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# Bargains in Ready-

### 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
- -Boy's Reefers, in Black and Navy Beaver, storm

## O'LOUGHLIN & McINTYRE,

Kennedy's Old Stand STRICTLY CASH AND ONE PRICE

# omfort

Never in all the years behind us have we fully prepared to suit your ideas of Fur, Blacks, and are pleased to state in 1890. At present, therefore, counting ents. This season's offerings in every line that they are coming to hand ough. Of course there is no question as to some seasons. We have not selrkmanship. Being practical Furriers, we ected these goods in a haphazard, and always have, served our patrons consi-line and are positive of their cup 38,651,631 in the present year. The numbetter than many others could do.

# ENTY OF STYLES

ear, all reasonably low and enough of them he it worth your while to come here first e a guarantee with everything we sell.

Caperines, Collarettes, Ruffs, Scarfs, Storm! froof Collars, Gauntlets, Muffs, Capes, Fur Lined Wraps, Etc.,

Popular Furs

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

Manufacturing Furriers and Hatters,

ENT STREET, LINDSAY

### The White Front\_

Directly opposite the post office is the most & up to-date Tailoring and Men's Furnishing store in town. You can't & afford to place your order elsewhere before first inspecting our magnificent range of SUIT-INGS and OVERCOAT-INGS for Fall and Win-

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.

## 1. A. Morgan & Co.

ARTISTIC TAILORS

Up-to-date Furnishers.

# Teas Teas!

Are you tired listening to tea talk?

# Read

and it will interest you.

We have lately purchased our fall stock of Teas, both Japans and better in every respect than for careless way, but have deawn cach decreased from over 51,000,000 in 1890 to value. We can confidently say we are in a position to offer our customers better value than any house in the trade, and earnestly solicit a sample crder. Our specialties

Japan, 25c. Ceylon, 25c.

Mention this advertisement and ask for sample

GROCERS

### Fall styles A Word or Two

About your Fall Suit and Overcoat ....

### 2000

very complete, and comprises all that is fashionable in English, Scotch and Canadian Goods Prices lower than elsewhere. Fit and finish guaranteed. Inspection solicited.

J. J. RICH.,

### A Valuable Paper by an American Auth rity

PEOPLE BUY BEEF IN PROSPERITY-THE GRAZING LANDS DECREASING-THE CATTLE INDUSTRY PROSPER-STEER-STOCKMEN AS FEEDERS-THE OUTLOOK GOOD.

there was an excellent article on this topic. sumer. We take pleasure in reproducing it for what it contains.

cent. in all the markets, to the consternation of the retail dealer and the consumer. | the great middle classes, is small. the ranches of the West, and slaughter the ranges. them in opposition to the Chicago "beef

prices of meat: the change was the result of the remarkable condition of prosperity, growth and expansion in the great West. Indeed, there could be no better indication of the return of good times than this very commodity is so sensitive to the financial condition of the people. With the appearance of hard times, and the necessity of economy, the average American saves first on his meat bill-he buys cheaper cuts, he eats more mutton and pork and less beef; he lives on corn meal and wheat flour. The statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows that three times as much mutton was consumed last year in proportion to the population as was consumed in the years of plenty during the late 80's. With the return of prosperity, however, the demand for beef, and for the choicest steaks and roasts, at once began to increase, and this demand has had a natural tendency to force the price upward.

the recent advance, there might be ground for accusing the great packers of the West for manipulating prices. But it is only one feature in the present remarkable development of the cattle industry; for not only has the demand of the consumer increased, but the supply has actually been decreasing for years. On January 1, 18:0, there were in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, 36,849, 024 head of cattle, or 589 to every 1000 of population. By 1895 this number had decreased by upwards of 2,000,000 head, the total being 34,364,215. This would mean about 490 head of cattle for every 1000 of population. From that time down to the present year the number fell off by nearly 2,000,000 head annually, dropping to a little more than 32,000,000 in 1896, 30,508,-408 in 1897, 29,264,000 in 1898 and 27,994,225 the population of the United States at 75,000,009, there would be only 373 he: d of cattle to every 1,000 of population. Since 1892 the number of cattle has decreased by fully 10,000,000, or nearly 27 per cent. At the same time the number of swine has ber of sheep also fell off between 1890 and 1897, and then began to increase, being over 2,000,000 greater in 1899 than in 1897, showing that people were consuming more

This enormous decrease in meat-producing animals was not especially ap parent 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. And the advance which the consumer paid did not go into the pocket of the packer nor of the middleman-it went directly to the stock-raiser who had cattle to sell, and it has gone far toward swelling the present remarkable wave of prosperity in the West.

