

The Whole Town Interested In the April News About Gough's Clothing



Style, fashion, material, trimming, lining, workmanship and price have reached that degree of perfection it is hard to know how to improve. We have provided with a bountiful hand with the result that every fancy is amply represented and ready for men, young men and boys

For the Joyous Easter Days

Men's Domestic Tweed Suits—That we counted good value at \$6.50. Special this week at... **\$4.48**

Men's Imported Tweed Suits—In fancy checks and stripes, that usually sold at \$10.00. Special this week at... **\$7.48**

Men's Fine Worsted and Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits—good value at \$14.00. Special this week at... **\$9.48**

Men's Spring Toppers—Nice new shades of covert cloths and whipcoats, "easy-to-wear" coats. Special this week for... **\$8.48**

SEE OTHER SPRING TOP COATS \$10 to \$15.00.

Men's \$10.00 Raincoats, in greys, fawns and greens, loose backs. Special... **\$5.48**

Men's Dark Grey Cravenette Raincoats, imported cloths Special... **\$9.48**

Men's Spring Weight Overcoats, many patterns for spring wear. Special this week \$12.48, \$9.48, \$7.48, \$5.48 and... **\$4.48**

Rousers in Trousers. Every man should have an extra pair of Trousers in his workshop to look trim and neat at all times.

MEN'S SPRING FURNISHINGS

New Negligee Shirts, special... **\$1.00**

New Silk Neckwear, special... **25c**

New Underwear, 40c, 50c, 70c, \$1.00 and... **\$1.50**

New Hats, imported and American, \$1.00 to... **\$2.75**

New Gloves, spring shades, 70c, \$1.00 and... **\$1.50**

BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING

Three-Piece Suits, \$3.00, \$3.95 and... **\$4.50**

Two-Piece Suits, \$1.50, \$2.00 and... **\$2.50**

Topper Overcoats, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and... **\$6.50**

See Our Easter Style Windows

B. J. GOUGH

WHERE THE GOOD CLOTHES COME FROM.

LINDSAY'S BIG CLOTHIER

COMMUNICATION

Colonel Hughes Again Replies To Senator McHugh

DECLARES ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, TRAINMEN AND CONDUCTORS AS WELL AS FARMERS ENDORSE HIS VIEWS.

(Editor Watchman-Warder)

Ops railway crossing. The facts summarized are: 1. A railway was being constructed from Burketon to Lindsay and onward to Bobcaigoon. 2. Such plans must pass Government inspection. 3. The Government ordered the crossing near James Robertson's on Lindsay street in Ops to be closed, and the wagon road to follow or run parallel with the railway for a few hundred feet to the Omemea road, and thence across the railway at right angles. This change would add a couple of rods to the length of the wagon road, but would do away with a diagonal crossing and would leave one rectangular crossing instead of two diagonal ones. The diagonal crossing is a death trap the world over.

4. To build the road according to the Government plan would cost the contractors a few hundred dollars. To let it remain as now would save them a few hundred dollars. 5. George McHugh assisted to have it left as now and to save the contractors, not the people, a few hundred dollars.

6. Experienced in other matters with furnishing side excuses to justify improper actions, George McHugh readily advanced the theories of "two

sharp turns", and "driving parallel with the railway", as objections to the Government plan.

7. While carrying out the plans and wishes of the contracting corporation, George McHugh professed to be serving the public interest. He thus played his life-long game.

8. He now poses as having been influenced by the people's petitions and by Ops Council, when as a matter of fact he engineered the whole affair in the interests of the railway contractors and himself.

Does the history of Lindsay and Victoria county not furnish sad evidence that diagonal railway crossings are dangerous to life and property, and that while accidents cannot be completely avoided, yet they should be reduced to a minimum? Ask the railway men of Lindsay. Many a life and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost in Victoria from just such crossings. Poor "Bob" Johnston lost his life and much property was destroyed on a diagonal crossing near Fraserville. A few years ago a worthy couple were killed at Reboro diagonal crossing. Already at this Ops crossing several "close calls" and accidents have occurred, and one life has been lost. At and also near Omemea similar accidents have occurred resulting in loss of life and property.

Are railwaymen's lives of no account? Are their wives and children unworthy of consideration?

Should not the farmer, or other person driving be protected as far as is possible and reasonable? In England or in any highly civilized country where graft does not overbalance honor, such a crossing would not be tolerated an hour. But such

as George McHugh are not penitent there.

Cattle invariably lie on such crossings in spring and fall. Frequent accidents thus occur.

