



It's Up To You Now!

"DON'T YOU HEAR DEM BELLS" AT

GOUGH'S

The Home of SANTA CLAUS

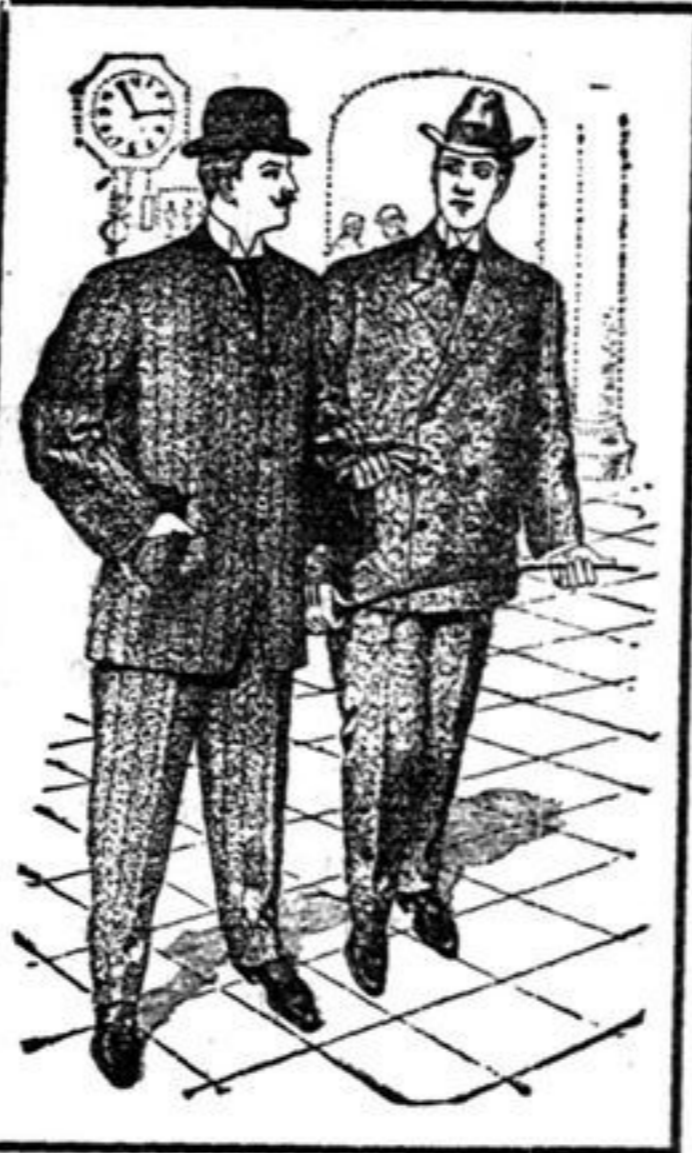
Time's up! No more procrastinating. The eager rush is on. What is worth doing at all is worth doing **NOW**, and worth doing **WELL**. Please buy your useful presents early in the day that will be your best gift to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery rigs. No time now to go into details, only

Last Minute Hints of the Christmas Bargains at Gough's

The whole store is full of the Christmas spirit with sensible things to keep men and women warm, selling at Money-Saving Prices. We never take advantage of the Christmas excitement to put prices up, and you can always depend on buying everything as advertised.

These are busy days. If you can come at 8 a.m. please do so.

Men's and Young Men's Suits
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats
Men's and Young Men's Reefers
Men's and Young Men's Fur Coats



We have a "String" on the Ladies also

We want the ladies to feel that this is a Lady's Store at Christmas time as well as a Man's. A lady's present to her husband, and a young woman's present to her brother or some other girl's brother, will have all the good points to back it that Gough's High-class Clothing and Furnishings possess.

- Christmas Neckwear
- Christmas Mufflers
- Christmas Handkerchiefs
- Christmas Gloves
- Christmas Shirts
- Christmas Collars and Cuffs
- Christmas Hosiery
- Christmas Underwear
- Christmas Braces
- Christmas Umbrellas
- Christmas Sweaters
- Christmas Hats and Caps
- Christmas Fancy Vests
- Christmas Cardigan Jackets
- Christmas Pyjamas
- Christmas Raincoats

Member of the Gough Syndicate

B. J. GOUGH

Corner Kent and William Sts.

payment for the whole time was ordered. The clerk in question has on other occasions shown that he has a peculiar pull with Mr. Emmerson. It is an influence which does not depend on his efficiency in the public service.

WHERE ARE THE NINE?
 It may not be generally known that nine immigration agents are employed in Ontario at \$100 a month each and travelling expenses, to assist in distributing farm help. All of them were acting before the election, and their appointment and their connection with the political machine in some cases retained. In this list is the politician who was returned in 1905 as the member for North Huron, after the by-election in which Pritchett's school for ballot switching instruction had been successfully engaged.

