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Lewis A. Crossett America's best new Styles, new Shades, in Vici Kid, Cadet Cut, Enamel Cordovan and Corona Colt, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

- Valeur Calf, new Blucher, very neat and serviceable, \$2.50. Valeur Calf and Vici Kid, several styles, good reliable goods \$3.50. Box Calf Bal, Goodyear Welt, neat and durable, \$2.75, \$3.00. Valeur Calf Bal, a special, very dressy and durable, \$3.00. Box Calf Bal, new Blucher, very reliable, special, \$2.50. Box Calf Bal, Golf cut, neat and serviceable, \$2.50.

THIS IS JUST A PARTIAL LIST.

TRUNKS and VALISES. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

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PORT ARTHUR'S FALL FOR TWO CENT RATE

Now Timed to Take Place on or About June 20 Next.

ATTACK TO BE MADE JUNE 15

Very Important Has Developed Since May 29 Beyond Outpost Encounters—Kuropatkin Between Fires at Home and Abroad—Russia's Advisers Lack Moral Courage to Advise Him As to Best Course.

London, May 31.—The attack on Port Arthur, The Chronicle's Tokio correspondent telegraphs, is expected to begin about June 15. Correspondents leave here June 10, in about June 20. The correspondent also says that about 10,000 Russians have been sent up the Liao River in junk to Tieling.

The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent writes that several Japanese transports are landing troops in Northeast Corea. According to correspondents at Japanese headquarters, up to May 29, nothing important had developed beyond outpost encounters. Japanese troops are largely engaged in building roads and bridges.

The Standard's correspondent says that the force that landed at Taku-shan appears to have struck the fringe of the rainy season. The downpour has been very heavy. Kuropatkin's Hard Luck.

Gen. Kuropatkin, the Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg, says, is fighting two enemies, one at home, the other in Manchuria. While his military reputation is undergoing a terrible ordeal, he is also accused of failure as a Minister of War to make proper preparations for war. The Emperor is alleged to be so dissatisfied that he would dismiss both Alexieff and Kuropatkin were it not that he fears the effect of public opinion.

The general impression among the highest classes is that the fall of Port Arthur ought to connote the end of the war, and that if the Japanese succeed in this aim, Russia's best interest would be to make peace, but nobody, the correspondent avers, possesses the moral courage to make such a suggestion to the Emperor.

Japs Occupy Aiyangpiemien. London, May 31.—A despatch to The Central News from Tokio, yesterday, says the Japanese captured a quantity of powder and fifty-six railroad cars at Aiyangpiemien. The despatch also says that the Japanese, after defeating the Cossacks at Aiyangpiemien, northeast of Fengwangcheng, occupied that place and reinforcements were sent forward to support them.

The Report Has Color. St. Petersburg, May 31.—There is no confirmation of the general statement of the reported defeat of 2,000 Cossacks at Aiyangpiemien (northwest of Fengwangcheng), but the message from General Kuropatkin according to the Japanese advance from Kuandiansiang (Kwantien) to Siamatsza, lends color to the fact that Aiyangpiemien lies between the above points.

Kuro Reports Jap Advance. St. Petersburg, May 31.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, under yesterday's date: "In this morning received a report stating that the Japanese advance on Kwantien has begun from Siamatsza. The numbers of the enemy are not known."

Chased By the Japanese. London, May 31.—The Standard's Che Foo correspondent says that a Russian gunboat, believed to be the Bobr, which was in action at Tal-Bobr, which was in action at Tal-Bobr, was chased by Japanese, but was able to take some refugees from Dalny.

Jap Objective Is Port Arthur. Liaoyang, May 31.—The impression at headquarters is growing that the main objective of the enemy is Port Arthur, and it would not be surprising if the actual assault on that fortress began within a fortnight.

Russian Scouts Captured. Tokio, May 31.—Gen. Kuroki, reports a number of outpost affairs, and the capture of eight Russian scouts.

FATAL MILITARY WALK.

