A Clothing Windfall

WITH A RISING THERMONETER

With the weather limbering up a little, and the sun getting warmer, showing up the seedy spots in your Winter Garments, you hardly need reminding that you must **"fix up"** a bit soon. **This week** will be a **Stunning week** for Forced-down Prices at Gough's. The reason is plain--the backward Spring-weather has put somewhat of a damper on sales and stocks are not moving as fast as they should. So we are emphasizing values that look to us almost unbeatable.

HERE'S A FEW SAMPLES OF THE PRICING:

Backward Spring Bargains

Spring Overcoats—40 Fine, new, close, tweed patterns, half-box Topcoat, with all the style of a $7.50 and $8.00. This week only..... **$4.00**

40 Light Spring Overcoats, Covert Cloth and Whip Cords cut in latest Topper styles. This week only..... **$5.79**

Young Men's Suits—Special makes in selected patterns and new weaves. This week only..... **$5.00**

18 Men's Suits in new patterns of Scotch and English Tweeds, well trimmed and tailored,..... **$7.50**

12 Men's Suits, newest cut single and double-breasted Fancy Tweeds and worsted suits, Backward Weather Price..... **$8.75**

Dozens of other lines for your choosing; Space forbids complete enumeration; Get up and get in early! Others will! Be first!

Everything else a man wears at Backward Weather Prices.

35 Boys' 2-piece Suits, good strong Tweeds and some worsteds.....**$2.70**

35 Boys' 3-piece Suits, extra good Tweeds & serviceable patterns **$3.70**

Men's New Spring Hats—at Backward Weather Prices, **$1.50** to **$2.49.**

B. J. GOUGH

WHERE THE GOOD CLOTHES COME FROM. **LINDSAY'S BIG CLOTHIER**

COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETS

RAILWAY RULES AND ADVERTISING COMPETITIONS DISCUSSED — FORM OF BILL OF LADING RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held on Thursday evening of last week, with Mr. John O'Reilly in the chair. The principal matters for discussion were the new railway rules and the advertising competition. The committee appointed to look into the railway rules reported strongly in favor of a simple receipt being taken from the railway company, all conditions being subject to the common law of the Dominion. The committee reported as follows:

On examination we find that some of these clauses are contrary to the Railway Act and otherwise relieve the railways from liabilities that they are subject to under the common law and statutes as common carriers, which we think is most unjust and certainly was not intended by Parliament.

It would appear that every time the railways have had to pay for not carrying the freight properly that they have framed a new clause and put it on the shipping bill trying to escape from liability.

After going into the matter carefully we would recommend you to ask the Board of Railway Commissioners to adopt a bill of lading with only a single clause as follows:

Received by the above named carrier at ..... 190 From ..... in apparent good order (or as noted) the property described below (contents and conditions of contents and value of packages unknown) marked, consigned, and destined as below SUBJECT TO LIABILITY AS COMMON CARRIERS under the laws of this country and of any foreign country, through which the goods may pass.

This would compel the railways to carry the goods subject to the laws of the Dominion, thus giving shipper and railway all the protection accorded by the clause, but no more, which we think is all that either party should have.

The clauses now on the bill of lading were only authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners in October, 1904, and previously had been upset time and again in the courts, when the shipper has gone to the expense and trouble of fighting them.

A committee was appointed to examine the advertising competition papers sent in and make the awards. The matter of advertising was taken up and discussed very fully, and it was decided to meet twith the Town Council on the evening of Monday, May 16th.

—The Bethel Methodist congregation has decided to build a new church in the vicinity of Stewart's hall, Otonabee.

—Mr. R. Cooper, of Kendal, died suddenly in his chair after returning from a walk. He was 85 years old.