A POPULOUS OFFICE.
 The number of employees in the Ottawa office of the Transcontinental Commission has climbed up to 56, with salaries ranging from \$50 a month to \$5,000 a year. This does not include the four commissioners themselves, whose salaries are \$8,000 and \$7,000 a year, or the chief engineer, who has \$6,000. The list begins with the assistant chief engineer at \$5,000, a bridge engineer at \$3,000, an accountant at \$2,400, purchasing agent at \$2,400, a law clerk at \$2,500, and no end of stenographers, secretaries, clerks, and local purchasing agents. Each of the four Commissioners has a secretary of his own. The commissioner in charge of the Transcontinental Commission are the happy hunting ground for all ranks and degrees of persons otherwise out of a job.

NOT NEEDED AT THEIR POST.
 Attention has frequently been called to the enormous expense of governing the Yukon with its population of 8,000 people. No one has been able to explain what these high priced officials, whose salary and maintenance costs the people of Canada more than double the total revenue of the district and amount to about \$160 a head of the population, can find to do. Some light is thrown upon the subject by an answer which Mr. Oliver gave on Wednesday to an inquiry. The Minister stated that present absent from the District. So are Judge Dugas, and Judge Craig, F. T. Congdon, legal adviser of the Yukon Government, Mr. Burns, the Territory Secretary, Mr. Brown, the clerk, and Mr. Laliberte, the librarian. The Government is not quite sure whether Mr. Girouard, the Registrar, and Mr. Dugas, were at home or not.

WHAT THESE MEN COST.
 It is explained by the Postmaster General that Mr. Hartman, Postmaster at Dawson, is also absent, but his departure was caused by domestic affliction. The work of these officials, or of those who have any work, is performed easily by those who remain. Following are the salaries and allowances paid to some of the officials who can be so easily spared:

Salary	Allowance
Comm'r McInnes	\$6,000 \$6,000
Justice Dugas	5,000 5,000
Justice Craig	5,000 5,000
Mr. Congdon, legal adviser	5,000 2,000
Mr. Burns, secretary	1,800 1,800
Mr. Girouard, registrar	4,000 1,800
Mr. Dugas	1,200 1,800
Mr. Hartman, P. M.	5,000 1,900

IT MIGHT BE SAVED.
 Mr. Oliver stated that the salaries of the officers of his department who were away visiting for the winter is \$25,000 a year. His calculation is evidently too modest. According to all accounts the public interest of the Yukon would not suffer if two or three dozen other high priced officers would go away and allow their living allowance to drop, even if their salaries went on. In the past, however, those who left the District drew their living allowance just the same. It cost over \$10,000 to maintain Government Houses at Dawson in 1905, though during the greater part of the year no one lived in it.

NOTES.
 Mr. Borden gives notice of a resolution, requiring the railway commission to consider and determine whether a two cent a mile passenger fare may properly be made compulsory on Canadian railways. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, after much questioning, announced that his intention to fill the existing senate vacancies before the senate closes. A return board has been set up that the government has paid, or arranged to pay, \$380,000 for a portion of the land required for the new departmental buildings. The more costly properties to be purchased are yet to be heard from.

OTONABEE IS THE ONLY MUNICIPALITY in Peterborough county that will send a deputy representative to the County Council next year. Smith township is only about ten votes short of a necessary number.

A PART HOPE DEPUTATION has asked the Grand Trunk officials that Port Hope, instead of being made the terminus of the ferry across the lake to Port Charlotte, N.Y.

SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee. Why not do as hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years: let SHILOH be your doctor whenever a Cough or Cold appears. SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee. The next time you have a Cough or Cold, cure it with SHILOH.

ESSENTIALS FOR MAKING GOOD ROADS

THOROUGHLY DRY FOUNDATION AND SMOOTH, HARD, WATER-PROOF SURFACE, COVERING—HOW TO ACCOMPLISH.

