The Lindsay Markets.

Fall Wheat, bus 0.72—0.78 Spring Wheat, bus 0.47—0.47 Goose Wheat, bus 0.70—0.70 Oats, bus 0.33—0.35 Barley 0.45—0.45 Rye, bus 0.70—0.70 Peas, small, bus 0.70—0.70 Blackeye peas 0.75—0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00—7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00—9.60 Butter, lb 0.22—0.24 Eggs 14—15 Turkeys, lb 0.12—0.14 Geese, lb 0.10—0.12 Potatoes, per bag 0.75—0.80 Chickens 65—85 Straw, per tos 2.50—3.0 New Hay 7.50—10.00 Old Hay 6.00—8.00 Alsike 7.50—7.50 Red Clover 7.50—8.00 Wool 0.22—0.23
Spring Wheat, bus 0.70—0.70 Buckwheat, bus 0.47—0.47 Goose Wheat, bus 0.70—0.70 Oats, bus 0.33—0.35 Barley 0.45—0.45 Rye, bus 0.70—0.70 Peas, small, bus 0.70—0.70 Blackeye peas 0.75—0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00—7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00—9.60 Butter, lb 0.22—0.24 Eggs 14—15 Turkeys, lb 0.12—0.14 Geese, lb 0.10—0.12 Potatoes, per bag 0.75—0.80 Chickens 65—85 Straw, per tos 2.50—3.0 New Hay 7.50—10.00 Old Hay 6.00—8.00 Alsike 7.50—7.50 Red Clover 7.50—8.00
Buckwheat, bus
Goose Wheat, bus 0.70-0.70 Oats, bus 0.33-0.35 Barley 0.45-0.45 Rye, bus 0.70-0.70 Peas, small, bus 0.70-0.70 Blackeye peas 0.75-0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00-7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00-9.60 Butter, lb 0.22-0.24 Eggs 14- 15 Turkeys, lb 0.12-0.14 Geese, lb 0.10-0.12 Potatoes, per bag 0.75-0.80 Chickens 65- 85 Straw, per ton 2.50-3.0 New Hay 7.50-10.00 Old Hay 6.00-8.00 Alsike 7.50-7.50 Red Clover 7.50-8.00
Oats, bus 0.33-0.35 Barley 0.45-0.45 Rye, bus 0.70-0.70 Peas, small, bus 0.70-0.70 Blackeve peas 0.75-0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00-7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00-9.60 Butter, lb 0.22-0.24 Eggs 14- 15 Turkeys, lb 0.12-0.14 Geese, lb 0.75-0.80 Chickens 65- 85 Straw, per tos 2.50-3.0 New Hay 7.50-10.00 Old Hay 6.00-8.00 Alsike 7.50-7.50 Red Clover 7.50-8.00
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Rye, bus 0.70-0.70 Peas, small, bus 0.70-0.70 Blackeye peas 0.75-0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00-7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00-9.60 Butter, lb 0.22-0.24 Eggs 14- 15 Turkeys, lb 0.12-0.14 Geese, lb 0.10-0.12 Potatoes, per bag 0.75-0.80 Chickens 65- 85 Straw, per ton 2.50-3.0 New Hay 7.50-10.00 Old Hay 6.00-8.00 Alsike 7.50-7.50 Red Clover 7.50-8.00
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Blackeye peas — 0.75—0.75 Live Hogs, per cwt — 7.00—7.10 Dressed Hogs, per cwt — 9.00—9.60 Butter, lb — 0.22—9.24 Eggs — 14——15 Turkeys, lb — 0.12—0.14 Geese, lb — 0.10—0.12 Potatoes, per bag — 0.75—0.80 Chickens — 65——85 Straw, per ton 2.50—3.00 New Hay — 7.50—10.00 Old Hay — 6.00—8.00 Alsike — 7.50—7.50 Red Clover — 7.50—8.00
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Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00—9.60 Butter, lb
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Old Hay 6.00—8.00 Alsike 7.50—7.50 Red Clover 7.50—8.00
Alsike 7.50—7.50 Red Clover 7.50—8.00
Red Clover 7.50-8.00
Weel
Hides7.50—8.00
Cream 0.10-0.20
Cattle Export 5.00-5.25
Butcher's Cattle 4.00-5.00
Calves 4.00 6.00
Calves 4.00-6.00

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures Close Higher-Live Stock Markets -The Latest Quotations.

