

The Lindsay Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Buckwheat, Goose Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Blackeye peas, Live Hogs, Dressed Hogs, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Potatoes, Chickens, Straw, New Hay, Old Hay, Alsike, Red Clover, Wool, Hides, Cream, Cattle, Butcher's Cattle, Calves.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures Close Higher—Live Stock Markets—The Latest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, April 17.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like New York, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo, Duluth.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, spring, bush... \$0 74 to \$... Wheat, fall, bush... 0 75 to 0 77. Includes sections for Livestock and Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET.

New York, April 17.—Butter—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 21,221. Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 51,676.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Chicago Cattle Steady and Hogs Higher. London, April 17.—Cattle are quoted at 10c to 11c per lb.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 17.—Receipts of live stock, as reported by the railways, since Friday last, were 54 carloads, composed of 877 cattle, 2,389 hogs, 343 sheep, 350 calves, with 18 horses.

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Harry Murby reports trade in stockers and feeders as being about steady at following quotations: Best feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs.

MILK COWS.

About a dozen milk cows and springers sold all the way from \$30 to \$50 each. Two choice cows were bought for the Cuban market at the latter price.

VEAL CATTLE.

Receipts of calves were large, and prices for the bulk were easier, but choice, near-milked calves, still bring a good price. Prices ranged all the way from \$2 to \$6.25 per cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prices for both sheep and lambs have declined from 40c to 75c per cwt. Export was sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

East Buffalo, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; quiet; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 1100 head; slow and steady. \$5 to \$6.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York, April 17.—Beef—Receipts, 1040; nothing doing to-day; feeling steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; market slow; prices steady.

CAN SAVE TEN MILLIONS

CHEAP ELECTRICAL ENERGY AS AGAINST STEAM IN ONTARIO.

ANNEX THE WEST INDIES.

It Costs Eight Dollars to Develop Energy at Niagara Falls, and Five More to Transmit it to Toronto—Striking Figures Given by Hon. Adam Beck to the Toronto Board of Trade—Unreasonable Price.

That electric energy can be developed at Niagara Falls for \$8 per horse-power, which figure would cover money invested and operating expenses, that it should only cost \$5 for transmission to Toronto; that under such conditions the saving to consumers of Toronto as against steam would be from \$500,000 to \$750,000 a year, and that it would mean a saving of \$10,000,000 a year to the province as against steam, were the striking statements made by Hon. Adam Beck in an address delivered before a general meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade recently on "Electric Power."

It would like to impress on you the fact," said Mr. Beck in opening his address, "that I am not appearing as a representative of the Government in regard to any policy it may bring forward in respect to waterpowers of the province. I come here as one of you to deal not with a political issue, but with a question that is of direct interest to every person in the province, irrespective of his political stripe."

Leading into the question of power, the speaker pointed out how the waterpowers of Canada were essential to the development of natural resources such as mineral wealth and forests. In inducing foreign capital to come here for investment Canadians were always met with the argument that there were no cheap coal supplies. Capital must be brought in, and the largest prize Canada could hold out was cheap waterpower, which would in turn mean cheap transportation.

Power From Niagara Falls.

"I will confine myself to the water-power of Niagara Falls," continued Mr. Beck. "That is of special interest to us because it will supply with cheap power a large part of the population of this province. I estimate, in fact, that 1,500,000 people may easily be supplied with electric power from the Falls if the available power there is developed. There is an agitation going on both in Canada and the United States over the likelihood of destroying the scenery of the Falls by a diversion of water. Our friends in the United States need not be so concerned as they profess to be. Canada has not been prodigal in letting franchises, although too great concessions may have been made to companies, but I am anxious to see Ontario—and from what I read in the press the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa is of a similar view—will never consent to any steps which will mean the depletion of the waters of the Falls. President Roosevelt has been very fair and pronounced on all these matters, and I feel certain he will not consent to allow the scenic beauty of the Falls to be destroyed. He may reprove, I believe, the same confidence in our Governments, both of Ontario and of the Dominion. It is true the State of New York has been granting power franchises without demanding a limit to the water that shall be used. We want the amount to be limited."

Would Not Prohibit Export.

