

Cheap Cash Store
LITTLE BRITAIN.
NEW STOCK OF
Sugars, Gen. Groceries
Dollar goes a long way at this store. Try us.
Weldon & Co.
The Little Britain Cash Store.

TAILORED SUITS!
We have sold more suits this season than ever. The reason is evident. Our styles are the latest—a fit and a hang to them not to be found in ordinary suits, and the prices are the lowest ever known, equal values offered. If you are interested in suits it will pay you to come and see our offerings at \$15.00. You may want a pair of TROUSERS made here. Trousers cut by me to FIT, and don't bag at the knee.
RICH,
The Tailor, Little Britain

You Want
Implementments?
Keep only the best MASSEY-HARRIS, Reapers, Cultivators, Drills, Mowers, Tedders, Rakes, Reapers, and Binders. Also a full stock of Plows and Harrows, Bain Wagons and Toronto Mills.
Best Class Meat Shop in connection. Fresh Beef, Lamb, Pork, Sausages, Canned and Dried Ham. Come and get your meat before you purchase elsewhere.

YEPRX, Little Britain

BALANCE
OUR SAMPLE
BICYCLES
BE SOLD AT
GREATLY
REDUCED
PRICES AT
RIGGS' STORE,
KENT-ST.,
LINDSAY, ONT.

White to
our Windows

For just now they're dressed with men's and women's Spring shoe styles—as usual, best and most select line in town.
When you buy your Shoes at this store you know that you have not paid too much for them; that they are the correct style; and that they will wear well.
Some of the points on which we have built up our present business.
Best dressed people in town.
Impossible to show goods.

L. WHITE, Lindsay's Leading Shoe Store

ES, PILES, PILES!

Perrin's All-Healing Ointment
Positive cure for piles; heals every kind of sore from a common pimple to the most obstinate ulcer.
PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX

AGENTS WANTED to sell PERRIN'S PREPARATIONS. Perrin's Drug Store, 100 St. George's.

TRADE AND TELEPHONES

They Were Discussed by the Board of Trade

THE TRADE EXCURSIONS WILL BE CONTINUED—THE NEED OF WHARVES—EXPERIMENTAL TRIPS THIS YEAR—A LONG TALK ON THE TELEPHONE—NO ADVICE TO GIVE

Two matters of local importance were discussed at a well-attended meeting of the Board of Trade on Wednesday night of last week. These were the trade excursions and the request of the Victoria Telephone Company for the privilege of coming to this town. A possible arrangement with the Bell people was also considered in this connection. It was an off night for the Board. The questions discussed were of the most difficult nature and came up in the most impossible forms so that the net result was very small. A few trade excursions will be run as an experiment this year, and no suggestion was offered council regarding the telephone matter.

ABOUT WHARVES
The secretary read a letter from Mr. Frank Crandell regarding the construction of wharfs at various points along the chain of waterways within the trading limits of Lindsay. This letter reminded the town of the amount of money it had expended on wharfs, and recommended that the municipalities touching the water from the Fort to Port Hoover be requested to construct wharves at which excursion boats could land without the danger now attendant on trying to take off passengers. Appended was a list of places at which these ought to be built and the approximate cost. It was as follows: On lake and river Scougog, at Port Hoover, \$150; Hood's, \$175; Pine Point, \$75; Caesarea, \$100; Washburn's, \$75; Plum Point, \$100; Ball's, \$50; McGill's, \$100. On Pigeon lake, Ennismore, \$100; Montgomery's, \$150; Harvey, \$100; Chase's, \$75. On Cameron lake, The Fort \$100; Resdale, \$100; North Fenelon, \$100.
This proposition of Mr. Crandell's touched the great difficulty before the whole excursion business on the waters adjacent to Lindsay, and led to the discussion of trade excursions particularly. A committee of the Board had previously tried to arrange a series, but had failed. Mr. Knowlson had run one from the Indian village and brought in 100 people, but the Board realized that wharves must come before excursions.

Mr. F. C. Taylor—Since the enterprise is before this Board we should look into the matter and further the suggestion of that letter. We cannot legally use town funds to build those wharves, but we can discuss the matter with the various municipalities affected, and by pointing out the advantages to us both may induce them to build wharves. Perhaps not all, but a good many may be got.

