A Big Spurt with a Whirlwind of Values

# Armfuls of Savings

Still Waiting Buyers at

## B. J. Gough's

Positive and Unavoidable

## Store Remodelling Sale

We have no alternative now, but to make a still further havoc of prices. The carpenters are preparing their material to start work remodelling the store.

**Whatever you require in Men's or Boys' Feather Weight Apparel, Gough can furnish at literally Feather Weight Prices.**

Be good enough to note the immense reductions. Everything printed in this ad. will be carried out to the letter.

**Rock Bottom in Price and right up to the Tip Top in Value**

**Positive Clearance—Swift and Sure**

We want all the goods in our new store to be strictly new and such reductions as these should help to do it:

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Suits, were $5.00, now | $2.90 |
| Men's Suits, were $6.00, now | $3.85 |
| Men's Suits, were $7.50, now | $.475 |
| Men's Suits, were $8.50, now | $5.50 |
| Men's Suits, were $10.00, now | $6.75 |

**Boys' Suit Reductions**

Here are snaps for mothers who are trying to get away from the drudgery of making their boys' clothing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Youth's Suits, were $6.00, now | $3.90 |
| Youth's Suits, were $6.00, now | $4.75 |
| 3-piece Suits, were $3.50, now | $2.35 |
| 3-piece Suits, were $4.50, now | $3.20 |
| 2-piece Suits, were $2.25, now | $1.60 |
| 2-piece Suits, were $1.75, now | $1.00 |
| Blouse Washable Suits | 20c, 30c, 40c |

**Hats and Furnishings Scalped**

| | |
|---|---|
| Neckties, half price each | 15c |
| Outing Shirts, half price, each | 68c |
| Shirts, nobby patterns, half price | 50c |
| Summer Underwear, half price | 29c |
| Men's Summer Hats, half price | $1.25 |
| Men's Straw Sailor Hats | 69c |
| Men's and Boys' Outing Hats | 25c, 35c to 75c |

There is no possible chance for disappointment in this sale, and these prices should bring crowds.

**PREPARE FOR VACATION**

You must have cool clothing to make your vacation enjoyable. This Sale saves you armfuls of bargains.

# B. J. GOUGH

LINDSAY'S BIG CLOTHIER.

Where the Good Clothes Come From.


# HOW THEY VOTED LAST SESSION

## Some of the Party Divisions Recorded in 1906-07. On Questions of Policy and Administration, Judge the Parties by this Record

Ottawa, July 6th, 1907.

A fair idea of the attitude of the two political parties on questions of policy and administration may be gathered by a brief study of the votes taken in the House during the last session. The following is a partial list:

COAL MONOPOLY IN THE WEST.

On the 10th of December, after the people in the West had suffered great hardships and when they were likely to suffer more through the lack of fuel, Mr. John Herron, Conservative member for Alberta, moved a resolution dealing with such conditions. Mr. Herron showed that there were abundant coal resources in the West and that it would be possible to guarantee to the people of that country a regular and cheap supply if the mines were not allowed to fall into the hands of monopolists. He moved, "That coal lands owned by the Government of Canada should only be alienated under such conditions and subject to such regulations as will provide for immediate supply of coal adequate at all times to the requirements of the people, and at a reasonable price; and that in respect of coal lands already alienated legislative provision should be made for such control and regulation in emergencies as will prevent loss and suffering to the people of the West."

This motion was supported by opposition members, but was headed off by a Government amendment declaring that the recent troubles did not arise from any defect in legislation. Though this was not properly amendment at all it was adopted by a straight party majority of 77 to 39.

LABOR DISPUTES.

On January 4th Mr. Borden submitted a resolution expressing the opinion that legislation should be adopted for the prevention and settlement of labor disputes and asking for a select committee of nine to inquire into this whole question and report what further enactments are desirable and necessary.

This motion was opposed by the Government and was finally shelved by a Ministerial amendment stating that existing legislation with certain proposed amendments was all that was necessary. The amendment was adopted on a party division of 78 to 40.

