

John Dobson.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY!

"OUR FAVORITE" TEA,

Imported expressly from Yokohama, Japan.

JOHN DOBSON,

Is making a Specialty of the above famous Tea. A PURE UNCOLORED JAPAN, and one warranted as the ne plus ultra of all Teas. The quality is unrivalled and for strength and flavor "it cannot be equalled."

It is packed in the "Perfection Tea Can," preserving the tea fresh and fragrant, ensuring the nerve stimulating qualities of the tea in its entirety. This tea is the favorite beverage alike with rich and poor.

The packages are of one (1) pound and five (5) pound size, and are sold at a very low figure, quality considered.

Call and see samples and take home some Japanese advertisements.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, October 23, 1906.

E. Woods.

KING OF THE COAL STOVES!

"The Radiant Home,"

(WITH DUPLEX GRATE)

Is the best Coal Stove made in every respect, for appearance, for economy of fuel and heating capacity, stability of construction, elegance of finish and ease of management. I can offer no better evidence of the popularity and high commendation accorded "THE RADIANT HOME" than to say that it is endorsed by the following gentlemen (all of whom have bought and are using the Radiant Home) to be the best stove yet produced. I will be much surprised to find that one of these gentlemen is dissatisfied.

- BRITTON BROS. W.M. WHITE. JAMES B. KNOWLSON. DAVID BROWNE. SAMUEL IRWIN. DR. HERRIMAN. A. W. HETTINGER. L. MAGUIRE. J. W. WALLACE. EDWARD BENSON. DR. COULTER. JAMES WETHERUP. JOHN NUGENT. R. LEES. JOHN HANNA. J. R. McNEILLIE. JOHN A. BARRON. D. D. McGACHEN. R. HUNTER. MRS. WILLIAMSON. CHAS. VEITCH. THOS. McCONNELL. H. WALTERS. JOSEPH COOPER. JOHN LYONS. PETER NICOLLE. WILLIAM BLACKWELL. MR. MCKAY. MR. RYLEY, Bethany. WM. DUFFUS. WM. J. IRWIN. JOHN KNOWLSON. S. HUGHES. J. S. WILLIAMS. WM. FARQUHARSON. A. B. TERRY. H. S. PORTER. J. CLARK. REV. MR. JONES. REV. MR. PEARSON. REV. MR. McAVISH. E. GREGORY. WM. FOLEY. MR. MURDOCK. MR. McGLASHAN. M. THORNDYKE. F. C. TAYLOR. BLACKWELL & CO. P. G. PILKIE. T. A. MIDDLETON. R. J. LIGHTFOOT. MR. FERRIS. RICHARD KYLIE. MRS. McHUGH. C. H. LLOYD. GBD. RIGGS. JOHN COMSTOCK. WM. PEDLAR. MR. GOODENOUGH. NORTH WARD SCHOOL. FRANK DOBSON.

I am the only authorized agent for these celebrated stoves in Lindsay, and no other stove dealer can purchase them from the manufacturer.

Those requiring coal stoves should call and see the

New Square Radiant Home and the New World's Jewell,

The Handsomest Stoves Made, and Both Warranted.

E. WOODS, LINDSAY.

Bradburn & Co.

A AUCTION SALE AT BRADBURN & CO'S.

We have decided to SELL BY AUCTION.

COMMENCING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3,

At 7.30 p.m. and to be CONTINUED EACH SUCCEEDING SATURDAY until the entire stock, consisting of the LINES as specified below, is disposed of. The stock will be sold in the regular way by auction, in parcels to suit purchasers, without reserve. This will be a grand chance to buy fall and winter outfits at your own prices.

GOODS TO BE SOLD.

Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing, both Suits and Overcoats, Fall and Winter Caps, Underclothing, Men's and Boys', Youth's and Boys' Shirts, Collars, Ties, Brasen, Felt Hats, Hard and Soft, besides countless odd lines. We are bound to retire from business and will sell "Hit or Miss."

BRADBURN & Co.,

Bank Street to Jewett Street, East Street, Lindsay.

R. S. Porter.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

Porter's Bookstore.

Lindsay, Oct. 23, 1906.

Banking and Exchange.

