

H. HOLTORF
 CONTINUES HIS...
UNDERTAKING
 as usual at the old stand. CHARGES MODERATE.
 UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING
 Odd Chairs and Lounges in stock. TWO PIANOS in first-class order for sale cheap.—19-3m

All Goods in Our Line

are going up in prices, Silver-ware in particular has risen from 10 to 20 per cent. We have such a large stock on hand that it will not affect us for some time. We advise you to buy early if you want our goods at old prices. We have just received the best value we have ever shown in

- Wedding Rings, Gem and Keeper Rings
- New Blouse Sets, Gold and Silver Cuff Buttons
- Belts and Belt Buckles

Our special bargains are

- Wedding Rings, Mantle Clocks
- And Ladies' Silver Belts

The last mentioned goods are the best values in town.

Come and get one of our Books "Klondike Tales."

S. J. PETTY
 THE JEWELER.
 Next the Daly House.

Weddings

Mean new homes, and new homes call for new Furniture.

The Best

is none too good for a bride. We keep the best, and the best only. It would not pay us to sell inferior Furniture at any price. We have never done it, and what's more, never will.

When you Buy from us

you can rely on being satisfied with your purchases, whether it be Parlor, Dining-Room or Kitchen Furniture. The prices will also please you.

All we Ask

is a careful examination of our stock. If we cannot suit you, then you are very much harder to please than your neighbors.

Some Beautiful Lines

In SUMMER FURNITURE—Lawn and Verandah Chairs, Rockers, Tetes, etc. See these goods. Undertaking in all its branches.

Anderson, Nugent & Co.

Music Lessons!

MISS R. ROBINSON, for several years past teacher of Music at Brooklyn N.Y. has opened classes in Lindsay at 86 Williams-st., north, and will receive a limited number of pupils. Terms made known on application.—22-6m

FARMERS PROSPERING

STEADY MARKETS AND GOOD CROPS HAVE THEIR EFFECTS.

ENGLAND BUYS MUCH—MIXED FARMING BRINGS MONEY CONSTANTLY AND ENRICHES THE SOIL—CREDIT SYSTEM DISAPPEARING.

A special correspondent to the Globe from London, Ont. writes as follows regarding the prosperity of farmers and the causes that bring it about: "The farmer who owns one hundred acres of land, clear of debt and well stocked is the most independent man in Canada to-day." This is the deliberate opinion of the manager of a large western Ontario loan company, who was asked by a Globe correspondent as to the condition of the farming community. "The farmers are in a better position than they have been for years, and are now firmly on their feet," he added. In another county the Sheriff, who as an official is supposed to rise on the failure of his fellows, is complaining of the hard times, as he has never done before, while the registrar and the bailiff spend most of their time in thinking over the dullness of their business. Investigation in the western part of the province has resulted in finding the opinion unanimously expressed by merchants and others who are in constant touch with the agricultural section of this community that the latter are sharing liberally in the general prosperity of the country, and from their naturally independent life are in a better position even than the urban population.

There was a dull period for the farmers, and it lasted as long as they could well stand it. "If their condition previous to 1897 had continued that year and one or two more, I don't know what would have become of the farmers," said a London financial man. "They were then at their lowest ebb, but the return of good crops and good times, with a better market for their produce, has set them on their feet again. Mortgages are being rapidly paid off and no new ones incurred, except where a man is buying land or increasing his capital. Chattel mortgages are very rarely given now, which is a sure index of good times." In some localities they are even reported as paying off obligations of the future, having more money on hand than they had expected.

FUTURE PROMISES WELL.

It would not be possible to guarantee a continuance of this period of prosperity. There are elements, however, which would indicate that farming is on a better basis than it ever has been in Old Ontario, and that for the future the agriculturists will not be as much at the mercy of fickle weather as they have been in the past. Newer and more intelligent methods are being constantly introduced, which gives the farmer a chance to rely on his own efforts, to a larger extent. Should one crop fail, he has many others, and no year can be so bad that all varieties of his products will be failures. The old method of raising wheat, with enough coarse grains and roots for a small quantity of stock-year after year, is passing, and in its place is coming in all parts of this province a system of mixed farming.