ROBINS IRRIGATION DEAL

On February 5th and 7th the House debate a resolution moved by Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, condemning the deal by which a block of 380,000 acres of Government land was sold to a group of party favorites at $1 an acre, with irrigation conditions which concession was immediately transferred to English capitalists at a straight profit of half a million dollars to the promoters before they had paid a cent for the property. In the same sale the favorites turned over another land concession at a profit of $350,000, selling for $12 an acre a land grant just obtained from the Government at $1 per acre. The Government party by a majority of 86 to 53 voted down Mr. McCarthy's motion, and endorsed the deal.

THE GALWAY DEAL.

February 21st Ms. Herron moved a resolution condemning the above transaction. One, Trown, applied for a closed twenty-one year grazing lease of 60,000 acres of land early in 1902. Brown disappeared without taking the lease or paying the rental and all departmental letters to him were unanswered. Contrary to the law and the advise of official the concession was held for this unknown and undiscoverable person for some two years. Then it was found that a Member of Parliament had been carrying round an assignment from him nearly the whole period. This Government supporter came forward when the lease was about to be cancelled, was allowed to take over the land, under an irrevocable tenure, a privilege that had been long previously been repealed, and was forgiven all the back rent. Thereupon he immediately sold out his concession to a genuine cattle man for some $20,000. His only investment was $650. This deal was endorsed by a straight party vote of 80 to 49.

DELAY IN APPOINTING JUDGES.

February 28th Mr. Borden proposed a motion protesting against the practice of delaying judicial appointments thus impairing the efficiency of the courts and impeding the course of justice. Among the vacancies which he referred was one which had existed for a year on the Nova Scotia bench, and had caused numberous postponements of trials and appeals, while the appointment was held to meet party convenience. Mr. Borden's motion was defeated on a party vote of 83 to 50.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS MAKING PRIVATE GAIN FROM THEIR POSITIONS.

On March 6th Mr. Northrup, of East Hastings, brought up the case of an Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg, salary $3,000, who had carried through a land deal, giving him some $30,000 profit and had been sued successfully on the claim that he had deceived the purchasers. In his own testimony at this hearing the officer confessed that he had made use of the services and reports of other Government officers in order that he himself "might make money on the side." One of these reports received by the Commissioner officially had been carried off bodily by his land customers leaving no copy in the office. On a straight party vote the conduct of this officer was endorsed by a Government majority of 94 to 54.

SUPPRESSED ACCOUNTS OF THE G. T. P.

On March 20th Mr. Barker moved a resolution authorizing further inquiry by the Public Accounts Committee into a claim presented to the Government and accepted by the Railway Department and accepted by the Railway Department for alleged expenditure of the company on the G.T.P. line. A part of this claim, amounting to $160,000 was disallowed by Mr. Shannon, Government Auditor, on the ground that the payments were for promotion expenses and not expenditure on construction. As to other portions amounting to some $50,000 the Auditor objected that no details or vouchers were given. When investigation of these accounts became necessary the company, rather than have them examined, withdrew the claim, and the Government took from the public files all the documents relating thereto, and gave them back to the company. Under these suspicious circumstances the Conservatives in the Public Accounts Committee undertook to ascertain the particulars of this expenditure, asking for the return of the accounts and calling the Grand Trunk Auditor as a witness. Ministers and their supporters in the committee refused to ask for the accounts and the Grand Trunk Auditor disregarded the summons and immediately sailed for Europe.

Mr. Barker, thereupon moved that to the House order an inquiry into the facts and investigate the disappearance of the official records which had been carried away. The House by a straight party majority of 114 to 49 voted down this motion.

It is supposed that a large part of this secret expenditure was connected with the lobby and the promotion of the G.T.P. measure.

WOMEN, WINE AND GRAFT.

March 26th, Mr. Bourassa's motion calling for an investigation into charges direct and indirect made against members of Parliament on either side was introduced and pressed to a vote. It was supported by Mr. Borden and the whole Conservative party as well as three Independant Liberals. On the personal appeal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the motion was rejected by a vote of 109 to 53. The division was on straight party lines, except for the vote of the three Liberals above mentioned.

Some days later Mr. Bourassa proposed another resolution calling upon Mr. Fowler to make good his "wine, women and graft" charges or withdraw them. Supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Speaker ruled this motion out of order on ground that the subject had been dealt with before. Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster and several other Conservatives protested against this ruling as too strict and technical and all the Conservatives except three or four supported Mr. Bourassa when he appealed to the House against the Speaker's ruling.