COX & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS, TORONTO,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange,

have independent direct wire, by which

New York Continuous Stock Quotations

are received more rapidly than by any

other source.

Buy and sell on commission, for cash, or on

margins all securities dealt in on the

TORONTO, BOWEN AND NEW

YORK STOCK EXCHANGES.

Also execute orders in Grain and Provisions on

the Chicago Board of Trade.

Daily cable quotations of Hudson's Bay and

other stocks.

11 TORONTO STREET.

Toronto, March 10, 1885-81-17.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GRAIN AND WOOL.

The undersigned will pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

for

Barley, Wheat,

Peas and Oats,

and Wool,

delivered at the old Broaden storeroom, east

of Dundas & Co's. storeroom, East Ward,

Lindsay.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co.

Lindsay, 1906.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

for

WHEAT AND OATS.

The undersigned are prepared to pay the High-

est Market Price for Wheat and Oats

delivered at their mill at Lindsay.

PATENT FLOUR—NEW PROCESS.

Having introduced the new process for the

manufacture of Flour they are now prepared to

fill all orders for the patent article. CHOPPING

is now being done at our mill and will continue

for the season.

SADLER, DUNDAS & Co.

Lindsay, Oct. 18, 1906.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1906.

Proprietors

THE REVISING BARRISTERS.

An Ottawa telegram to the Mail states

that at a cabinet meeting Monday quite

a large number of revising barristers for

Ontario were appointed. In most cases

the county judges have been chosen. In

South Victoria Judge Dean is appointed;

and for North Victoria, Mr. Adam Hud-

speth. These are both unobjectionable

appointments. Our county judge will

do what is right; and no one will be able

to get Mr. Hudspeth to do an unfair act

to a political opponent in carrying out

the provisions of the new law.

The indications are that Sir John Mac-

donald is weakening in his original plan

for working out the franchise scheme.

He has come to the conclusion that he

might awaken a storm of public indigna-

tion if his minions throughout the

country were to try to harass and hendi-

cap his political opponents. In most of

the ridings so far—and certainly in this

district the reformers may with confi-

dence look for fair play. But there is

none the less an urgent necessity for a

thorough preparation for fair enrolment

under the new act.

AFTER THE OLD MAN.

The question of Orange incorporation

is being brought to the front again in a

way that must worry the venerable chief-

tain and prick the consciences of Bro.

John White, M. P. How and why the

latter has tamely accepted the situation

is undoubtedly pretty well known. But

there are many others who are not pre-

SOME SCHOOL TOPICS.

We print elsewhere a letter from a student of Lindsay being on the general question of the cost of high school education. It may be said that there is not in this country such a marked distinction as the Mail newspaper indicates in the terms "Belgravia" and "Shoreditch." In our opinion the poorer people of a community in Ontario derive from a good high school just as much benefit as the wealthier people—if not more; and all are beyond doubt deeply interested in maintaining the highest possible standard of education.

The Warder mentions young people from this county who are attending the Collingwood college institute. Now, a very interesting and important question is: Why do they go there instead of attending the Lindsay school? We submit this is a question that should receive the attention of the representatives from the county council at the school board. Messrs. Green, McNeillie and Hudspeth are the representatives; and it would not be amiss for them to obtain, from the nine young people themselves, if necessary, information bearing on the point. Why do they give Lindsay the go-by? Why do they go to Collingwood? It is an additional expense to go so far away; and it must be very inconvenient for them. Lindsay should have thirty or forty more high school pupils, and should draw considerably from North Ontario. It is not simply a question of school buildings, as the Warder intimates.

