



# Where the Good Clothes Come From **GOUGH'S** Where the Good Clothes Come From

## ANNIVERSARY SALE

MAY 1892. MAY 1908.



### GOING WITH A WHIRL.

The opening day of our GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE was a great surprise to us. Even the weather made no difference to the great CROWDS who came here to make their DOLLARS DO DOUBLE DUTY. The people of Lindsay and Victoria County know that when Gough advertises a sale, they are sure to get any and every article at the price it is advertised, with no sacrifice whatever of quality.

Our great purchase of the Montreal wholesale stock at a very low rate on the dollar, and the fact that we are celebrating our Anniversary (16 years in Lindsay) makes it possible for us to give to our many friends and patrons Quality Clothing never before equalled. The values we are offering are unmatched in every respect, and those who intend to purchase clothing of any kind will save about half by buying new. Get here early and secure what you need before it is too late.

MEN'S SUITS	
Men's all-wool Halifax Tweed Suits, medium weight. Worth \$6.50	Sale Price..... <b>\$3.98</b>
Men's all-wool Tweed Suits, single and double breasted. Worth \$8.00, Sale Price.....	<b>4.98</b>
Men's all-wool Tweed Suits, newest shades of brown and grey. Worth \$10.00, Sale Price.....	<b>6.98</b>
Men's all-wool imported blue and black Serge Suits, single or double breasted. Worth \$12.00, Sale price.....	<b>8.98</b>
Men's imported Scotch Tweed and English Worsted Suits in correct cut, satin faced, neatly made. Worth \$15.00, Sale price....	<b>11.98</b>

MEN'S RAINCOATS	
Men's water-proof Coats in dark grey shade. Worth \$3.00, Sale Price.....	<b>\$1.75</b>
Men's Water-proof Coats in blue or grey shades. Worth \$5.00, Sale Price.....	<b>2.75</b>
Men's Cravenette Raincoats in grey and fawn. Worth \$9.00, Sale Price.....	<b>5.98</b>
Men's Cravenette Raincoats, fancy patterns, made in Chesterfield style. Worth \$12.00, Sale Price.....	<b>7.98</b>
Men's Cravenette Raincoats in fancy worsteds, vented back, satin lined. Worth \$15.00, Sale Price.....	<b>10.98</b>

BOYS' SUITS	
Boys' Two-piece Suits in Canadian Tweeds, neatly made. Worth \$1.75, Sale Price.....	<b>99c</b>
Boys' Two-piece Suits, made in blouse or Norfolk styles, in fancy Tweeds and Worsteds. Worth up to \$4.50, Sale Price.....	<b>1.99</b>
Boys' Two-piece Norfolk Suits in fine Tweeds and Worsteds, neatly made, single or double breasted. Worth \$4.00, Sale Price.....	<b>2.48</b>
Boys' Three-piece Suits in Canadian Tweeds, nicely made, sizes 27 to 34. Worth \$4.00, Sale Price.....	<b>1.98</b>
Boys' Three-piece Suits in Imported Tweeds and Worsteds. Worth \$6.00, Sale Price.....	<b>3.98</b>

# B. J. GOUGH, LINDSAY, ONTARIO

### GREAT MEETING

(Continued from page 5)

such a corporation as that which owns and controls the policy and business of the Daily Worker. (Cheers)

"Of the men who have formed this company I have not a word to say, except that I think they have acted prudently and wisely," he remarked. Mr. Stewart instanced several so-called corporations, one of which was the Madison Williams Co., a concern in which he, as well as many in the audience had more or less money. Personally he had only a very little money in the concern as he hadn't very much money to spend in anything. But he had had something to do with the bringing of that industry to town and no one was ready to deny that it was not doing the town a great deal of good one way or the other. If the man who acts for a corporation is such a bad man the men who form the company must be infinitely worse, so what about Mr. S. J. Fox, who is one of the stockholders of the Worker, newspaper, and who, therefore has something to say about the policy of that newspaper? Mr. Stewart also went into the matter of his connection with the C. P. R. Company and the bringing of that road to town. He considered that he was entitled to some credit in that connection, if he were entitled to any at all. It was only after years of hard, unceasing toil, that the road was secured for Lindsay and he was glad that in his capacity as local agent of the conductor of the C. P. R. he had been able to do something. In this connection Mr. Stewart mentioned that Lindsay's position is now better than ever before and her chances were becoming still better for a boom in the very near future. Lindsay is now on the seaboard line of the Grand Trunk and is practically in the same position as regards the C. P. R. The fact of there being two railways here already will mean that the third—the C.N.R.—must come here too and Lindsay's position will be considerably improved. Regarding the matter of the Normal School the speaker had a few words to say. He severely criticised Mr. Fox for his inaction. Mr. Stewart went to the trouble of digging up the memorial presented to the Whitney Government by the delegation from Victoria County, which showed Lindsay to be peculiarly well situated for the Normal School, not only through its geographical position, but through its population, railway service, present educational facilities and everything else that was essential to make Lindsay a suitable place. That the delegation made a favorable showing was as fully acknowledged by members