At Chicago, May wheat closed 14c higher than yesterday, May corn unchanged, and May oats unchanged

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening, April 17.

	May.	July.
New York	87%	8516
Minneapolis	78	804
St. Louis	80%	771/8
Detroit	871/4	811/2
Toledo	86%	8114
Duluth		81
TORONTO PRODUCE	MARKE	٦.
Grain-		

Wheat, spring, bush....\$0 74 to \$.... Wheat, fall, bush 0 75 Wheat, red, bush..... 0 75 Wheat, goose, bush.... 0 72 Barley, bush, 0 51 Oats, bush, 0 40 Rye, bush. 0 76 Peas, bush. 0 77 Buckwheat, bush. 0 53 LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Liverpool, April 17.-Wheat-Spot nominal, Futures firm; May 6s 8%d, July 6s 7%d, Sept. 6s 7%d. Corn_Spot firm; American mixed, new 4s 31/2d; American mixed, old, 4s 7d. Fu tures firm; May 4s 5%d, July 4s 4%d.

Beef-Extra India mess, 77s 6d; firm. Pork-Prime mess western strong, 81s 3d Lard-Prime western, in tierces, strong, 44s 3d; American refined, in pails, strong, Cheese-American finest white, 63s; Am-

erican finest colored firm, 67s. Linseed Oil The imports of wheat into Liverpool last week were 81,400 quarters from Atlantic ports and 12,000 from other ports. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports last week were 31,800 quarters. Receipts of wheat for one day, 23,000 centals, including 22,000 American. Receipts of American corn for one day,

NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET. changed; receipts, 7721. Cheese-Firm, unchanged; receipts, 5166 Eggs-Firm, unchanged; receipts, 29,676.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Steady and Hogs Higher. London, April 17.-Cattle are quoted at 10c to 111/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 81/20

per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c to 16c per lb.; lambs, 17c, dressed weight. TORONTO LIVE STOCK. Toronto, April 17.-Receipts of live

stock, as reported by the railways, since Friday last, were 54 carloads, composed of \$67 cattle, 549 hogs, 343 sheep, 350 calves, with 16 horses. Exporters. Few exporters were offered One very

good load sold at \$5.20 per cwt.; prices Butchers.

There were several loads of heavy butchfrom that city, these cattle did not bring as high prices as usual. Choice picked lots, developed at the Falls for \$8 per horsesold at \$4.75 to \$4.90; loads of good at \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium at \$4.40 to \$4.50; common, mixed, at \$4 to \$4.25; cows at \$3; to \$4.25 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers.

and feeders as being about steady at fol-1200 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; best feeders 1000 to 1100 lbs., at \$4.25 to \$4.60; hest feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$3.85 to \$4.10; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3,50 to Milch Cows.

sold all the way from \$30 to \$50 each. Two in all the cities of Ontario, and would choice cows were bought for the Cuban even allow the Toronto Railway Co. to Veal Calves.

Receipts of calves were large, and prices for the bulk were easier, but choice, new, milk-fed calves would still bring a good trial supremacy of the large cities of price. Prices ranged all the way from \$3 this province, since that city was obto \$6.25 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs.

Prices for both sheep and lambs have declined from 40c to 75c per cwt. Export ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt; bucks at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt,; choice grain-fed yearlings sold at \$6.75 to \$7.25 per cwt,; spring lambs sold at \$3.50 to \$6.50 each.

cwt, at both the Junction and City markets. Mr. Harris quotes selects at \$7.15 and lights and fats at \$6.90 per cwt. EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET. dicted that at present power is being rounded by five or six rabbit-holes, the East Buffalo, April 17 .- Cattle-Receipts 550 head; quiet; prices unchanged, steady, \$5 to \$6.75.

