

The best medium for Advertisers. Covers Lindsay and Surrounding District.

VOLUME L.

## END OF MONTH SELLING

The last of May and June 1st are Bargain Days. We will make special concessions for an end up and JUNE commencement.

### EVERY BODY VISIT US in OUR NEW STORE

We like it very much-so will you,-COME.

#### Gentleman's Underwear and Furnishings

The Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, reg. 45c, sale 33c; reg. 55c, sale 44c  
The Flannelette working Shirts, reg. 30c, sale.....23c  
The Ducking Shirts, reg. 55c, sale.....45c  
The Fancy Hook-on Ties, reg. 25c, sale 2 for.....35c  
Men's Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves, reg. 1.10, sale.....92c

#### House Furnishings and Curtains

Cream, green and olive Shade Blinds, plain, reg. 35c, sale.....30c  
White, green and cream insertion trimmed, reg. 60c, sale.....50c  
Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, reg. 1.25, sale 90c; reg. 1.50, sale 1.10;  
reg. 1.75, sale.....1.25  
3 1/2 yards 58 inch unbleached Table Linen, reg. 30c, sale 23c; reg. 45c,  
sale 38c; reg. 55c, sale.....40c  
3 1/2 yards bleached Table Linen, 45c for 35c; 50c for 40c; 65c for.....45c  
Roller Towelling, 17 in., blue and red edge, reg. 10c, sale.....7c  
Barns Crabs, red border, reg. 11c, sale.....9c  
Satin Twilled Linen Roller Towelling, reg. 10c, sale.....7c  
Satin fine Crabs, reg. 12c, sale.....9c

10 Per Cent. off Carpets and Oilcloths

#### Little Wants Supplied

10 shades Baby Ribbon for.....1c per yard  
50 little dots Handkerchiefs for.....1c each  
5 Papers of Pins for.....5c each  
5 Bunches Tape 5c. Toilet Pins, 2 papers for.....5c  
Little Children's Hose, sizes 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2 for.....5c

#### Ginghams and Prints

18 inch Gingham, without border, reg. 13c, sale.....10c  
Patterns Dress Gingham, reg. 12c, sale.....9c  
Patterns 25 in. Print, reg. 6c, sale.....5c  
Patterns pink, green, blue and red Dress Linen, reg. 13c, sale.....9c  
Patterns spotted, 3 patterns flowered Muslin, reg. 11c, sale.....9c  
Brown, black, blue, red and green Chambray, reg. 12c, sale.....10c

#### Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs

Best colored Handkerchiefs, reg. 7c, sale.....5c  
Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, reg. 10c, sale 7c; reg. 12c, sale.....9c  
Fancy colored Children's Handkerchiefs, 3c for 2c; reg. 5c, 2 for.....7c  
Ladies' white Handkerchiefs, reg. 5c, 3 for 10c; reg. 12c, 2 for.....25c  
Ladies' Regina Cashmere Hose, sizes 8, 9, 9 1/2, reg. 28c, sale 22c;  
reg. 32c, sale 25c; reg. 43c, sale 3 for.....1.00  
Ladies' cotton Vests, with sleeves, reg. 15c, sale.....11c  
Ladies' cotton Vests, without sleeves and with small sleeves, reg. 15c,  
sale.....11c  
Ladies' cotton Vests, without sleeves and with small sleeves, reg. 15c,  
sale.....11c  
Ladies' cotton Vests, with and without sleeves, reg. 25c, sale.....21c  
Children's Cotton Vests, reg. 10c, sale 6c; reg. 12c, sale.....9c  
Ladies' elbow length white and black Silk Gloves, reg. 1.10, sale.....95c  
Embroidery Turnovers, reg. 7c, sale 4c; reg. 10c, 3 for.....25c  
Ladies in fancy Silk Collars, reg. 25c, sale 22c; reg. 55c, sale.....45c

#### Ladies' Cambric Underwear

GOWNS AND CORSET COVERS  
Ladies' cambric Night Gowns, reg. 60c, sale 45c; reg. 1.15, sale 90c;  
reg. 2.00, sale.....1.60  
The Bean & Stewart Black Satteen Underskirts, high art designs, reg.  
1.15, sale 90c; reg. 1.40, sale.....1.20  
Corset Covers, reg. 30c, sale 24c; reg. 27c, sale 22c; reg. 50c, sale.....40c  
White Lawn Waists and Blouses, reg. 85c, sale 65c; reg. 55c, sale 45c;  
reg. 1.40, sale.....1.20  
Light and Dark print Blouses, reg. 55c, sale.....45c

## E. E. W. McGaffey

Between Morgan's and Boxall and Matthie's Massey-Harris Old Stand.