Many of French Pedestrians Succumb to Hardships of Race. Paris, May 31.—Fatal results followed the army walking match Sunday from the Place de la Concorde to St. Germain and back, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, in which 2,000 soldiers from many regiments took part. Reports received by the Minister of War show that forty-two men are missing and a number of them are said to have succumbed to hardships. Besides those missing, thirty-four men were taken to hospitals along the course, in various stages of prostration. Six were in a serious condition, one man is dead, and another in a dangerous condition. Some reports place the number of dead at four.

Esquary Already Begun. Montreal, May 31.—Judge Winchester arrived in town yesterday morning and began his enquiry into the complaints re the employment of aliens on the G.T.R. surveys. He expects to be in this city for three or four days.

Double Tracking G.T.R. Woodstock, May 31.—Double tracking operations have been commenced on the G.T.R., just east of the city, and also in the city limits near Norwich avenue.

Grand Duke Wilhelm Dead. Berlin, May 31.—The death is announced of Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Grand Duke was born Oct. 17, 1819.

Mr. Maclean's Bill Referred to the Railway Committee.

ADD TO PAY OF THE MILITIA

Sir Frederick Borden Explains the Increase—The Budget Next Tuesday—Mr. Bourassa's Complaint Against Lord Strathcona—Resolution Passed For the Prohibition of Cigarettes—Protection of Crossings.

Ottawa, May 31.—After many weeks of Government legislation the public bills and resolutions standing in the names of private members were once more given a chance in the House yesterday. Full advantage of the opportunity was taken, and several important bills were discussed. Sir Frederick Borden presented the regulations for the increased pay of the militia. The House adopted in committee the resolution introduced by Mr. Maclean of Huntington two weeks ago, that it expedient to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. There was no discussion on the bill yesterday. Several bills amending the railway act were discussed, the most important one being Mr. Maclean's and the principal provision being that fixing two cents a mile as the maximum railway passenger rate. This met with favor from the Opposition, but the House eventually accepted a suggestion by Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick that the bill be referred to the Railway Committee, who should investigate the matter.

The Budget Next Tuesday. Hon. W. S. Fielding announced that the budget would be brought down on Tuesday of next week.

Hon. Mr. Fielding brought down supplementary estimates, amounting to \$10,000, on account of the reconstruction of the Ottawa post-office, destroyed by fire. He explained the amount was necessary to carry on the work for the remainder of the current fiscal year, which ends on the 30th of June.

Mr. Bourassa's Complaint. Henri Bourassa made complaint that Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner in London, discussed publicly some phases of the political relations of Canada and the Empire. He insisted that a Canadian official should take no part in the politics of Great Britain. Recently the Prime Minister stated that W. T. R. Preston had no authority to speak for Canada in certain matters he had discussed; he wanted some such course pursued with regard to Lord Strathcona.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that Lord Strathcona, socially and politically, was highly thought of in Great Britain. While His Lordship sometimes gave his opinion on political questions, Sir Wilfrid said he had never known him to speak on behalf of the Dominion Government. Union Label Bill. Ralph Smith moved the second reading of his bill to enable labor unions to register their labels under the trades marks act.

Speaker Belcourt ruled the second reading of order under the rule which prohibits the introduction of a bill relating to trade or the restraint of trade without notice in the form of a resolution. "I give notice to that effect than," said Mr. Smith.

To Amend Criminal Code. Mr. Lancaster moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Criminal Code. The object of the bill is to prevent persons under 21 years of age, arrested on a criminal charge, from electing as to how they shall be tried without first securing the advice of their parents as guardians.

Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested that a good many criminals under 21 years of age know how to take care of themselves on such matters without any advice. He thought it would be sufficient to give persons under 16 the protection provided for in Mr. Lancaster's bill.

The amendment was adopted. Cigarette Resolution. Without a word of discussion the House went into committee on the resolution: "That it is expedient to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes," and passed it. The bill will be brought down at next sitting of the House.

Protection of Crossings. The House having gone into committee on the bill, Mr. Lancaster, the champion of the cattle-guard movement of last session, explained the necessity of amending the Railway Act so proposed.