Hogs-Receipts, 2100 head ;active; pigs steady; others 5c to 10c higher; heavy and maxed, \$7 to \$7.05; yorkers, \$6.95 to \$7; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75 Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 1000 head; steady but slow; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.10

yearlings and wethers, \$6 to \$6,25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75. NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. New York, April 17.-Beeves-Receipts,

1046; nothing doing to-day; feeling steady. Calves-No fresh receipts, and only seven what this power costs, but what those head sold, at \$7 per 100 lbs.; steady feel-

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 604; deck of spring lambs on sale; sold at \$5,50 per head; few clipped wethers at \$5 per 100 lbs.;no other stock on sale; feeling Beck that \$5 for transmission would al- received through the mails by a great steady for both sheep and lambs, Hogs-Receipts, 2908; all for slaughter-

state and Pennsylvania hogs quotable at four per cent. or four and a half per heavy paper, such as butchers use to fact that the young man had left town whose image is formed. In precisely a \$7 to \$10; good mixed western sold late cent. on all money invested. He then wrap meat in, and it is evidently the added fuel to the flames that were de- similar manner an image is formed at CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, April 17 .- Cattle-Receipts, 3500;

market slow; prices steady; common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.35; cows, \$3.25 to some time ago, it would mean a sav-\$4.60; heifers, \$2,75 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.60 ing. of \$250,000 to the company, and to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$6.50; stockers would allow the workingman to get two and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; strong to 5c higher; choice to prime, heavy, \$6.75 to \$6.82; medium to good, heavy, \$6.70 to horse-power for pumping stations and had nothing whatever to do with it sary was available, and unthinkingly adjusted the distance to the focal \$6.75; butchers' weights, \$6.75 to \$6.80; railways, and on a slightly higher rate I have seen but two of these cards, they did so. Passing citizens saw them good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6,671/2 to for small consumers, he estimated that, which were inscribed Roman i, 18, and in the store with the lights turned on after allowing for all expenses and for Isalah 1, 18. I have heard of many and gave the matter no thought until Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 14,000; 10c to 15c higher. Sheep, \$4,25 to \$6.30; year-lings, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.75.

CHEAP ELECTRICAL ENERGY AS AGAINST STEAM IN ONTARIO.

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-\$23 Unreasonable Price.

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 befor a general meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade recently on "Electric

"I 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."

Liverpeol wheat futures closed to-day ¼d Leading into the question of power, higher than Thursday last, and corn fu- 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 cheap transportation.

Power From Niagara Falls.

"I will confine myself to the waterpower of Niagara Falls," continued Mr. Beck. "That is of especial 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 scenic beauty 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 sure the Government of Ontario-and from what I read in the press the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa is of a similar viewwill 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 New York, April 17 .- Butter-Firm un repose, 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

Cables Steady - Chicago Cattle want the amount to be limited. Would Not Prohibit Export. "The export of power should not be prohibited. I think. It would be an ininvested between \$30,000,000 and \$40.the Falls. It would be unfair to prohibit a realization of profits on money so invested, but what I do hold is that

ranged from \$4.90 to \$5 for a few odd lots, might well be left in the hands of our todian. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Provincial Legislature. The power Last year the American Historical mentis. I am ready for either of these companies are our tenants, and as such | Society put in claims to the other two | charges and I am looking for my dewe should be able to regulate them.

to secure I estimate that power can be the river and install apparatus for rais- my defence, and would ask you to inpower. This figure would cover money expended in installation, in maintenance, expenses, depreciation, and interest on money invested at, say, 4 per Harry Murby reports trade in stockers cent, to 5 per cent. Against this steam power costs on an average \$28 per horse-power. The difference is a saving of \$20 per horse-power, or \$10,-000,000 to the province."