LEGISLATION BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

April 2nd on the third reading of the Tariff Bill, Mr. Borden moved an amendment setting forth that legislation with respece to tariff belongs to Parliament and declaring that the clauses of the Tariff Bill giving the Governor in Council power to bring the intermediace tariff into into operation without Parliamentary authority be struck out. It was rejected by a straight party vote of 84 to 36.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY.

Mr. Monk moved on April 4th that the names of the persons representing the North Atlantic Trading Company who had received over $300,000 from the Government for alleged immigration services, should be made known by the accountant of the Interior Department, and also that he should give further details as to printing bills connected with corporation. The Government, which has persisted in keeping secret the names of the persons with whom Mr. W. T. R. Preston made his astonishing deal, opposed this motion which was rejected by a vote of 89 to 50, three independent Liberals voting for the motion and condemning the suspicious policy of secrecy and misrepresentation.

THE BLAIRMORE TOWN SITE.

April 12th Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle moved a resolution condemning the course of the Interior Department in giving to a party supporter, who also was a Government candidate for the House of Commons, the town site of Blairmore, which at the time it was granted was worth $100,000 or more and two years afterward about $200,000, and for which the Government received $480 or $1,700 less than was paid from the treasury for expenses in the transaction. This grant was made to the beneficiary as an assignee of the squatters' rights of an Italian railway man whose claim had been shown before the Exchequer Court to be based on fraud and perjury. Mr. Lake's motion was rejected by a party majority of 56 to 27.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS CAMPAIGNERS.

Mr. Borden on April 15th brought to the attention of the House a resolution which had been adopted two years before, and was then supported by the Premier himself, declaring that no official should be permitted to engage in partisan work of any description in Federal or Provincial elections. The Opposition Leader showed that this rule had been violated in subsequent by-elections, and especially in the election of Mr. Fielding in Shelburne and Queens, where fishery officers, custom house officers, postmasters and other officials acted openly as campaigners, three or four of them serving as agents of Mr. Fielding at the polls at his own request, and some of them exercising corrupt or coercive influence. In view of these and similar instances in other parts of the country, Mr. Borden moved a resolution expressing regret that the rule adopted in 1905 had been violated. This resolution was rejected by a straight party vote of 70 to 40.

BALLOT FRAUDS.

April 16th Mr. Borden introduced a resolution in reference to fraudulent practices at elections and asking that provision be made for the more effective suppression of bribery; for the prevention of fraudulent marking, counting or substituting of ballots; for the better regulation of the conduct of elections on the part of both officials and candidates; for preventing the accumulation of huge campaign funds; for prohibiting contribution thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, and also to expedite the hearing of election petitions, to prevent arrangements for their discontinuance and to provide for the thorough investigation of corrupt practices. This resolution also called attention to the fact that a measure for the amendment of the election laws in these respects had been promised in speech from the throne and expressed regret that no such measure had been introduced. This motion was rejected by a straight party vote of 78 to 44.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE, EXTRAVAGANCE, GRAFT AND CORRUPTION.

On the 26th of April, Mr. Borden moved a resolution setting forth that the rapidly increasing public expenditure was a matter of grave concern, that the expenditure authorized during the sestion then just closing amounting to $121,428,299, exclusive of railway subsidies of $5,000,000 and loans of $9,678,200, making a total of $136,106,429, or about twenty-two dollars for every inhabitant of Canada and $116 for every family of five.

Mr. Borden showed that the taxation had increased from less than $28,000,000 n 1896 to more than $60,000,000 in 1906, and that the taxation per head had grown from $5.46 ten years ago to $10.00 now.

The resolution also stated that the public assets had been depleted by grants and concessions by which designing partisan intriguers had become enriched at the expense of the people, that the Public Committee had during the last two sessions disclosed the operations of middlemen who had made enormous profit and rake-off in public business, and also that election frauds exposed had been carried out by the expenditure of large sums of money and the aid of such middlemen.

Mr. Borden's motion asked the House to condemn this mal-administration and corruption. The motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 91 to 43.

This list of motions and divisions gives a fair idea of the policy and position of the Laurier Government and the Conservative Opposition led by Mr. Borden.