Mr. Jas. Graham—I was chairman of the committee appointed to arrange for trade excursions. I have mislaid my written report, but may state that our efforts to get the steamboat men to take it up were not encouraging. Capt. Varcoe first agreed and then refused. Capt. Crandell could not say definitely at that time. Mr. Knowlson would run to Indian village for a bonus of \$15, but since we could not supply the other routes we did not accept his terms. The lack of wharves was perhaps one reason for the unwillingness of the boatmen.

After waxing congratulatory over the Ottawa vote of \$5,000 for river improvements Capt. Crandell spoke as follows: When the dredging is done and our new wharf is built we shall have a nice channel. We must try and get these other wharves built. A personal interview with the councils of these municipalities is the proper thing. They will all be willing to give grants if a committee waits on them. As far as the excursions go I could not say when the committee asked me, but I have since offered to run eight trips to the Indian village for \$10 each. That would be better than dropping out for a week and then starting again. I have done my part.

Mr. R. J. McLaughlin—Lindsay ought to take advantage of her position on the finest stretch of inland waters in Canada. There has been a grant made for the work between Balsam lake and Simco. Our water connections will not only aid our retail trade but greatly help the distribution of all our products. Mr. Crandell's letter is on the right line but we must be able to tell the municipalities that the boats will call if they build the wharves.

Pres. Flavell—Probably we can only arrange the details this year.

Mr. R. Sylvester—Run some trial trips this year. You will be in a better position to ask for wharves.

It was moved by Mr. G. H. M. Baker and seconded by Mr. Edwards, that arrangements be made to run six weekly trips this summer. Mr. Kerr was sure the season was too far advanced. What was the use trying to do now what the committee had failed to do in the last month. The motion carried.

THE TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

President Flavell gave a brief outline of the negotiations with both the Victoria and Bell Telephone companies. The Bell company were willing to give \$100 a year, two free instruments and the use of the top arms of their poles, for an exclusive franchise for five years, their assessment to stand at \$1,000 during that time. The Victoria company on the other hand was asking permission to bring their line to Lindsay.

Col. Deacon—To bring the matter to a

point I would suggest that any gentleman here who favors giving an absolute franchise to the Bell or any company shall make a motion to that effect so that we can vote on it.

Mr. R. J. McLaughlin—How is it that the Bell company is assessed for only \$1,000?

Mr. Sootheran—It has been allowed to stand at that figure for fear an appeal to the judge would result in its being cut in two. The G.N.W. telegraph company was assessed for \$800. Mr. Stewart, their solicitor, appealed and the judge granted them a reduction to \$100. That is following the celebrated "scrap iron" decision at Hamilton where the property of these companies being on the public streets was held to be assessable only at what it is worth apart from a running concern. It was shewed in the G.N.W. case here that their poles were worth only \$21.

Col. Deacon—We don't want to give any absolute control at any rate. We can't tell but with the gramophone or something else we may shortly be able to hear the dulcet tones of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. McLaughlin—We don't need them colonel; we have you and Capt. Crandell.

Mr. Sootheran said that for the sake of discussion he would move that the town council be advised to accept the offer of the Bell company. Mr. Edwards seconded this motion. Speaking to it Mr. Sootheran explained his position as follows: Last February Mr. Rogers was in my office and told me that the town of Peterboro got pay from the Bell company for the privilege of putting up poles there. They are getting \$100. I left word at the local office for the inspector to call and see me the next time he came to town. He came. I asked him why we should not get pay as well as Peterboro. He said they were not accustomed to pay in towns of this size, but he would lay it before the manager. Soon after I got a letter containing the offer you have heard. I laid it before the council. It went before the committee and it was thought best to accept the offer. Meanwhile the Victoria company wrote asking us to do nothing till they could appear before us. After several disappointments they came as you know, a few days ago and were heard by a joint meeting of council and this Board. Col. Deacon said then that the council had no authority to accept the Bell people's offer. If they have not will he tell us who has.

Col. Deacon—I did not say that I do oppose the principle. The secretary seems to have been acting for the council—I don't know, they do things so quietly now a-days, but I will move, seconded by Mr. McLaughlin, that no action be taken.

Mr. Jos. Staples—You might as well say no other railway than the G.T.R. or agricultural implement works than Sylvester's shall come here.