Dealing with the benefits of power \$3.65; common stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., at took the ground that it would build up About a dozen milch cows and springers by giving more work to laboring men offer penny fares to the workingmen. if Ontario did not develop this power Winnipeg might take away the industaining cheap power from Winnipeg

Not Antagonistic to Capitalists. talists," observed the speaker, "for we mouth of the foxes' earth a partridge are all anxious to make all we can, but placed her nest, and brought off her I hold the power at Niagara is for all Prices for hogs have declined 10c per the people of this province and should were constantly to be seen, and in it not be controlled by a few promoters they played hide-and-seek. In another and wealthy men. It cannot be contra- case the entrance of an earth was sursold at Niagara for \$12 per horse- tenants of which were unmolested by power. It is to be brought to Toronto | their next door neighbors. In a third Veals-Receipts, 150 head; slow and by the Electric Development Co. and a litter of cubs was placed in a large sold here in large units at \$35 to con- pit surrounded by fencing, from which sumers. How is it that the cost of there was no escape, and in which there transmission is \$23 per horse-power? It | were a number of rabbits. None of pigs, \$6.90 to \$6.95; roughs, \$6 to \$6.25; is an unreasonable figure and can only these was attacked by the cubs, though be accounted for by the belief that the they would seize a dead rabbit in full interests of the three companies, the sight of the person who had shot and Electric Development, the Toronto Elec- | thrown it to them. tric Light and the Toronto & Niagara have identical interests behind them, I cannot accept the statement that these companies are justified in charging \$35. Exports to-day, 710 cattle and 1020 sheep; I may say to them that it costs only to-morrow, 253 cattle and 2850 quarters of \$5 for transmission instead of \$23. But the price you are asked to pay is not

> companies can get from you." Cheap Power Will Reduce Fares. low for all expenses of right of way, number of persons during the past two superstructures, etc., and an interest of weeks. The article was written on estimated that if power were sold to result of a great deal of heavy and unthe Toronto Street Railway at \$17 in- necessary thinking on the part of its up to that evening? stead of \$35, as under the contract made author: or three more tickets for 25 cents.

from \$500,000

further quoted figures capitalists had raised almost double, in some cases, the price of light, heat, and power in Montreal, Buffalo and Ot-

ANNEX THE WEST INDIES.

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, That electric energy can be developed Barbados, Bermuda, and St. Lucia. at Niagara Falls for \$8 per horse-power, 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

"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 re-

quirements of a great nation. "It is for Canada to take 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 Leading into the question of power, 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 waterpower, which would in turn mean 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 large estates, 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

main advantage, as I have said, would be that we could produce those articles of consumption that we are unable to produce at the present time. We would be a self-sustaining nation like the United States."

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 River as he has a Bible from which he gets Thames, near Chatham, in 1813, again the texts for his blackboard. directs attention to these interesting re-

sank three of their gunboats in the ham. As a result of these postcards river, just two miles below the present | I have endured sleepless nights, pain city of Chatham. These boats have and suffering for the past two weeks, rested in their watery graves for near- during the Scripture postcard revival, ly a century. About five years ago, which it seems to me took place during however, a Historical Association was that time. I am quite worn out for justice if it were to those who have formed in Chatham, of which Mr. J. S. the want of some more. Please have Black was chosen president, and, with your Gospel crank send me some more 000,000 in the development of power at | the consent of the Government, one of | with the music attached, as music, you the boats was raised. Its contents in- know, has charms for the savage cluded a couple of large guns and sev- breast. eral tons of cannon balls. The trophies power must always be first available are being installed at the new Armories, to be opened this summer, Lieut - and His Honor Judge Bell, as being a "Regarding the price of this power to | Col. J. B. Rankin, commanding officer | Scripture postal crank, and Dr. Charthe consumer. I believe the matter of the 24th Regiment, being their cus- teris, jail doctor, and Dr. Hall, to ex-

"From figures which I have been able Detroit to locate their position, sound ing them to Belle Isle Park, Detroit. their cards to me, as these verses and This project caused a considerable songs will be wanted by me in my destorm among the loyal Canadians of fence. the district. Through Mr. H. S. Clements. M. P., the Government was appealed to and their engineer visited the ground and went over the proposal with representatives of the district. As a result Mr. G. W. Cowan, the then mayor | music books with you, for this is goof Chatham, was authorized to police the banks of the river in the vicinity of the sunken trophies against the entermanufactures, prove a moral blessing prising Americans, and their work was stayed by force of the law.

