



# Masculine Wants for EASTER

Gentlemen! your Easter outfit is at Gough's. Everything that artistic taste and fashion desires. We have provided with a lavish hand—just as you would get them in the biggest city in Canada

## Stylish Spring Suits.

We'll be looking for you every day now We have Stylish Clothes for men, boys and children, and those who want to save many dollars on a new Suit of Clothes, Raincoat or Overcoat, may do so at GOUGH'S Big Clothing Emporium, on the corner.

### Men's Suits

Great variety in material and coloring. Fine Tweed, Black, Blue and Fancy Worsteds. At \$5, suits worth \$7.50. At \$7.50, suits worth \$10 At \$10, suits worth \$14 At \$12.50, suits worth \$18

### Men's Raincoats

With the rainy season close at hand, a Raincoat is a positive necessity. Buy now at these savings, and be up to the minute:— At \$5.50, Raincoats worth \$12.50 At \$10, Raincoats worth \$15



## Fashionable Spring Toppers

### Men's Spring Top Coats

Light and Medium Spring Overcoats. You will need one for the chilly days. At \$5, Overcoats worth \$7 At \$7.50, Overcoats worth \$10 At \$8.50, Overcoats worth \$12.50 At \$10, Overcoats worth \$14

### Confirmation Suits

Boys' black and blue material Suits, serges, chevots, etc., with short pants. Well made in every detail \$1.50 to \$6.00 Boys' Confirmation Suits, made in smart styles, with long pants, in plain and fancy material \$3.25 to \$7.50

Easter Hats 50c. to \$2.75 Easter Shirts 50c. to \$1.25 Easter Neckties 25c. to \$1.00 Easter Gloves 75c. to \$3.00

COME RIGHT STRAIGHT TO GOUGH'S "It's Dressing up Time Again." Be up to the minute with your new suit and togery from Gough's. Come and see how we go after your trade.

# B. J. GOUGH

WHERE THE GOOD CLOTHES COME FROM.

LINDSAY'S BIG CLOTHIER

## CLAIMS SURPLUS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

OPPOSITION SPEAKERS DEMONSTRATE THAT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IS NOT SO ROSY AS MINISTER ENDEAVORS TO SHOW.

(Mail and Empire Report) Ottawa, March 22.—The annual budget speech of Mr. Emmerson on the work of the Department of Railways and Canals occupied the attention of the House throughout the whole of to-day's sitting. His speech lasting four hours and a half, was the longest of the session, and the Minister at the end of it admitted that the effort had fatigued him. Departing from the practice of former years he did not confine himself entirely to the affairs of the Intercolonial Railway, but spent a good deal of time discussing the various canal works throughout the Dominion. However, the affairs of the I.C.R. formed his principal theme, and he endeavored to show that the working of that road was satisfactory, and that the prospects for the future were bright.

Mr. Haggart, Dr. Reid (Greenville), and Dr. Daniel demonstrated that the condition of affairs was not by any means as rosy as the Minister had endeavored to make out.

Mr. Lavergne (Montmagny) brought up the question of the report of the Royal Commission being printed in both languages.

The matter was allowed to stand until the chairman of the Printing Committee should be present. On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it was resolved that when the House

adjourns next Wednesday, it shall stand adjourned till Tuesday, April 2.

### MR. EMMERSON'S BUDGET SPEECH

Hon. Mr. Emmerson made his budget speech concerning the Department of Railways and Canals. This budget speech, he pointed out, had hitherto practically been confined to the affairs of the Intercolonial Railway. He had felt, however, that this year he should make some departures from that practice, and direct the attention of the House to the affairs of the department generally, as there had been such an unusual expansion in the jurisdiction of the department.

Mr. Emmerson mentioned that the work of the department had been increased by the establishment of the Railway Commission and the Transcontinental Railway. In the department there were 13,000 employees of all classes. Statistics were given by the Minister of the expenditure on various canal works in different parts of the Dominion—works on which, he said, many millions of dollars were being spent annually.

In regard to the growth of the department, he cited the expenditure in regard to subsidies on railways.

CONTRIBUTED \$90,395,692 Up to 1896 the total mileage of the railways of Canada was 16,387 miles and the Government had contributed in aid to the construction thereof the sum of \$90,395,692. The latter amount was the total amount of the railway subsidies paid by the Dominion since Confederation up till 1896. In 1906 the total mileage was 21,518, with a total expenditure of \$105,734,521. The totals showed an

increase in mileage in 1906 over the year 1896 of 5,131 miles, with a total increase of railway subsidies during that period of \$15,338,828. The Transcontinental Commission had 1,300 employees, of whom there were 1,049 on surveys, 192 in transport, and 89 at headquarters. In the canals branches there were 3,074, on the Intercolonial 9,589, making the total number of employees in the department 13,968.