To these nine young people and to others like them time is of great value. They cannot afford to waste time in high school work. They must use their time and money to the best advantage. If they find from any cause they cannot make the best use of their time at Lindsay they go to some school where they know they can. They want to do their work in a regular, prompt, punctual, business-like way. They can see at a glance what slipshod and irregular work will result in. To the children of many parents residing in Lindsay time is of very much less consequence. Many parents do not consider it a matter of much consequence that regular, steady work should be done at school. Too many of the Lindsay pupils at the high school loiter their time away, doing not half the work they ought to do. Some of the larger young people—girls and boys—deserve some very plain admonition as to the way in which they are spending valuable time. But parents are careless or indifferent; trustees are, of course, no better than parents; and in the absence of public spirit no one can blame teachers. The Warder says teachers "have" "been reported either idle, inefficient, negligent, or devoted to other lines of business, and as a consequence the school declined." This is a very strong indictment. The school board would do well to see what there is in it. We had no idea that the case was so bad as the Warder says it is. The picture must be overdrawn. Under Mr. Tilley's management the high school was brought from a very low state to one of marked and progressive efficiency. Comparisons are of course "odorous," and we are unable to institute a comparison, but experts at that work, who have the information at their command, may do so, as a matter of public interest.

The maintenance of a high standard of efficiency for public and high schools is always a subject of paramount public interest and importance. We fear, however, there is not sufficient public spirit on the part of our leading citizens to give the subject the consideration and treatment it demands.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We wonder how "our young friend of the Orillia Packet" will answer the very grave but undeserved charges in the Montreal Witness of Oct. 16th. When it has done so we propose to have a few words to say.

The Orillia Packet is getting progressive at last. It says: "It is probable that one of the vacancies in the senate will be filled by an appointment from Ontario county. Why not Mr. N. F. Peterson, Q. C., of Port Perry? The elevation of a few bright, active young men to the senate would have a good effect on that body itself, and at the same time a quiet influence upon public opinion." We cordially second the Packet's suggestion. But Mr. Peterson, though a good-looking man, is no longer young. The editor of the Packet himself should be sent to the senate.

When Hon. Thos. White, the new minister of the interior, arrived at Prince Albert last week a petition was presented to him that will give a faint idea of the grievances of the North-west people. The petition asked that representation be given in the Dominion parliament to the North-west territories; for the formation of a local legislature; that the North-west council be abolished; that the territory at Saskatchewan be extended to Hudson Bay and Prince Albert made the capital; that local legislatures be given control of government lands; that connections be given with existing railways and work commenced at both ends so as to provide remunerative employment for farmers; that the Hudson Bay be opened up; the charter of the Manitoba & North-western railway be amended and the road be loaned to Prince Albert; that there be a court house and resident judge at Prince Albert; that the Indian corpus not be extended to the territories; that a reduction be made in the sheriff's fees; that territory be provided for the government railway or public lands; the establishment of a land office and land for agricultural and homestead purposes; the extension of the old revenue for homestead purposes; a money order office established; a

Survey and commission; Prince Albert made a part of county; public officials appointed from the residents; unoccupied Indian reserves be opened for entry; the Sioux to be placed on their reserves; and seed grain given to the farmers next year. Mr. White's health must have been quite taken away.

We drop a silent tear of sympathy for our Ottawa friend, Messrs. Moore, J. R. Smith and J. McIlwain, revising-barristers competent. They deserved office from long and zealous, if not particular, service; and fully came up to the John A. standard. How they would have sloughed the reformers if they had got the offices in question! Clear up, good friends, perhaps there will be another protest as fruitful of fees and fumes as that celebrated one against Mr. McIlwain. They may at least have the consolation of knowing that they are rising barristers if not rising barristers.

A member of the Goderich school board has threatened under given circumstances to break the Signal editor's "d—d head." We would earnestly advise the trustee in question to take the "wicked partner" and to leave the truly good editor severely alone. The former is silenced and would knock the trustee out in two rounds, but the religious partner has not, we are pained to say, quite enough grace to turn his other cheek to the smiter, and would John-L-Shillivaine him in a twinkling. The Goderich editors are not handsome, but they are very effective and far-reaching.

We learn from the Review that the Peterboro board of education at a recent meeting refused the teachers of the town leave to attend the Peterboro county teachers' convention, which had been called by the executive appointed at the last convention. The minister of education was communicated with by the executive, and he wrote to the board informing them that the teachers were entitled to the two days for that purpose. Now, however, another difficulty faces the executive of the convention. They applied to the board for the use of a room, but it was not granted, and the Review says the indications at present are that the proposed convention will have to be abandoned. The Peterboro board took an ungracious and unwise course. Teachers' conventions have an excellent influence on the profession and the time set apart for them is well spent. The refusal of the room for the gathering was a narrow act. It is on a par with the bridge policy of the town and county in dealing with Victoria county.

