THAW OUT!

and get wise to the fact that **Gough** is starting the Spring Campaign with an extraordinary stock of Clothings, Hats and Furnishings.

IT'S A FACT

THIS STORE ALWAYS MAKES GOOD.

Gough's Spring Styles

include the smartest creation in SUITS, TOP COATS and RAIN-COATS. Our Gigantic Easter Preparations for stylish dressers is all the more appealing because of the price-fairness on everything.

Spring Overcoats—In the new greys, light, medium and dark, latest Chesterfield, soft, well finished, well lined Toppers, big favorites. Prices, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50

New Raincoats—Dark Oxford grey, cravenette, plain or striped, full length seam down back, quarter lined. Famous values at $6.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $13.50.

Spring Suits—All the new shades of grey and other latest colorings, plain mixtures or with overplaids. These suits would win fame anywhere, and the prices prove it, $5, $8.50, $10.50, $12.00 and $15.00.

Spring Hats—Most correct shapes of favorite makers, young men's nobby styles, business men's and professional men's, newest in vogue, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Final Clean-Up! Final Clean-Up!

Men's and Youths' Winter Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

Our Sweeping Clearance Sale is still running. We want our customers to reap some of the golden opportunities still left. But we must hasten the sale of Winter Goods. Come at once and make your selections. The climax to money-saving is now being reached in our Grand Finish Cut Prices on Men's, Youths' or Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats.

B. J. GOUGH

LINDSAY'S BIGGEST CLOTHIER. **CORNER KENT AND WILLIAM STS.**

G. T. P. FINANCE

A Little Bill for $160,000—For so Called Preliminary Expenses—Wanted the Government to Guarantee Bills as Cost of Construction

A Complacent Department

Railways and Canals Satisfied—Though the Accountant Refused to Pass Accounts—It was Finally Disallowed and the Record Disappeared

Mr. Preston Against Canada

N.A.T. Company Wants Damages

Highly Paid Officer Speculates in Land - Uses Official Information for Private Profit

Ottawa, March 9, 1907.

A startling state of affairs respecting Grand Trunk Pacific finance has been disclosed, but not yet fully investigated in the Public Accounts Committee. If tne Liberal majority in the committee continues to head off inquiry into details the public may never learn the full particulars. But here are some of the facts so far revealed.

AN EXPANDED ACCOUNT.

It will be remembered that the Government guarantees seventy-five per cent. of the bonds covering "cost of construction" of the prairie and mountain sections to be constructed by the company. About $16,000,000 of bonds have been issued, the Government paying the company as their expenditure is certified. Last year the company presented a claim for $926,293. The accountant of the Railway Department went through the statement and struck out $162,000. These were accounts for legal outlays and general expenses which he would not recommend for payment as they were not "cost of construction." In regard to $55,000 of the bill there were no vouchers explaining the accounts or showing what money was paid for.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT EASILY SATISFIED.

Notwithstanding the Accountant's adverse report the Chief Engineer of the department certified to the whole bill, saying in his letter to Mr. Emmerson that he had consulted the Department of Justice on the matter. The Department of Railways having approved, the whole claim went to the Department of Finance. The Deputy Minister of Finance heard Mr. Shannon's statement and consulted with his Minister with the result that the account was held up for a month. It may be supposed that Mr. Fielding did not think these bills would look very well in the Auditor's report. At all events the department did not pay. The Grand Teunk Company asked for the return of the account, and all the papers certified as correct by the Department of Railways were bundled off to the company's office and no record of them can be found.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

Meantime the company had submitted a second statement. This time some $70,000 of the claim was abandoned and the company tried to get the remainder. Mr. Shannon again refused to pass the items that he had rejected before. He seems to have kept a copy of last lot rejected which includes $6,421 to an Ottawa lawyer $5,591 to another law firm, $3,500 to a third lawyer, fees to directors in London, and numerous other payments which are hardly cost of construction. The other amounts which the company withheld from their second statement are doubtless more interesting ank more objectionable, but all record of them has disappeared from the department.