Coming more particularly to the Intercolonial, Mr. Emmerson entered into the history of that railway, and in the course of his remarks admitted a car shortage, which he attributed to the peculiar conditions of the road.

DISHONEST DIVERSION OF CARS He complained of the dishonest diversion of I.C.R. rolling stock by certain American roads, and said it was a matter which deserved serious attention. He had seen Intercolonial cars away up in the mountains of California, north of San Francisco—cars which had no right to be there. As to the misuse of I.C.R. cars by the American roads it might be suggested that the best course would be to refuse to have dealings with the offending railways, but to do so would mean ruin to some of the I.C.R.'s best customers, as the market for most of the products carried by the I.C.R. was in the United States.

In 1896 the total mileage of the Intercolonial Railway was 1,172 miles, whilst in 1906 it was 1,427, an increase of 25 per cent. The capital invested in 1896 was \$35,267,000, whilst in 1906 the total was \$81,283,738, an increase of 41 per cent. Comparing last year's working with that of 1905-L Mr. Emmerson said the increase in the passenger revenue last year was \$192,619, and in freight \$646,626. The total gross earnings were in 1905, \$6,783,522, and in 1906, \$7,643,829, an increase of \$860,307. In regard to expenditure in the cost of locomotive power there was a decrease of \$186,577 for 1906 over 1905, and this in spite of the fact that more business was done. For cars, transportation and repairs there was a decrease of \$423,013, whilst maintenance of way and works showed a decrease of \$325,473. The grand total of expenditure in 1905 was \$8,508,896, as compared with \$7,681,914, a decrease of \$826,982. The total improvement in 1906, as compared with 1905, in the operation of the railway, was the magnificent sum of \$1,787,219.

OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE. The results of the year 1906 were altogether very favorable, and as the improvement was not merely spasmodic the outlook for the future was good. Whilst he was gratified with the results of the working year 1906, he thought he had still more reason to be gratified with the present working year. At the end of the first six months (from July to December, 1906) of the current working year, the gross earnings of the railway were \$4,425,213, and the gross ex-

penditure was \$4,047,556, showing a net surplus of receipts over expenditure of \$377,656. During this period there had been some extraordinary expenses, such as the payment of \$56,000 for damages for a fire in a timber limit in Quebec, caused by an Intercolonial engine.

Replying to Mr. Morin (Dorchester) Mr. Emmerson said it would cost about a million dollars to rebuild the shops at Moncton which were destroyed by fire, but they would be on a much larger scale than the ones destroyed and more suited to the needs of the country.

### OBJECTS TO PRESS STRICTURES.

Mr. Emmerson went on to show that the cost of all material used in connection with the working of the road had increased in a marked degree, yet there had not been any corresponding increase against the patrons of the railway.

Mr. Emmerson was bitter in his denunciation of what he described as the carping and cavilling of the newspaper press and of the politicians throughout the country against the Intercolonial Railway, and said it was because the editors of the newspapers and the politicians in question did not know the facts that these strictures were passed upon the road. An exhaustive comparison of the rates of the I.C.R. with other roads were given by the Minister who claimed that his statement, made in Toronto, that the rates charged by the I.C.R. were lower than any other railway in the country or even in the world, were absolutely correct. Discussing the future of the road, Mr. Emmerson maintained that the Intercolonial should never be made a portion of a trunk line, controlled by a private corporation. He hoped to see the day when the I.C.R. would reach further west, and when the lines converging on Quebec would extend further east.

### A DEARTH OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Haggart (Lanark) made an excellent criticism of the speech of the Minister of Railways. As to the Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railway the only statement the Minister had made was that they had 1,300 employees, rarely a work of such importance deserved further information than that. The people of the country were entitled to know what its progress was and what they were to be made liable for.

Dealing with the question of the I.C.R., Mr. Haggart said there were 2,500 cars of the I.C.R. wandering about the United States from California up to the Maine boundary, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and yet the Minister was talking of buying up the rolling stock on these lines. The Minister plumed himself on the excellent management of the line, yet it was a fact that the expense per mile was \$7,500 or nearly double the cost per mile of the C.P.R. The general freights and passenger rates, Mr. Haggart proved to be very little different from the char-

acter on the other railways in spite of the Minister's boast as to the rates. He contended that the road was over-manned.

