

Retiring From Business Sale

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

To secure goods at your own prices. The Greatest Genuine Bargain Sale ever held in Lindsay now going on.....

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Townpeople are especially requested to do their buying during the week, leaving Saturday for country visitors.....

M. W. Kennedy & Co.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

—Captain Lee of the Kingston Royal Military College received instructions from the British government to leave for Washington 1st Saturday and proceed to Cuba with United States troops. The English militia authorities are desirous of being informed on the movements of the American artillery men, and have selected Captain Lee to look after the information.

—A Winnipeg despatch of April 22nd says: Reports of the progress of sending operations at all points in the province and territories reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway were received yesterday. Seeding is now general, and the increase all the way from twenty to thirty-five percent greater than last year. There were fine showers in the Winnipeg district yesterday.

—If negotiations now being pressed are carried through the depositors of the Toronto financial corporation may get their money by waiting awhile. J. K. Kerr, Q. C., has undertaken, if he is freed from his liability under the covenants on the real estate, which figured so largely in the assets of the company, to pay the depositors in full. The covenants aggregate about half a million dollars. The depositors' claims amount to about \$40,000.

—Tuesday afternoon of last week a young lad named W. Segalla of St. Sauveur, Quebec, performed a life of a little child. As the express of the C.P.R. was passing through St. Sauveur a little boy of about six years of age was playing on the track unaware of the fast approaching train. The lad Segalla, recognizing his imminent danger, sprang forward, and grasping the little one frantically, snatched him from the engine just as it struck them lightly, throwing them both to one side.

—The late frosts have had effect upon the fall wheat crop from Toronto and eastward. Inspector E. W. Hodgson returned last week from the east. He had been over all the land within the belt of fall wheat, and estimates that the best of the crop has been destroyed by the frost, and should be ploughed up. Fifty percent of the crop is on the average, while the other twenty-five percent is good. The rain we are having now, will do a great deal of good and may save some of the wheat that was dying simply for want of rain.

—The United States government proposes to raise a war tax on beer, \$35,000,000; second, a stamp tax on bank checks, \$30,000,000; third, a duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee, \$20,000,000; fourth, a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, \$8,000,000; fifth, an additional tax on tobacco, \$15,000,000; total, \$108,000,000. Most of this, it will be observed, is internal revenue. A general increase of tariff taxation is impossible. The receipts under the Dingley bill are insufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and to raise the tariff schedule would cause a shrinkage of revenue by diminishing imports.

—J. D. Moore, a prosperous business man of St. Mary's, Ont., was a victim of a gold brick scheme. One week ago a stranger giving the name of David Brown called on Moore and interested him in a gold mine in Arizona. Moore was induced to come to St. Mary's and look at samples which were in the possession of Brown's partner, a Mexican, two miles out of the city. He looked at the samples and, together with Brown, came into St. Mary's to have them assayed. Another confederate was at the Bechamber hotel in the person of a United States assayer. After considerable talk he assayed the bricks and stamped U. S. 20 karat fine. Moore was not satisfied and went back to the camp, where he was allowed to take some of the filings to be tested. The filings, he pronounced genuine by a Sarnia jeweller, and Moore drew \$9,000 in bills. He bought the bricks, which were supposed to be worth \$2,000. Later the jeweller pronounced the bricks copper, and Moore had to complain to the police. Provincial Detective Griffin is on the trail of the swindlers.

—Isaac Brock Ostrom, who as a child was dangled by General Brock in 1812, died at Sidney, Ont., on Tuesday. One hundred Kingstonians are said to have made inquiries about joining the United States army in case of war.

—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, delivered the British budget speech last Thursday. Britain is prospering, has reduced the national debt, enjoys a surplus and contemplates a material reduction in taxation.

—A G.T.R. official has expressed the opinion that the present rate of war may ultimately result in a permanent rate of 2 cents per mile. This is supported by the recent increase in total receipts, showing that the traffic caused by cut rates more than recoups the road for the reduction.

—On Thursday last Ferdinand Rogers, a farmer in Portland township, was engaged in ploughing, when the clevis broke. The horses continued pulling, and he was drawn forcibly over the plough, one handle striking against his body. The injuries sustained were of such a severe nature that Mr. Rogers only lived a few days.

—It has also been decided that when the men of the regular and volunteer armies go into action they will wear around their necks little tags of aluminum, by which they may be identified if found later on the field of battle. In the last war it was often impossible to properly identify the dead soldiers, and thousands were buried in graves marked "unidentified." The war department has prepared this system of identification, and it has been decided that on each tag shall be the numeral assigned each man on the muster rolls, the name of his company, battery or troop, and his regiment.

—The girl recently taken from Indians in South Dakota and given to Tarton, a rancher at Moose Mountain, Assiniboia, who identified her as his daughter lost several years ago, turns out to be the daughter of the settler who died at Moose-jaw in '91. The child's father was a white man. Her Indian relatives are now taking steps to recover her, and would seem to have ample evidence to succeed. The Tartons brought the girl home from Dakota with much rejoicing, believing that Providence had restored to them their lost child, but most people who saw her believed she was of Indian extraction.