KEEPING IT DARK.

There was steady and vigorous objection on the part of the Government supporters to any inquiry into these items and any attempt to see accounts that had been taken away. Notwithstanding the fact that these accounts were certified by the officer, on whom the country relies to protect the Treasury, Chairman Geoffrion ruled that the Committee had nothing to do with them. When the motion was made that the Grand Trunk accountant, who is to give evidence at the next meeting, should bring with him the accounts for this $162,000 the motion was voted down on a straight party division of 16 to 13, Mr. Fielding voting with the rest for the suppression of the iaformation.

WHAT IT MEANS.

When it is remembered that the Government will probably endorse thirty, or forty millions of bonds for the two Western sections, it is a rather serious affair that the company which spends the money is to be allowed to put in all kinds of bills, get them through the departments if possible, and if the attempt fails, may carry away all the record, so that no parliament or committee or Government may hereafter discover any trace of the transaction. It is pretty well known that money was freely spent during the time that the Grand Trunk Pacific bills were before Parliament and while the company was promoting and floating its propositions. We now see that a large part of these "preliminary" expenses were passed by the Department of Railways as a legitimate charge against the Government guarantee. How much more there is which the Company would not dare to present to the view of an auditor like Mr. Stannon can never be learned. It is perhaps convenient for some of the parties that Mr. Shannon has been removed to another position in Moncton.

SUPPORTING THE N.A.T. CLAIM.

There is a new development in the case of the North Atlantic Trading Company whose contract was terminated last November. Under the contract the company was to receive $5 per head for immigrants. This agreement could only be terminated on four years' notice unless the terms were violated. Mr. Oliver stated that there had been a breach of the agreement and so cancelled the contract. Doubtless the real reason was the exposures of last session of the various frauds connected with the contract itself and the popular condemnation of the whole business. But the sequel of it is that the Company is claiming larger damages, and that a Government officer sent to Europe to investigate has come back with the report that the Company has done all that the contract required. Seeing that Mr. Smart, who as Deputy Minister negotiated the contract with the Company has now become the Canadian agent of the contractors and is pushing the claim the country may be prepared fori the worst. As the company was getting $100,000 a year from the Government, the bill will be a pretty heavy one.

PRESTON AGAINST CANADA.

Meanwhile Mr. Preston, inventor of this contract, is in South Africa, though he is under salary as the commercial agent of Canada in China and Japan. He is receiving a salary of $3,000, and expenses. How much he is receiving from other sources no one knows, but his chief occupation at present appears to be to boom South Africa as a field for farm immigrants from Great Britain. English papers are publishing a series of letters from Mr. Preston, of which the following two sentences may be taken as samples. "The Dutch settlers have proved that a return, unequaled in other colonies, can be readily had here for a very moderate expenditure of farm labor." "South Africa can more readily support millions of population in its agricultural possibilities between Zambesi than Canada can between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains."

WHY IS THIS ALLOWED?

Are the people of Canada paying Commissioner Preston a large salary to tell English farmers that Canada is not as good a field for them as South Africa? This country is paying heavily to induce farm laborers to come to Canada rather than go elsewhere, and here is an officer in the pay of the Government spending his time and efforts to persuade British farmers to go elsewhere rather than come here. Why does Mr. Preston do this? He is not a man who works without motive. Is he in the pay of some syndicate which is working up immigration to Africa? Is he trying to vindicate his North Atlantic contract andhis own record as an immigration officer in England by causing the immigration to fall off when the contract is cancelled and he has quit his job? Sir Richard Cartwright, who is Mr. Preston's chief, has been questioned, but will only say that he is waiting for information. Sir Richard is entirely too patient.

PUBLIC POSITION FOR PRIVATE GAIN.

On Wednesday the house divided on straight party lines to vote down the following motion:

"The Government ought not to continue in office public servants who, in violation of their duty, make use of their official position to promote their private interest."