1. Every good road has two essential features: (a) A thoroughly dry foundation. (b) A smooth, hard, water-proof surface covering.
2. The foundation is the natural subsoil, the "dirt road" which must be kept dry by good drainage.
3. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone, which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not, in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating.
4. To accomplish this: (a) The gravel or broken stone should contain very little sand or clay; it should be clean. (b) The roads should be crowned or rounded in the centre so as to shed the water to the open drains. (c) Ruts should not be allowed to form as they prevent water from passing to the open drains. (d) The open drains should have a sufficient fall, and free outlet, so that the water will not stand in them, but will be carried away immediately.
5. The under-drains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient and where the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry.
6. Do not leave the gravel or stone just as it drops from the wagon, but spread it so that travel will at once pass over and consolidate it before the fall rains commence.
7. Keep the road metal raked or scraped into the wheel or horse tracks until consolidated.
8. If a grading machine is available, grade the roads which you intend to gravel before the time of statute labor, and use the statute labor as far as possible in drawing gravel.
9. A fair crown for gravel roads on level ground is one inch of rise to each foot of width from the side to the centre.
10. The road on hills should have a greater crown than on level ground, otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks and create deep ruts instead of passing to the side drains. One and one-quarter inches to the foot from the side to centre will be sufficient.
11. Repair old gravel roads which have a hard centre, but too little crown, and which have high, square shoulders, by cutting off the shoulders, turning the material outward and placing new gravel or stone in the centre. Do not cover the old gravel foundation with the mixture of earth, sod, and fine gravel, of which the shoulders are composed. The shoulders can be most easily cut off by means of a grading machine.
12. A width of twenty-four feet between ditches will meet most conditions with the central eight feet gravelled or metalled with broken stone.
13. Wherever water stands on the roadway or by the roadside, or wherever the ground remains moist or is swampy in the spring and fall, better drainage is needed.
14. Look over the road, under your charge, after heavy rains and during spring frosts. The work of a few minutes in freezing drains from obstruction or diverting a current of water into a proper channel, may become the work of days if neglected.
15. Surface water should be disposed of in small quantities, great accumulations are hard to handle and are destructive. Obtain outlets into natural watercourses as often as possible.
16. Instead of having deep open ditches to underdrain the road and dry the foundation, use tile.
17. Give culverts a good fall and free outlet so that water will not freeze in them.
18. In taking gravel from the pit, see that precautions are taken to draw only clean material. Do not let the face of the pit be scraped down, mixing clay, sand and turf with good gravel.
19. Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in the spring, and shows no trace of slipping, is generally fit for use on the road without treatment. Dirty gravel should be screened.
20. Plan and lay out the work before calling out the men.
21. When preparing plans keep the work of succeeding years in view.
22. Call out for each day only such number of men and teams as can be properly directed.
23. In laying out the work estimate on a full day's work from each man and see that it is performed. Specify the number of loads of gravel to be constituted a day's work. Every wagon or box should hold a quarter of a cord.
24. Make early arrangements for having on the road when required, and in good repair, all implements and tools to be used in the performance of statute labor.
25. Do all work with a view to permanence and durability.

NOW is the time to buy Christmas Presents



You will find our assortment very large and complete, consisting of Fancy Oak, Reed and Eastern Bookcases, Arm Chairs, Fancy Tables, Book Cases, Secretaries, Ladies' Writing Desks, Music Cabinets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, and all the odd pieces that go to make up a well assorted furniture stock.

There is no nicer Christmas Present than one of our Up-to-date Fancy Chairs

M. E. TANGNEY
 Opp. Benson House
 25 Kent-St. - Lindsay
 Undertaking in all its branches

KINMOUNT YOUTH SUFFERS SEVERELY

HE HAD HIS EAR, HANDS AND FEET FROZEN WHILE RETURNING FROM LUMBER CAMP—WAS ALMOST LOST.
 Kinmount, Dec. 17.—Dec. 7th was the coldest December day in years, and Tracy Lyle, the 18-year-old son of James Lyle, of this village, will have cause to remember it for many years. Tracy left home about a month ago to work in a lumber camp near Bracebridge. He quit the job on the 7th and undertook to follow a trail through the woods to Dorset, intending to walk the whole distance home, as many a young man has done. Towards evening he missed the trail and found himself in the middle of a frozen lake completely lost. He had got his feet wet crossing the creek and the weather being so cold his feet gave him great pain. Almost distracted he knelt down on the ice and asked his Maker to show him the way. Blindly groping he started for the shore, and there to his great joy he found a hunter's camp with a small stove in it. He lighted a fire and also found a loaf of bread frozen solid. This he thawed out and ate, being very hungry. Next morning, with one ear, his hands and feet badly frost-bitten he started out, found the trail, and walked to within four miles of Kinmount. A rig was secured and he was brought home, where, under the attendance of Dr. Frost, he is getting along nicely, but will not be able to do anything for the balance of the winter.

REABORO.
 Mr. John Feir, three miles south of Reaboro, has decided to close his chopping mill every Saturday. Farmers can have their chopping done as usual any other day in the week.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS
 Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private life, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many



continue to suffer rather than to submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female illness, Mrs. Pinkham can advise sick women more wisely than the local physician.