—An eight-year-old son of John Hayden of Alliston has an experience recently that nearly cost him his life. The little fellow was playing on the banks of the river Boyne, when he spied a thorn-apple bush, known to botanists as stramonium. With boyish inquisitiveness he tasted the seed and found them nice enough to warrant him in consuming a large number of them. When tea time came the boy was too ill to eat and his parents took him to a physician, who found him suffering from the effects of a deadly poison. The little fellow went in convulsions soon after reaching the doctor's office, but the prompt use of an emetic saved his life.

—Mr. Chancellor Boyd, in his address to the Kingston grand jury last week, spoke favorably of the changes recently introduced into the management of the Kingston penitentiary. The discipline is more strict, and the food is reduced to the most meagre bill of fare consistent with the physical welfare of the prisoners. In the contrary, where the law-breaker was better housed, clothed and fed than many a poor law-abiding citizen. Our prisons should not be made so attractive that men will commit crime to get into them. On the contrary, they should be places where men would be made to feel that in being there they suffered serious inconveniences, and even losses, as compared with men outside the prison. In this way only shall the deterrent effect of the law be maintained, and the commission of a crime become a deterrent to crime.

he question should be remembered by everyone, and its insinuations followed. The general press also should aid in disseminating this simple knowledge.

WHAT THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR COST

The ordinary expenses of the government during the four years of the civil war amounted to close to \$3,180,000,000. But the peace expenditures of the government would have amounted to about \$260,000,000, leaving \$2,920,000,000 for war. About \$730,000,000 was raised by taxation; if we assume that \$260,000,000 would have been required to carry on the government in peace the war taxation was \$470,000,000, and \$2,450,000,000 was raised by borrowing on interest-bearing bonds and non-interest-bearing notes. It will be observed that the people who fought the war provided at the time for rather less than one fifth of the expense of it, leaving the rest of it to be defrayed after the war by themselves and very largely by posterity.

The cost of war while it was going on was \$2,220,000,000. Interest during and since the war to July 1, 1897, was 2,064,000,000. Pensions since the war—those paid during the war are included above—2,127,000,000.

Cost of war to the end of the fiscal year..... \$7,711,000,000. We are now paying in pensions and interest on the war debt, in distinction from the debt more recently incurred to maintain the value of the war paper money which has never been retired, about \$3,500,000 every week. For pensions alone we are paying between twelve and two and a half times as much annually as the entire expenses of the government before the civil war. As the payments of interest and pensions will go on for many years, it is probable that the cost to the government, exclusive of vast individual losses, of the civil war will ultimately be twelve thousand million dollars. This is equal to the entire assessed or to three-fourths of the estimated true valuation of all property in the United States in 1860.—N. Y. Bulletin.

GOOD STALLIONS, LIVING PRICES

It is a well known fact that one great Scotch stud was substantially destroyed by the use of a stallion that was injudiciously selected. The owner had for many years, and his father for a lifetime before him, been careful to preserve for breeding purposes only his very best and most typical mares. The owner, when he came to require a new stallion to place at the head of his stud, selected one that did not suit the best judges, and when he took counsel, all men have their own personal ideas regarding horses, as about everything else under the sun, and the owner could not see the faults in the stallion that were pointed out to him by his friends. Despite the weight of adverse testimony, he went ahead and bought the horse, bred him to all his mares, and the result was that single cross ultimately forced the dispersion of the stud, the result of three years' service by that stallion so lowering the average excellence as to render the entire establishment unprofitable. The horse bred badly, and no sensible breeder would buy anything that possessed his blood, and he would not carry the "shopped up" stallion, realizing, save for the few older owners who could not see the faults in the stallion that were pointed out to him by his friends. Despite the weight of adverse testimony, he went ahead and bought the horse, bred him to all his mares, and the result was that single cross ultimately forced the dispersion of the stud, the result of three years' service by that stallion so lowering the average excellence as to render the entire establishment unprofitable. The horse bred badly, and no sensible breeder would buy anything that possessed his blood, and he would not carry the "shopped up" stallion, realizing, save for the few older owners who could not see the faults in the stallion that were pointed out to him by his friends.

CANADA'S FAMOUS BACON

The following paragraph is taken from an article on "Bacon Curing" in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, received at the Department of Agriculture: "It is safe to say that the coming rival of all other countries in the production of bacon is Canada. The attention given to the breeding of pigs by the agricultural authorities, and the enthusiastic co-operation of the farmers are alike contributing to this result. Pea-fed Canadian bacon is fast displacing Danish meats and taking the leading place in the English market. No doubt the supplies in Canada will continue to increase by the same leaps and bounds as of late years, so long as the Dominion farmers devote as much attention to the quality of hog produced. It is said now that one house alone in Canada often kills as many hogs in one week as the whole of the Danish slaughteries."