This motion, moved by Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, seems reasonable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the principle stated in the motion was sound, but called upon his followers to vote it down because the mover introduced it as a condemnation of Obed Smith, Commissioner for Immigration at Winoipeg. No doubt Mr. Northrup, who opened the discussion with a statement of the case against Smith, as well as Mr. Boyce, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, and other Opposition speakers reflected severely on a Government officer and still more severely on the Department of the Interior which excused and even justified his course.

This is the case. J. Obed Smith has a salary of $3,000 a year with various perquisites. He is the chief immigration officer in the Northwest. Mr. Smith is not satisfied: with his duties and his salary, but speculates heavily in lands. Recently he put through a sale of 47,000 acres at $6.56 an acre to parties in Vermont. The New England people claim to have been deceived in that block of 7800 acres was sold to other parties, whereas the Vermont men thought they were getting all. They sued Smith and his partner and got judgment for $14,601 damages, the judge considering that the plaintiff had been deceived.

ON HIS OWN EVIDENCE.

The charge that Commissioner Smith made use of his position to promote his private interests rests on his own evidence in this trial. He swore that Homestead Inspector Ridington in the discharge of his duty sent him reports which he used in making the sale. Copies of these documents, and in one case an original, were taken away by the Vermont promoters, who seemed to have been furnished with much official information. Now the law provides that an employee of the Department of the Interior shall not without authority disclose information of which he becomes possessed in the discharge of his duties. For the rest we quote Mr. Obed Smith's testimony. After stating that Mr. Powell, one of the defendants, had carried off at least one of Mr. Ridington's reports leaving no copy in the office, Mr. Smith testifies.

Question. Who is Mr. Ridington who sent you this report? Answer. One of the homestead inspectors up there.

Questions. An employee of the Dominion Government? A. Yes.

Question. Paid by salary? Answer. Yes.

Question. And you have made use of Government officials to make report for you in order that you might make money on the side? A. Yes, that is true.

"ON THE SIDE."

So we have the chief immigration officer of the Government, whose business it is to place immigrants on the land and is well paid for doing it, giving his time and attention to land speculation, using the reports of other Government officers to assist him in his trading aod in making money on the side. In this particular deal Mr. Smith and his partner seem to have made about $30,000 profit for themselves. Whether he has been guilty of deceiving the New England speculators or not, he has got the Department involved in an unpleasant story. The worst of it is that both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of the Interior supported Mr. Smith and called upon the House to vote down Mr. Boyce's reasonable resolutiontion because it seemed to reflect upon a Government officer. This concern for a land speculating official is in sharp contrast to the conduct of the Government, a short time ago when it dismissed a village postmaster receiving about one third of Mr. Smith's salary, whose only offense was that he was reported to have some interest in a small grocery in another part of the town. The Government party in the House voted to a man against Mr. Boyce's motion.

PREFERENCE IN 1911.

All day Thursday the House debatbated a resolution declaring that the British tariff preference should be allowed only on goods imported through Canadian ports. The motion was amended by the Premier who added the proviso that the policy should not go into effect until authorized byorder in council. The date mentioned by Sir Wilfrid was 1911, six years from now when the Transcontinental shall be finished. This shelves the question for the life of the present and the next parliament.

A FICKLE MINISTRY.

Three years ago all tne Ministers supported the resolution in the same terms as the one which is now headed off with this dilatory amendment. They have modified their views since then or hahe been influenced. But the tariff of this year shows a more rapid change of opinion on this question. As introduced in November the tariff gave no preference to Canadian ports. As Mr. Fielding amended the bill on February the 14th it was provided that preference should be allowed only on raw sugar imported when it came "by ship to a port in Canada from a British country." On March 5th, Mr. Fielding abandoned the Canpdian port restriction, and amended the clause so that the preference would be allowed on sugar brought in by foreign ports. It will be seen that the Ministerial mind is changing with startling rapidity.