of Parliament and others who were in the room at the time the Lindsay delegation was there. But said Mr. Stewart the member for West Victoria had nothing to say to some of Lindsay's claims when he might have done the town and the constituency a good deal of good.

Mr. Stewart again found fault with the Watchman-Warder for its action at the time the places for the four new Normal Schools were announced. At that time, said Mr. Stewart, the paper in question did not give a concise news story of the discussion in Parliament, but announced that it would "treat it editorially," and so it did, said Mr. Stewart. The editorial told of the big fight Mr. Fox made on the floor of the house, but none outside the house ever heard of it, he said. In that one editorial was the only time it was ever mentioned and Mr. Stewart wondered why all this silence if Mr. Fox had really made such a big fight. Why was all knowledge of the struggle retained in Mr. Fox's mind until this contest came on? The location of the school in our midst would have been a decided advantage to the town of Lindsay from many points of view. The work of the construction of the building would have given employment to our workmen, and, the residence of 200 or 300 young men and women here in attendance at the school would have been a benefit financially to the town. The presence of the school in Lindsay would have been of very great convenience to the pupils of both town and country, many of whom would have attended and resided at home, while others could have returned home at the end of the week. New with the school at Peterboro, it might as well be at Hamilton, London or Toronto. Greater than all these this Normal School would have helped improve the standing of our Collegiate Institute, our public and our separate schools, and would have made Lindsay a seat of learning the benefits of which would have been very far-reaching. We were entitled to this school with all its resultant benefits, and we have been unjustly deprived of it, and the fault of this loss lies with the Whitney Government and with our own Member. Dealing with the matter of Law reform, Mr. Stewart said it was high time the laws were so amended that people could take disputes to court without being ruined. He would, if elected, endeavor to have the law costs very much cheaper. He believed, too, that judges should not be permitted or compelled to earn any portion of their livelihood from any other source than from the Crown and changes should be made so that they would be unable to benefit by the Ditches and Water-courses and other arbitrations, and in this he knew he voiced the sentiments of the Judges of the land. Mr. Stewart closed a powerful speech by soliciting the hearty support of his audience, which was replied to by the most enthusiastic applause.

Hon. Mr. MacKay on being introduced was received with a salvo of applause long continued and exceedingly hearty. He expressed his great pleasure at finding himself

in the good old town of Lindsay with an opportunity to address this great audience. He said if the two historic parties would select only their best men—men of the highest character and men of ability, it would not make much difference to the province which party won, because we should then have good honest government in any event. He had been glad to learn of the nomination of Mr. Stewart because it showed to him that the Liberals of West Victoria took their politics seriously and were concerned that only a first class, upright, able man should represent the riding. Mr. Stewart was a man of high calibre and if elected would occupy a front seat and take a prominent place in the legislation of the province, and would not be a back-bencher. He was glad to hear Mr. Stewart proclaim his independence, for that was one of the principles of Liberalism for which he stood. Liberalism recognized the right of every man to have opinions of his own and stood for the carrying out of that principle. He did not consider it the duty of a member to oppose any measure just because it was brought down by the other side of the House, and on assuming the leadership of the party in Ontario he announced that he would be ever found ready to support any good measure that might be brought down by the government, and this announcement was received with surprise by even so great a man as Goldwin Smith, who expressed surprise that the leader of the Opposition should take such a position with regard to the government. But he believed that was the true spirit of Liberalism and he admired the position taken by Mr. Stewart in the same regard. He believed that Liberalism was broad enough to admit of such independence on the part of Mr. Stewart. It was not fit for this enlightened 20th century. Another thought advanced by Mr. Stewart was in the query, "Are the questions under consideration in this election the same as those of three years ago?" He might well ask the question. Everywhere he went he was told that the Liberal party was in a different mood from what it was in 1905.