FLO: KING TO CANADA

A staff correspondent of the Globe at Ottawa asks the question, Is Canada on the upward swell of a great wave of immigration? There are three reasons, he thinks, why the immigrant nowadays "shuns" the States—because of the pauper laws, and because of the exhaustion of the United States free grant lands. Statistics show that between January 1 and April 12 of this year over 10,000 settlers passed through the immigration office at Winnipeg, besides 2,500 persons en route to the Klondike. Two hundred English immigrants, per steamer Nuni-dia, went west last week, and nine hundred and fifty Galicians are on their way from Bulgaria. The Galicians will be settled in small colonies surrounded by English speaking settlers, who will draw them away from their old-world customs and fill them with the spirit of this new land. These nine hundred Galicians are supposed to be only the advance guard of tens of thousands of immigrants from Austria Poland.

ANGER IN TIN CANS

Open a can of peaches, apricots, cherries or other fruit, for all fruit is acidulous,—let it stand for some time, and the fruit acids and the tin are ready to do their work of poisoning. A chemical knowledge, that tells just how the dangerous compound is created is unnecessary to an avoidance of the peril. The rule to follow is never to make lemonade or other acidulous drinks in a tin bucket, or allow them to stand in a vessel of tin; and in the case of canned fruits or fish, immediately upon opening the can, to dump the contents out upon an earthenware plate, or into a dish that is made of earthenware or glass.

Fruits in hermetically sealed cans, if properly prepared, generate no poison. As soon as opened the action of acid in the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere, begins, and in a short time the result is a deadly poison. This brief treatment of

Little Repairs.

I give the same careful attention to the repairing of watches, lockets, chains, brooches, pins, rings and all kinds of jewellery as to the repairing of watches. Everything neat and clean, and polished with the same skill and care for a 10 cent repair as for a dollar one.

GEO. W. BEALL
THE JEWELER.

Perfect Fitting

CLOTHING!

What's the chief feature of Made-to-order Clothing—the Fit, isn't it? Well, that's the feature about which we're most particular. If it doesn't fit you don't have to keep it. But it will fit if we make it. Our establishment has at its head one of the best cutters in the province, and many critical men who heretofore patronized high priced city tailors have testified to our ability to fit them faultlessly. And we take just as much care in this regard with the lowest priced as with the most expensive garments.

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FENELON FALLS.

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SEASON OF 1898



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ESTURION,

plying between Bobaycon, Lindsay and Sturgeon Point, will run as follows: Leave Bobaycon daily..... at 8 00 a.m. Arrive at Lindsay..... at 10 30 a.m. RETURNING WILL Leave Lindsay..... at 3 00 p.m. Arrive at Bobaycon..... at 5 30 p.m. Single Fare 75c. Return \$1.00. GRAIN CARRYING—Arrangements can be made with the Captain for calling at points on the lake for Grain. J. W. DIAMANT, Capt.

REMEMBER

You can get such an education in BOOKKEEPING or SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING in from FOUR to SIX months at the..... Peterboro Business College as will enable you to fill a good situation. This is being done every day at the P.B.C. For particulars address, PRINGLE & MCGREA, Business College, Peterboro, Ont.



A BICYCLE is like any other fine machine and to give the best results it must be in good running order. CYCLISTS have your wheels overhauled by an expert and get the best value for your money. Cleaning and adjusting 50 cents up. LAWN MOWERS sharpened and repaired, 25 cents up. WHEELS FOR SALE—New and Second-hand. W: WEBSTER, Mechanical.

WHAT'S ON FOOT?



WE DON'T...

Know everything that may be, but we know Sisson's Boots and Shoes are on the feet of a good many of the best people in this country. The Reason: High Quality and Low Price. When you get a new pair of boots get them at Sisson's

Sisson & Co'y.

HOGG BROS.

OAKWOOD, ONT.

At Seeding Time

You will require choice quality clean SEEDS. We have the very choicest qualities in.....

- Alsike, Red Clover
- Timothy,
- Corn, Crompton's Early, Longfellow, North Dakota and White Ensigne.
- Mangel, Turnip, Carrot,
- Beans, Rape, Millet,
- Flax, Onions,
- Garden and Flower Seeds.

At Harvest Time

Binder Twines will be needed. We have just got in a carload of best quality Pure Manilla, runs over 700 feet to the pound, really the CHEAPEST Twine to use. Several other brands at Lower Prices.

SUGARS.

CARLOAD Redpath's best quality Granulated and Yellow Sugars just arrived. Special prices in barrels.

HOGG BROS., - Oakwood

THE WHITE IS KING. WHEN THE ROSES BLOOM AND ROBINS SING AND EVEN WHEN THE SLEIGH-BELLS RING THE WHITE IS KING.



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