $3.50 to $3.60, and No. 3 at $3 to $3.30. Choice red clover he quotes at $3.60 to $3.75; good average stock at $3.50 and ordinary at $3.30 to $3.40; timothy he quotes at $1.20 to $1.35 for good fair samples, with a premium for something extra choice. The markets are all, he says, very quiet, and there is apparently more seed than the demand calls for.

The Cattle Markets

There is little change to note in the Toronto cattle market. Good heavy exporters are selling at $4.50 to $4.85, while something extra choice, if offered, would bring $5. Lighter exporters run down as low as $4. The best export bulls run at $3.50 to $4, with poorer stuff down as low as $3.25. Feeders are selling at $3.75 to $4, and stockers at $3 40 to $3.60. Some poorer stockers will only bring $3, and these are not wanted, even at this price. Good butchers' stock is selling at $3.75 to $4 10, the top price being for something very choice. Dry cows are selling at $2.75 to $3.25. Such milkers as are offered bring $35 to $40, but really choice animals would fetch as high as $50; calves are selling at $4 to $8 each, or on the basis of about 5c per pound. They must be choice to fetch the top quotation.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at Montreal on Monday. G. Martel bought nine prime cattle at 4¾c per lb. He also offered 5c per lb, for three others, but the owner would not sell at that figure, but afterwards he sold these along with some others at 5c per lb. for shipment to Britain Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to nearly 4½c per lb, and common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. There were a good many bulls on the market, and they sold at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. The two best calves on the market were sold for $18; the others sold at from $2.50 to $6 each.

THE LINDSAY MARKET

GRAIN.	
Fall Wheat per bushel....	0 68 to 0 68
New wheat per bushel....	0 00 to 0 68
Fyfe Wheat do do.....	0 00 to 0 68
Spring do do	0 00 to 0 68
Goose do do.....	0 65 to 0 64
COARSE GRAIN.	
Buckwheat.....	0 45 to 0 45
Barley, per bushel.....	0 40 to 0 45
Rye	0 00 to 0 50
Oats.....	0 00 to 0 29
Peas, small.....	0 65 to 0 65
Peas, Mummies.....	0 00 to 0 65
Peas, Blue.....	0 55 to 0 55
Blackeye peas.....	0 00 to 0 75
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes per bag.....	0 50 60
MEAT, POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Chickens, per pair.....	0 35 to 0 45
Ducks, per pair.....	0 45 to 0 60
Geese, per lb.....	0 05 to 0 07
Butter per lb.....	0 14 to 0 16
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 17 to 0 18
Turkeys per lb.....	0 09 to 0 10
Hogs, live weight, per cwt	4 00 to 4 10
Lamb, per lb.....	0 06 to 0 00
Dressed Hogs.....	0 00 to 5 25
Beef.....	5 00 to 6 00
Farmers' Hams per lb.....	0 08 to 0 10
Hides—Beef.....	7 00 to 7 50
GENERAL	
Hay, per ton.....	4 00 to 5 00
Honey per lb.....	0 06 to 0 06
Cream per qt.....	0 10 to 0 20
Sage per bunch.....	0 05 to 0 05
Lard per lb.....	09 to 0 10
Straw per load.....	1 50 to 1 75
Timothy.....	1 25 to 1 50
Alsike.....	3 50 to 4 00
Red Clover.....	3 00 to 3 50

TORONTO FARMERS MARKET

Wheat, white.....	0 73 to 00 73½
" red.....	0 72½ to 0 73
" goose.....	00 70 to 00 72
Rye.....	00 53½ to 00 00
Oats.....	00 33½ to 00 34
Peas.....	00 64 to 00 64½
Barley.....	00 47 to 00 48
Hay.....	8 00 to 9 50
Straw.....	6 00 to 7 00
Dressed hogs.....	5 00 to 5 20
Potatoes.....	75 to 00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Milch cows, each.....	$35 00 to $45 00
Export cattle, per cwt..	4 60 to 5 00
Butchers'ch'ice cattle cwt	4 00 to 4 25
Butchers' com. cattle cwt	2 75 to 3 25
Bulls, per cwt.....	4 00 to 4 00
Feeders, per cwt.....	3 50 to 4 00
Stockers, per cwt	3 50 to 3 60
Export sheep, per cwt	3 52 to 3 50
Lambs, each.....	4 25 to 4 50
Calves, per head.....	3 00 to 9 00
Choice bacon hogs, per cwt	4 25 to 0 00
Light hogs, per cwt....	4 00 to 0 00
Thick fat hogs, per cwt.	3 75 to 0 00
Sows, per cwt.....	200 to 0 00