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 \$4.80 a hundred pounds, which would mean cost of 7.9 cents a pound for prime beef. A year later, on August 10th, 1898, the packers were forced to pay the stockgrowers as high as \$5.25 a hundred pounds, or 8.5 cents a pound for prime beef. On August 10th of this year the price for the best grade of cattle had gone up to \$6.20 a hundred pounds, making prime beef cost 9.25 cents a pound. In comparatively new development of the other words, the "beef barons" were com-My new fall stock of Tweeds, Overcoat- pelled to pay the stock-raiser \$1.40 more beef it means immense profits to the ings and Trouserings is to hand. It is per hundred pounds for cattle in the open producer. market in August, 1899, than they paid in August, 1897.

packer would pay \$21 more in 1899 than he provement in conditions. In general, every did in 1897. But the edible portion of an farmer is a stock-raiser, although possibly animal is only 58 per cent. of the whole; on a small scale. On January 1, 1899. that is, there are 870 pounds of good beef according to the statistician of the Depart-

WHY MEAT BECAME DEAR advance must therefore be spread over the possessed nearly 44,000,000 head of cattle, 870 pounds, which would increase the of which about 16,000,000 were milch-cows.

OUS-THE PASSING OF THE TEXAS money on some of its sales, because it did parison with the cattle business. A near's not raise its prices fast enough to keep crop of corn in the United States has a Early last summer the Watchman- The retail dealers were equally slow about wheat \$400,000,000, more or less, but there Warder drew attention to the sudden rise putting up their shop prices, for fear of is never a full crop of either on hand, in the price of beef and as our readers will losing trade; they kept comforting them- because the consumer begins to eat the remember, published a number of articles selves with the hope that beef would soon wheat and corn, and the exporter begins on the subject. These included interviews go down again. And thus, two months to send them out of the country, as with the stockmen, butchers and farmers ago, when the demand began to be sharp, soon as the harvest is over. The value and dealt with various phrases of the sub- they were compelled to put up their prices of both wheat and corn on hand at any one ject. In the last issue of Harper's Weekly suddenly, to the consternation of the con- time, then, is only a very small precentage

In this connection it may be well to It will be seen, therefore, that the reour many readers who are interested in observe that most of the retail advance turn of good times to the stock-man

pocket was instantly and disagreeably ber of cattle has been decreasing. The first ing by the rise in price, but the railroad affected. There was no apparent reason and most important of these is the failure man is doing more business, for after in the East for such a spectacular rise in of millions of acres of grazing-land in the bringing the lean cattle to market they prices, and it was inevitible that the trust West, because of its having been over- may freight them out to the farmer to be bogie, which may yet be blamed for the pastured. On some of the semi-arid ranges tattened, and then back again to the failure of the peach crop, should at once be the grass has actually been eaten out, market, whereas in ordinary times he singled out as the cause of all the trouble. roots and all, and the stock-men are com In New York the butchers even went so pelled to drive their herds far into almost same way the boom in cattle means better far as to discuss, seriously, the advisability inaccessible valleys among the mountains. business for the slaughterers and packers, of forming an association through which Sheep have also been crowding the cattle and for the great number of men engaged they might obtain their cattle direct from out, and settlers are coming in and fencing in the business. In Chicago alone 40,000

has this to say of the cattle industry:

If, however, this were the only cause of the industries of the State."

> steer, so familier to the markets a few being taken by the plump, horniess, cornfed animal of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. This year there will be the largest crop of corn in the history of the country. The farmers of the corn States and the value of it will exceed \$5000,000,000. Corn cannot be shipped the world over and sold like wheat, and so it must be converted into beef, pork and mutton, and here is where the farmer makes his great profits. In the fall he buys a large number of cattle, brings them to his farm, fattens them on his corn, and sells them a few months later at a big advance, and they have left behind the fertilizer which will make his fields produce another big crop. A single instance will illustrate this business and its profits. On September 20th an Indiana farmer sent seventeen head of cattle to the Chicago Stock Yards market. They had been fattened on corn, and they averaged 1586 pounds. There was lively bidding for them, and they finally sold for \$6.90 a hundred pounds-the highest September price paid in fifteen years. The average price per steer was, therefore, \$109.43, and they yielded a large profit to the grower. In this way the farmer made his corn crop highly valuable.