"The export of power should not be prohibited, I think. It would be an injustice if it were to those who have invested between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in the development of power at the Falls. It would be unfair to prohibit a realization of profits on money so invested, but what I do hold is that power must always be first available for local consumption. Regarding the price of this power to be developed at the Falls, I believe the right will be left in the hands of our Provincial Legislature. The power companies are our tenants, and as such we should be able to regulate them."

Not Antagonistic to Capitalists.

"I am not antagonistic to any capitalists," observed the speaker, "for we are all anxious to make all we can, but I hold the power at Niagara is for all the people of this province and should not be controlled by a few promoters and wealthy men. It cannot be controlled at present power is being sold at Niagara for \$12 per horse-power. It is to be brought to Toronto by the Electric Development Co. and sold here in large units at \$35 to compare with the cost of transmission. I believe that the cost of transmission is \$23 per horse-power; it is an unreasonable figure and can only be accounted for by the belief that the interests of the three companies, the Electric Development, the Toronto Electric Light and the Toronto & Niagara, have identical interests behind them. I cannot accept the statement that these companies are justified in charging \$35. I may say to them that it costs only \$5 for transmission instead of \$23. But the price you are asked to pay is not this power cost, but the price those companies can get from you."

Cheap Power Will Reduce Rates.

It was then explained by Hon. Mr. Beck that \$5 for transmission would allow for all expenses of right of way, superstructures, etc., and an interest of four per cent. or four and a half per cent on all money invested. He then estimated that if power were sold to the Toronto Street Railway at \$17 instead of \$35, as under the contract made some time ago, it would mean a saving of \$250,000 to the company, and would allow the workingman to get two or three more tickets for 25 cents. He simply denies the charge and has had nothing whatever to do with it. I have seen but two of these cards, which were inscribed Roman 1, 14, and Isalah 1, 18. I have heard of many others and have looked them up when the verse has been named, when I have been sitting in the growler's office.

from \$500,000 further quoted figures almost double, capitalists had raised the price of light, heat, and power in Montreal, Buffalo and Ottawa.

Toronto Business Man Enthusiastic Over Results to Be Attained.

The acquisition of the British West Indies by Canada is a step most strongly advocated by R. L. Patterson of Miller & Richards, type founders, of Toronto. Mr. Patterson has returned from a five-weeks' cruise amongst the various islands, such as Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, and St. Lucia. He found them fairly prosperous and contented, with the exception of Jamaica, business in which, on account of the low price of sugar, is in rather a depressed condition.

"I certainly think it would be a good thing for Canada if it were possible to acquire these islands," he said on his return. "In the first place, we should get the climate we require for the growth and production of such things as tropical fruits, sugar, cocoa and coffee."

"In the course of time Canada would be self-sustaining and meet all the requirements of a great nation. It is for Canada that the initiative, and, I think there would be very little objection on the part of the principal people of these islands to amalgamate with Canada."

"From enquiries I have made, it seems that they would have decided objection to being annexed by the United States, because they are satisfied that the negroes, who comprise nine-tenths of the population, would not have fair treatment; they draw their conclusions from the unfair treatment meted out to the colored men in the southern States of America."

"Canada should sacrifice something for the sake of securing these valuable islands. I feel satisfied, too, that the English Government would not be likely to object. True, the West Indies are handicapped as each island has its own Governor and its own Legislature. But all enactments, before being assented to, must be submitted to London for the sanction of the Crown, before being made law."

"If they threw in their lot with us they would have the same self-government as we have. Another advantage of amalgamation with Canada would be that our capitalists, our business and professional men, of all sorts and conditions, would visit the islands and purchase lands for their own use, which are now more or less dormant and non-productive. "It would lead to a revival of business that might mean much, both for the good of these islands and for this country."

The Sunken Gunboats.

The statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons recently, that the Government is in communication with the British authorities on the subject of raising the gunboats sunk in the Elbow, Thames, near Chatham, in 1813, again directs attention to these interesting relics of early Canadian history, says The Chatham Planet.

During the war of 1812-13 the British sank three of their gunboats in the river, just two weeks before the capture of Chatham. These boats have rested in their watery graves for nearly a century. About five years ago, however, a Historical Association was formed in Chatham, of which Mr. J. S. Black was chosen president, and, with the consent of the Government, one of the boats was raised. Its contents included a couple of large guns and several tons of cannon balls. The trophies are being installed at the new Armoury, to be opened this summer, Lieutenant Col. J. B. Rankin, commanding officer of the 24th Regiment, being their custodian.