Are railway men to be killed, or horribly mangled: the travelling public imperilled, and all indirectly from the plotting of and for the benefit of George McHugh and railway contractors? Of what account are railway men, or their widows and orphans in his estimation?

What are petitions? Scores of men have signed petitions for their own hanging. Let us hope that no worthy farmer in Ops may have been induced to sign a petition to have an effect his own mangling. Those who did sign have a serious weight on their shoulders in the recent sad accident.

In my former letter I said: "I am proud to be personally friendly with every honest citizen of my acquaintance in Canada." Mr. McHugh reports to me that "in his town many of the best citizens refuse to be associated with him." Will Mr. McHugh please note that I used the term "honest citizen"? It affords me pleasure to look back and realize that I have ever declined to associate with Mr. McHugh, with his grafter associate or with others of the ring now so utterly discredited. A fellow must draw the line some place. He and his pals, I know, envy me the honest friendship—a thing to them a stranger—of the best men not only of Lindsay and Victoria, but of Canada and the Empire at large. I am proud to know that in a larger measure than ever do I command the confidence and respect of all honest men whether Liberal or Conservative. These realize that when I am concerned there will be no "graft."

It is annoying, too, to Mr. McHugh and his confederate in conspiracy, to know that of the thousands from Victoria, Haliburton, Durham and Ontario whom it has been my privilege to assist in various ways, not even to the extent of a postage stamp have I charged any one of such for my assistance. Nor in the hundreds whom I have placed on the best homesteads in the Canadian West, at more or less expense to myself, has my assistance ever cost them a cent.

There is no "graft" in me or where I am concerned. No commissions at 20 per cent, or less or more, were ever charged by me. No Canadian or British or Yankee money ever found its way to my pocket for "graft" or "rake-off". No game was ever played by me re horses or other deeds. Nor was aught ever charged by me for "expenses." Nor have I supported any railway or other bill in Parliament that has not, nor opposed one that has, proven to be in the best interests of the people. Nor did I ever attempt to make contractors buy their groceries and other supplies from a near relative at full retail prices." Could Mr. McHugh and his associate grafter say the same, these friends on visiting Ottawa or other public centres would not need to feel ashamed of them.

I have not, and never had one cent of "graft" with any railway or other corporation and I am only sorry I do not own two hundred thousand acres in the West, instead of the little I hold. As one whom Mr. McHugh was once seeking to prejudice against me said: "Sure, it may be all true what you say about Sam in regard to creed affairs, but he is an honest, outspoken 'devil'. You can depend your life on him. I'm going to vote 'for Sam'."

Concerning "graft" from railway men, why a few horses could not be bought in this country for my railway friends, but George McHugh must try to get his finger into the pie. So with other deals. And in a couple of years hence when Mackenzie, Mann & Co., will let us hope, be building lines all through this district, mark my words, George McHugh and his associate will be the first looking for "graft", for "rake-offs", for "sale of groceries and other supplies," and for valuing lands.

I am proud to assist in developing not only the west, but also the east and the central parts of Canada, and as grafters and suckers always follow every enterprise, George McHugh and his pals may as well wallow as others.

The gang persecuting me here for years is, however, pretty well smashed to pieces now, and utterly discredited. Some have taken themselves out of this world; many have skipped the town; others have gone in other ways; only a few remain, and they are vicious. What with the exposures of forgeries, other felonies, swindles, grafting, conspiracies and other sinful artifices they have been well rooted out. But for a time they deceived some honest people here. Honest Liberals as well as Conservatives give me credit for the success attending my efforts to cleanse public life in this country. I therefore feel content.

In this Ops crossing matter my action is directed simply in the interest of those travelling by road or by rail, and of the splendid fellows composing the railwaymen of this region, and their families. The Government plan is assuredly safe for the people travelling, safe for the railway men, safe for property. The other is safe for no one.

I am endorsed by every railway man and every sensible traveller by road or by rail. All endorse my views. It now remains with the people to take up the whole question and before other lives are lost, have the matter remedied.

SAM. HUGHES.

—There passed away on Saturday, March 23, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Millbrook in the person of Mr. Robert Huffman. Four years ago Mr. Huffman fell off a barn, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, although he was able to attend to his business up till a few months ago. He followed the occupation of a building mover and framer nearly all his life. A family of nine survive.

SENATE SHOULD SHOW CAUSE FOR EXISTENCE

APPARENT DESIGN OF LEADERS AND OF GOVERNMENT TO MAKE IT A HOUSE OF NO-GUGE.

