

Wood's Phosphodine sald in Lindsay by E. Gregory, druggist.

The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 3rd, 1899

EDITORIAL NOTES.

-Parliament has been summoned to meet on Monday, Dec. 11th.

The United States will observe Thanksgiving Day on Nov. 30th. We have set a better date, and Uncle Sam would do well to move his forward

The Canadian Gazette, of London, (England), after due investigation of the outlook in Canada, arrives at the conclusion that "we may confidently look forward to a continuance of the prosperity which has accompanied the Lauriec regime."

President McKinley having asserted that the United States has "acquired" the Philippines, the Kansas City Times very appropriately suggests that the 70,000 soldiers and the 35 warships now on or around the island must be merely surveying parties to locate the exact boundary lines!

The insurance of \$1,000,000 which the government is placing upon the Canadian contingent is for twelve months from the day of sailing, subject to renewal, and will give \$1,000 to the relatives or heirs of all who die white absent, no matter from what cause.

Ontario's new government is to make special ellorts to secure imm .grants for its vacant agricultural ands. The line is a good one to work on both from a provincial and national point of view. If Ontario learns how to do it successfully there are other eastern provinces which will gladly imitate it .- Montreal Gazette. Ontario has set the fashion in a great many good moves, but from a section of the press her government has received only abuse for its efforts. That is the curse of partisanship which prevents many good men serving their country.

Times are so good now that even the jail reports reflect improved conditions. The Mail and Empire (in its news columns, of course), says: "The report of the prison inspector for Ontario shows that the number of commitments for the year 1898-9 is reduction on those of previous years. The fact that it is much easier for the poorer classes to obtain employment accounts in a large measure for this" And yet the Mail and Empire's political editors prophesied that stagnation and ruin would follow the ac-

cession of the liberals to power.

Hamilton Times: Col. Sam Hughes is all right. Notwithstanding the prejudice which General Hutton entertained against the soldier-politician of Victoria County, Samuel will go to South Africa "in a special capacity." This mysterious phrase is interpreted to mean that Col. Hughes will be given a staff appointment in connection with one of the British regiments. The arrangement will precipitate the Lindsay hero into the thick of the fight, where he can win glory and shed gore, while the troops under Col. Otter will have to read the Cape Colony newspapers to find out how the Boers are behaving. The misunderstanding which has brought such luck to Coi. Hughes arose from his overlooking Gen. Hutton and sending his offer of Canadian assistance direct to Mr. Chamberlain. But you can't keep a good man down.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the final meeting of his Western Ontario tour at Fergus on Thursday, declared that he had been profoundly touched by the cordial and friendly feeling exhibited towards him by the people of Ontario. The Premier continued in this noble peroration:

"Perhaps it is due to the fact that at this time a most dangerous and insidious effort is being made to bring division amongst us. Perhaps it is a rebuke to the d magogues who at the present time are trying to create a schism and a chasm between the Canadians of Quebec and the Canadians of Ontario. (Cheers.) But I rely upon the good sense of the people of Ontario not to give way, to those appeals, but to stand by the policy we have endeavored to carry on of equal nights and equal justice to all. You have spoken in your address of the action of the government, in senda contingent to South Africa. The overnment has done nothing but its duty in that respect. The war now going on in South Africa is a war which, if it appeals to men, ought to opeal to Canadians above all, because is a war intended to bring to that country the blessings which we enjoy to-day in Canada, of equal rights to all the subjects of the Queen in that stant land. Our boys are going to ight the battles of the Queen in South frica, and I have no doubt they will do their duty. (Cheers). Let me say one word more. When our boys have done their duty, when the rule of the Queen has been established throughout length and breadth of South Afhea, and when the wounds caused by war have healed, perhaps, it may come the duty of Canada to assist in he healing process by showing the ample of a population who, having dgranted to them equal rights, have ome a united and happy people."

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Plan to Settle the Alaska Boundary Question.