Last year the American Historical Society put in claims to the other two gunboats and a party came over from Detroit to locate their position, sound the river and install apparatus for raising them. It is believed that the water might will be left in the hands of our Provincial Legislature. The power companies are our tenants, and as such we should be able to regulate them.

Curious Habit of Foxes.

The animals on which the fox usually preys are often left untouched round his own home; and it is even asserted that nothing is killed on the side of the hill in which that home is made. Some curious instances with regard to his habits in these respects are given in "Nature Notes." In a small patch of nettles within a few feet of the mouth of the foxes' earth a partridge placed her nest, and brought off her brood. Round this nettle-bed the cubs were constantly to be seen, and in they played hide-and-seek. In another case the entrance of a burrow was surrounded by five or six rabbit-holes, the tenants of which were unmolested by their next door neighbors. In a third a litter of cubs was placed in a large pit surrounded by fencing, from which there was no escape, and in which there were a number of rabbits. None of these was attacked by the cubs, though they would seize a dead rabbit in full sight of the person who had shot and thrown it to them.

SCRIPTURE ON POST CARDS.

Curious Chatham Development of the Prevailing Postal Craze. The following article, which was received at this office, says The Chatham Planet, gives a pretty fair idea as to who was responsible for the anonymous Bible text posted on a wall which was received through the mails by a great number of persons during the past two weeks. The article was written on heavy paper, such as butchers use to wrap meat in, and it is evidently the result of a great deal of heavy and unnecessary thinking on the part of its author.

What are the Facts?

The inculpable harm that is frequently done by the village gossip is illustrated in an instance which transpired at Grand Valley recently, says The Dundalk Herald. During the progress of a social evening in that village a young druggist was seen to leave the house with a young lady who entered his drug store. That was all, but it was enough to set the evil tongues wagging. Next day the story, grown and magnified out of all proportion, was all through the town and country, and was received by a great many with a wink and a nod. It was even reported the father of a girl had interested himself, and the fact that the young man had left town added fuel to the flames that were devouring the good names held by them up to that evening? "What are the facts? The young lady suffered from toothache, and the druggist very kindly offered to get something at the store to ease the pain. It was a simple matter for them to go down there where everything necessary was available, and unthinkingly they did so. Passing citizens saw them in the store with the lights turned on, and gave the matter no thought until the absurd rumors became common property. Then they came forward and

GOUGH'S We've Caught the Town

Good Dressers Admire Gough's Spring Attire

There's no doubt about it—this store serves best. Lindsay knows it, and so do the intelligent yeomen of Victoria County. And it is to be expected that Lindsay's Chief Clothing Store should present the finest exhibition of spring garments. No need to dwell upon price fairness, for this is

"THE STORE THAT VALUE BUILT"

SOFT RICH BLACK SUITS, of a fine unfinished worsted that will not gloss \$12.00

CHOICE PATTERNS OF MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS, in fancy English worsted & Scotch tweed 7.75

SMART TWEED SUITS, that you would have to pay \$8 for in retail stores, we can sell for 5.65

Which would you sooner do? Pay us \$11.50 for a Spring Overcoat, topper style, in short box, or \$15.00 for a similar Overcoat in some other Kent Street store?

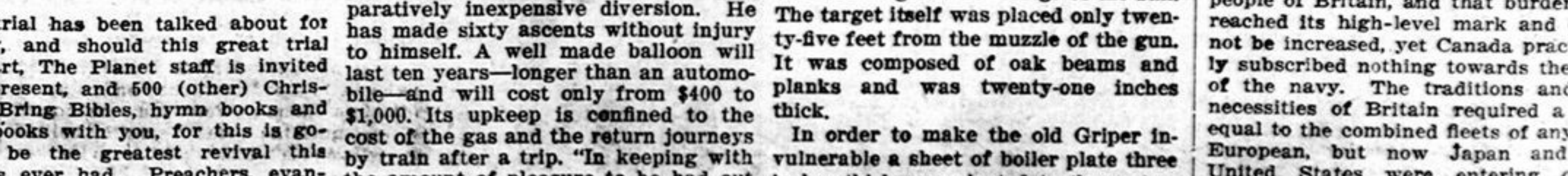
Our Syndicate Buying makes a big difference in the cost of your clothing

Our \$8.50 Raincoats are just as good as any other Kent Street Stores Raincoats that you would be asked \$12.50 for.