The Warder advocates the authorization of any number of school-books on any one subject. For instance, our contemporary would have a dozen grammars, ten arithmetics, and so on. A class of twenty might be studying from nine different grammars. This would be a beautiful arrangement. Most teachers would laugh it to scorn. We refer to the question in order to repeat our idea about a grammar for the public schools. First burn all the present text-books on that subject, then hang the authors on the first sour-apple tree. Then let a dozen first-class teachers prepare a grammar in the shortest and most simple way they could devise. Then let half-a-dozen experienced editors condense the book one-half. This would make a neat little volume that the young people would grow fond of. Most of them have "grammars," and no wonder. Fancy having to memorize a rule that a capital letter should be used "for the nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person." That is a foot-note in a volume of 233 pages. Who can say off-hand what is described. It is the pro-noun "I."

In refusing some extravagant charges made by the Goderich Star as to the cost of the new school books the Seaford Expositor effectively says: "Every person will remember when the former readers were issued, the strenuous efforts made by the different publishers to have their respective books placed in the schools. They were extensively advertised; the country was flooded with circulars setting forth the respective merits of the different series, and school trustees were badgered and pestered by agents without number. Under these circumstances it will be readily admitted that the books of those days were placed upon the market at the very lowest possible figure. If, therefore, it can be shown that the present readers produced by this so-called 'infamous monopoly' are actually cheaper than were the books of these rival publishers, then we fancy all will admit that there is nothing infamous or even wrong about the proceedings, and that the public are not robbed as the Star would desire us to believe. The cost of each of these series complete is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Series, Pages, Cost, Cost per 100. Rows include Gode's, Royal Canadian, and New Series.

It will be seen from the above that the cost to the public of the new readers is considerably less than either of the others and less than the old series which were lately in use, while the quality of the material used is much superior and more costly.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Our reform friends in North Ontario have determined to take their part in the general activity noticeable in the reform ranks throughout the province, and a call has been issued by the venerable Joseph Gould for a special meeting in the Alexandria hall, Deseronto, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, at 11.30 a.m. Members of the North Ontario reform association and friends of the cause are invited to attend. The best possible railway facilities will be obtained. We are confident there will be a large attendance, as the reformers of North Ontario are earnest and active politicians. We doubt Mr. Isaac Gould, M. P. P., and Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M. P., will be present.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO COVES—CARRIAGE THROUGH COVES AND CHARLES L.—THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH—AN OLD-FASHIONED INN—BUILDING OF A ROMAN VILLA—CHERRINGBURY.

Special correspondence of The Post.—[Special mention we should like to make, just catching the train from Peterboro to Southampton, where we took the steamboat to Coves, a pretty town in the Isle of Wight. We crossed out of Southampton, under the Statue, and passing by Netley hospital and the first of beautiful piers at another of Southampton and Coves, landed at the pier and walked through the streets of the quaint old English town to the station. Every town in England has something peculiar and characteristic about it. There are no two exactly alike. The buildings, streets, etc., will have something about them to mark them distinctly from other towns of similar size. There is only one similarity—they are all home. The streets are all paved and the pavements (i.e. sidewalks) stone, fine flint gravel or cement. We took the train to Newport, another town on the coast of the island. It is situated about the center of the island, in a valley through which runs the river Medina. In the church of St. Thomas lie the remains of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the unfortunate King Charles I. Over the grave is a monument erected by Queen Victoria. The design is beautiful and most appropriate.

CHERRINGBURY CASTLE.—We walked from Newport to the village of Cherrisbury. The great attraction is the venerable castle, celebrated as the place in which Charles I. was confined for thirteen months. We were shown the window called Charles's window, where that unhappy monarch no doubt many a time looked out upon the beautiful country around and sighed for liberty. He attempted to escape, and the iron bar he worked out of the window or rather the place where it formerly was shown by the guide. A small willowwood nest with plain glass window frame and well-worn wooden shutters, very plain and somewhat like the shutters in old-fashioned Canadian frame houses as the old church at Newport is the tomb I have mentioned, with a life-size statue lying as if asleep upon her tomb, and the following inscription:

In memory of The Princess Elizabeth, who died at Cherrisbury Castle on Sunday, and is interred beneath the chancel of this church. This monument is erected as a token of respect for her memory and sympathy for her misdeeds by Victoria R. 1854.