The bill states that "whenever in a city, town or incorporated village a railway crosses a highway at rail level, the said speed of ten miles an hour shall in no event be exceeded, unless the railway company keeps a watchman at such crossing to warn all people using the highway of approaching trains."

Canada-French Line. Sir Richard Cartwright stated that since the beginning of the present session the Government has entered into negotiations with the Armstrong Company, shipbuilders, with the object of establishing a line of steamers between Canada and France.

The Treadgold Investigation. Mr. Casgrain was informed that a new commission has been issued to Mr. Justice Britton to continue and terminate the investigation into the Treadgold and other concessions in the Yukon. The commissioner expects to make his report about July 1.

Only to the Cabinet. Mr. Barker of Hamilton, wanted to know to what persons, or what dates, and under what circumstances was the application of George A. Cox, Charles M. Hays and William Wainwright read to the House by the Minister of Finance on May 27 last communicated wholly or in part previous to the same being so read to the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the application was communicated to the Cabinet, and no one else shortly after it was received.

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ON SALE TO-DAY—New stock of all kinds of first-class, reliable Working Boots—the very best Goods made, at Bargain Prices.

- Men's Boston Calf Klondyke Laced Boots, regular \$1.50, sale price \$1.25. Men's Boston Calf Blucher Boots, regular \$1.50, sale price \$1.35. Men's Boston Calf Blucher Boots, regular \$1.75, sale price \$1.50. Men's Boston Calf Blucher Boots, regular \$2.00, sale price \$1.75. Women's Fine Clove Grained Lace Boots, all solid Leather, sale price 99c. Women's Fine Clove Grained Lace Boots, wide last, low heels, sale price 99c. Boys' Boston Calf School Boots, solid Leather, sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, sale price only 50c. per pair.

These Goods are all new Stock made specially for this Store, and all solid Leather—well made, good fitters, and every Shoe a decided Bargain.

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CLEAN SEEDS

We Offer the Best We can Buy in Alsike and Red Clover, Timothy and other Seeds.



IT WILL BE ADMITTED by most farmers that notwithstanding the improved appliances for the tilling of the land, it is a rare thing to find a clean farm. The Government, recognizing that the spread of noxious weeds is on the increase, has passed a law to prevent the sale of impure seed, but it will not deter the farmer from selling seed to his neighbor.

It is a sad fact that a farmer who will work hard early and late, to clean a field and prepare it for a good crop, will very likely sow it with impure seed because he can buy the risky kind cheaper than the sure kind. This we consider is very poor economy as many farmers have found to their great cost.

There are over 100 impure seeds to be guarded against. While we do not guarantee our seeds to be absolutely pure from all of these, we offer you the very best we can buy, and the certainty that in any event only a few of the least objectionable will be found therein. REMEMBER, it is necessary to sow good, sound, clean seed to insure a good crop and a good price. Try ours and you may rest satisfied that you have secured as good seed as can be found in the Province.

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Of course this year you must wear Scotch Tweed to be up-to-date; then there are Clay Worsteds, Brown Worsteds, Navy and Black Worsteds.

West of England and Scotch Trouserings; also Black Worsted Trouserings.

If you do not want ordered clothing you can get stylish ready-to-wear three-piece Suits at any price from \$15 to \$12.

We have a Beautiful New Range of Men's Colored Shirts,

the famous W. G. & R. brand, also white laundered and unlaundered Shirts.

Men's Balbriggan Natural Wool and a.d. Cotton Underwear; Cashmere and Cotton Socks. Special value in No. 1200 Black Cashmere Socks for 25c per pair.

The latest shapes in Hats, Caps, etc. Yachting, Golf and Tennis Caps, also Sweaters. A full range of Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Cuff Buttons, Braces, etc., always in stock.

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A. CULLEN & SONS, Lindsay Street Bridge.

LIBERAL FINANCE.