FAIR CASE OF GIVE AND TAKE

The Dominion of Canada is Willing to Concede Skaguay and Dyon to the United States for Pyramid Harbor - Remarks of State Officials Upon the New Position

London, Oct. 25 .- The Associated Press is also enabled ta give authoritatively Canada's final proposition for a permanent s?ttlement of the Alaskan dispute. It is very different from her former demands and was delivered to the United States Ambassador, Mr. John H. Choate, by the Canadiaq Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Sir Louis Henry Davies, late the night before the latter sailed and it was despatched yesterday to Washington by the officials of the United States Embassy. It is as fol-

That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those pro-visions making 50 years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.

That, as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skaguay and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim, if Canada received Pyramid har-In other words, Canada gives up

much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary his colleagues was all that could be

were, apparently, the result of an unexpected communication from his Government for Sir Louis, the day previous, expressed no inkling that he was empowered to make such sweeping proposals. The Canadian statesman, heretofore, has insistently denied the United States contention that Dyea and Skaguay must first be ceded to the United States before further treating on the sub- Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General ject, and his sudden change of front and the concession of two such important points are apparently intended as a coup, and Mr. Choate was found, to a certain extent, unprepared. The only reply he could make was that he would inform the authorities at Washington and await their advices, as his instructions did not contemplate such a change of base by Canada.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that Canada's new position was greatly influenced by Imperial pressure, and it can be stated definitely that Mr. Chamberlain advised i concession as much as possible in order to gain a port of entry free from United States control with the professed reason that commercial advantages would accrue therefrom. But it is said that the ulterior motive is to increase British naval strength by making Pyramid Harbor a strong | nied by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. naval station.

the United States in these altered conditions. British official opinion is that the United States, having been granted Dyea and Skaguay, cannot refuse to accept the identical form of arbitration they compelled England to take towards Venezuela. This course is contingent upon the United States deciding that the old Behring country is more valuable than Pyramid Harbor.

Ex-congressman Lewis, who conferred with Messrs. Davies and Choate regarding the claims of the American miners involved in the disputed territory, opposed giving up Pyramid Harbor. He pointed out to Mr. Choate that Canada would have an important depot for storehouses and shipping, whence she could seri- | ing address. He thanked the stuthat Great Britain would secure invaluable strategical advantages. At the commission's next sitting Minister Davies strongly opposed the claims which he represented being considered in conjunction with the boundary dispute, and Mr. Choate upheld this view, though Mr. Lewis had succeeded in securing the assurance that they will be treated in conjunction with Canada's claims for seal destruction. Mr. Lewis said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am satisfied with the success of my mission. It is sure the American miners will now get jus-

NOTHING NEW IN IT.

U. S. Officials Say It is Only a Summary of the Old Position.

Washington, Oct. 25 .- It is said at the State Department that the proposal as to a permanent Alaskan boundary laid down by Sir Louis Davies is nothing more for less than a summary of claims heretofore preferred. When the commission was in session last spring, and the Canadian proposition was made to settle the boundary question by arbitra- tendance upon him had luncheon tion, the American commissioners retion, with the proviso that no point occupied by Americans for a specified term of years should be submitted to

arbitration. It is not possible to accurately forecast the view that the State Department will take of this proposition, but it may be proper to recall the fact that, in the opinion of the department, Canada has no more claim to Pyramid Harbor than it has to Skaguay and Dyea, and the British Government has already been informed of that belief. Therefore, it seems probable that Sir Louis Davies' proposition will not materially advance a permanent settlement of the boundary question, and that the two countries will continue to act under the terms of the modus vivendi recently arranged by Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY,

Sir Louis Davies Says Canada Offers Three Alternatives.

New York, Oct. 30 .- Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, arrived here on Saturday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. He went to England three weeks ago to lay before the Imperial Government Canada's views on the Alaskan boundary question. With him went Under-Secretary of State J seph

When seen on the pier on Saturday Canada. Sir Louis said: "I cannot speak at length about the work accomplished in England, as it was confidential. As has been published, a temporary arrangement has been agreed upon, and, in so far as it will prevent local friction, it is satisfactory. The modus vivendi does not, however, foreshadow what the permanent solution of the dispute will be. It was absolutely necessary for us to come to some understanding, for we had the miners there, and the situation was becoming intolerable. The Joint High Commission will arrange the conditions on which the question can be settled, Canada wants only what arbitration can give us. We are not grasping or seeking concessions. What

we want is our rights." Sir Louis added that both Salisbury and Chamberlain had told him they were determined to have the question settled amicably, and he said he scouted the idea of any other means being used, but the most friendly ones.