A FISHERMAN'S TRIALS

EXPOSURE WHILE AT SEA BROUGHT ON AN ATTACK OF SCIATICA WHICH CAUSED THE MOST EXCRUCIATING AGONY

Mr. Geo. W. Shaw, of Sandford, N.S., follows the occupation of a fisherman, and like all who pursue this arduous calling is exposed frequently to inclement weather. Some years ago, as a result of exposure, Mr. Shaw was attacked by sciatica, and for months suffered intensely. He says the pain he endured was something agonizing, and he was not able to do any work for some months. His hip was drawn out of shape by the trouble, and the doctor who attended him said that it had also affected the spine. After being under the care of a doctor for several months without getting relief, Mr. Shaw discontinued medical treatment, and resorted to the use of plasters and liniments, but with no better results. He was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and finally decided to do so. After using them for a couple of weeks, he found a decided relief, and in about two months' time every trace of the trouble had disappeared, and he has not since been troubled with any illness. Mr. Shaw says he occasionally takes a box of pills to ward off any possible recurrence of the trouble.

Those attacked with sciatica, rheumatism, and kindred troubles, will avoid much suffering and save money by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset of the trouble. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In England during the sixteenth century stealing above the value of 12 pence, burning a haystack, killing or stealing a sheep, breaking a dike or bridge, breaking a bank of a fishpaid, cutting down a tree in an orchard and the malicious tearing or defacing of the garments of a person in the street were all capital offenses.

Hundreds of experiments have been made to determine whether toads could live when inclosed in blocks of stone, and in every case the toads died before the end of the second year.

Money and Insurance.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Lowest Rates. Notes Discounted.

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The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.
The Scottish Union and National (Fire.)
The Union Assurance Society of London (Fire.)
All exceptionally strong Companies.

Adam Block, Kent Street. JNO. KENNEDY

J. G. EDWARDS & CO.

HARDWARE

A Few Words to You About Wheels

It has been estimated that there will be 400 **BICYCLES** sold in Lindsay and the immediate vicinity this season. Some will be of good honest construction while others will be in the doubtful list. The Bicycles that cannot be surpassed in Canada or the U.S. are . . .

THE "CLEVELAND" AND THE "WELLAND VALE."

They are made and guaranteed by the largest makers in Canada. Are the wheels that all Canadians should prefer in buying and Wheels that we will back to the finish. With a continuance of our liberal treatment and the above grand line of Bicycles we will secure a large share of this 400.

Some good Bargains in TIRES and SUNDRIES this year.

J.G.EDWARDS &CO.

Hardware, Iron and Steel Merchants, Blacksmiths' Supplies

THE BUSY STORE AT THE BUSY CORNER

...A Constant Succession of...

New Goods

A constant succession of New Arrivals add to the attraction of the windows and the store. No matter how often you come you'll find a fresh arrangement of New Up-to-date things. We make special mention this week of our Beautiful

New Spring ..Dress Goods..

in plain and fancy Black Cashmeres, Solids, Lustres, and pretty all over Effects. **Blue Black Coating Serges, Fancy Bradford Suitings, pretty colors in Poplins and Bayadare Effects.** One of the most complete stocks of Dress Goods shown in Lindsay.

R. B. ALLAN & CO.,

KENT-ST., LINDSAY

BEFORE THE BATTLE

of Stocktaking, which commences in about a month or six weeks, we purpose giving our customers such Bargains as we never attempted before, We will not quote any articles or prices, but just say that all goods are at Bargain prices. We carry one of the largest stocks in the county and do the Finest Engraving and Repairing. We wish to thank our many friends and public generally for their liberal patronage during the year 1898, and solicit a continuance of the same.

S. J. PETTY

THE JEWELER.

WOOD.

Do you want Wood? If so, I am prepared to deliver to you at current rates BEST QUALITY 16 in., 22 in. and 4 ft. MAPLE.

J. M. KNOWLSON

TELEPHONE No. 93 or 95.—47-13.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

STOCK FOR SALE

BULL CALVES, (Thorough bred Shorthorn Durham, Also CHESTER WHITE PIGS for sale at all times

The above are all good stock and well worthy the immediate attention of those requiring such.

Also Chester White and Berkshire Boar for Service

McEACHERN BROS., Argyle P.O.