

**"TWO-FACED" PEOPLE.**

don't wear well. A man who comes to you and tells you one thing and then tells a different story behind your back is not a good man to tie to. Now, we tell you plainly, that we have good, fresh Turpin Seed, good fresh Mangold Seed; and all other kinds of Seeds fresh and pure—such as Beet, Radish, Onion, Sowing Rape, etc., and fresh Ground Oil Cake.

**A. HIGINBOTHAM**  
DRUGGIST  
Nearly opposite the Post office.



**Simply Astonishing**

The amount of money there is thrown away on inferior feet and unsatisfactory glasses—which fail to give satisfaction to their wearers.

The amount of genuine satisfaction and pleasure there is in wearing "GUR" glasses—and they cost no more than the inferior feet glasses.

If you need glasses you should consult us now.

**M. B. ANNIS, Oph., D.**  
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST  
22 Kent-st. (Over Neill's Shoe Store)  
Lindsay.

**The Weekly Post**  
WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, MAY 14th.  
**NEWFOUNDLAND'S ELECTIONS**

The general election in Newfoundland which closed on Saturday, will likely go down to history as one of the liveliest that has taken place in a colony where stormy politics seem to harmonize with the angry seas that sweep the coastline. The leaders on both sides have had their share of adventure among the fisherfolk, who do not seem to regard their statesmen as divinities or politics as worthy of even respectful attention, when it comes from the other side. It was not very easy to predict what the result of the campaign would be, but it seemed not unreasonable to suppose that the new Premier, Sir Edward Morris, who was so near victory when the appeal was made, to the people a few months ago, that Sir Robert Bond found it impossible to carry on the government with the following he had, would now, with the advantage that office usually gives to an incoming government, secure a working majority. The electors however are fickle and uncertain to a degree beyond the ordinary, as Sir Robert Bond found after he had given the island nearly ten years of good and efficient government, during which it had fared by no means badly. No doubt he made some mistakes, as most Governments and leaders do when they have been in office for a lengthened period, but his eye had been directed to the colony's advancement as it appealed to him.

One of the accusations that have been made against Sir Robert Bond by the party now in power is that he has been working to the end of bringing Newfoundland within the Canadian Confederation. An impartial survey of his policy would convince any thoughtful person that if he had any such purpose in view he went about its accomplishment in a most curious way. The fact is that so far as union with Canada is concerned he has humbugged the people into a belief that the union of the ancient colony with the Dominion would mean a sort of vassalage on the part of the smaller state toward the larger, and that the colony would lose a measure of the freedom it now possesses. The idea is, of course, absurd, but there it is, and the new Premier no doubt made use of the sentiment to damage his opponent. No doubt Canada would welcome Newfoundland with open arms, should she be disposed to enter the Dominion, and thus round off the map with the addition of the island in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the Labrador strip, but the substantial advantages from Confederation would be on the side of the colony, who would be free from the

perpetual worry that the Americans give her over the fisheries and would be benefited in other ways very substantially. Of course, if the colony does not see the benefits she would derive the Dominion can look philosophical, with a touch of sympathy for her little sister in her struggles, feeling sure of her own destiny and having confidence in the wealth of the resources she already possesses.

**A GREAT MAN'S AMBITION**

Is the country ripe at present to build the Georgian Bay canal, asks the Montreal Witness. There is no doubt a very general desire to have this work undertaken—if the enthusiastic endorsement of parliament, boards of trade, engineers, students, of the economy of transportation and others, may be taken as a conclusive sign. But the government already has its hands full with the Transcontinental Railway, the Quebec bridge, and other matters costly to finance. In the face of this fact, Sir Robert Perks, Bart., who has successfully carried out gigantic and monumental works in England, South America, and other parts of the world, is on his way to this country with a well thought out plan. So far, indeed, is Sir Robert's plan advanced, that he start work upon the canal this spring if it should find favor with the government. A company has already been formed with a view to undertaking the work, associated with which are such gentlemen as Mr. Walker, of the great Walker engineering firm, and Sir Andrew Henderson. The cost of the enterprise is now estimated at a hundred million dollars, and the company is said to be ready to go ahead immediately if the government will guarantee its bonds at the rate of three and a half per cent. In the present state of the money market this rate is more than a reasonable one, and the other terms seem, on the surface, fair enough. Thus the work would be under the supervision of a board on which the government would have representation, and whatever profit there would be in the undertaking, and one would say that the large majority of the chances are that there would be one—would be divided equally between the government and the company; the tolls would be under the control of the government and the government could take over the canal at any time by paying the company actual cost. Of course, there are details not here disclosed. What are the attractions other than the three and a half per cent interest to tempt the investment of a hundred millions of capital? How much preference and how much common stock is it proposed to issue, and under what conditions; how are the water powers and other natural and national resources along the route to be disposed of, and by whom? The main question is, of course, whether, with the straining liabilities already incurred and the heroic reductions of expenditure which a deficit has rendered necessary, the government is in a position to contemplate an additional annual payment rising to three and a half million dollars a year which it would probably have to borrow money at four per cent to pay. But even so, if ever the work is undertaken that would probably be about the cheapest way out of it. All these are matters that must be faced; but that is not to throw cold water on the admirable ambition of Sir Robert Perks, who is anxious to have his name associated with so great a work, and would devote the remainder of his notably successful career to it. The government and country will at least listen to what he has to say with much sympathy.