A Chance for Everybody to SAVE MONEY

Saturday is the day we divide our profit with our Customers

Every Saturday from April 20th till August 1st we will give our customers a chance.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

Nothing better made. You can save from 25c to 50c when you buy at our Saturday Sales.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

FRANK FORBERT

104 KENT ST. - LINDSAY, Ont.

The Choir

The Canadian Baptist reprints the following from the Scottish Review:

It has been hinted that St. Paul's thorn in the flesh was "the choir." The theory is plausible, although there is little evidence in its support. We are inclined to think that the choir took its origin later than St. Paul's day, while free to confess that every historian of note is silent on the subject. It is difficult to explain the total absence of any notice, especially by later historians, of the emergence of such an institution. Had the choir been in existence in St. Paul's day, we fail altogether to see how he could have omitted to mention the fact in some of his epistles. A later date is preferred on the ground of purely internal evidence. From all we have known, or seen of the choir, we cannot imagine that it could have existed any length of time without making its presence known. To whatever date we may assign its origin, there can be no two opinions as to the place it now occupies, and the importance of the functions which it now discharges. In some remote places in Scotland the ancient belief still lingers that the minister is the most important factor in the service. We have heard it whispered that in some of our city congregations even this antiquated notion still continues to hold a place in the minds of old people. As illustrating the imperviousness of this type of mind to enlightened ideas, witness the case where they object to the choir being elevated to a platform on a level with the pulpit. As might have been expected, three of the women and four of the men withdrew their services for three successive Sundays in order to mark their displeasure.

Ministers are known who think that the choir should give them their attention during the sermon. The sermon half-hour is a welcome relief to the choir. It is then that the vocal chords are soothed with the carefully-selected comfit, the mental strain relaxed by toying with the leaves of the hymn-book, gazing round the congregation, or telegraphing by mysterious signs to a fellow-chorister.

The recognition of

THE CLAIMS OF THE CHOIR

is a feature of modern church life. The choir picnic and the choir social can as little be left out in a well-appointed congregation as the Bible class or the prayer meeting.

In any congregational movement the choir is a factor to be reckoned with. What the choir thinks, what the choir will do, are matters of very grave concern. The choir has no desire to embarrass the minister or any of the officials. On the contrary, it is ready to given counsel and advice to elders, managers, or ministers on matters affecting the general good.

It is on special occasions that the choir appears at its best, and manifests forth its glory. At the anniversary or the flower service it provides the feast and monopolizes the interest. At the ordinary services the choir feels itself cramped and confined, and experiences no small annoyance thereat.

THE CHOIR STRIKE

is a late development, and is supposed by some to have originated contemporaneously with trades unions. A choir strike is composed of one or more individuals, and may happen at any time like measles or whooping cough. The real cause of choir strikes still remains obscure, notwithstanding the exhaustive investigations undertaken by men experienced in such phenomena. Some have attributed the cause to swelled head. But while admitting the traces of swelled head are seldom absent from a genuine case of choir strike, we hesitate to accept that as a sufficient explanation of the evil. Traces of green eye have also been discovered in almost all virulent cases. It may seem scarcely worth mentioning, but, in passing, we would notice the theory lately promulgated that choir strikes are really traceable to no cause at all. Such an explanation is worthy of consideration. Mill's "canons," it is true, do not contemplate anything of the nature of uncaused phenomena. But we have no reason for supposing that the data on which Mill based his "canons" included the choir strikes. In that case we may regard choir strikes as sui generis, and thus admit the theory referred to as a possible explanation. The confession made some time ago by one of the most experienced investigators that he has not yet been able to bring under close observation the real cause of choir strikes justifies us in concluding that it is well, until further evidence be forthcoming, to leave the matter where it now stands.

THE "PAID" CHOIR

is a feature of coming church life. Even now in many fashionable congregations the praise is rendered almost exclusively by a paid choir. In congregations of ordinary people, of course, the pew continues to open its lips in praise. But where they can afford to pay for it the congregation that aims at maintaining its position as "fashionable" invariably has its praise done for them at so much per annum. It is only reasonable that where they can afford to pay for it the people should have all such duties done for them. The praise that costs several hundreds of pounds a year, it may be presumed, is far more acceptable than the cheap, home-made article that comes from the lips of ordinary people. Very few persons now, especially in fashionable congregations, care to be heard taking part personally in the praise. Here and there, it is true, a solitary individual may be heard exercising his right to do so. But such people, as a rule, only succeed in making themselves disagreeable to those who may chance to be near them. The choir does much to give beauty to the service. The Bible speaks of the beauty of holiness. But, of course, the choir cannot be expected to give its attention to minor questions. It is the business of the choir to provide the "beauty." As to the holiness—well, that is a matter for the minister or the congregation to look after. It is expected that the choir give its mind entirely to the music. Cases are on record where the choir has been asked by the minister to study the words of psalms and hymns which they were called upon to sing, as if the choir could possible descend to any such thing. Needless to say that the choir so asked simply ignored the request and went on in its time-honored way.