Municipality of Township of Eldon Council Proceedings

Council met in Plank's Hall, Lorneville, Feb. 23rd, 1907, members all present, with the Reeve in the chair.

Communications were read as follows:

From Hospital for Sick Children, asking aid from the Council.

The Corporation of Thora, giving statement of their expenniture on the boundary between Thora and Eldon during 1906,

H. Davey & Son, Victoria Road, re their account of expenses in connection with the burial of indigent, and rendering their account for same.

W. J. Mitchell, of Kirkfield, rendering his account for hall rent for meetings held in McKenzie's Hal,. Kirkfield, during 1906. ...

Municipal World, rendering their account for supplies.

C. H. Sproule, assistant Treasurer of Province of Ontario, containing a statement of Eldon's share of the Railway Taxation under 6 Edward VII., Chap. 9, amounting in all to $239.52, disposed of as follows; an account charged against the Municipality for inmates of the Provincial Asylum sent from the Municipality of Eldon, from which there was received by the Province a sum less than $1.50 a week for each inmate, amounting in all to $170.20, and continuing a cheque for the balance $69.32.

Stewart & O'Connor, re complaint of Mr. L. Farrell about the condition of culvert on the boundary between Eldon and Thora, between lots 15 and 16.

Department of Railways & Canals, re swing bridge at Balsover, stating that the necessary repairs would be made immediately.

Mrs. E. Taylor, Kirkfield, re the account of $6.00 for gravel, which she claimed was owed her by the municipality.

The Watchman-Warder re their account for printing for 1906.

M. H. Roach, of Beaverton, re complaint of Mr. H. Folliett, of Bolsover, for not receiving bonus for wire fence erected in 1906.

Judge Harding, re Jack drain.

McFadyen—Robinson. — That a grant of $5.00 be made by the Council to the Hospital for Sick Children. Carried.

Spence—Robinson.—That the Clerk be instructed to make up the account of the money expended and the work done on the boundary line between Eldon and Thora, during the year 1906, and forward the same to the Clerk of Thora. Carried.

McFadyen—Robinson. — That the Clerk be authorized to pay the account of H. Davey & Son, and that he send accounts to Clerks of Bexley and Somerville respectfully of their share of same I.E. 1-3 each, asking them to remit for same. Carried.

McFadyen—Robinson.—That no action be taken on W. J. Mitchell's account until clerk writes him for further information re same. Carried.

McFadyen—Spence.—That the Clerk be authorized to write the Provincial Asylum regarding inmates committed thereto, for information as to whether parents and guardians of those committed are required to pay for the maintenance, if said parents or guardians are financially able to do so. Carried.

Ross—Spence.—That the Clerk be instructed to reply to M. H. Roach's letter re complaint of H. Folliett, informing him that the By-law for wire fences, states distinctly, "That fences must not be built on the road allowance"; and that the commissioner who inspected Mr. Folliett's fence measured from the Surveyor's post on the opposite side of the road fromMr. Folliett's fence and found that the road allowance was short by from seven to eight feet. Carried.

Spence—Ross.—That the Council make a grant of $6.00 per month for the months of Jan., Feb., and March of 1907 to be expended for the maintenance of J. Davenport, indigent, and that Councillor Robinson be authorized to expend same. Carried

Robinson—McFadyen.—That By-law No. 289 appointing pathmasters, fence-viewers and poundkeepers be introduced. Carried.

The By-law as above was passed in accordance with the Statutes.

The Auditors' report for 1906 was read by Auditor W. H. Barker.

Ross—Robinson.—That the auditors' report as read be received and adopted, and that the Clerk be authorized to get 200 copies printed for distribution.—Carried.

The communication of Stewart & O'Connor, re Farrell's complaint, was placed in the hands of McDiarmid & Weeks, who agreed to communicate with Stewart & O'Connor re same.

Spence—Ross.—That the Clerk be authorized to open an account with the Standard Bank, Woodville. Carried.