"I may say," added Sir Louis, that the Canadian Government entertains similar - feelings. We have three propositions to make, which are: Unconditional arbitration of the whole dispute, arbitration on similar terms on the Venezuelan arbitration, or arbitration on the basis that if the United States shall keep Dyea. and Skaguay it will concede Pyramid Harbor and adjacent territory to Ca- man in Canada to solve, namely, the nada, thus giving us a harbor on Lynn Canal. Salisbury is ready to adopt either of these propositions.

"I cannot say how soon the matter will be settled, but I have no doubt that the time is not far dis-

Guelph, Oct. 27 .- Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour in western Ontario clased Wednesday afternoon with a big gathering in the rink at Fergus. Like all the other meetings which have been held, it was most enthusiastic, and the reception of the Premier and rier's tour in western Ontario closed The propositions of Sir Louis Hen- | desired. The central situation of Ferry Davies were made privately and | gus enabled electors from the three ridings of North, Centre and South Wellington to attend the demonstration, and they availed themselves of the privilege in large numbers. The audience numbered over 2,500. was most representative in character. The speakers, in addition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were Hon. A. G. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance;

Blair, Minister of Railways; Hon. W of the Province Andrew Semple, M. P. James McMullen, M.P., and Dr. Landerkin, M.P. During the course of Sir Wilfrid's speech he took occasion to rebuke the Conservative press for their endeavor to create strife between the Canadians of Ontario and the Canadians of Quebec. Hon. Mr. Gibson took advantage of the opportunity to pay a warm tribute to Hon. A. S. Hardy, and to make brief statement in regard to the reconstruction of the Provincial Cabinet. He promised at an early period to return to Fergus and to speak at greater length upon Ontario ques-

Drew the Premier's Carriage.

A very pleasing incident occurred on Wednesday morning at Guelph, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the chief figure. The Premier paid a visit to the Agricultural College, accompa-A. G. Blair, Hon. J. M. Gibson, At-Regarding the probable action of torney-General of Ontario; Dr. Landerkin, M.P., James McMullen, M.P. Major Mutrie and the members of the the college Sir. Wilfrid and party found the students of the institution assembled at the entrance. They saluted the distinguished arrivals with vociferous cheers, and in a trice unloosed the horses from the Premier's carriage and attached ropes to the vehicle. Then with loud hurrahs they drew Sir Wilfrid's carriage up the long avenue leading to the main building, where they brought the vehicle to a standstill and grouped themselves around it. Of course, after this enthusiastic demonstratian a Sir Wilfrid made a facile and pleadhis companions might regret that they were no longer young, neverthought that in a few years the young fellows he now saw before some people more Catholic than the him would be taking their part in | Pope, and Sir Charles would have us upholding the destinies of the country. He asked them to be true to themselves and true to their convictions. He would not inquire what policies were-doubtless they were divided in opinion-but he hoped they would always have the interests of the country at heart. When Sir Wilfrid concluded there were more cheers from the students. and then an adjournment was made to the quarters of Prof. and Mrs. Mills, where refreshments were serv-

> Returning from the college the Ministers repaired to the Bell Piano & Organ Fgctory, and were shown over the premises. The institution is very busy just now, as the visitors could easily see for themselves, and is working overtime to keep up with the orders.

At noon the Premier and his colleagues and the legislators in atwith the Reform Executive at the plied with an offer to accept arbitra- Royal Hotel. The President, Wr. John Mitchell, presided, and there were also present Mr. Alex. Stewart. Secretary; Mr. Hugh McMillan, Mr. T. J. Day, Dr. Foster; Mr. John Lillie, President of the Guelph Young Men's Liberal Club; Mr. Hugh Guthrie and Mr. James Laidlaw, ex-M.