The greatest item in the calendar of the Ontario farmer to-day is stock. Those who have not as yet gone extensively into raising hogs and cattle are doing so more each year. The hog industry is growing to enormous proportions, but it is owing to the policy of the individual farmer. They are not grown in hundreds by companies or by ranchers, but in half-dozen and dozens, by scores of men holding fifty and one hundred acre farms in all parts of this country. It is in the fact that the industry is so well distributed that the hog lies.

ENRICHING THE FARMS.

Each farmer who raises hogs must feed his coarse grains and roots at home, while the manure comes back and enriches the soil every year. The same may be said of the raising of cattle. The latter are productive of revenue in three or four ways. There may be raised export beef cattle, or the milk of the cows may be sold outright or delivered to cheese factories or to creameries. Any one of these is now a paying industry, while the advantage of feeding coarse grains on the farm is daily becoming more apparent. The fact that stock-raising is capable of supplying such a variety of products prevents a surfeit in any one, and prices have been well maintained. The price received for butter, cheese, beef, cattle, bacon and hams has been very satisfactory this season. The diverting of a large quantity of milk from cheese to butter has relieved the former market of congestion, while in the latter there seems no limit to the demand.

INDEPENDENCE OF UNITED STATES.

The fact is that in few products is the closure of the American market felt. We all remember that a few years ago the McKinley tariff killed the barley market, and prices dropped below a living basis. With the elasticity which is in the power of every farmer in changing his crops, barley was abandoned almost entirely, and other grains grown instead. The pendulum has swung back, and now that hogs are raised so extensively barley is again grown widely for feed. The bean market is now depressed because of the Dingy tariff wall, and probably causes some inconvenience and loss to Kent county farmers. There is, however, a Canadian demand for a limited quantity, while sheep, the market for which is improving, are found to fatten splendidly on the oily grain. It is probable that in a year or two the conditions will regulate themselves, and beans will be abandoned more or less in favor of corn, which grows most successfully in Kent, and which will be used for the feeding of hogs. Oats are being grown in place of wheat to a large degree, and thousands of bu-hels of them find a good market in Great Britain. A few years ago the horse market was depressed by the American tariff wall. Now both English and American buyers purchase all the heavy draught horses they can get in Ontario, and at good prices.

News of the Week

—Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative leader, sailed for England on Thursday morning or the Parisian. He was accompanied by Lady Tupper.
 —Announcement is made of the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, son of the famous beauty, Lady Cornwallis-West. It is said the marriage will occur in October.
 —Up to July 1st the treasurer of Van Baren county, Michigan, has paid bounty in six months for the destruction of 15 077 sparrows. It is figured that at this rate the sparrow bounty each year costs Michigan \$50 000. It is claimed that people are making the breeding of the birds a very lucrative vocation.
 —Two farmers, each about 65 years of age who lived about two miles south of Belle River, were struck by a train while crossing the C.P.R. track at 4 30 p.m. Thursday, instantly killing one man J. McMorrin, and so badly injuring the other, Benjamin Blanchet, that he died the following day. Both were well-to-do farmers, and are supposed to have been under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred.
 —An Indian tomahawk was found embedded in a black ash log the other day at Peot's mill, near Comber, Essex. The tomahawk was evidently stuck into the tree by an Indian and lost. There was, by actual count, sixty years growth of wood over the instrument, so at least calculation the tomahawk was placed there considerably more than a century ago. The saw had made its way into the eye of the instrument before it was discovered by the workmen. The log was the property of M. Prendergast, and the tomahawk is now in his possession.
 —The other day two men named Connors, one from Belleville, the other from Syracuse, N.Y., went to Kingston, Ont., to transact business. Accidentally they met in an hotel and entered into a conversation. One was a corn doctor, and his namesake had a bad case. They adjourned to the doctor's room, and incidentally the doctor in showing a photograph, remarked, "That's my poor old mother," the other picked it up, ex-claimed, "That's my mother, too," and he showed a picture like it. The men were brothers but had never met. The doctor had been taken by an uncle when three years ago, and had never met any of his family again.
 —London, England, is within sight of a serious water famine, according to the testimony of unbiased experts. It is already rumored that the supply of the East end, which is derived from the River Lea, is about to be cut off during the greater part of the day and night, with what consequences to the teeming population of the East end may be easily imagined. The major portion of London's water supply, however, comes from the Thames, which, according to latest reports, is practically drying up. Last week—so it was stated at the London county council meeting on Friday—the flow at Teddington Point, just above London, dropped to 940,000,000 gallons a day. The parliamentary commission appointed to investigate, counted on an average daily flow of 1,350,000,000 gallons, leaving after the water companies were supplied, a surplus of 1,000,000,000 gallons—none too much to keep the long wide estuary clear of shoals and mud-banks, and to carry impurities out to sea. If August and September are as dry as last year the water companies may have to take the whole flow of the Thames in September, or put customers on shortest rations. With the Lea exhausted and the Thames depleted, the question of the hour is: Where is London to turn for a water supply? It will take years to bring water from the Welsh hills, as has been suggested; yet the government is taking no steps seriously to grapple with a question which clearly must soon be solved if the health of the city is to be regarded.