A By-law authorizing the Clerk and the Treasurer to borrow the sum of $3,000, to meet current expenditure, was passed according to the Statutes.

Mr. Joseph McFadyen waited on the Council and asked that his Statute Labor be all placed on Road Division No. 88.

Robinson—McFadyen.—That Jos. McFadyen's Statute Labor be all placed on Road Division No. 88. Carried.

Mr. Hector McLean waited on the Council and asked to have his time for removing the timber from the road allowance on Con. 5, opposite Lot 23, extended for one year; and wanted the Council to open the 5th Con. north to Portage Road.

Spence—Ross.—That Mr. Hector McLean's time for removing the timber from the road allowance on Con. 5, opposite Lot 23, be extended for one year; but that no action re opening the 5th con., north of Portage Road, be taken until such time as the Reeve see same, and report to Council. Carried.

Mr. Robert McIntyre waited on the Council, complaining of the water flooding his lands, and asked the Council to give him an outlet drain.

The Council explained to him that under the Municipal Drainage Act, they had no power to act in the matter until a petition, signed by a majority of the ratepayers, affected by such drain, be presented to the Council.

Ross—McFadyen.—That the Reeve issue his orders on the Treasurer for the following accounts: H. Davey & Son, for burial expenses of late Mrs. Newell, $16.00; Municipal World for supplies, $6.25; Watchman-Warder for 1906 printing, $59.00; F. J. McRae, Township Auditor, $5.00; W. H. Barker, Township Auditor, $5.00; J. Ross Robertson, grant for Haspital for Sick Children, $5.00; Thos. Robinson, Charity for J. Davenport, $18.00. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet in McKenzie's Hall, Kirkfield, on Sat., March 16th, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

B. STACEY, Clerk.

KIRKFIELD.

Taube & Son, Manufacturing Opticians and Eyesight Specialists, of Toronto, will be at the Campbell House, Kirkfield, on Friday, March 22nd. If there is anything whatever wrong with your eyesight make it a point to consult them. All work absolutely guaranteed.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

One of the firm of Neelands & Irvine, dentists, Lindsay, will be at Jenkins' Hotel, Little Britain, on Tuesday, March 19th. Call as early as possible.—11-1.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. We have great confidence in this medicine. So will you, when you once know it.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

Backache, "The Blues"

Both Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women —Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief.

How often do we hear women say: "It seems as though my back would break," or "Don't speak to me, I am all out of sorts?" These significant remarks prove that the system requires attention.

Backache and "the blues" are direct symptoms of an inward trouble which will sooner or later declare itself. It may be caused by diseased kidneys or some derangement of the organs. Nature requires assistance and at once, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of intelligent American women for twenty years and the ablest judges agree that it is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

Read the convincing testimonials of Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. MacNamee.

Mrs. J. P. Oakes of Prince of Wales Hotel, Head of St Margaret's Bay, near Halifax, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, Canada, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After what your Vegetable Compound did for me, I am a firm believer that it is a wonderful medicine, and that any woman who is troubled with any of the ills we suffer from should try it and she will soon be convinced of its worth. Six bottles changed me from a peevish, despondent, sickly, ailing woman to a sweet-tempered, healthy one, who rarely ever has a pain now, and who before was rarely without one. As a regulator, strengthener and a tonic, I think it has no superior and I certainly endorse it."

Mrs. Anna R. MacNamee of corner Queen and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ont. writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done all the good in the world for me. I suffered with irregularities, backache and severe pains all through my body, and was very nervous and blue. I think I used a dozen different kinds of medicines, some prescribed by the doctor and some recommended by friends, but one bottle of Vegetable Compound was worth more to me than all the other medicines put together. My general health began to improve as soon as I began to use the Compound, and in three weeks I was a perfectly well woman."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacements or ulceration, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the female organs, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. No other medicine in the world has received this widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse to buy any substitute.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, her assistant before her decease, and for twenty-five years since her advice has been freely and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice and medicine have restored to health innumerable women. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.