Cherrisbury Castle is a fine old ruin. The keep is still in a most state of preservation and you get a very fine view of the Isle of Wight from the top of its walls. It must have been a strong place in the days of yore. The walls are very thick and in different parts are loopholes through which in days gone by the soldiers could fire their muskets at the enemy. The walls of the tower are still to be seen, while the rich clustering ivy clinging to the grand old ruins clothes it very fittingly. I noticed at one side of the ruins that a large number of the stones had been used and in the many years that have gone by gradually pasted of the nature of stone. At any rate it seemed just as hard and as smooth as the same stone as the very pretty, looking like beautiful cherted tracery work high up along the old wall. In Cherrisbury Castle are two wells, one pretty high up on the hill, to which you come by some steps. I do not know the number, but it is a treacherous work climbing them. This well is dry and looks dark and dangerous enough, for it is very large and deep. The water is very pure and is on a level with the ground and is still in good order. I had a drink of water from it, and good, clear and sweet. When a few visitors arrive the guide brings in a donkey, who runs into a large wheel and commences climbing up the square of the tower. It carries the wheel and winds up a rope by windlass, and after a long time the iron-bound bucket makes its appearance, when we have a drink of water. It is very light and water within quite distinctly.

AN OLD-FASHIONED INN.

We drove to the village to the Red Lion Inn, a small old-fashioned rambling sort of house. You enter from the pavement to the coffee-room by French windows with clean white muslin curtains; a low ceiling; red room, not very large, with four or five round tables covered with table linen as white as snow. Old-fashioned pictures by Hogarth upon the walls, and a couple of girls in white mob cap and apron to wait upon us. They had joints of cold roast beef, lamb, ham, etc. I selected the beef, for a dinner of it I never saw. It was very large and the meat was mixed fat and lean all through. The girl set the roast before me and gave me a huge carving knife, when as a matter of fact I did justice to it—I mean the beef. I mention this as with this one exception the meat we got in England was no better than upon the market at the very lowest possible figure. If, therefore, it can be shown that the present readers produced by this so-called 'infamous monopoly' are actually cheaper than were the books of these rival publishers, then we fancy all will admit that there is nothing infamous or even wrong about the proceedings, and that the public are not robbed as the Star would desire us to believe. The cost of each of these series complete is as follows:

After lunch we went to see a Roman villa which was unearthed in 1850. Of course only the floor and a small portion of the walls were left, but the floors of some of the rooms were very perfect. They were made of small bricks or tiles not larger than the point of your finger and worked into patterns very much like some of our old Irish or Flemish. The colors were bright and the patterns pretty. The bath was perfect and the house must have been a fine one and very large. Some pictures no doubt lived in it who preferred the beautiful Isle of Wight to Rome. What a commentary upon our insignificance when these luminous little bricks are bright and gay after two thousand years burial, while generations after generations of mankind have lived out their little lives, gone and been as utterly forgotten as the names of the kings and queens of the world.

PRETTY TOWNS AND PLACES.

The Isle of Wight is only some thirty or forty miles long by sea or fifteen wide, yet it contains a great many pretty and interesting towns and the houses and the streets are very beautiful. In close proximity to Coves is Osborne, the favorite marine residence of the queen. Byde is a beautiful town, being the only one on the island from the water as if it were the beautiful private residences thick as in a picture and all very pretty. There are many other towns and places of interest, such as Newport, Gosport, Havant, Fareham, Bournemouth, etc. All no doubt very interesting, but one has not time to visit them all. We spent upon a small part of the day, on the beautiful Isle of Wight, you have one of the loveliest views of natural scenery you can wish to look at. The view is from a beautiful park, garden and lawn, and is simply lovely. A. H.

Opinion of Opinion.

Printed and published daily at A. H. TAYLOR'S.

Lindsay, Oct. 1, 1906.