LARGEST EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

It is in the stock exports to Great Britain—"animals and their products"—that the Ontario farmer is probably most interested. It has taken us quite a time to win a place for our bacon and hams, but the packers are now optimistic of the future. The prices maintained this season have been very fair, which is the best criterion of the success of the product. There is never a cessation of the demand, and in most Canadian towns hogs are shipped from once a week upwards, for fifty-two weeks of the year. Many varied have been the directions given regarding feeding by the buyers to the farmers, but a buyer of high standing stated to your correspondent that he believed the farmers of the province had now learned the feeding process pretty well. The contest will be to displace Irish and Danish bacon on the English market, when the Canadian victory will be complete, and the price will always be firm.

The British cattle trade, which is probably older than any of the others, is improving, and prices are very satisfactory this season.

The products of milk in the way of butter and cheese promise well for the Canadian farmer. The creamery process of extracting butter is proving so advantageous to both the farmer and the exporter that it appears to be working a small revolution. The sale of all the milk direct to the creamery, where it is churned and the butter sold, is claimed to be as remunerative, or slightly more so than private dairying, owing to the better price which is obtained for creamery butter, while the housewife is saved all the work and trouble of making the butter and then marketing it. The abandonment of private dairying by thousands of farmers' wives will mean an immense lessening of arduous work with a corresponding increase in the happiness and comforts of the home. Both butter and cheese find ready markets across the Atlantic. Creamery butter is displacing the dairy product for urban consumption owing to its uniform cleanliness, good quality and size, while in England more is wanted than can be supplied. This, at least, is the statement of one of the creamery managers, who has trouble in filling all the orders that come direct to him. The cheese market in England has improved, and the product sells this year for from one-half cent to one cent per pound wholesale higher than in 1898.

DEATH OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM

The effect of the changes in the products of the farm is to place the farmer in the possession of cash the year around. Merchants note this, and see the gradual diminishing of the credit system. Where the sale of the grain crop in the autumn and winter was formerly the only means of revenue, all supplies being bought on credit for the balance of the year, the constant sale of one or other product of stock keeps money coming in monthly, if not more frequently. Thus are the barriers between city and country life being removed. The constant intercourse of the one class with the other, and the mutual possession at all times of the "sinews of war," causes a wider sympathy and gives a more united Canadian people. The lightening of farm work by the continual introduction of new machinery brings more contentment to the boys, and there is not nearly as large an exodus to the United States and to our own cities as there was a few years ago.

The general note throughout western Ontario is not one of discouragement but of encouragement. There are some farmers who are not doing well, but impartial judges pronounce it to be their own fault. "If they are not doing well now, they never will," said one observant business man. The failure of the fall wheat is regretted, but there are so many other ways in which the farmer is now making money, that, while the loss will be felt, it will not be a serious one, and the growers of it will be at least able to hold their own during the coming year.

Protected.