### Shoes That Please

We have them in most any style. Our Stock is full of Summer Novelties.

#### Seasonable Footwear at Popular Prices.

White Canvas Footwear in many styles for Men, Women, Misses and Children, a very Popular shoe for warm weather.  
Fancy Colored Vesting Top Patent Oxfords are the New and Proper Style for Ladies.

Ask to see these Goods, \$2 and \$2.50

#### The Washington Shoe Store

R. A. Robinson Shoe Co. B. D. Manias, Mgr.

## Lindsay Firemen Prove Their Mettle

### They do Splendid Work at Stable Fire and Save Adjoining Buildings—The Fire in the Rear of Kent Street Fought with Courage and Judgment.

Due alone to the quickness and the coolness and the courage of Lindsay's fire-fighters is the fact that a very considerable amount of valuable property was not destroyed on Kent and William street by the fire which broke out in the stables at the rear of the Watchman-Warder Block on Tuesday evening. The structure in which the fire started was a frame building on the Church of England property, and was used as a stable and barn by Messrs. J. L. Campbell, butcher, and Mr. J. Brown, grocer. The fire was not discovered until about half past ten and as soon as an alarm was turned in the fire team and handlers responded nobly. Within two minutes of the giving of the alarm at the hall, the fire team was on the scene of action, the men had a line of hose attached, and the water playing on the flames. This record is particularly good for the driver, Mr. James Bell, who had to make a remarkable record for getting dressed as he had just turned in for the evening. But the record was made and the team swung in line and were on the scene in that short time with four helpers to man the hose. In a very short time a crowd had collected and the work of fighting this dangerous fire was carried out in earnest.

The burning building was dry and old and burnt furiously. From the first there was no earthly chance of extinguishing the fire so far as the barn was concerned, and all efforts were turned to keeping the blaze confined and to prevent the spread of the fire to the adjoining buildings. The barn was so close to several buildings that at times it looked impossible to prevent it spreading. The heat was intense and the end walls of the Watchman-Warder building and the stables of Maunders' Hotel looked tempting and easy prey for the fierce flames. Luckily there was little wind to spread and fan the flames and the willing firemen pluckily hauled their several lines of hose around and around, cooling off the heated buildings here and then there, turning the full stream on flying sparks and masses of blaze that threatened at times to send several of the adjoining places into flames. The old barn seemed to be so situated that no matter which way the flames or sparks leapt they had fresh fuel in the shape of other buildings to reach. The rear of the Watchman-Warder was in danger several times, several times the Maunders stables were a-fire; but with dauntless energy and ready judgment the firemen fought the flames, and in less than an hour had what promised to be a serious conflagration well under control.

In the burning barn, Mr. Brown had a horse stabled and this animal was taken out before the fire had harmed it. Three horses and a cow belonging to Mr. Campbell, however, were in the part where the fire was fiercest and it was impossible to get at them to rescue them, and the animals perished in the flames. The barn was completely destroyed. Damage was done by the fire and water to nearly all of the adjoining premises to a more or less serious extent.

The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Just when the building had caved in and the fire was completely under control the fireman had another hurry call. Some blazing wood from the burning building had drifted across to Mrs. Poole's residence where the roof had taken fire. A line of hose was very quickly laid, but the fire on the roof had already been stopped by the bucket brigade.

### MANNERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

A THOUGHTFUL PAPER READ AT THE COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.  
(By Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.)  
I do not wish to add any more to the Public School curriculum, as I think there is enough on it already, but would rather suggest that you, as teachers, make use of all the opportunities that may present themselves in your ordinary work of teaching which may have a tendency to make your pupils polite, respectful kind, generous and pure of speech. For example, in teaching the literature of such lessons as "Somebody's Mother," "Grandpapa," "Grandmamma," "What is it to be a gentleman?" in Second Reader, "The Emperor and the Major," "Golden Feeds" in old Third Reader, every teacher should endeavor to show their pupils what they gain by being polite, kind or generous.