**A BIG OFFER**

It is announced, says the Hamilton Times, that the Whitney Government has received an offer of \$23,000,000 for the Gillies limit at Cobalt, the proposition coming from parties in Montreal.

This is a large sum of money; and such an offer would seem to indicate great confidence in the richness of the territory. Such a sum, properly handled, would go far towards paying the expenses of an economically administered government in the province.

But when we come to look into the offer it is not the unconditional wind fall that it appears to the province on first sight. Rather does it seem to be in a large measure a case of the government entering into an agreement in which it would necessarily assume the major part of the risk. It is intimated that the cash payment for the property would be comparatively small, the balance of the price being secured by the deposit of bonds with the Government. Of course, everything would depend upon the nature of this security. If the bonds were such as to be worth 100 cents on the dollars, even if the company failed to realize its expectation from the Gillies limits, the Government would be safe. If, however, the security was only of a value contingent upon the mine, their risk would obviously be with the Government.

On the whole, the proposition is one about which more must be known

before it can be disposed of intelligently. It deals with big figures, but the Government need not be hypnotized by them. It can always take for the people such a share of the mineral wealth is deemed to be just.

**MUSINGS OF A COUNTRY MERCHANT**

"Yes," remarked a country merchant, "I certainly have a snap. Wholesale houses send duns every month, and draw on me at sight, but if I send a bill to a farmer he comes swearing mad and quits trading at my store. While I am hard up for money, many of those who are owing me, are sending money in advance to mail order houses. If I contribute money to any cause, people say I am bidding for trade. If I don't they say I am a hog. Every day I am expected to dig up for everything that comes along, from a raffle ticket to a church fund by people who claim I ought to do this because they do part of their trading here. But our friends Robert Simpson and T. Eaton Co., neither buy tickets nor help the church fund and yet they get the cash in advance business. If I sell a pair of pants I must treat the family to candy and cigars; if I buy a load of potatoes I must do the same. Customers who are able to pay hang on to their money while I pay ten per cent at the bank to get ready cash. I have a big business during hard times and poor crops, from people who are willing to trade with me providing I can duplicate catalogue house prices and wait until harvest for money. My scales weigh too much when I sell sugar, and too little when I buy butter. I am a thief, a liar, and a grafter. If I smile, I am a soft, soapy hypocrite, and if I don't I am a grump. Yes, certainly this is a snap." And he looked over \$10,000 worth of accounts, all good, and wonders how he could raise \$350 to pay a sight draft due to-morrow.

**SCIENTIFIC FARMING AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATION**

The Commission of Scottish agriculturists, who came to Canada last fall for the purpose of enquiring into farming conditions in the different provinces, have issued a report and recommended a colonization scheme that is bound to attract attention. Like most colonization projects on an extensive scale, its effective application would require a considerable area of land to furnish scope for its operations; but once the land was acquired development and progress would not be left to chance or to the philosophic or philanthropic idealism which has brought so many utopias to grief.

The commission consisted of the foremost scientific farmers and agricultural educationists in Scotland, men renowned as breeders and stock raisers. The most striking proposal in their report is the flotation of a company to establish a farming industry on a large scale in this country, operating with Scottish labor, and by means of Scottish capital, using the land to the best practical advantage in the raising of stock and the production of crops, providing employment for young Scotsmen from the farming districts, instructing them in the newer lines, while paying them the market wages for their labor, and helping them to establish themselves on farms of their own. A beginning would be made with one large farm, in the Northwest, probably in the newer region opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific, but it would be followed by others in different parts of the country, as in Quebec province, and down in New Brunswick. The company would engage its ploughmen from year to year, drawing them from the parts of Scotland where spirited and enterprising men could be secured, who would feel that, in coming to Canada they would serve men who had a reputation to sustain at home for fair dealing. The commissioners believe that the young Scotsmen would get a better start this way than they would otherwise; that, properly managed, the farming communities would yield handsome profits; and that the country itself would benefit. The company's policy would be to settle Scotsmen on land which it would acquire, giving its own servants the first claim. It would break up the ground for them by contract and work it at a fair price till they were ready financially to work it for themselves. The idea will impress many in its favor, not only as being unique in character as well as practical, but because the purpose in view is not primarily a scheme by capitalists to make money, but to give their countrymen a chance of starting under enlightened modern methods with good hustling business organization.