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 "I am not antagonistic to any capi- of nettles within a few feet of the brood. Round this nettle-bed the cubs

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 It was then explained by Hon, Mr. Bible text postcards which have been

IL Corinthians ix., 15. have been sitting in the growler's office

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 \$12.00

BUSINESS SUITS, in fancy English worsted 7.75

CHOICE PATTERNS OF MEN'S 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:

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

B. J. GOUGH,

Lindsay's Leading Clothier.

The Wonderful Cheap Man.

I am not a walking Bible myself, lics of early Canadian history, says The | neither do I carry one, but I have been greatly benefited by the postal card re-During the war of 1812-13 the British | vival, which will do much good in Chat-

I have received threats of being brought before the crown attorney, amine on the charge of non-compos gunboats and a party came over from | fence. I hope to have Adjt Snow and a number of others of my friends on ing them, with the purpose of convey- | vite the postal card recipients to send

The trial has been talked about for Monday, and should this great trial take part, The Planet staff is invited to be present, and 500 (other) Chris-Bring Bibles, hymn books and ing to be the greatest revival this city has ever had Preachers, evangelists, choir singers and three carloads of Wallaceburg citizens are cordially invited to attend, also the choir of the Salvation Army.

Program for the great event. which will take place March 19, 1906: Opening address, Crown Attorney Smith, Isaiah 1., 18; hymn 381. Selections, Salvation Army band. Address, Chief Holmes. Hebrews,

Song, The Boarding House Sausage, Wallaceburg choir. Still There's More to Follow. Music by Park street Revival Choir, ence between refracting and reflecting Address, "No Name so Sweet as

Address, "Accused Prisoner." mans vii., 34. Gospel hymn 82. Selection, Brisco's Orchestra Band,

Jesus." Jailer Davidson.

God Save the King The article as above given is signed, Jos. Spyring. Yours truly. This is the gentleman who in the position of the sun. Taking first the

The Village Gossip.

quently done by the village gossip is well 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 at the focus. By moving the glass a young lady and enter his drug store. little closer to the wall you will cause That was all, but it was enough to set the picture of the window to become the evil tongues wagging. Next day indistinct, while a beautiful image of the story, grown and magnified out of the houses, trees or other objects of the 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 the distance of the image from the lens vavouring the good names held by them the focus of the object glass of a re-

suffered from toothache, and the druggist very kindly offered to get some-Your visitor has been accused by thing at the store to ease the pain. It many as the postal Scripture crank. was a simple matter for them to go in front of the mirror between the lat-Figuring on the basis of \$20 per He simply denies the charge and has down there where everything neces- ter and the window. When you have after allowing for all expenses and for Isalah 1., 18. I have heard of many and gave the matter no thought until interest on all moneys invested, the others and have looked them up when the absurd rumors became common consumers of Toronto could be saved the verse has been named, when I property. Then they came forward and

What are the facts? The young lady

did what they could to undo the dam- jects. It is in this way that images are age. The cause of the young man formed at the focus of the mirror of a 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 The Experiment of Firing a Cannon

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 The Grand Valley instance affords a striking illustration, but we could find plenty just as much to the point with-

out going so far away from home.

Ballooning As a Sport. paratively inexpensive diversion. 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 thick, 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 differtelescopes 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 summer time preaches in Tecumseh 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 The incalculable harm that is fre- 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 utdoor world beyond will be formed upon the paper. We thus learn that the fracting telescope.

Take next your magnifying or concave mirror, and, detaching the sheet of paper from the wall, hold it nearly ength of the mirror, you will see an mage of the window projected on the paper. By varying the distance as before you will be able to produce at will

reflecting telescope.

SUBMERGED GUNS.

Buried Under Water.