It is often remarked that the youth of the present day, are not so polite and do not show that respect for superiors which characterized the youth of the preceding generation. "It was not so when I was young," is an expression often on the lips of elderly persons. I have heard it said that the Canadian people are more lacking in those qualities than the Old World inhabitants. There must be some cause for this. It may be on account of our free self-government which fosters an independent spirit, the opposite of fawning servility, or it may be from the want of proper training in our homes or in our public schools, or perhaps the whole three are producing our present type of citizen.

What this independent spirit should not be crushed out but rather encouraged, the youth of our country should be taught true manliness, which consist in treating fellow beings as having equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Politeness—The teacher will find frequent opportunity to give instruction on the duty of being polite to strangers, to teachers and to their companions. School children sometimes insult, or in various ways act impudently towards strangers that may happen to pass the schoolhouse during play hours. The teachers should try to check any such conduct at once and take the opportunity of speaking to them on politeness. Pupils sometimes speak in a disrespectful way to the teacher or to one of their companions. The teacher should call the pupils attention to these points and remind him at once of his want of politeness. The teacher should always speak and act politely toward pupils wherever he may meet them, thus teaching by his example.

too common in some districts. The public school is one of the best places to educate our young people to a better respect of all public property.

Kindness.—School children are sometimes cruel to their playmates, especially to those who are younger and weaker than themselves. The teacher should not only see that no one under his charge is imposed upon, but he should take every opportunity that presents itself to inculcate a spirit of kindness, not only towards human beings, but towards the dumb animals. Show them that kindness is a wonderful power and that it will conquer where fear will not. Endeavor to show them the influence they may possess over others, and also over animals by being kind to them.

Generosity.—It is necessary to enlarge upon this head, as examples will be easily found on which to teach lessons of generosity. You cannot place a number of individuals together without it being necessary for their general welfare that certain rights and privileges be yielded from one person to the other and vice versa. This quality is absolutely necessary to the existence of our social state. Even the lower animals which are in the habit of living together, yield to each other certain privileges and share each other's food.

Reverence.—Reverence and respect, we may say blend into each other. However, we should teach that there is a kind and benevolent Father who watches over us and who has the whole universe in charge, and that we are His children and of course should reverence and obey Him. This is a quality of true manliness to reverence an acknowledged superior power. Our parents who watched over us from our infancy should certainly claim a respect which amounts to reverence. The commandment, "Honor Thy Father and Mother", if universally obeyed, would be a great factor in reforming a great many of the human race. Now, as the teacher stands in the place of the parent, he should also have that deep respect which amounts to reverence. While a teacher should be on familiar terms with his pupils, he should always maintain his dignity and teach his pupils that on account of his position he demands this deep respect. A teacher who has not the respect of his pupils cannot hope to have much control over them. Some teachers may fear to govern and get respect by fear, but I think I can safely say that the teacher who tries to govern through fear will not teach too well or have too much reverence from his pupils.

Purity of Speech.—It is said that a gentleman may be known by his speech. The young of our day are, in many localities, much addicted to the use of profanity. It is not strange, however, when we know that they have teachers on every hand, such as parents and companions, who are constantly using profane language, it is not strange I say that these young people should learn it.

However, it is the teachers' duty to show them that it is wrong; that it is a violation of the moral code, as well as a gross violation of etiquette.

There is a great deal of slang used in some parts, in fact, the youth from their infancy speak in the language of slang. While some of these expressions of slang may be very forcible, and might be permissible were emphasis required in some cases, the constant use of it is but a sign of weakness.

There is little use to punish pupils for swearing or slang. In nine cases out of ten the offender is only confirmed in his habit. Supposing you have punished a boy for swearing, and as soon as he gets out of your hearing he will very likely swear at you for punishing him. You have not made him any better. The only difference he makes is that he will not swear in your hearing. The better way is to talk to the whole school about the habit, and try to show them how debasing it is. Supposing you take five minutes some day after you have heard profane language on the school grounds and talk to the whole school in this manner: "Boys, while I was out on the school grounds to-day I heard a boy use language, which, it seems to me, he would not like to repeat if I were to ask him to do so now. Now, I have no doubt but you hear some body use language like what this boy used on the grounds to-day almost every day of your lives, and you have learned when you hardly knew you were learning it, and perhaps some of you may think it is not wrong because many men swear. Did you never think that men do wrong as well as boys, and if we would try to do what is right in the world it will not do to copy after men and do everything they do. Some men steal horses and murder. Do you think it would be right for you to do the same because these men do it. You say no. These men who swear very likely learned when they were boys like you, and it has become such a habit that it is almost impossible for them to break off it.