Mr. Sootheran—The telephone is different. The Bell people are giving us as cheap a service as we can get. If we have to put in the instruments of another company as well we shall be imposing a tax on ourselves.

Mr. McLaughlin—The Bell company is offering too little and their assessment is too low. In an appeal the instruments they have in private houses would not come under the scrap-iron decision. We might give them a yearly franchise that could be ended by six months notice, but they are not offering enough for absolute control for five years.

Mr. T. Stewart—If the Victoria company wants to come it is not our duty to protect their subscribers. They can take the new instruments or not as they wish and all other risks. By refusing the Bell offer we lose \$800, but that is better than tying our hands for five years.

Mr. F. C. Taylor—The farmers are to be benefitted by the new line and we should do nothing to stand in the way of their convenience.

Mr. Jas. Graham—There seems to be an impression that Mr. Sootheran has been dealing with the Bell telephone to the disadvantage of the town—(Voices no, no). Very well. This is a question of business on one side and sentiment on the other. If we accept the Bell company's offer we get \$800. That's business. If, for the sake of the farmers we sacrifice the \$800, that is sentiment. But sentiment is worth something and in this case it is worth more than \$800 and I will move that the Victoria company be given a five year franchise if they become responsible for accidents from their wires.

Mr. Brady—The argument of Mr. Staples about another railway is not parallel. If we had to pay two freight rates in case of another road it might be. The talk about having farmers on the line is not practical. There would be no privacy unless centrals were established in the north country. I favor Mr. Graham's resolution, however, for it won't do to refuse the request of a local company.

Mr. McLaughlin—We won't lose \$800 anyway, for this discussion will result in raising the assessment of the Bell company. In Quebec the local telephone system is working in many places. Mr. Sootheran's motion to accept the Bell offer was lost. Before Mr. Graham's motion was put Mr. Hugh O'Leary, Q.C., said: That motion is absurd. What use is it to say to a company you may put down poles and plant for five years and at the end of that time take them out again. No company would listen to such an offer and it will be idle to make it.

Mayor Walters—You may leave the matter in the hands of the council. We are quite capable of dealing with it and taking care of the town's interests. If not we will resign at once. We don't want

NO SITTING DOWN WAITING FOR BUSINESS.

We bring business by giving you prices that will make your dimes and dollars count. Don't waste your money paying exorbitant prices for clothing. There is no necessity for it. The rule of this house is to give the very best value for the very least money. We guarantee to do it. The special offers here are the best you will find in this town.

...MEN'S, BOY'S AND YOUTH'S SUITS...

- LOT 1**
—Men's Fine Imported English Tweed Suits, single-breasted, Saque style, Dark Brown, Heather mixture with faint overplaid, first-class cloth linings, an elegant fitting suit, sizes 35 to 44, only \$5 00
- LOT 2**
—Men's Serge Suits in Navy, Black and Indigo Serge, all well made and trimmed, in single or double breasted style, \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 20, \$3 50, \$4 25, \$5, \$5 75
- LOT 3**
—Men's Canadian Tweed Suits, in fine colorings, made strong, in light and dark shades, for \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 25, \$3 50, \$4 25, \$5, \$5 50, \$6.
- LOT 4**
—We call special attention to our Black Worsted Suits
—Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits, Saque or Skirt Coats, silk stitched edges, good cloth, sizes 36 to 44, this line is worth regularly \$8 50, our price \$6 50
- LOT 5**
—Men's All-Wool Imported Clay Worsted Suits, Saques or Skirt Coats, silk stitched edges, best of farmers' satin linings, well interlined, sizes 36 to 44, this suit is worth \$10, our price \$8
- LOT 6**
—Youths' \$5 Suits for \$3.50
—Young men are just as anxious to save money when buying as their elders are, and we are just as anxious to help them all we can. That we are doing so goes without saying. Here's an instance of the fact.
- LOT 7**
—Youths' Suits, Knee Pants, single-breasted saque shape, made of Light Brown and Grey, all-Wool Canadian Tweed, best Italian cloth linings, good trimmings, sizes 28 to 33 chest, regular price, \$5, our price, \$3 75
—Boy's Suits from 75c to \$5
—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants from 65c up
—Boy's Knee Pants from 18c to \$1

Men's Summer Furnishings, Underwear, Neglige Shirts, Suspenders

to be sold on an average at half price. Summer goods—and so early in the season. Think of the months ahead of you for wearing such goods and then consider the littleness of these prices. We carry the newest and latest in Ties. Call and see them.