No man can have his ear to the ground without knowing that three years ago there was muttering and discontent all along the line, but now, as the speaker went about, he asked the candidates how they were finding things, and the universal reply is that they were never better—that the feeling is altogether different and that there is now a unity and an activity in the Liberal party which was entirely wanting three years ago. In fact the party was never in better fettle than now.

He contended that the issues of today were quite different from those at the last contest. There was then a cry raised of "turn the rascals out and give us a chance to open up the books and we will show you an infamous condition of affairs." Did they show that anything wrong had taken place? They had three years in which to search through the books, and to ransack the pigeon-holes and examine the files, but not one one tittle of evidence could they

produce that in all that time the slightest dishonest act had been done during the whole of that long period of 33 years. Now after three years service the Conservatives are coming back to the people, and they are taking great credit to themselves because they have larger resources than we had and had been enabled to slightly increase the grants to the Agricultural Associations and for purpose of education. But if they had larger revenues and were enabled to give these larger grants it was because of the laws passed by the Liberals when in power, and because the policy inaugurated by the Liberals had been continued and that under the same officers that originally worked them out and who had begun the work under the Liberal Government. But notwithstanding the increase in the revenue, had Col. Matheson followed out the system of book-keeping he pursued in Opposition, and which he claimed was the only honest system, instead of a surplus of \$600,000 he would have had a deficit in last year's finances of over \$1,200,000. But when he found how things were going he changed his system of book-keeping and was thus enabled to show a surplus.

Discussing the Conservative campaign book, Mr. MacKay said the contents were enough to damage very much much the legend that party arrogated to themselves of "bold enough to be honest and honest enough to be bold." So also was the conduct of Premier Whitney himself. Take for instance his course with regard to the Normal Schools. It was announced in a circular issued by the Minister of Education that all Model Schools were to be abolished, but at Hamilton Mr. Whitney denied that that was the intention, and in the different constituencies the candidates are asserting on the eve of an election that there is no intention to abolish Model Schools. Notwithstanding this, Hon. Mr. Fyne, Minister of Education on April 30th last issued a circular of instructions to the effect that all Model Schools were abolished excepting those in the districts of New Ontario. It might seem as if Mr. Whitney might be honest enough to shape his statements so that they might accord with the actions of his Minister of Education. The speaker then discussed the honesty of Mr. Whitney's claim that they had reduced the price of school books, showing that the action of the government in calling for tenders for the issue of a new set of books had left a large stock of \$100,000 worth of books on the hands of the original publishers. In order to get rid of this large stock they were compelled to sell them at bargain prices. But we have the evidence of Mr. Whitney's

own commissioner, a Tory and a practical printer to the effect that the new books will cost as much if not more than the old books did under the Liberal Government. Thus we have another evidence of Mr. Whitney's honesty. The speaker then passed to the discussion of the guarantee of the C. N. R. bonds in that "last awful week. In 1904 the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the government to guarantee bonds of the railway to the extent of half a million dollars and on Saturday morning of the last week of the last session Mr. Whitney introduced a bill to authorize the government to make a new mortgage on the ground that the former one was most unbusinesslike and insufficient in that it did not cover the terminals. The explanation was made by Mr. Whitney on Thursday night, the bill was not presented till Saturday morning, and it was put through at three o'clock in the afternoon. It had been stated that he, the speaker, had not opposed the bill and capital was sought to be made out of that. But if he had accepted the word of the Premier that the former mortgage was insufficient. If that statement were true, it was not the duty of the opposition to oppose it, and taking the Premier's word at its face value he had done what he did in the expectation that he was bettering the position of the Province. It turned out, however, that both statements of Mr. Whitney were untrue. The mortgage had not been drawn or signed by the Ross government nor did it fail to provide ample security for the guarantee of half a million dollars which had been given. As a matter of fact, the Whitney government came in on February 12th, 1906, and the mortgage was not signed until July 12th, 1906, so that if the mortgage were faulty it was the fault of the present government, and the charges that was laid was untrue. But after the bill had been pushed through he became suspicious and wired for a copy of the mortgage and found that the other statement was equally untrue. The old mortgage was not faulty, for the terminals and every piece of property the Company might acquire or erect was fully included, so that again Mr. Whitney had made a misstatement in saying that it was necessary to make a new mortgage in order to properly protect the province. It remained then for us to ask why in the dying hours of the session it was necessary to increase the guarantee five-fold. It was certainly suspicious, taken together with the many misstatements made in support of it.