## How Marbles are Made

(Philadelphia Record.)

Most of the stone marbles used by boys are made in Germany. The refuse only of the marble and agate quarries is employed, and this is treated in such a way that there is practically no waste.

Men and boys are employed to break the refuse stone into small cubes, and with their hammers they acquire a marvellous dexterity. The little cubes are then thrown into a mill consisting of a grooved bedstone and a revolving runner. Water is fed to the mill and the runner is rapidly revolved while the friction does the rest.

In half an hour the mill is stopped and a bushel or so of perfectly rounded marbles are taken out. The whole process costs the merest trifle.

## THRLE MISTAKES

IN WHICH WERE CONCERNED A FAT DUTCHMAN, HIS FATTER WIFE, A RED IRISHMAN, A REDDER AUTOMOBILE, AND AN OLD GENTLEMAN SHEEP.

(Written for the Watchman-Warder by Neil Dawson.)

Hans Steinberger was a farmer, a Dutchman, and a fat one.

John Dobson was a farmer, an Irishman, and a red one, with the old time Irish whisker.

John was Steinberger's nearest neighbor, and also his newest one, (having only moved in a week ago.)

The Dutchman's wife had a trap set for mice, and one day found in it one of those rare little animals known as the mole; and having never seen one before, she and her husband were quite elated over it when they found out what they had got. That evening Hans was sitting out on his veranda when he saw John coming strolling down the road. He at once lighted his long, crooked pipe, and sauntered down to the gate, prepared to be friendly.

"Goot eveneengs Meester Tubson," he began, "dot vas some vine eveneengs, too, alreaty."

"Ay, faith, a purty night, entirely," was John's reply.

"Vot you teenk, Meester Tubson, but mine frau—dot vas mine ole womans—she vas hef mit herself got vone brety mole like you nefer got see."

John paused to take his pipe out of his mouth, and then replied:

"Bless me sowl, man, shure that's nawthing. Why my owl wumman has thrae moles and a warrut furby a pimple on the pint of her nose."

"Haw! Haw! Haw!" laughed the Dutchman, "Dot vas bretty goot, breety goot too, alreaty." For Hans never thought of John having made a mistake, he thought it was just the Irish drollery that he had heard about, and he decided to try to be funny too, and not let the Irishman beat him too easily, and forgetting all about the mole he began:

"Vel, vel! dese vomans vas der vunny teengs. Dot vas shust so too. You see, Mr. Tubson, I vash not breetty peeg up and town, put I vas breetty peeg all de vay around in der meetle, und mine frau"—and he paused to cast a sly glance back at the house, but seeing no one, proceeded—"mine frau, she vash de same like dot too, only I guess berhaps meppe she vash a goot teal more as I vash, alreaty. Und der vun of ter peezness vash fot she vash teenk mit herself dot she vas still der neat leetle girl vot I marry mit, dwenty years go py."

"Vell dot vash all right too; put ven she vash got it in her head dot ve vould got vone narrow leetle rupper dire puggy like der young folks, den dot vas not all right, some more too. Und zo I vash shust tell der poss vot show us der puggy dot I guess meppe she vas not peeg enough already for me und Katreena. put Katreena say she vas blenty peeg; und she get in und dolt me to got in doo. Vell, dot vas breety pad, und dot poss he stand pack und pegin mit grin. Vell, I climb up und look at der place left vor me, put Katreena smap out—'Vot for you stand dere like von fool, seet town.'—Vell, py chimmeny, thought I, here goes, und I seet town, too, you pet.

"Vell, Katreena, she say noteeng, only shust pite her leep. Und I told you it vash dight enough in der already.

"Vell py and py, I teenk dot I vill get out, put, mine cracious, den der drouble vash pegin mit me und Katreena.

"I pull und pull, put dot vash no go dees time. Dot puggy vont let go no more as vone pull-tog. Und so I shust get dired und lean pack und look at Katreena, mit der corner of der eye and say: "Vell Katreena I guess meppe ve had petter puy her."

"Den Katreena she get madder as efer und she grap for her side und ven I see dot, I bull too like mad, und you believe, me, ve poth game out mit such a jerk dot ve dumbled mit ourselves shust apout over mit der dash poard.

"Vell, ve not puy dot puggy dees time.