Now let me tell you to try, and not be a slave of any habit. It is not hard to form habits when you are young, and not very hard to break off bad habits, not half as hard as when you get older. Now, let me ask this boy, and all of you who have ever used bad language, to quit it now. You may forget and say bad words before you think, but you must think, and be on your guard. Now, how many will try to keep from swearing or using bad language? I mean those who have not been guilty, as well as those who have. Hold up your hands as many as will try to avoid it. Now that you have promised to try I hope you will try, and I do not expect to hear any bad language about the school or the school grounds again."

This kind of moral argument with your pupils will have much more effect than any kind of punishment could have. We as teachers, often think that the educational side of the question is the only thing of importance to look after in our pupils, but I tell you the moral side is as great, if not greater, than the educational.

A self-government prevails to a great extent in this Canada of ours, so let it prevail to the same extent in the family and the school. If properly taught in the homes and schools it will be easily taught in the State, and we need not fear the downfall of this fair Canada of ours, so long as the principles on which it is based have been well taught in our homes and schools. If it is high-minded men we wish to constitute our State, then it is teachers' duty to make high-minded men out of the boys under his control, and thus be the greatest benefactor of his race. Ruskin once told his countrymen to set their minds on multiplying true Englishmen. Let us set our minds on multiplying true Canadians.

In concluding this paper, let me say with Milton, "Keep your pupils stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

### LINDSAY COURT OF REVISION

A NUMBER OF APPEALS AGAINST THE ASSESSMENT.  
On Monday evening the Court of Revision met in the Council Chamber at 7.30, with Mayor Vrooman presiding, and all the members present. The following is a list of the appeals considered, and the manner in which they were dealt with:—  
James Carney: Assessed too high.—Assessment confirmed.  
Baker and Bryans: Assessed too high.—Referred to Town Solicitor for his opinion as to the assessment of boilers, engines and motive power.  
Thos. Laird: Assessed too high.—John Baker is to be assessed for the property.  
John Simpson: Assessed too high.—Business tax of \$350 struck off.  
S. Henderson: Tower Oil Clothing Co.: Assessed too high.—Not finished.  
J. J. Teevain: Not liable for business tax.—Assessment confirmed.  
J. McMichael: G. N. W. Telegraph Co.: Claimed exemption.—Assessment confirmed.  
J. F. Donald, R. M. Beal Co.: Claimed exemption.—Business tax of \$6,300 struck off.  
W. R. Graham: Wrongly assessed.—Frontage reduced 50 feet, and R. Collins increased to 50 feet.  
R. H. Sylvester: Assessed too high.—Income tax reduced to \$400.  
W. M. Robson: Asking that A. Holyrood be assessed as tenant and for \$150 business tax.  
D. Sinclair: Assessed too high.—Assessment confirmed.  
John Mallett: Assessed too high.—Assessment confirmed.  
J. M. Squier: Assessed too high.—Adjudged.  
Matilda Whiteside: Respecting Mr. T. N. Luck.—Mr. Luck to be assessed as owner of part lot.  
David Hudson: Assessed too high.—Amount reduced to \$700.  
J. B. Marion was exempted from a business assessment of \$400, by a motion of Reeve Begg and Ald. Rea. Mrs. E. Soanes was granted remission of taxes.  
Mrs. B. Walsh was not given a remission of taxes.

### Mr. Alexander Y. Clarke Passes Away

On Thursday, May 16th, Mr. Alexander Clarke died at the family residence, Lot 28, Con. 10, Ops, after an illness of about seven months. He was born in Port Hope in 1842 and in 1862 he moved to Ops. Mr. Clarke was well known throughout the township, he being a staunch Reformer and a Presbyterian, and his death cast a gloom over the whole community. He leaves a widow and ten children to mourn his loss. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon to Dunsford cemetery, was largely attended.



## Take A Look

at the young men you meet and note what a difference clothes make in their power to attract or repel your interest. Our \$12.00 and \$15.00 Suits have distinctive tone about them.

There is a comfortable assurance of being correct if you wear one of our Hats. 1907 Summer Styles in Straws are ready for you.

"Canadian" Straws 50c to \$2.00  
"Hawes" Straws \$2.00 to \$3.00

## Dundas & Flavelles, Limited

Clothing and Furnishing Department.