THE CHOIR CONDUCTOR

is a person of consequence. He is sometimes a man of skill, tact, and energy. He has a field for the exercise of a Mozart and the virtues of a Job. A choir conductor is not made he is born, and born again. He is able to administer a rebuke while paying a compliment, although he has failed to solve the problem of how to offend no one. He says the choir is a peculiar people, and has thoughts as to their zeal for good works.

A choir conductor is suave, polite, amiable, and is never known to lose his temper unless at home. He is the husband of one wife, but the admired of many women. He is faultless in his attire, precise in his movements, and in all respects, he believes a thorough gentleman. His natural attitude towards the minister is that of large minded compassion. He tolerates the preaching, and would be quite ashamed could any one honestly accuse him of remembering any of the sermon. He thinks the prayers should be set to music, and believes that the singing of the "Amen" points to that.

Some authorities think that the choir conductor has evolved out of the precentor. The subject is difficult, and one on which we dare not dogmatize. In whichever way choir and conductor have come, they are here now, and all good people earnestly hope they mean to stay and continue their sacred duties to increasing perfection.

FRANKLIN

Our village is very quiet the past week owing to the farmers being busy. Seeding commenced on the first of last week. The fall wheat and clover stood the severe weather well, although there are many fields will require "patching" to keep the land from being waste.

Mr. Ross Staples has been confined to the house for a couple of weeks with the grip, and at the time of writing continues very ill.

Mr. Joseph Gardener, who was seriously ill a short time ago with a severe attack of inflammation, is now able to resume his work again.

This has been a great season for sap in the sugar maple bushes. Many in this vicinity have made from 50 to 120 gallons of syrup this year.

Our cheese factory has commenced its season's work. The milk drivers made their first trip on Tuesday.

TORTURING RHEUMATISM

SUFFERED FOR FIVE YEARS — CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Agonizing pains, sometimes in one part of the body, sometimes in another, more often in the back or joints—that's rheumatism. Do not delay in finding a cure. Each day makes the disease worse—increases the torture. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands. They cured Mr. Horace Plante, of Sorel, Que., of a most aggravated case of rheumatism. What they did for Mr. Plante they can do for you. He says: "I was seized with rheumatism, I walked as if my boots were filled with pebbles. The pains, starting in my feet, spread to all parts of the body; my back and joints became affected. For upwards of five years I suffered the greatest agony. Often I was confined to bed, hardly able to move. Nothing seemed to help me. I despaired of ever being well again. By good chance Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and I decided to try them. I got six boxes—before they were gone I felt a great improvement. I continued the treatment and my health gradually came back till now I do not feel the least pain— I am totally cured. It was a surprise to my friends to see me on the street again well and strong after five years of torture. They wanted to know what brought about the change. I told them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I took no other medicine once I began their use. Rheumatic sufferers give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, they will surely do for you what they did for me."

It is in the blood—poor blood—that such troubles as rheumatism, indigestion, dizziness, heart palpitation, anaemia, weakness and a host of other diseases find their root. It is the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act on. They make it pure, rich, red and health giving. That is why they cure all the common ailments of everyday life. Sold by druggists or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

—Plant for a new Gas Company is being installed in Oshawa. It is expected gas will be delivered in July.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live, red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that the upper portion expands much more than the lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand. Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious heat and sickening gases to escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine is constructed to meet this condition. It is in two sections. The upper half expands, as much as necessary, independently of the lower. When cool, it contracts back to its original size, fitting to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable, gas and heat-tight, two-piece fire-pot is just one of the many superior features of the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine," write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

W. R. KEYS, AGENT, LINDSAY.

ROCKEFELLER TO PART WITH HIS REAL ESTATE

THINKS HE HAS ONLY A FEW MORE YEARS TO LIVE.

