FORCED! FORCED!

FORCED TO VACATE OUR STORE

The Lindsay public is pretty familiar with the full meaning of this announcement.

It means that we are placed in a very peculiar position. Our Lease expires on September 1st next, and our present Landlord has leased the building to another tenant for six months, September 1st, 1906, to March 1st, 1907. He now demands possession by that date, as you will see by the "Notice to Vacate" served on us by his solicitors, a copy of which we reproduce here.

Fortunately for us the building changes owners on March 1st, 1907, and we have secured a new lease from that date for a term of years. So don't misunderstand us,

We Are Not Leaving Town, But Just Selling Out the Present Stock to be in Readiness to Vacate

But the question which concerns us most now is, what will we do with our present stock of Forty Thousand Dollars ($48,000.00). We have decided to inaugurate

A Great Forced Sale

and to Sell, Sell and Sell

until the stock is reduced to the lowest possible point.

The Store will be closed on Monday, April 23rd, Tuesday 24th, and Wednesday 25th, to mark down the prices, and will

Re-open for the Great Forced Sale on Thursday, April 26, at 9 a. m.

Reductions of 5 to 50 per cent. will be made, the cuts going deepest where stocks are the heaviest.

It will be the opportunity of the year to buy good goods cheap. No regular prices will be quoted the reduced prices will be in plain figures, so look for the new price marks.

McSWEYN & SMITH,
BARRISTERS, ETC.
JOHN McSWEYN. W. E. SMITH.

Lindsay, Jan. 31st, 1906.

Amos J. Ford, Esq., Merchant, Lindsay.

Dear Sir,—We are instructed by Mr. James Lovell, your Landlord, to notify you that he will require possession upon the thirty-first day of August, 1906, of the premises now occupied by you, namely: That certain store and premises occupied therewith, situated upon the centre part of Lot number Eight, north of Kent-st., in the said town of Lindsay, and having a frontage on said Kent-st. of twenty-four feet, and being the store and premises lately occupied by Messrs. R. B. Allan & Co.

You will kindly govern yourself accordingly upon the date above mentioned.

Yours truly,
McSWEYN & SMITH.

Think Twice Before You Miss This Sale.

Ford's
STYLE & ECONOMY.

Doors Open on Thursday April 26th at 9 a.m.

STRICTLY CASH DEALERS, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, LINDSAY.

All the Following Lines go on Sale.

Dress Goods,	Muslins
Silks	Lawns
Linings	Ginghams
Dress Trimmings	Shirtings
Gloves	Flannelettes
Hosiery	Sheetings
Underwear	Pillow Cottons
Collars	Doylies
Belts	Pillow Shams
Ribbons	Lace Curtains
Laces	Carpets
Embroideries	Linoleums
Corsets	Oilcloths
Wrist Bags	Window Shades
Smallwares	Women's and Children's
Men's Hats	Ready-to-wear G'rments
Shirts	Waists
Collars	Skirts
Neckwear	Muslin Underwear
Underwear	Wrappers
Half Hose	Sateen Underskirts
Braces	Rain Coats
Linens	Spring Coats
Cottons	Children's Dresses
Tickings	Winter Cloth Coats
Prints	Men's Fur Coats

Women's Fur Coats

Have a Garden of Your Own

Until you try it you cannot know how satisfactory it is to have a little garden of your own. A piece of ground thirty or forty feet square, rightly cultivated, will keep your family supplied with onions, lettuce, radishes, peas and beans, and to spare.

Let us furnish the seed and you will make good results certain. Have garden and flower seeds both in bulk and in packet.

A. HIGINBOTHAM
DRUGGIST
Nearly Opposite Postoffice, Lindsay

The Weekly Post

WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS.

From Evening Post of April 17.

In accordance with a motion passed by the Council of the Board of Trade, Messrs. Fisher and Sparling were deputed to visit those of our citizens who were not yet members Yesterday they got over about half of the ground allotted to them and succeeded in alluring 23 candidates. If they are as successful in the remaining half, and Messrs. Staples and McWatters, who have the east ward, do as well there, we will probably have 150 members this year—a very good showing indeed, but just about half what we ought to have. It would not be a bad idea for the large employers to go around amongst their employees and encourage them to join, say, by putting up half the fee. How would it do to try it? This is just an idea of our own, and we throw it out for what it is worth.