Mr. MacKay then proceeded to discuss the granting of \$130,000 to Hon. Mr. Cochrane's brother-in-law, which

the government said was given because the La Rose people had helped to secure evidence which enabled them to defeat the O'Brien's in court. Mr. MacKay said if evidence was to be paid for at that rate he would abandon the practice of law and at once start in to hunt up evidence for litigants. The speaker then discussed the gerrymander and showed in unmistakable terms how hollow were the claims of honesty made by the government in this iniquitous measure. The fact was changes were only made where benefit would result to the Conservative party and injury to the Liberals, and no honest principle had been carried out in the measure.

The peroration was a most fervent appeal to the young men of West Victoria to rally to the support of Mr. Stewart and all that was good in Liberalism and advanced statesmanship and closed with a eloquent eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the grand old man who had stood the central figure in that great gathering of statesmen from all the different countries of the empire of which we form so important a part. At the conclusion of the address Mr. MacKay took his seat amid a round of applause that showed in no unmeasurable manner that he had made a deep impression upon his audience.

Scarcely had the applause died away when Rev. Mr. Moore of Little Britain, arose in his place and asked what policy the Liberal party would pursue with reference to the two-thirds clause of the Local Option Act, as the speaker hoped, they were returned to power.

Mr. MacKay said he would follow the same policy he had enunciated in the House and at the first opportunity would repeal the enactment, and restore the majority vote. The Liberal party believed in trusting the people and believed that a majority vote should prevail.

Great applause followed the announcement and the meeting closed with "God Save the Queen," and three cheers for Hon. Mr. MacKay and then for Mr. Stewart.

### Pianos and Organs

Williams Baby Grand..... \$110.00  
Nordheimer Upright..... \$110.00  
Dobson Upright, good as new, \$ 80.00  
Bell, 6 oct. Organ, good as new, \$ 80.00  
Dominion, 5 oct..... \$ 80.00  
Bell, 5 oct..... \$ 80.00  
All in good repair. Weekly or monthly payments and may be returned at any value inside 5 years for new instrument.

**J. BREEN, - LINDSAY**  
Heintzman Pianos Thomas Organs  
Williams Sewing Machines

**Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures**  
Close Lower—Live Stock—  
Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, May 11  
Liverpool wheat futures closed 1/4d higher than yesterday, and corn 1/2d lower.  
At Chicago, May wheat closed 1/2d higher than yesterday. May corn 1/2d lower, and May oats 1/2d lower.

**Winnipeg Options.**  
Following are the closing quotations of Winnipeg grain futures:  
Wheat, May \$1.14 1/2 bid, July \$1.17 1/2 bid, Oct. \$1.14 bid.

**Toronto Grain Market.**  
Wheat, spring, bush..... \$1.10  
Wheat, fall, bush..... \$1.05  
Wheat, crop, bush..... \$1.00  
Wheat, red, bush..... \$1.05  
Rye, bushel..... \$1.00  
Peas, bushel..... \$1.00  
Buckwheat, bushel..... \$1.00  
Barley, bushel..... \$1.00

**LOCAL MARKETS.**  
Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 014  
Butter, per lb..... 025  
Lard..... 015  
Cream..... 013  
Turkeys, per lb..... 080  
Ducks..... 080  
Chickens, per pair..... 010  
Geese, per lb..... 007  
Best Manitoba Patent flour..... 3.05  
Straight rolled flour..... 2.65  
Apples, per bush..... 0.60  
Potatoes, per bag..... 0.50  
Apples, per bag..... 0.75  
Spring wheat..... 0.75  
Fall wheat..... 0.82  
Oats..... 0.42  
Barley, No. 1..... 0.43  
Barley, No. 2..... 0.43  
Barley, No. 3..... 0.60  
Barley, No. 3x..... 0.60  
Buckwheat..... 0.60  
Peas, Canadian Beauties..... 0.85  
Peas, Prince Albert..... 0.75  
Pears, small, bush..... 0.75  
Red clover seed..... 12.00  
Rye..... 0.75  
Alsike..... 11.00  
Straw, per 100..... 6.00  
Butchers' cows..... 2.00  
Export cattle..... 5.00  
Stockers' cattle, good..... 3.00  
Milk cows..... 3.00  
Calves..... 3.00  
Sheep..... 5.00  
Lamb..... 7.50  
Dressed Hogs..... 5.00  
Hogs, live, select..... 5.00  
Hogs, fat..... 3.00  
Gows, heavy..... 15.00