MEN' DRESS SHIRTS
35c, 45c, 65c, 85c and \$1 00

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SOCKS
Only 9 cents a Pair, worth 15 cents.

Dressy Hats for Men, Men's Stiff and Soft Hats—an assorted lot, fine quality, English Fur Felt, Zephyr Weights and unlined; colors Black and Brown or Toboc; Stiff Hats run large in size; Soft Hats, regular sizes, worth from \$1.50 to \$2, our price, \$1.

No trash at any price. From the beginning we've insisted that the best was none to good for our trade. Buying in large quantities, taking quick advantage of special opportunities and saving all cash discounts, enables us to sell first-class goods below the market. That is largely the case now. New goods of every sort are coming to us at a big discount from regular prices, and we hand the saving over to you without reserve. Bear in mind that we have only one price, and that we treat all customers the same. No sheeny business here.

GRAHAM,

The One Price King Clothier 2 Doors East Benson House

any slur cast on the council by asking the advice of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Sootheran—I am sorry the mayor takes that view. The council is a smaller body and I am glad to get the opinion of this board of business men.

Pres. Flavell—Mr. O'Leary is right, and yet I would like to see a limit put to the franchise if possible so that it could not be speculated on. To Mr. Walters, I may say that we are acting purely as an advisory body and do not wish to usurp any function of the council.

Mr. Jackson—I do not see how more wires can be added on our streets. The statute demands that the lowest be 22 feet from the ground and there will be trouble if they are put too close together. If the Victoria company only wants to run a single wire into Lindsay and not to engage in general business it would be easy enough.

At Mr. McLaughlin's suggestion the question was left to the council and the meeting adjourned.

Peach Growing in Essex

As a specimen of the abiding faith of the fruit farmer in his crop, the peach trees of Essex county may be cited. As is already widely known, last winter's frost proved disastrous to the peach trees of the gravel belt to the south of Windsor. There are said to have been winters with days ten degrees lower in temperature than any of last season, but the fact that the thermometer was below zero for seven

consecutive days, with little or no snow on the ground, caused the roots to be frozen. The trees leafed and blossomed as usual in the spring, and then pined away and died. The landscape about Leamington and Kingsville now looks as if a blight had visited it and killed off its trees. Hundreds of acres of them stand leafless, a most disheartening sight. Yet a few escaped and are apparently unharmed. The crop on the remaining trees, which is a very small fraction of what previously existed is a failure, but a few early peaches were shipped from Leamington on Friday last. The loss of the Essex farmers is reason of the frost will be very heavy, and will be the more so when judged by last year's crop as a standard. One farmer made \$25,000 out of his peaches last year in south Essex, but this is of course an unusual occurrence. As soon as the killing of the trees was discovered most of the farmers began pulling them out and destroying them. Now they are busy replanting their orchards, in order to lose no time in getting into business again. It will be five or six years, however, before the trees are able to bear. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting enough trees to replace all those destroyed. One man last year cleared 7,000 from his peaches. This year he lost all his trees and has spent \$6,000 in replacing them with new ones. This condition is the more annoying in view of the fact that a small precaution of scattering a little straw or manure around the base of the trees would have saved them all from this exposure and death.

Tamarac and Sumac.

Mr. Thos. Southworth of the Provincial Forestry Department, Toronto, has written to the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., with a view to obtaining information as to a market in England or other old world lands for raw sumac, a product used in tanning. At present it is brought into the raw material exists in abundant quantities in this Province, particularly in the northern districts, it has been suggested that it might be sent overseas for manufacture. A peculiarity about sumac is that it grows in districts where agriculture is usually carried on under difficulties, owing to the unsuitable nature of the ground. Could a market be found for it, many farmers now barely able to make ends meet would add greatly to their source of income. Information is also being sought from the institute as to markets for tamarac, used in the manufacture of gum, which enquiries have shown to be plentiful throughout the province.

—Despite strenuous efforts to secure a reprieve, including an appeal to the Queen, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged on Thursday at St. Alban's, England. The crime for which Mrs. Ansell was executed was committed for the purpose of securing the payment of life insurance money. The murderer had obtained a policy upon the life of her sister, giving a false description.