According to the New York World, John D. Rockefeller, has begun to dispose of his real estate holdings.

A friend of his last week told a World reporter that Mr. Rockefeller always had an aversion to owning land, and particularly to the cares which its proprietorship entailed.

It appears, according to the paper's informant, that Mr. Rockefeller has decided to divest himself of this title to all real estate in favor of his son. He, it is understood, has come to realize that he has only a few more years to live and in his son he wishes to continue his policies.

A despatch from Cleveland also says that Mr. Rockefeller had deeded all the property he own in that city and in Cuyahoga County to John D. Rockefeller, jr., and in addition a Chicago despatch announced a gift to the University of Chicago a tract of land worth $2,000,000.

And again the further announcement is made that Rockefeller has presented to the University of Chicago a tract of land comprising about ten city blocks, valued at $2,000,000. The tract extends from Cottage Grove avenue to Madison avenue. This enables the University to carry out the building plan of the late President W. R. Harper. The total of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts since the founding of the institution now amounts to $21,416,000.

Body of Oronhyatekha Protected Against Grave Robbers

Fortified against the work of supposed grave robbers, who for nights lingered about the little mortuary in the Deseronto Cemetery, is the body of the late Dr. Oronhyateka, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. The remains were laid to rest in a sealed grave by order of the Executive Council of the I. O.F., reports having reached them that medical students sought the head of the late Supreme Chief for examination. Three young men were actually seen frequently about midnight in Deseronto Cemetery. Arrangements were at once completed for the interment of the remains in the Mohawk burying ground on the reserve where the widow and sons were buried.

Present at the burial, representing the Supreme Court, were Mr. Elliott G. Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger; Mr. R. Matheson, Supreme Secretary; Mr. Thomas Lawless, a Supreme Vice Chief Ranger, and Mr. W. H. Hunter, who is the choice of the Executive for the position of Supreme Councillor. A number of relatives, including all the living brothers and sisters, were also present at the interment.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to make the grave as secure as possible. It is even so constructed and sealed that if ghouls should make an attempt to open the grave their work would be easily detected. For two feet around shell in which remains were brought from Savannah is a wall of cement concrete, the combination being about three parts of hard cement to one of concrete. Extending over all the casket is a piece of rock six or eight inches thick, about ten feet long and six feet wide. Covering the whole is a layer of the cement concrete of the same thickness as the walls. On this the earth was spread, and after the little party of workmen had finished there was nothing to distinguish the sealed grave of Dr. Oronhyatekha from any other in the little Indian burying ground.

—Mrs. Mildrew, of Gravenhurst, has been appointed housemother to the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

New Organist at Cambridge Street Church

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cambridge street church held last week the position of organist and choirmaster was offered to Mr. C. C. Forsyth, of Peterborough, who was in charge for two or three Sundays on trial. He has accepted.

Peterborough Examiner: Mr. C. C. Forsyth has resigned his position as organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, to accept a similar position in the Cambridge street Methodist church, of Lindsay. Mr. Forsyth, however, will not change his place of residence, but will remain in Peterborough to continue his classes in music.

Peterborough Review: Mr. C. C. Forsyth has resigned his position as organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and has accepted a similar situation in connection with Cambridge street Methodist church at Lindsay. Next Sunday will be the last time Mr. Forsythe will be in charge of the music at St. Andrew's, and the following Sunday he will take up his new duties in Lindsay. Mr. Forsythe has been very popular popular in music in Peterborough and his departure will be learned of with regret.

—The steamer Rainbow, under the command of Captain F. Burnett, of Birdsall's Landing, Rice Lake, was the first boat to arrive in Peterborough this spring, arriving there Wednesday night with a scow load of hogs from Harwood, for the Gordon George Matthews Co., and left on Thursday morning with a mixed load go for Harwood and other lake ports.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman — a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

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 probing 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 and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; it 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 a woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to put a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women you cannot well say, without trying, that "I do not believe it will help me."