(Montreal Star)

It has become a common saying that the Senate may soon be called upon to give a reason for its existence. There has been no time in which the justification would be more difficult than since the beginning of this tenth Parliament of Canada. In various times past the Senate has originated important legislation. Of late no Government bills of any consequence have been introduced in the Senate for original discussion. That chamber has become merely a court of review for bills previously discussed in the House of Commons. A few private bills which do not require the fostering care of a Minister are started by Senators, and everyone knows that the Senate takes the chief responsibility for divorce legislation, in which function its offices are judicial.

The House of Commons has to deal with the tariff, which this year takes up a good deal of time. It has also to vote a supply bill now assuming immense proportions, and in the very midst of these labors such important and complicated legislation as the Conciliation Bill and the Dominion Land Bill have been working their way through the committee stages. Why should not such measures as these be introduced in the Senate and forged into shape by that body of experienced public men? The first reason suggesting itself is that the Minister in charge of the Labor Department and the Minister of the Interior are not Senators. But that only throws the question back to another stage. Why is no department having legislation to initiate in charge of a Senator? The two Ministers in the Senate have sinecure offices. Sir Richard Cartwright is called Minister of Trade and Commerce, but all the legislation affecting trade and commerce is in charge of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Patterson or Mr. Brodeur. The Secretary of State has no administrative duties worth mentioning and no legislation is offered by Ministers of Justice, a Postmaster-General, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Militia, with other influential ministers, and even a Premier of Canada, have had seats in the Senate. The presence of Ministers with important portfolios, defending their various departments, and promoting legislation belonging to their various fields of activity, gave the Senate a prestige and importance and interest, which it does not now possess.

The Senate is sometimes compared with the British House of Lords. It should be relatively an equally influential body. With the whole of Canada to choose from, and the privilege of appointing half the Senate in ten or twelve years, the Prime Minister could have made that Chamber an exceedingly competent body. The House of Lords is a hereditary chamber. The privilege of appointment is in practice so limited as to give the Minister small opportunity to bring in capable men from outside. Yet the House of Lords is a body whose influence is largely the result of the personal capacity and the character of its members. Otherwise a Liberal Prime Minister, understood to be not affectionately disposed towards the Peers, would not take one-third of his Cabinet from that Chamber. There are six Peers in the Campbell-Bannerman administration. The Department of Agriculture have the heads in the House of Lords. Seven and sometimes eight members of the Salisbury and Balfour Cabinets were Peers. That Chamber had the admiralty, the Board of Trade and of Agriculture.

How different it is in Canada. When Mr. Templeman took the comparatively unimportant office of Minister of Inland Revenue, it was thought necessary for him to leave the Senate and become a member of the House of Commons. He is now to be Minister of Mines and will doubtless have important legislation in his charge. Senators could well have discussed these bills. That body could properly have taken the first struggle with the numerous and tedious measures which the Department of Agriculture annually unloads upon the House of Commons.

The Senators receive the same indemnity as the members in the other Chamber. They have the same privileges, and claim even higher dignity. Personally several of them have the capacity to perform effective service. But apparently it is not the design of the leaders in that body or of the Government that the Senate should be more than a House of Refuge. Thus it has happened that most eminent of the recently appointed Senators explained his withdrawal from active political life by stating that he was no longer able to work.

—Rev. R. A. Armstrong, curate of St. James' Church of England, Orillia, was chosen rector of Trinity church, the principal church of the denomination in St. John, in succession to Right Rev. J. A. Richardson, who resigned on being chosen Coadjutor-Bishop of the diocese, and consequently removing to Fredericton.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE — LIMIT HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The findings of the Special Committee of the Legislature which enquired into the subject of child labor in the Province were laid on the table in the House on Wednesday of last week by Hon. Mr. Monteith, the chairman of the committee. The investigation, it will be remembered, was ordered by the Government after a debate on a resolution presented by Mr. Preston, (Brant). During its course evidence was heard from factory inspectors, police officers, educational authorities, medical men, and employers, and the report is the result. After the Minister of Agriculture had presented the report, Mr. Preston (Brant) drew attention to the lax enforcement of the Truancy Act, for which, however, he did not, he said, hold the Education Department responsible. Out of an enrolment of 397,000 pupils, the attendance at the schools averaged but 58 per cent. At the consolidated school at Guelph the attendance was 90 per cent.

The following are the committee's recommendations: Uniform age of 14, age for shops, factories, and truancy Acts. Consolidation of Factories and Shops Acts, and extension of their operation to laundries and all other places in which work for wages is done.