> Indeed, so important has the business of fattening cattle become in the corn States that the stockraisers actually buy poorgrade 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 o bringing the food to the cattle. This is a industry, and at the present high price of

Few people have any realization of the enormous volume of the cattle trade, or In the case of a 1500-pound steer the how many persons are affected by an im-Little Britain Tailor in a steer weighing 1500 pounds. The ment of Agriculture, the United States

advance from \$1.40 per hundred for the At a valuation of \$29.66 for the cows and live animal to \$2.41 for the edible parts. of \$22.79 for other cattle, the total property Very naturally the packers and slaught | would reach the enormous sum of over erers, being compelled to pay more for \$1,100,000,000. Of this, Texas is the heavbeef, charged more for it. Indeed are lest sharer; then comes Iowa, and then presentative of a large packing-house in- Missouri, Both corn and wheat raising formed me that his company actually lost are great industries, but they pale in compace with the rise in the trice of stock. Value of about \$500,000,000, and that of of the value of the cattle on hand.

has been made on the choice cuts of the means a much wider distribution of the Early last August the price of beef was beef-the roasts and the steaks-the food fruits of prosperity throughout the counsuddenly advanced from ten to thirty per of the rich man, whereas the percentage try-indeed a much more favorable condiof increase on the poorer cuts, the food of tion all over the nation-than a single good wheat or corn or cotton crop. And Every one eats meat, and everyone's There are several reasons why the num- not only is the cattleman himself profitmight move them only once. In the men are employed in the packing-houses, In seven years the great cattle State of and the average annual output is valued Texas has suffered a decrease in its herds at more that \$250,000,000. And the fur-But it was not a trust that advanced the of 2,500,000 head, or nearly a quarter of the ther the price goes up, the more money whole decrease in the United States. Cuba will flow into the country, for we feed has also lost heavily, owing largely to the half the great nations of the earth from war. In 1895 she had 860,000 cattle, and our surplus. During 1898 we sent abroad now she has fewer than 25,000. And the nearly 500,000 head of cattle, to say nothdecrease still continues all over the coun- ing of 37,000,000 pound of canned mest, advance in the price of meat, for no other try, in spite of higher prices and greater 275,000,000 pounds of fresh meat, and nearly 45,000,000 pounds of salt beef. One All this would seem to indicate at first | London agency of a Chicago plant handled, glance a very unsettled and unsatisfactory during 1898, 423,764 quarters of beef. 11,condition of the cattle industry, but the 725,045 pounds of perk product, and 79,100 facts show quite the contrary. The cattle pigs, bringing upward of \$10,000,000, nearbusiness has never been more prosperous ly all from Great Britain and Ireland. than it is at this moment-indeed its pros- The cable advices of last September quoted perity is hardly short of amazing. It is choice American steers in the London and just at the edge of a new era. The day of Liverpool markets at 12 and 13 cents per the vast range herd is past, and the day of | pound, estimated dressed weight, com. the small herd, carefully bred and judi- pared with 91 to 101 cents for the corresciously fattened, has come. In reply to a ponding week of 1898. Two and a half question as to the conditions in Wyoming, cents a pound advance on the millions of Senator Francis E Warren, of that State, pounds exported means an enormous increase of money flowing into the United "The live-stock business in the West was States, and going at that to the producer. never on a more substantial basis. The And with more money and more business industry is rapidly passing from large to activity the wages of the ordinary worksmall holdings. The big herds formerly ing man and the non-producer must go up, ranged upon the open plains are being as they actually have been going up for divided into small ones, and are now months past-sometimes at the end of a owned by many small ranchmen in place strike, but more often without it. And of a few large ones. The cattle are ranged | with more wages the workman can buy upon the free grazing-lands of the plains more good meat even at a higher price. during summer, and pastured and fed Beefsteaks cost more than they did a year during winter. This method of conducting a zo, but the country can better afford to the business eliminates the risk and specu- pay for them. Thus the great chain of lative features which characterized the prosperity is completed in other lines. earlier history of the live-stock industry, And the end of the advance is not yet in and, combined with farming, makes it one sight. The cattle raiser has much profit of the most substantial and profitable of yet before him, and the packer will yet be instrumental in bringing still larger sums The long-horned, wild-eyed, gaunt Texas of money into the country from foreign lands. The well-known authority, The years ago, is passing away, and his place is Breeders' Gazette, says of the present condition of the cattle industry:

"With excellent export markets, a home demand that is almost unprecedented, and constantly decreasing supplies, those who study the conditions most closely can see will raise nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels of it, nothing but high prices for some time in the future." RAY STANNARD BAKER.

### 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