"Katreena, she nefer speak for half der vay home. She shust seet pack in our peeg phaeton und nefer efen say vone vord apout how slow old Charlie vash.

"Und I vash not dalk some more as that too.

"Vell, ven ve gome apout home ve meet Toctor Black mit his automopeel. Dot vas a breety goot reeg too, und Katreena, she look at der peeg seats. But ven he vas shust bast, all ter vonce he shoot down in ter deetch und pang inter dot vence like mad, und der next teeng vot ve know, it vas right inter Meester Murpee's basture field, und der Doctor vas lit mit himself on a knoll a vay over mit der lambs. Vell, ven der Toctor vash get mit his legs on der pottom side of heem again, der virst theeng vot he see vos an old Meester sheep standing apout a rod avay mit his ears a shakin und a saucy look in his left eye. Haw! Haw! Haw! Vell, vell, you should vas see dose Toctor. He clear dot vence on von fly jump und start up dot road so he vould peat any automopeel vot nefer vas."

John interrupted his chuckles to observe:

"Faith, now, I guess the Doctor had an urgent call to a patient in town."

"Haw! Haw! Dot vas eet, already, for true. But I teedn't see der poy vot gall him out," and Hans winked mischievously.

"No, but you saw the boy that towld him he could go, didn't you."

"Yaw, yaw, dot vas ect too, already, haw! haw!"

"And did he go off, Hans, and lave his owld rig right in the field."

"For drue dot vas so. Vat vas an automopeel ven der life of a batient vas at der stake?" and Hans winked again.

"Vell, after dot, Katreena, she vas pegin mit smile, and py und py, I say: "I guess meppe VE potter get an automopeel," und I veenk at Charlie mit der udder eye. Den Katreen she smile louder as efer and I know den it vas alright mit old Charlie und der phaeton for a while some more already."

And heaving a sigh, the Dutchman began to tug again at his long pipe.

ZAM-BUK SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Parrett, 602 Morgan St., Montreal, says:—"A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but began no better. He was so fretful all day long that it made it very hard for me. He refused his food, got quite thin and weak and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was one day advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. He gradually became more easy and able to sleep. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health. He has got fat and plump, weighs no less than 32 lbs., although only 7 months old, and is in first-class condition."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50.

CURES HEAT SORES, ITCH, SUMMER ECZEMA, CHAFED PLACES, SORE FEET, SUNBURN, STINGS.


**Testing the Insane.**

Sir Douglas Straight told an amusing story at the dinner of the Journeymen Hairdressers' Trade society. He remembered, when a young barrister, going into a barber shop to be shaved. He was a little startled to see the woman behind the counter staring at him from time to time through the glass door. When he got outside the shop a policeman said, "I am very glad to find you have come out," explaining that his anxiety was due to the fact that the barber came out of a lunatic asylum the previous week, and as he had been acting queerly again his relatives were wondering whether they would have to send him back to the asylum.—London Standard.

**A Standing Rule.**

Jones had just run over to see if Mr. and Mrs. Blank would go to the theater with them. Mrs. Blank was awfully sorry—she would so much like to go—but unfortunately Blank was out. Probably he was at the club. She would telephone. The following conversation ensued:

"213A Gerrard, please. Hello! Is this the —— club? Is my husband there? Hello! Not there? Sure? Well, all right then. But hold on. How do you know? I haven't even told you my name."

"There ain't nobody's husband here—never!" was the wise attendant's reply.—London Tatler.


The Secret of

A Beautiful Complexion

Now Revealed

FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels.

**An opportunity for every woman to obtain both,** for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is a secret long guarded by the minds of the ORIENTAL GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

The secret is easily understood and simple to follow, and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches, and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free the skin from pimples, bad color, blackheads, etc. It alone is worth ten times the price we ask for it. Do not send for the genuine diamond ring, latest design.

We sell you this ring as our profit above manufacturing cost. Our price is less than one half of others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, dainty like a Belcher with Tiffany setting, 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerably more than $2.00.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring and $2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

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FREE To women for collecting names and selling novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work. Write to-day. Address MOSELEY, Premium Department 32 E, 23rd St., New York City.


STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5 O'CLOCK EXCEPT SATURDAY