No child to be employed who does not possess certificate from Inspector or not possess certificate from Inspector or principal of school, or some officer appointed for the purpose by the School Board, that he is in sound physical condition, and able to read and write. Attendance at night school may be substituted for attendance at day school of applicant of legal age.

Legislation to secure more complete returns of births to aid in tracing ages.

The season during which this concession might be allowed to be from June 15 to Oct. 1, instead of from June 1 to Nov. 1.

An order-in-Council to be passed forbidding dangerous occupations to children.

Running of elevators and delivery wagons by boys under 16 to be forbidden.

Children under 18 not to be employed in breweries or bottling works, nor under 16 years where liquor is sold.

Attention to be given to the mining laws to see that the conditions respecting the employment of children are only those that there is necessity for, and that proper provision is made for inspection.

A provincial law should be passed governing street trades, such as news paper vending, etc. Provision should be made for newsboys and others working after school hours not later than 7 p.m., and providing that boys, C.P.R. officials in reference to being Fenelon Falls advertised, in time-tables, and also to make provision for freight and passenger rates. Mr. W. H. Robson was appointed secretary of the Board for the ensuing year, and Messrs. R. E. Mason, Dr. Wilson, Wm. Campbell, J. H. Brandon and J. L. Arnold were appointed a committee to interview Mr. Carnegie about getting a car of fish put into Cameron Lake.

Consideration by the Government of

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, no medicine can be of any benefit. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that does not irritate the bowels. It is a vegetable.

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the proposal that boys over 14 and under 16 should be required to attend school, and, if not, that they should be engaged in some industry.

Attention should be given to the question of compensation of parents of possible breadwinners who are under school age, and are not allowed to work. The experience of municipalities in the United States where scholarships are given to children by way of relief to dependents is cited to show that the number of cases of actual need is very small. Some system should be adopted here.

Permits to work should be sparingly given, and only by inspectors of schools after careful investigation.

Provisions for inspection of hotels, concert halls, etc., with respect to employment of child labor.

Increase of staff of inspectors.

Municipalities should be compelled to enforce truancy Acts, or else the Government should.

No child under 16 to be employed for more than 60 hours a week or 12 hours a day, or between 6.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m.

Children under 12 years of age should be prohibited from working in canning factories. Children under 14 should not be employed at night.

To Help Steamer Kathleen

Fenelon Falls Gazette: A meeting of the Board of Trade and Commerce was held on Monday afternoon. G. A. Jordan appeared on behalf of Capt. Elliott, of the steamer "Kathleen", and on motion of Messrs. I. H. McCallum and J. L. Arnold, the Secretary of the Board and the village clerk were instructed to correspond with Capt. Elliott, stating that everything possible would be done in connection with freight and passenger traffic to help the steamer service; also to correspond with the C.P.R. officials in reference to being Fenelon Falls advertised, in time-tables, and also to make provision for freight and passenger rates. Mr. W. H. Robson was appointed secretary of the Board for the ensuing year, and Messrs. R. E. Mason, Dr. Wilson, Wm. Campbell, J. H. Brandon and J. L. Arnold were appointed a committee to interview Mr. Carnegie about getting a car of fish put into Cameron Lake.

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SPRING ERUPTIONS

3 CHILDREN WHO WERE COVERED WITH SORES

Wonderful Zam-Buk Triumph!

Every mother knows with what rapidity sores, ringworm, ulcers, etc., spread from child to child. In Montreal recently most of the public schools were visited by an epidemic of itchy sores. A child is afflicted with scalp sores, itch or ringworm. In the course of play, one child puts on another's hat. In this way, or in a hundred and one more which children make possible, the infection spreads and sometimes a whole family is affected. Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burke's Falls says:—"My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable; and although I tried various ointments and salves the sores continued to spread. "One day I saw a report telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, ulcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. Although the skin disease had defied all the salves I had previously tried, in one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and to-day the children have not a particle or spot or mark of disease on their skin. For this grand result I have Zam-Buk to thank."

READ WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES

Zam-Buk heal all skin diseases—eczema, scaly sores, ulcers, ringworm, poisoned wounds, barbers' rash, pustules, face blemishes due to blood poison, good also for rheumatism and neuralgia. It breaks cuts and lacerations, stops bleeding, cures piles, cures fistula, reduces enlarged veins. It cures burns and scalds, and it is an excellent "first aid" remedy. It is highly antiseptic. All druggists and stores sell it. 50c a box, or from ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO. For prices, 5 boxes for \$2.50.

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