The announcement that Mr. Fielding will show a surplus of \$16,000,000 for the present fiscal year does not satisfy the Opposition, which is loath to admit that the country can thrive under Liberal rule. The mode of fighting our surplus is, they say, a sham; instead of deducting ordinary expenditure from revenue and calling the remainder a surplus, we should add capital to ordinary expenditure and deduct the sum of the two from revenue. That might give us a clearer idea of yearly intake and outgo. Mr. Fielding, however, is simply following the old plan, and in order to compare Liberal with Conservative finance, cannot very well depart from it. It would scarcely be fair to ask him to include capital expenditure as part of the outlay when the Tories, in arriving at their surpluses, excluded it.

Since 1867 the surpluses—except on revenue over ordinary expenditure—have amounted to \$82,000,000, the deficits to \$23,000,000. From 1891 to 1897, that is to say, in the last four years of Tory rule, there was a deficit every year, aggregating over \$6,000,000, or an average of \$1,500,000 per annum. Since then there has been a surplus every year, notwithstanding the reduction of the tariff by Liberals. The aggregate Liberal surplus in this period, not counting the \$16,000,000 for the current year, which expires on June 30, amounted to \$42,666,000. In other words, over one-half the aggregate of surpluses since Confederation have been accumulated since the Liberals took office in 1896; while the surplus for the present year will be more than twice as great as the largest ever rolled up by the Conservatives, namely, \$7,000,000 in 1882. In 1882 the percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free, exceeded 16 per cent. Diminished taxation has nevertheless yielded a greater revenue—a sure sign of wide-spread prosperity. From 1874 to 1878 the Liberals fell on a wintry time, their deficits for those five years aggregating \$8,000,000. In the two years 1885 and 1886 the Tories had to chronicle deficits amounting to \$8,000,000. The next deficit, \$800,000, occurred in 1883, and then came the series of four from 1884 to 1897, already referred to.

The Conservatives have two cries, one contradicting the other: First, Mr. Fielding's surpluses show that only, they show that he is not taxing the people too much, seeing them enough, his bloated revenues being due to growth of imports, which are cutting the ground from under Canadian imports. High, flog low, the brethren "equal." Reasonable persons gather from his surpluses, amassed under reduced Customs taxation, that the country is doing well under the existing regime, and that it would not be wise to create a disturbance by changing either men or measures.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Dunlop's solicitors are making a desperate fight to prevent the petition in the North Reprow case from coming to trial. This is the case in which Mr. Dunlop has admitted that he personally spent over \$7,200 in the campaign.

The Soo works mortgage has been paid off and there is a probability that the wheels will be turning within a week or so. The Government has taken all precautions to guard the public in the matter of the guarantee, and the concern starts with \$1,000,000 working capital on hand.

The General Assembly of the U. S. Presbyterian church, sitting in Buffalo, has adopted a resolution enjoining all its members to refuse to marry divorced persons save those who have been divorced on grounds recognized by the church as scriptural. Women's organizations on the other side blame the members of the various denominations for the large number of divorces, owing to the case with which divorced persons can get married.

Globe: Police Magistrate Ball of Woodstock has notified the licensee of Woodstock not to supply a holder of a license of the town with certain residents of the town with liquor. Nevertheless, the prohibited person gets on his customary periodicals and turns up at the police court as of yore. He refuses to tell where he gets his liquor. The Magistrate is determined to discover. It is worthy of note that anyone, whether a licensee-holder or not, who gives such a person drink is liable to punishment.

Winnipeg Free Press: The present is likely to be a disastrous year for the Intercolonial. The exceptionally severe winter, combined with an increase in the wage bills, rendered necessary owing to the general advance in the standard of living, and the rates paid in other occupations, have so increased the operating expenses that for the first nine months of the fiscal year there was a deficit of \$645,073. The last three months may reduce this somewhat, but it is plain that this is one of the years when the Intercolonial will not even pay its running expenses. The railway has never been asked to pay a cent of interest on the capital invested, though the annual charge on the people of Canada to meet these payments is somewhat in the neighborhood of three million dollars. This is "government ownership." What would the annual deficit be if the road ran across the continent?

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