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Della Emmentienne Montreuil, of 114 Latourelle St., Quebec, Que., Canada.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered for eight months with what the doctors called prolapsus, which caused great weakness all over my system, with faint dizzy spells. I kept growing weaker and weaker. I tried several medicines which they claimed would cure my trouble, but nothing was of the least benefit until I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and this helped me so rapidly that I could hardly believe my good fortune. I would gladly have paid \$25.00 for that first bottle, for it started me on the road to health, and five bottles cured me. I am most grateful for my splendid, robust health, and shall certainly recommend the Vegetable Compound in glowing terms to all my friends and acquaintances, for it is deserving of all the praise I can give."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

Construction of New Normal Schools is Delayed

Owing to delays in the selection of the sites in the municipalities where they are to be erected, and in getting out the remodeled plans, the first tenders being too high, it is improbable that the four new Normal schools will be opened next September, as it was intended. In the interim, the Education Department is considering the temporary alterations of the Normal schools at Toronto, Ottawa and London, in order to provide the extra accommodation needed.

—At the meeting of the Presbytery, of Peterborough at Port Hope, on December 11, permission was granted the congregation of Unsworth, Lakevale and Mount Pleasant to call a minister when ready.

FIRST PARTY VOTE

No Help for the West—From Suffering Through Coal Famine

Mr. Borden Proposes Inquiry Into Compulsory Arbitration and Labor Question—Also on the Question of Two Cents a Mile Railway F. re

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES

Bogus Expense Bills—Proposed Leave of Absence—\$25,000 Worth of Official's Stray from the Yukon and are not Missed—56 Transcontinental Employees

The first division of the session took place on Monday of this week, on a motion of Mr. Heron, Conservator of Alberta. Some of Mr. Heron's constituents, with the great body of settlers in the Northwest have suffered much and are in danger of suffering more from the coal famine caused by strikes at the mines in Lethbridge and elsewhere. East of the prairie no wholly dependent on coal for fuel can hardly understand what it means to be without a fuel supply in the prairie region during the winter. The mines in Alberta can easily supply the whole demand if they are worked, and immense unworked coal areas are held by private individuals. The Government at once owns large coal deposits. Wherefore Mr. Heron moved a resolution declaring that Government coal lands should hereafter only be sold or leased on conditions providing for an immediate supply of coal sufficient for the requirements of the people at a reasonable price, and that respecting coal lands already granted the Government should impose such regulations as would prevent the loss and suffering of the people for want of fuel.

Moreover, when the Government pleads that labor troubles cause the fuel famine and the suffering some remedy for labor troubles should form part of the discussion compulsory arbitration was suggested only to meet the sneers and scorn of ministers. Yet, as Mr. Borden pointed out, compulsory arbitration is the law of New Zealand and some other countries, and it might be better to try it in Canada than to have the people perish for want of fuel. Mr. Borden considers the matter so far practical that he has a motion on the order paper for an inquiry into this method. He asks for a committee of nine members to take evidence and consider whether some such system of arbitration may be enacted and operated in this country. They are to report on this question and specify other amendments to the constitution law that they may find necessary.

SMALL GRAFF.
 During this week much interesting information has been obtained by answers to questions. Referring to dismissals or suspensions in the immigration department, Mr. Oliver stated that one officer was reported by the Audit Department as having claimed and received since July, 1905, the sum of \$286 for Pullman expenses that were never incurred. Another received \$289 on false claims of the same kind. A third obtained \$389, a fourth \$349, another \$85, still another \$270. The same officer had charged and received from \$200 to \$600 each as expenses for meals which the Auditor on examining the vouchers had struck out. This discovery implicating half a dozen immigration officials, who worked and agreed together, simply shows that the system of graft established in high places in the interior department is spreading through out the ranks.

ANOTHER EASY DEPARTMENT.
 The Department of Railways seems to be an easy one for a tired official to work. Mr. Emmerson brought down a statement on Monday, explaining that one of his clerks, whose pay has been increased by 50 per cent since 1899, had been absent 190 days since July, 1905. Part of the time he was on leave without any reason given, and for the rest he furnished a medical certificate. The superior officer at Moncton refuses to certify the question for the time. It was carried by a straight party majority of thirty-seven.

MR. BORDEN TAKES THE LEAD.
 Even though labor troubles fought on the coal famine, it does not follow that nothing should be done by the government which owns coal lands and is constantly selling them to in-

130,000 Homes are Warmed and Fed from the Happy Thought Range

The idea that for an ordinary dwelling "one stove is enough" originated in the superior cooking and heating capacity of the Happy Thought Range. Few rural homes find need of a heater where they have this magnificent range. No stove inventor ever embodied so many good ideas all in one stove as did the designer of the Happy Thought. The arrangement of drafts, the construction of the grate, the circulation of hot air around the oven, the corrugated oven-lining, the ability to heat water and keep it hot are points that put the

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

in a class by itself. It can heat the whole dwelling in winter, while in summer the fire can be checked immediately after cooking, thus keeping the house delightfully cool. 130,000 households are now using it both for cooking and heating, and from all reports they would not exchange for any other stove in the world. Ask your dealer about it. Every Happy Thought burns coal or wood. Send to us for an illustrated catalogue—free.

The William Buck Stove Co., Limited,
 Brantford, Montreal, Winnipeg

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