Every year we hear of some new purpose to which formalin is devoted. It is cheap, and not violently poisonous, though, taken internally, it is poisonous, and formaldehyde gas is very irritating to the eyes—like oil of mustard. It may be purchased in quantities of a gallon or more for \$4 a gallon. Every farmer should keep a supply on hand. It should be remembered that it is liable to waste, being volatile when exposed to the air, losing moisture and becoming solid.

As to the rates on the I.C.R., he showed that they were not nearly as favorable as the Minister had attempted to make out. He had hoped for some Government announcement as to the future of the Intercolonial, but he hoped that it would remain an asset to the country, and if the Minister did not do better in its management than he had done, then when the Conservatives came into power they would see to it that the Intercolonial was put on a sound basis: (Opposition cheers.)

Dr. Daniel (St. John), also entered into a criticism of the Minister's statement.

## USES OF FORMALIN IN AGRICULTURE

A VARIETY OF PURPOSES TO WHICH THIS DRUG MAY BE APPLIED BY FARMERS.

Seven years ago, says the Farmer's Advocate, we entered a village pharmacy to procure a few cents worth of formalin to treat some smutty seed grain. At that time the uses of formalin were so few and the demand so small that the druggist had to think for a while to remember whether he had any on hand. Since then its agricultural uses have multiplied, and to-day formalin is the most important article that can be kept in the farmer's drug closet. Its virtues in its antiseptic, disinfectant, fungicidal and preservative properties which adapt it for so many purposes that an enumeration of some of the more important will be useful for our readers. In passing, it may be worth while to note that formalin is simply a forty-per-cent. solution of the gas formaldehyde in water.

### USES.

1. For treating seed grain to destroy the spores of smut. Either of two methods may be used, sprinkling or immersion; the former is the simpler of the two. It consists in sprinkling with a solution of one pound (a little less than a pint) of formalin to thirty-two gallons of water.

2. Treating seed potatoes to destroy the spores of scab. Soak the tubers for two hours in a solution of 8 ounces of formalin to 15 gallons of water. It is advised to plant within two or three days after treatment. This treatment is quite as effective as and very much safer than the use of corrosive sublimate, which was formerly advised.

3. A solution of one part formalin to ten parts water, is said to make the best treatment to prevent joint-ill in colts and white scours in calves. Both of these diseases are caused by specific bacilli, which enter the system through the navel cord 3 or 4 times daily with the solution, disinfects it completely, at the same time causing it to shrivel and dry up, thus preventing the admission of germs.

4. For certain forms of calf scours (those not due to mistakes in feeding or mechanical irritation), an internal administration of formalin has been found a satisfactory cure. We recently published an item which related the experience of a man who saved a calf's life by feeding it from a nipple on new milk, in each pint of which he had put a tablespoonful of a solution made by diluting half an ounce of formalin in 1 1/2 ounces of water.

5. For thrush in horses' feet, cleansing and occasional dousing with a solution of one part formalin to five or six parts of water, is said to be the best treatment yet tried.

6. For disinfecting houses, to rid them of the germs of contagious diseases, formalin probably has no equal. The plan used to be to evaporize the gas by heating in a special apparatus, allowing the space to be disinfected to become filled through the keyhole of a door or some other orifice with the pungent, searching gas.

Lately, a simpler means of using formalin has been devised. Formaldehyde candles may now be purchased, which, being simply lit and placed in the room, will disinfect it without further trouble. The candles, we believe, are somewhat more expensive than the vaporized liquid, but are more convenient to use.

7. Formaldehyde gas is used by nurserymen to disinfect their stock San Jose scale and other fungous and insect pests. A load of trees or bushes is hauled into the house, which is then filled with the gas.

8. Formaldehyde is an efficient preservative, and has largely displaced alcohol as a preserving liquid for anatomical specimens, a dilute solution being much used in medicine and surgery, in pharmaceutical preparations, and in microscopy. Under various trade names, it has been put upon the market as a "harmless" preser-

ative of food products, but the highest authorities condemn its use in any quantities as a preservative of food.

Every year we hear of some new purpose to which formalin is devoted. It is cheap, and not violently poisonous, though, taken internally, it is poisonous, and formaldehyde gas is very irritating to the eyes—like oil of mustard. It may be purchased in quantities of a gallon or more for \$4 a gallon. Every farmer should keep a supply on hand. It should be remembered that it is liable to waste, being volatile when exposed to the air, losing moisture and becoming solid.

## GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF ONTARIO EAST

UNION JACK MUST BE CARRIED AT HEAD OF ALL PROCESSIONS IN JURISDICTION—ALL SPEAKERS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS MUST BE MEMBERS.

Brockville, March 20.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East opened its 48th annual meeting here this afternoon, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the jurisdiction.

The feature of the first session was the annual address of the Grand Master, Lt.-Col. J. Earl Halliwell. After a word of congratulation on the prosperous condition of the association, he recalled that Brockville was the birthplace of the Orange order in British America. The order had passed the stage of struggling, and the point was reached where consolidation and preparation for active, practical work was necessary.

The Grand Master protested against the appointment by the Ontario Government of Dr. Coughlin to the position of superintendent of the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute, saying that it had caused a good deal of feeling amongst the Orangemen. As Grand Master, he placed on record in a communication to the Premier, a strong protest.

The report of Grand Secretary Clarke pointed out that the jurisdiction now comprises 24 county lodges, 80 district and 377 primary, representing a membership of 13,010, and holding lodge property valued at \$204,536. A dispensation has just been issued to institute another primary lodge at Peterboro. During the year there were 1,079 initiations and 129 deaths.

Brockville, March 21.—The Orange Grand Lodge put through a lot of routine work to-day, interspersed with spirited addresses by Controller Hocken and Lt.-Col. Sam. Hughes, both of whom urged sending free to the regentmen of this jurisdiction the regular publication of the order's official organ. A discussion took place on the suggestion, but no action was taken.

The action of the Grand Master on the appointment of Dr. Coughlin to the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute was commended.

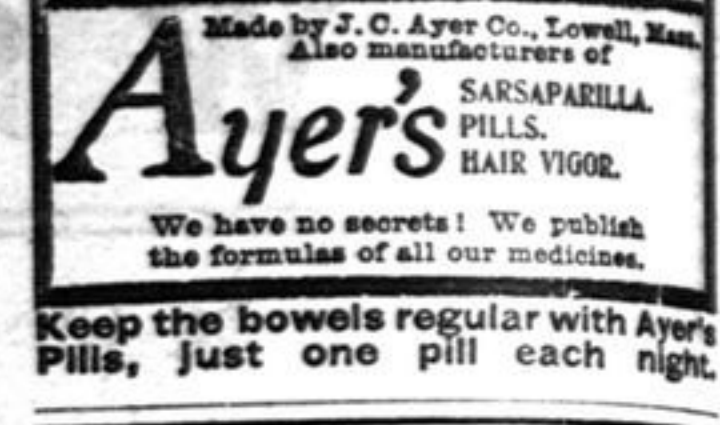
A series of by-laws was adopted providing for the establishment of sick and funeral benefits.

Hereafter, a Union Jack must be

## The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

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



carried at the head of all public processions held under the jurisdiction of the Orange Lodge of Ontario East.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that hereafter within this jurisdiction no person be engaged to address a public meeting of the association who is not a member.

A committee consisting of Past Grand Masters Helliwell, Munroe and Collins was appointed to act with a similar committee from Ontario West, whose duty it shall be to watch all legislation coming before the Ontario Legislature with reference to any changes in the Educational Act.

A unanimous vote was passed extending to the Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland sincere sympathy in their struggles to resist the attempt that is being made to inflict upon them a system of so-called Home Rule.

The following officers were elected and installed: Grand Master, J. W. Boyce, Merivale; Deputy Grand Master, Lt.-Col. John Hughes, Clarke; Grand Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Steacy, Bell's Crossing; Grand Treasurer, Robert Gordon, Tweed; Grand Secretary, F. M. Clark, Belleville; Deputy Grand Treasurer, James White, Madoc; Grand Director of Ceremonies, F. W. Forde, Ottawa; Grand Auditors, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Orr, Madoc, and W. Tandon, Meltonville; Deputy Grand Chaplains, Rev. W. J. Swayne, Oxford Mills; Rev. R. B. Nelles, Port Hope; Rev. S. A. Depeau, Rosemeath; Rev. R. H. Leitch, Belleville; Rev. R. J. Robinson, Vars; Rev. A. W. Bragg, Peterboro; Rev. J. B. Sincennes, Cornwall; Rev. G. S. White, Nanapanee; Deputy Grand Secretary, T. C. M. Connell, Springbrook.

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## STOP, WOMEN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.

The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, her advice has been freely given to sick women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

### Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 60th and E. Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C.

my testimonial, that others may know the value and what you have done for me. "As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation, but I could not live." I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and an entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

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