The most curious experiment ever made with a piece of ordnance was at Portsmouth, England. A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide mark. On this an Armstrong gun of the 110 pound pattern was mounted. imagining they do so put all sorts of The gun was then loaded and carefully insane construction on simple acts and aimed at a target-all this, of course, words. Many a person has been driven during the time of low tide. A few to insanity and suicide through this hours later, when the gun and the tarpractice, and decent people should nev- get were both covered with water to a er lose an opportunity to frown it down. depth of six feet, the gun was fired by means of electricity. We said "aimed at a target," but the facts are that there were two targets, but only one was erected for this special experiment. the other being the hull of an old ves-A French lawyer whose sport is bal- sel, the Griper, which lay directly belooning thinks it a mild, safe and com- hind the target and in range of the ball. He The target itself was placed only twenty-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. It was composed of oak beams and planks and was twenty-one inches

> In order to make the old Griper invulnerable a sheet of boiler plate three inches thick was riveted to the waterlogged hull in direct range with the course the ball was expected to take if not deflected by the water. On all of these—the oaken target, the boiler plates and the old vessel hull-the effect of the shot from the submerged gun was really startling. The wooden target was pierced through and through, and the boiler iron target was broken into pieces and driven into its "backing," the ball passing right on through both sides of the vessel, making a huge hole, through which the water poured in torrents. Taken altogether, the experiment was an entire success, demonstrating, as it did, the feasibility of placing submerged guns in harbors in time of war and doing great damage to the vessels which an enemy might dispatch to such points for the purpose of shelling cities.-London

The Sacred Bo Tree. On the night of Oct. 7, 1887, the tree worshipers of Ceylon met with an irreparable calamity. During one of the worst storms that ever raged on the island their sacred bo tree was thrown to the ground. The oldest written description of this wonderful tree known to exist is that by Fa Hiam, a Chinese historian and traveler, who visited the tree in the year 414 A. D. According to the learned Chinaman, it was then 702 years old, baving been planted by King Deviniplatissa in the year 288 before our era began. If the above data be correct, and there is no reason for doubting it, the bo tree was more than 2,175 years old when the storm ended

It is the custom of the Khonds in the Madras presidency to offer a buffalo in sacrifice in substitution for the human victim, but in doing so they make long apologies to the delty, explaining that they themselves would willingly make the customary sacrifice, but are prevented by the British government on whose head they pray that any anger at their arglect of duty may be.

Shifting the Blame.

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 Mc-Gill University in an address before the Toronto Canadian Club recently. Proceeding, he pointed out that the coming years would be the years of great empires. 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 a severance and a sunderance in the tariffs-one tariff in Canada, another in Newfoundland, another in the Leeward Islands and so on. In military and naval defence, too, there were the same divergencies, and in control of the seas lay the safety of the Empire, yet the whole burden of the navy, totalling \$184,000 -000 was laid on the shoulders of the people of Britain, and that burden had reached its high-level mark and could not be increased, yet Canada practically subscribed nothing towards the cost of the navy. The traditions and the necessities of Britain required a fleet equal to the combined fleets of any two European, but now Japan and the United States were entering on a course of military and especially of naval expansion, which might change

the balance of naval power. What was necessary was really a reconstruction of Imperial relations. He was aware that many people were opposed to the very idea of any Imperial reconstruction, and they were urged to allow the ordinary evolution of affairs to work out a settlement of the difficulties surrounding the peoples of the Empire. After a playful reference to the doctrine of evolution, which had given so much trouble to theorists, he clearly realized that the idea of Imperial federation, with the necessary creation of local Parliaments for all parts of the Empire, would not be readily accepted by the British people. He thought the conservatism of the British people would be slow to adopt these proposals. If, however, such a plan was not yet feasible, he thought that to the present 670 members of the British House of Commons, there might be added 166 representatives from the white populations of the colonies, Comparing the population of Canada with that of Ireland, he urged that the Dominion should have its representatives at Westminister to make or unmake Imperial Cabinets as did the Irish members. Without direct representation, Canada could not directly influence the British Imperial Parliament.

With such a representation the tariff question, and that of Imperial defence would be dealt with in a proper manner. Canada and the other colonies would thus be represented in an Imperial Parliament which would have the power to enforce taxation for Imperial purposes. He was aware that such a proposal would be looked upon as quixoits career on the date mentioned above. tic by many. There were, however, many who would talk and rave about their willingness to pay 50 cents or \$1 annually to the British Exchequer towards the cost of defence, but how many had sent their money direct to Britain. It required some force or authority to compel such payments. Our safety lay in union with the Em-

pire. We could not exist as an independent nation. The forces of sectionalism were at work, and it was time to have done with the Canada first cry and unite for the Empire.

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