Our keen desire to see our town realize all the benefit possible from the existence of a live Board of Trade is our justification for again referring to a species of laxity in management that means speedy disintegration of the Board if not promptly remedied. We refer to the frequent waste of valuable time by a few members who take advantage of the presence of their fellow citizens and introduce contentious subjects entirely foreign to the business in hand. Everybody hates being "bored." If deemed desirable, let one meeting in every three months be devoted to the full and free discussion of everything under the sun—then members can stay away if they wish, but for goodness sake let the President or other presiding officers at meetings of Board or Council keep the speakers under control at all other times.

STIR UP THE GAS COMPANY.

A very timely subject for the Board of Trade to take up and institute enquiries into, is whether Lindsay is to have a gas plant in the spring according to the terms of the franhise granted a Toronto company last fall. We understand there are some serious doubts already existing as to the probability of the promoters being able to carry out the terms agreed upon, and the opinion is freely expressed by many that the franhise will lapse. The town cannot afford to be longer without gas if it wishes to encourage manufacturers to locate here, as almost every line of industry has use for gas and many firms now located in Lindsay are suffering much inconvenience and loss in not being able to obtani it.

Last summer and fall there were not less than three companies looking over Lindsay with a view of introducing gas into the town Let the Board of Trade get busy in connection with this subject, and if the Toronto company cannot carry out their undertaking, let the Board look up another offer at once, in order that a new company may be able to proceed with construction as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nearly $56,000,000 increase of trade in the last nine months. We grow.

Under the new mining law you must pay $10 for a license before you can legally become a prospector for minerals. Is that in the interest of discovery?

Roosevelt proposes a federal inheritance tax to confiscate "fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits." He would discriminate between "fortunes well won and fortunes ill won." Wouldn't it be better to repeal the vicious laws which contribute to the evil?

Hamilton Times; The Mail contains an account of the finding of a statue of the goddess Hathor in a temple at Thebes, and says the discovery was made known "by Prof. E. Naville, a French servant, and C. T. Currelly, and Englishman." C. T. Currelly is not an Englishman. He was born at Exeter, Ont., educated in Toronto, where his parents now live, and was for some time a missionary in the Northwest. He's a Canuck pure and simple.

A third salaried official has been appointed by the Lord's Day Alliance. The great need of the Alliance is for a half-dozen more salaried officials.

Cobalt is a great mining camp, and may become a greater if, as Prof. Miller puts it, "one in five hundred of the prospectors now on the grounds makes a 'strike'. Beware of wildcat schemes.

The exports of Canadian cheese during the year 1905 amounted to 215,733,259 pounds worth $20,300,500, of which Great Britain took $20,174,211 worth, United States $14,182; France $700, Germany $364, other foreign countries $39,696, and British Indies $36,176.

ney Government has made wholesale dismissals of officials up north. The license inspector, bailifs and issuers of marriage licenses have all been dismissed without explanation or investigation. Mr. Hoyle, it says, has dismissed more officials in North Ontario in twelve months than the Liberal Government did in ten years. In the Nipissing district twenty-seven officials have been summarily dismissed. Since February, 1905, 85 fishery overseers have been discharged and 130 appointed. Certainly the axe is kept sharpened.

OBITUARY.

Mrs Catherine Foley, Ottawa.

Daily Citizen, April 16th: The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Foley took place yesterday morning from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Stringer, 305 St. Patrick-st. At nine o'clock a solemn requiem mass was chanted at St. Bridget's church, of which Mrs. Foley was a devout member. The celebrant was $Rev. J. T. Foley, son of the deceased, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. McNally, Chelsea, as deacon, and Rev. Father Holland, Redemptorist, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Rev. M. J. Whelan of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father McPhail, Redemporist, Rev. Dr. O'Boyle, Ottawa university, Many other friends attended the service, testifying by their presence their esteem for the deceased, and their sympathy for the sorrowing relatives. The body was conveyed to the Union depot, then via C.P.R. to Norwood, accompanied by Rev. Father Foley, Mr. Thomas Stringer and Mr. O'Brien, Separate School inspector.

The deposed was mother of Mrs. John Fleury of this town, and will be remembered by many of the older residents of town and country, having resided in Lindsay for eight or ten years, leaving some 15 years ago to reside in Ottawa. Mrs. Fleury will have the sympathy of many friends in her bereavement.

CHANCE TO SECURE A FINE INDUSTRY.

The Board of Trade Seeks the Aid of Citizens to Culminate a Great Project for the Benefit of Lindsay.