At 1 o'clock the Premier and party left Guelph on a special train for Fergus, where a meeting was held at

Winnipeg, Oct. 28. - A splendid Liberal meeting was held Thursday evening at Birtle, in Adams' Hall, Hon. C. J. Mickle, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary, presiding, to listen to speeches from Mr. Isaac Campbell, Dr. Rutherford, M.P., Hon. Mr. Sifton and Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P. Dr. Hall read an address to Hon. Clifford Sifton, which read in part as follows:--"We are pleased to see that under the careful and businesslike manner of dealing with public affairs in all departments of your an era of unprecedented prosperity. In no part is this more noticeable than in Manitoba, and this is partimembered that so much of the prosperity of this part of the Dominion is attributable to the policy and administration of the department of to expressing our congratulations up- British colony should take part in a on the general management of your | war without being consulted. He was



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department, we desire particularly to express our unqualified approval of the masterly manner in which you have dealt with what has probably been the most difficult problem that has fallen to the lot of any public administration of the Yukon. Before closing, we desire to express to Mr. Isaac Campbell, who accompanies you, the great pleasure we feel in his visit. Few men have as warm a place in the hearts of Manitoba Liberals as has Mr. Campbell, and his words of advice and kindly counsel and encouragement and ready assistance at all times have placed the Liberals under a lasting debt of gratitude to him."

Montreal, Oct. 30 .- Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, made his first appearance on the public platform since his severe illness Saturday alternoon at St. Vincent de Paul. Though he spoke for over an hour, it was a source of gratification to all present that he showed few signs of weakness, but, on the contrary, maintained his usual vigor and energy to the close of his address. The meeting took place in the hall of the Marist Brothers' College. A Disloyal War.

In reference to the charges made

against him of disloyalty, he said Sir Charles Tupper cries that the French-Canadians are disloyal to the empire: that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and particularly myself, are disloyal to the empire, and that in the matter of sending troops to the Transvaal French-Canadians gave proof of their disloyalty. Last session while he was absent in Europe, for reasons which were known to all, the House of Commons adopted unanimously a resolution of sympathy with regard to British dtizens who were unjustly treated in the Transvaal. He called attention to the fact that not a single member of Parliament suggested then the idea of sending troops to the Transvaal. Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues were there, but said nothing about sending troops. Well, war was declared. Before leaving England he (Mr. Tarte) gave an interview to English journals, in which he declared that President Kruger committed a grave fault in not giving the English equal rights with the citizens of the republic. The newspapers began to talk about a contingent, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an interview local Reform Executive. On reaching | The Globe said the volunteers could not legally be sent out of the country. On Oct. 4 Mr. Chamberlain sent a circular to the colonies, in which he intimated that the Imperial Government was ready to receive the troops on condition that the colonies paid for their equipment and transportation until they reached Africa. In Africa the Imperial Government desired to take charge. This despatch was received on the fifth. Sir Wilfrid was in Chicago and the Ministers were scattered. Sir Wilfrid came back on the 10th, a Council speech was eminently in order, and | meeting was called and the despatch was signed on the 12th. That was not loging much time Sir Charles ously undersell the United States and | dents for the cordiality of their re- | Tupper declares that the Government injure her trade in the Orient, and, ception, and said their enthusiasm | did not do enough. The Imperial buoyant spirits reminded his Government asked only for the payfriends and himself of the days of ment of equipment and transportatheir youth. While the speaker and | tion to Africa. Sir Charles thinks we are disloyal because, putting aside the desire of the Imperial Govtheless they were consoled by the ernment, the people of Canada did pay for everything. Well, there are

> After showing that Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper himself were against Canada taking part in the wars of the Empire, he said : If Canada and the Colonies take part in the wars of Europe they must have representatives in the Council of the Empire. (Cheers.) The first prerogative of an Englishman is no taxation without representation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others would not make a bad figure in the Imperial Parliament. (Applause.) It is impossible that a British citizen can be taxed without the right to vote. The American colonies revolted for the violation of this principle. It is for that that England makes war in the Transvaal. It was a very grave thing to say that Canada, without being consulted, must take part in European wars.