Every Boy in Town should buy his new suit at Gough's. Why? Because we have excelled all previous efforts in our Boys' Department, nobbier styles, better materials, closer prices, like these:

Two-Piece Suits \$1.50 to \$4.00 Three-Piece Suits \$2.50 to \$5.50 Norfolk Suits \$1.75 to \$4.75

B. J. GOUGH, Lindsay's Leading Clothier. The Wonderful Cheap Man.



did what they could to undo the damage. The cause of the young man leaving town was he had gone away to be married, and by this time has probably arrived home with his bride. A very simple matter, yet it formed a splendid foundation, in the eyes of the gossip-mongers, for a splendid castle of lies.

Malicious gossiping, in fact any kind of gossiping, is the most contemptible business a person can indulge in, and it is frequently one of the courses connected with village life. Many make it a point to know other people's business better than they do their own, and imagining they do so put all sorts of insane construction on simple acts and words. Many a person has been driven to insanity and suicide through this practice, and decent people should never lose an opportunity to frown it down.

The Grand Valley instance affords a striking illustration, but we could find plenty just as much to the point without going so far away from home.

Ballooning As a Sport. A French lawyer whose sport is ballooning thinks it a mild, safe and comparatively inexpensive diversion. He has made sixty ascents without injury to himself. A well-made balloon will last ten years—longer than an automobile—and will cost only from \$400 to \$1,000. Its upkeep is confined to the cost of the gas and the return journeys by train after a trip. "In keeping with the amount of pleasure to be had out of the sport," says this enthusiastic aeronaut, "I know of no other which may be compared with it at the price."

TELESCOPES. The Difference Between Reflecting and Refracting kinds. A very pretty little experiment which illustrates the two methods of forming an optical image and by way of corollary illustrates the essential difference between refracting and reflecting telescopes may be performed by any one who possesses a reading glass and a magnifying hand mirror. In a room that is not too brightly illuminated pin a sheet of white paper on the wall opposite to a window that by preference should face the north or away from the position of the sun. Taking first the reading glass, hold it between the window and the wall parallel to the sheet of paper and a foot or more distant from the latter. By moving it to and fro a little you will be able to find a distance corresponding to the focal length of the lens, at which a picture of the window is formed on the paper. This picture, or image, will be upside down because the rays of light cross at the focus. By moving the glass a little closer to the wall you will cause the picture of the window to become indistinct, while a beautiful image of the houses, trees or other objects of the outdoor world beyond will be formed upon the paper. We thus learn that the distance of the image from the lens varies with the distance of the object whose image is formed. In precisely a similar manner an image is formed at the focus of the object glass of a refracting telescope.

Take next your magnifying or concave mirror, and detaching the sheet of paper from the wall, hold it nearly in front of the mirror between the latter and the window. When you have adjusted the distance to the focal length of the mirror, you will see an image of the window projected on the paper. By varying the distance as before you will be able to produce at will

pictures of nearer or more remote objects. It is in this way that images are formed at the focus of the mirror of a reflecting telescope.

AN IMPERIAL CRISIS. Prof. Leacock of McGill and His Opinions on the Empire. "I'm inclined to think that the period in which we now live will be in the future looked upon as a period of Imperial crisis," began Prof. Leacock of McGill University in an address before the Toronto Canadian Club recently. Proceeding, he pointed out that the coming years would be the years of great empire. It will no longer be a little England, a little Holland, a little France. In the vast extent of the British Empire there were divisions which might become dangerous, divisions in commerce, divisions in military arrangements and in other ways. In the British Empire there were severance and a sunderance in the tariffs—no tariff in Canada, another in Newfoundland, another in the Leeward Islands, and so on. In military and naval defence, too, there were the same divergences, and in control of the seas lay naval expansion, which might change the balance of naval power.

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