(To the Editor of The Post.)

As a business enterprise of great importance is to be laid before a meeting of the Board of Trade and those of our citizens who have the best interests of the town at heart, on Friday evening of this week. I have thought it desirable to give a few facts in order that we may be better able to understand our true position. All will agree with me in saying that in the pastt en years we have seen the greatest expansion of Lindsay's trade of any ten years in its history, and more especially the last half of that period. In 1895, and for some few years thereafter, there were many vacant stores along our front street; vacant dwellings were plentiful, some of our finest houses being occupied by tenants who were only asked to pay taxes and keep them in repair. During the past ten years this state of affairs had entirely changed, every house became occupied, and rents were advanced fully twenty to twenty-five per cent., new houses were built on every street, and no sooner had a man started to build than he was besieged by prospective tenants. The house question is a pretty fair barometer of the state of trade in any village, town, or city. I would suggest to your readers who are interested in our town's prosperity to take a walk over our town as I have done in the past week or two and they will find that empty houses are becoming I regret to say plentiful, and it is not the shacks by any means, but amongst them are brick dwellings, which any citizen might occupy withlout discredit to his social position.

In looking about me for a good reason for the past prosperity, for there must be a reason, I think I have found one that pretty nearly explains it. I first went to our town clerk, and he very courteously gave me for inspection the by-laws passed for local improvements; that is, for sewers and cement sidewalks, and our new fire hall, and I found they amounted for the past five years to the tidy sum of $145,000—no wonder our taxes have gone up. I next called on the clerk of the water commissioners, and he assured me that their extra expenditure for the past five years would exceed $15,000; that is, expenditure in excess of their usual annual outlay. We have had the Ross Memorial Hospital erected at an outlay of $80,000, not considering equipment; the Carnegie Library at a cost, of $10,000, leaving $3,000 for equipment; the defunct gas plant laid twelve miles of piping which cost, with buildings and gas-meter, piping, etc., $35,000. The both expended in the building of the C.P.R. branch that found its way to Lindsay trade amounted to I am credibly informed over $200,000, and the county House of Refuge caused an outlay of say $30,000. This gives us an expenditure of very nearly $100,000 per annum for the past five years, which we cannot expect to see repeated in the future—except the one item of railway building.

During the past decade we have witnessed and been benefitted by a highly profitable lumber and shingle trade. The shingle trade during the first half of the term under consideration reached high water mark, both as to value and demand, the United States taking all the shingles our mills could produce. This latter trade, and in fact the timber to produce it, has become a thing of the past. Mr. Parkin has handed me his wage list for shingle cutting for the last six years his mill was running, and it totals $47,156. Our lumber trade had an unprepedented increase in values, and the output is slowly but surely passing away, the last year having witnessed the closing of the Boyd mills at Bobcaygeon, which shipped all their product through our town; this item alone, including the men engaged in the towing made no small addition to the wage earners of our town.

Now, all these foregoing changes have been causing what we might call an abnormal expenditure of money in our town and have led to an increase in our population, and this in turn has led to an expenditure of no small sum of money in the erection of homes for what I fear are only transient residents, for, as we are already witnessing, the withdrawal of this expenditure is causing the persons who were living therefrom to leave our town, and unless there is something done to arrest this state of affairs, it will grow rapidly worse until, as a Kent-st. merchant remarked last week, we will become an overgrown country village.

We are frequently taunted for being lacking in enterprise, being asleep, or stuck in our own mud. This is untrue, but unfortunately Lindsay does not possess any number of very wealthy men, and nearly every one is using his available capital in his respective business. I regret to say that we have some few men who have made their money amongst us who do not feel that the interests of the town have any just demands upon their means. When we have made our money here it seems to me that any worthy enterprise to assist the town should meet with assistance from these gentlemen. It is pretty generaly conceded now that it is impossible for us to get manufacturers of ample means to locate here, and that any industry that we may secure must have local assistance in some manner. A fortnight ago a few of our citizens were met by a manufacturer who is looking for a location where he could have improved shipping facilities for a business that has been established for a number of years and that has, under its present management, been eminently successful. A small committee was appointed to look into the proposition, and visited the works, taking with them two men able to put a proper valuation on the plant. The books were placed for my inspection and I have no hesitation in saying that the present business is in a very satisfactory financial position, and the gentlemen asked to value the plant have reported its value at a slight sum in excess of that claimed for it by its owner.