I have no doubt if Parliament was

more loyal than the Queen.

convoked to-morrow and the question submitted whether the colony should form a partnership with Britain, the reply might be in the affirmative, but to form a partnership it is necessary to consult both parties. If the mother country offered a partnership the colony might say, "All right, let us go hand in hand." The order in Council is no precedent, because the words are there. Because he insisted upon this he was denounced as disloyal. Well, he is ready to stand or fall on that ground. (Applause.) He would give up his office to-morrow if the words are incompatible with it. His position is that of a British citizen who understands what is due to Eogland and what is due to his country. He was not opposed to enlisting the men. Why should he be? What he objected to was the creation of a precedent that we might be called upon at any time for troops. He hoped that the next time the request was made he would have the right to be consulted. It had been sought to make a question of race out of this matter. Sir John Macdonald never sent troops, but he was not denounced. But Sir Wilfrid Lau-Government, Canada is now enjoying | rier is a French-Canadian. Sir Charles Tupper never sent troops, and he was not denounced. We are denounced because we are French-Canadians. cularly gratifying to us when it is re- If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been an Englishman nothing would have been heard of the matter. He regretted that Sir Charles Tupper had raised racial and religious hatred in this Pope and the Unier Astronomer, which you, Mr. Sifton, are the head. | country, and he asked him to reflect | And in this connection in addition to the line of the line in this connection.

accused of disloyalty for saying at the banquet of Mr. Herbette that he would not be a loyal subject of the Queen if he was not permitted to be French. He did say so, and would say it again, but he did not go farther. A man can be hanged on very little if the proof is limited. Here is what he said :: "I should not be loyal to the Queen if I were not permitted to be French." Mr. Tarte went on to say that if Sir Charles Dilke was in London when he was there he would have thanked him for the kind words he said about the French-Canadians in his book on the British Empire. Here English call themselves English, Scotch Scotch and Irish Irish. French-Canadians had a right to call themselves French. When they could not say it, it would be when British institutions are not what they are. French-Canadians are loyal because they are free. (Applause.) They were proud to remain under the British flag because they

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN. Her Majesty Through the Colonial Secretary Sends a Note of Appreciaton to Governor-General

Ottawa, Oct. 25 .- His Excellency the Governor-General last night received the following cablegram from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial

London, Oct. 24.—Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with Her her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops godspeed and a safe return. Chamberlain.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE. Mr. Chamberlain's Reply to Critica -The Appropriation Bill Passed -Prorogued Till Jan. 15

London, Oct. 28 .- The third reading of the appropriation bill in the House of Commons yesterday gave the opportunity for further attacks on the Government's war policy. Mr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical formerly Consul-General of the Transvaal, accused the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of publishing an emasculated version of the Boer franchise bill passed by the Volksraad. Mr. Chamberlain tartly repudiated

this. He said the bill was published exactly as received from Secretary of State Reitz.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, referred to the heavy military task before the Government, and said he feared the foreign powers would take advantage of Great Britain's difficulties to make an attempt upon her possessions. All the great powers, except Austria, he asserted, hated Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George, Radical member for the Carnarvon district, declared the offers of the Transvaal had been misrepresented, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain jumped up and protested, and the Speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, intervened. Mr. Lloyd George then

Appropriation Bill Passed The House of Commons passed the appropriation bill prior to the suspension of business there, after which the measure was taken to the House The session was then suspended un-

til 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Queen's Speech. When the House re-assembled the Queen's speech was read and Parliament was prorogued with the usual formalities. The speech follows:

'My Lords and Gentlemen: "I am happy to be able to release you of the exceptional duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigenqualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African colonies has been said. In doing so I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so many gailant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provisions you have made to defray the expenses of the military oper-

'My Lords and Gentlemen "I trust that the divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my Empire and to vindicate the honor of this

Prorogued Till Jan. 15.

ations in South Africa.

In the House of Lords, at 2 o'clock the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, and the Lords commissioners, fully robed, took up positions in front of the throne. The black rod summoned the Commons, the Queen's speech was read and the Lord High Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until Jan. 15. The Commons then returned to the Lower House,

where the Speaker read the Queen's

speech, after which the members filed

past and shook hands with the

Speaker and the House adjourned.

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