"Yes, indeed, Bradley Biggs is a real widower."
 "What do you mean by a real widower, Lucy?"
 "Why, he's so afraid some strange woman will marry him that he takes his mother-in-law around with him all the time."—Detroit Free Press.

Letters.

For mischief done naught can amend
 The letters men have failed to send,
 And hearts are pierced with harsh intent
 By letters better left unsend.
 Great woe comes to us, I believe,
 From letters that we don't receive,
 But heaviest on my soul doth sit
 Those letters that I've never writ.
 —Chicago Record.

It Would Relieve Her Mind.

Two Spot—I hear you have given up poker?
 Four Flush—Yes, my wife didn't want me to play. She was afraid I'd turn out a card shark.
 Two Spot—She ought to see you play once.—Detroit News.

A cynical bachelor says that ideas are like beards—men never have them until they grow up, and women don't have them at all.

On an Oak Fern in Muskoka.

Here in the forest wild, dost thou abide,
 Yet this is not thy home, full well thy
 frond
 Of pale green flourisheth, but far beyond
 These dark wild woods, where ocean oft
 doth ride
 His Viking coursers, with great necks of
 foam,
 In some dim, old world glen is found
 thine home.

Oft have I climbed the rocky hills that
 bare
 Their hoary foreheads to our northern sky,
 To search the verdant spot wherein do lie
 Thou and thy "far off cousin" maiden
 hair,
 With other forms and memories dear to
 song,
 That bid, e'en now, their wild like notes
 prolong.

Here dost thou, by this dark solitary
 stream,
 Of well-known paths in breezy uplands
 tell,
 Or low-land rambles, in some favorite dell,
 When life flowed past like a fair sum-
 mer's dream,
 Ere fortune's gales had joined our wander-
 ing lot,
 Two hapless seeds, by all the world forgot.

Write not "forgot," but let our fair
 memory sweet
 Range Austral's distant, ever verdant
 plains,
 With one, who all his bovis heart retains,
 And doth o'er ocean's his lost boyhood
 greet;
 Bidding ambition, honors, stand aside,
 While back to home his homeward fancies
 glide.

Or yet by Afric strands, Zugela's stream,
 Where the dark Zulu hunts the wild
 gazelle,
 Ere yet the page was turned the tale to
 tell
 The night-mare of many a brave dead
 heroes dream,
 Where fought a soldier free from Britain's
 shame,
 And proud to bear a more than brother's
 name.

But not by Austral's distant wave and
 steep,
 Nor Lower Zugela's sad mournful strand,
 Where lie the loved of their dear father-
 land.
 Brave men, who died, their sacred trust
 to keep,
 Bid memory seek a still more hallowed
 spot,
 First to be recalled, last to be forgot.

By Craig Lough's hoary pile, where in
 early day
 Rome's veteran took his lonely post, and
 stood
 Looking o'er marsh and moor, and hamlet
 rude,
 To Italy's sunny sky so far away;
 Perchance his eye had caught, e'en there a
 flower,
 That spoke to him of home and home's
 sweet hour.

So thou and I in this wild land together
 Careless of the extremes of heat and cold,
 Mid varied scenes of beauty, green and gold,
 With bright and glorious sunny weather
 Look in vain for the moist Northumbrian
 air,
 And for the forms that made, e'en thee,
 more fair.

THOMAS C. ROBSON,
 Dauphin, Manitoba.

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

Seasonable Goods...

Milk Cans, Churns, Washers and Wringers

The Hot Weather Stove is "Blue Flame" Wick Oil Stove

We have them in different sizes. **W.C. WOOD** KENT STREET.

September Wedding

We are in a position to give our patrons suitable for wedding at prices easily within reach of all. If you have it, or if you prefer limit your purchase to reasonable amount, we will gladly show through our stock, confident of being able to please you. Our list includes

- Water Sets
- China Table Sets, 4
- Bread and Butter Plates
- Banquet Lamps
- China Salad Bowls
- Japanese Sugar and Cream
- Japanese Biscuit Jars
- Bric-a-brac too numerous to mention.

APLEASURE TO SHOW
SPRATT & KILL
 Reliable Grocers
 Established a Quarter of a Century



Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do? It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness. It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and it Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.