

Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing

This Week we are Showing :

- Men's Suits, single-breasted, sacque shape, dark tweeds, \$5, \$7 and \$10
Men's Suits, double-breasted, sacque shape, dark tweeds, \$7 and \$10
Men's Suits, single breasted, sacque shape, serges, \$5, \$7 and \$10
Men's Suits, double breasted, sacque shape, serges, \$6, \$7 and \$10
Men's Pea Jackets in Black and Brown Frieze, with storm collars, very special, \$3.50, \$4.50
Men's Beaver Overcoats, in Black, Navy and Fawn, \$7 and \$10
Men's Overcoats, in Nap Cloth, extra heavy, \$7
Men's Ulsters, in Black and Brown Frieze, storm collars, tweed lined, \$6 and \$8
Boy's 2-piece Suits, single breasted coats, neatly pleated front and back, sizes 22 to 28, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.25
Boy's 3-piece Suits, sizes 28 to 33, \$3, \$4 and \$5
Youths' Long Pants Suits, in medium, light and dark grey checked tweeds, \$4 and \$5
Youths' Long Pants Suits, serge, \$5 and \$7
Youths' and Boy's Ulsters, in Black and Brown Frieze, Storm Collar, tweed lined
Boy's Reefers, in Black and Brown Frieze, storm collar
Boy's Reefers, in Black and Navy Beaver, storm collar

O'LOUGHLIN & MCINTYRE,

Kennedy's Old Stand

STRICTLY CASH AND ONE PRICE

ur Comfort

Never in all the years behind us have we so fully prepared to suit your ideas of Fur...

PLENTY OF STYLES

ear, all reasonably low and enough of them...

- Caperines, Collarettes, Ruffs, Scarfs, Storm Proof Collars, Gauntlets, Muffs, Capes, Fur Lined Wraps, Etc.,

Popular Furs

in keeping with reliable goods Fall styles Men's Hard and Soft Hats now in stock.

Armstrong Bros.

Manufacturing Furriers and Hatters,

KENT STREET, LINDSAY

The White Front

Directly opposite the post office is the most up-to-date Tailoring and Men's Furnishing store in town.

Everything new and the VERY LATEST that can be found in the market.

We guarantee our materials and workmanship to be THE VERY BEST. All orders entrusted to us will have the most careful attention.

H. A. Morgan & Co.

ARTISTIC TAILORS

Up-to-date Furnishers.

Teas Teas!

Are you tired listening to tea talk?

Read This

and it will interest you.

We have lately purchased our fall stock of Teas, both Japans and Blacks, and are pleased to state that they are coming to hand better in every respect than for some seasons.

Japan, 25c.

Ceylon, 25c.

Mention this advertisement and ask for sample

SPRATT & KILLEN, FAMILY GROCERS

A Word or Two

About your Fall Suit and Overcoat.

My new fall stock of Tweeds, Overcoatings and Trousers is to hand. It is very complete, and comprises all that is fashionable in English, Scotch and Canadian Goods.

J. J. RICH,

Little Britain Tailor

WHY MEAT BECAME DEAR

A Valuable Paper by an American Authority

PEOPLE BUY BEEF IN PROSPERITY—THE GRAZING LANDS DECREASING—THE CATTLE INDUSTRY PROSPEROUS—THE PASSING OF THE TEXAS STEER—STOCKMEN AS FEEDERS—THE OUTLOOK GOOD.

Early last summer the Watchman-Warder drew attention to the sudden rise in the price of beef and as our readers will remember, published a number of articles on the subject.

Early last August the price of beef was suddenly advanced from ten to thirty per cent. in all the markets, to the consternation of the retail dealer and the consumer.

But it was not a trust that advanced the prices of meat: the change was the result of the remarkable condition of prosperity, growth and expansion in the great West.

If, however, this were the only cause of the recent advance, there might be ground for accusing the great packers of the West for manipulating prices.

The long-horned, wild-eyed, gaunt Texas steer, so familiar to the markets a few years ago, is passing away, and his place is being taken by the plump, hornless, corn-fed animal of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

This enormous decrease in meat-producing animals was not especially apparent during the prevalence of hard times, but the return of prosperity and the renewed demand for better food suddenly caused a shortage, and a consequent rise in prices.

Statistics will show this condition exactly. On August 10th, 1897, the best price paid by the packers in the open markets of Chicago and Kansas City for choice western cattle on the hoof was \$4.90 a hundred pounds, which would mean a cost of 7.9 cents a pound for prime beef.