To bring this promising industry to Lindsay will require that stock to the amount of $30,000 be taken up here. It is an industry that runs the whole year, and will commence with a list of fifty employees and it is fully expected that this number will be increased to at least one hundred in the course of a year. With fifty employees the pay roll will amount to $30,000 annually, or in other words, the amount of stock taken will come back into the town in the first year. It will be absolutely necessary for our merchants and leading citizens to take hold of this matter in a whole-hearted manner and be prepared to make some little present sacrifice if Lindsay is going to secure this industry. If this or some other equally desirable enterprise is not taken up, there is not anything for us but to slowly drift down into the old semi-dead condition. We have no Hon. G. A. Cox to secure us industries by the expenditure of his own money; but if we all unite we can make a fight for success, and I believe if we once got an industry to come our way that others would be almost sure to follow. In connection with this allow me to state that I think the great praise is due to the Light, Heat & Power Co., who have placed a standing offer with the Board of Trade to furnish electrical power at as favourable terms as offered by Peterboro.

I must apologise to you for taking up so much of your valuable space, but the importance of the subject is the only excuse I have to offer, —Respectfully yours,

H. J. LYTLE.

Lindsay, April 17th.

Effects of Excessive Dancing.

"In all my fifty years of medical experience," says Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, in her recently-published book, "The Art of Keeping Well," "I have never known so many persons injured over the washtub as I have found in one year harmed by dancing. A half dozen hands about the waist, with corsets and unsupported clothing, would make exercise of any kind a source of weakness about the trunk and back. But any exercise, the strain of which comes upon two or three sets of muscles or organs is dangerous. In dancing the greatest strain of the exercise comes first and most heavily upon the heart and head, and last, though not least, upon the lower part of the back and the pelvis. When persons dance more than very moderately, the heart, back and the internal and external pelvic muscles are sure to be overstrained. No young woman, however well, should dance in any one evening more than five sets or ten minutes each, with twenty minutes of rest between each set, and no young man should permit his sister or his friend to do more than this. Were I a young man I should hesitate long before marrying a young woman who had danced excessively through even one fashionable season."

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION

LINDSAY'S NEWLY ORGANIZED ASSOCIATION MET LAST TUESDAY.

Standing Reward of $10.00 for Information Against Law Breakers.

A well-attended meeting was held Tuesday night in Messrs. Moore & Jackson's law office to complete the election of officers of the recently formed Fish and Game Protective Association, Lindsay, and discuss matters relating to the good of the cause. Mr. F. D. Moore occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Montizambert, Wm. Nedler, J. B. Knowlson, J. M. Knowlson, G. H. M. Baker, S. J. Petty, J. F. Cornnell, W. J. Morton, R. Rose, Dr. Simpson, G. H. Hopkins, aird Flavelle, S. J. Plunkett, R. C. Frost, W. Tetro.

On motion some changes were made in the provisional list of officers, Mr. Frost desiring to relinquish the post of secretary-treasurer. Following is the new list;

Honorary President—Mr. J. B. Knowlson.

President—Mr. F. D. Moore.

Vice-President—Dr. J. Simpson.

Secretary — Mr. Fremont Crandell.

Treasurers — Mr. A. Montizambert.

Executive Committee — All the officers and Messrs. J. M. Knowlson, Morton, Nedler, Cornnell, Tetro, T. Sadler.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins the Association will advertise a standing reward of $10.00 for information that will lead to the conviction of any offender against the fish and game laws. Mr. Hopkins also advised the employment of a special detective at a cost of $25 to watch the breeding places.

President Moore thought the Association should exercise all possible pressure on the Government to induce them to apportion a sufficient sum to the Fishery Department to pay for the appointment for a few weeks in the spring and fall of a sufficient number of efficient fish and game wardens to enforce the law and prevent the poaching so frequently complained of. He added that already he had received several complaints that the law was being violated at Emily Creek and elsewhere. It was foolish to expect the present overseer to be able to patrol all the waters for a pittance of $75 or $80 a year.

Mr. Hopkins remarked that Mr. Nick Brady when overseer had secured a large number of convictions, and a murmur of approval followed.

Mr. C. H. Grantham told about having spent Good Friday and Saturday and Easter Sunday at the Point. The volleying from the direction of Goose Lake and McLaren's Creek reminded him of that heard at the opening of the fall duck shooting—and before.

After some further discussion a committee was appointed to draft a resolution or memorial to the Government. The meeting then dispersed.