A year later, on August 10th, 1898, the packers were forced to pay the stock-growers as high as \$5.25 a hundred pounds, or 8.5 cents a pound for prime beef.

In the case of a 1500-pound steer the packer would pay \$21 more in 1899 than he did in 1897. But the edible portion of an animal is only 58 per cent. of the whole; that is, there are 870 pounds of good beef in a steer weighing 1500 pounds. The

advance must therefore be spread over the 870 pounds, which would increase the advance from \$1.40 per hundred for the live animal to \$2.41 for the edible parts.

Very naturally the packers and slaughterers, being compelled to pay more for beef, charged more for it. Indeed a representative of a large packing-house informed me that his company actually lost money on some of its sales, because it did not raise its prices fast enough to keep pace with the rise in the price of stock.

In this connection it may be well to observe that most of the retail advance has been made on the choice cuts of the beef—the roasts and the steaks—the food of the rich man, whereas the percentage of increase on the poorer cuts, the food of the great middle classes, is small.

There are several reasons why the number of cattle has been decreasing. The first and most important of these is the failure of millions of acres of grazing-land in the West, because of its having been over-pastured.

In seven years the great cattle State of Texas has suffered a decrease in its herds of 2,500,000 head, or nearly a quarter of the whole decrease in the United States.

All this would seem to indicate at first glance a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the cattle industry, but the facts show quite the contrary. The cattle business has never been more prosperous than it is at this moment—indeed its prosperity is hardly short of amazing.

"The live-stock business in the West was never on a more substantial basis. The industry is rapidly passing from large to small holdings. The big herds formerly ranged upon the open plains are being divided into small ones, and are now owned by many small ranchmen in place of a few large ones.

The long-horned, wild-eyed, gaunt Texas steer, so familiar to the markets a few years ago, is passing away, and his place is being taken by the plump, hornless, corn-fed animal of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. This year there will be the largest crop of corn in the history of the country.

Indeed, so important has the business of fattening cattle become in the corn States that the stockraisers actually buy poor-grade cattle in the open stock-yards market at Chicago, ship them out by rail, feed them well for three months, and bring them back at considerable profit.

Recently Chicago has been sending from 7,500 to 10,000, cattle a week in this way to the farms. Not only that, but Illinois and Indiana stock-men have actually been shipping cattle to the West from Virginia—bringing the cattle to the food instead of bringing the food to the cattle.

Few people have any realization of the enormous volume of the cattle trade, or how many persons are affected by an improvement in conditions. In general, every farmer is a stock-raiser, although possibly on a small scale.

possessed nearly 44,000,000 head of cattle, of which about 16,000,000 were milch-cows. At a valuation of \$29.66 for the cows and of \$22.79 for other cattle, the total property would reach the enormous sum of over \$1,100,000,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that the return of good times to the stock-man means a much wider distribution of the fruits of prosperity throughout the country—indeed a much more favorable condition all over the nation—than a single good wheat or corn or cotton crop.

And not only is the cattleman himself profiting by the rise in price, but the railroad man is doing more business, for after bringing the lean cattle to market they may freight them out to the farmer to be fattened, and then back again to the market, whereas in ordinary times he might move them only once.

And with more money and more business activity the wages of the ordinary working man and the non-producer must go up, as they actually have been going up for months past—sometimes at the end of a strike, but more often without it.

"With excellent export markets, a home demand that is almost unprecedented, and constantly decreasing supplies, those who study the conditions most closely can see nothing but high prices for some time in the future."

Hymn Before Action

The earth is full of anger, The seas are dark with wrath, The Nations in their harness Go up against our path: Ere yet we loose the legions— Ere yet we draw the blade, Jehovah of the thunders, Lord God of Battles, aid! High lust and froward bearing, Proud heart, rebellious brow— Deaf ear and soul uncaring, We seek Thy mercy now! The sinner that forswore Thee, The fool that passed Thee by, Our times are known before Thee— Lord, grant us strength to die! For those who kneel beside us At altars not Thine own, Who lack the lights that guide us, Lord, let their faith atone. If wrong we did to call them, By honor bound they came; Let not Thy wrath befall them, But deal to us the blame. From panic, pride and terror, Revenge that knows no rein, Light haste and lawless error, Protect us yet again. Cloak Thou our undeserving, Make firm the shuddering breath, In silence and unswerving, To taste Thy lesser death! E'en now their vanguard gathers, E'en now we face the fray— As Thou didst help our fathers, Help Thou our host to-day! Fulfilled of signs and wonders, In life, in death made clear— Jehovah of the Thunders, Lord God of Battles, hear! RUDYARD KIPLING