**A CONTRAST**

The Winnipeg Free Press remarks that when Mr. Pugsley, the Minister of Public Works, was assailed in the Dominion House, he remained in his place, faced his assailers, made his reply, and then left the House. This was in striking contrast to the

conduct of Premier Roblin when the Eli Sand Company matter was brought up against him in the Legislature. Mr. Roblin did not face the attack. He scuttled out of the chamber, leaving it to one of his colleagues to reply for him. The following day, when the session of Legislature was being rushed to its untimely close, Mr. Roblin in the session's last moments, arose on a question of privilege, thereby debarring any member from speaking in reply, and read his lame "explanation," which, instead of setting the matter in a better light, only made it worse.

The difference between the course taken by Mr. Pugsley and the course taken by Mr. Roblin in the difference between a man of courage and a blusterer, who is at heart a quitter.

There are only two seasons in this country of late years, and they overlap.

Abdul Hamid is said to be worth \$25,000,000, but is anyone willing to pay that much for him.

Carrie Nation is going to settle down on a farm. As she intends to keep chickens, the hatchet will come in handy.

A scientist says that Mars will be communicated with by means of large mirrors. They're evidently going to attract the Marcan women's attention first.

"The Lindsay curlers attended church last Sunday, and the fact is chronicled with "scare headings" in the local newspapers. This is harder on the curlers than no doubt was intended."

The above from the Orillia Packet is not to be wondered at, but they'll get used to metropolitan papers back there by-and-by.

**REV. T. F. COLLINS**

By a Fellow Priest.

When the bell of St. Joseph's church began to toll on Monday forenoon about 11 o'clock it was known that a much loved, widely respected man had closed his earthly career. For some days it had been known that Rev. Father Collins was beyond human help, and that it was only a question of a few weeks at most, perhaps a few hours, he had to live. Still on Sunday he seemed so much better than those who anxiously watched by him began almost to have hope that after all there might be some chance of recovery. But about 9 that evening he became unconscious and remained so until he passed away the next forenoon.

The photo from which our illustration is made was taken in August last and shows him the strong healthy man we all thought him to be, yet even then he must for many months have suffered intensely from the terrible disease that finally destroyed him. Three years ago he underwent an examination by a specialist to ascertain the cause of frequent pain, and has since been treated for stomach trouble, but as the disease advanced it was found to be cancer of the stomach.

Knowing the lingering nature of his trouble one can better realize the self sacrifice of the man who never neglected his work, however hard it might be, or fretted others by telling his own troubles. And his work was very, very hard. His parish included the whole southern part of Muskoka, from Huntsville down. The part of his work in the towns of Bracebridge and Gravenhurst that was most conspicuous was really by far the easiest part. He was liable at all times in all kinds of roads and weather, to have sick calls to make in the most remote parts of the district. The work of the priest is often likened to that of the doctor, but in one respect it is even more trying. Not only was it a common thing for Father Collins to have service in town, then take the train and have service the same forenoon in Gravenhurst but almost all summer he would have service at Beaumaris or some other equally distant point, then drive those many miles to Bracebridge or Gravenhurst and sing High Mass. The strain of such effort may be understood when it is realized that all this work is done fasting.

All movements that tended to the good of the district were heartily supported by him. He was ever one of the most liberal supporters of the various athletic games and was a chaplain of the curling club. But it was among the distressed in mind, body or state that his real life work lay. To many a sad home he brought comfort not merely to the heart but to the body. There are very many families in Muskoka who will long regret that this kindly, self-sacrificing man was cut off while yet in the prime of life.

Rev. Father Collins was born in the Township of Cavan, Ontario, 53 years ago last 29th August and spent most of his early years on his father's farm near Lindsay. He received his



**How Old Is Your Boy ?**

Don't you think he's old enough to appreciate how he's dressed? A boy isn't very old before he begins to compare himself with others, and the first thing he compares is "outward appearance"—clothes. It would be a difficult thing to explain to any bright boy why he's not neatly dressed, in the face of what we are asking for our Boys' Spring Suits.

Norfolk Suits 2.50 to 8.00  
3-piece Suits 4.00 to 10.00

(Odd Knickers to match)

**Dundas & Flavelles Ltd.**  
Clothing Furnishings Department.

education in the Lindsay Separate School, afterwards taking a classical course in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and a theological course in Grand Seminary, Montreal, afterwards studying a year in England. In September 1891 he was ordained and spent three years in Peterboro. He was then given charge of the church at Brighton, from which he came to Bracebridge over eleven years ago.

His father, now 87 years of age, lives in Lindsay, as do also two brothers, Cornelius and Charles, and one sister, Ellen. Rev. Father John is in charge of St. Ann's parish in Detroit, Terrance is in Seattle and Patrick in Rochester.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor was at the bedside of the dying man several days, and remained to conduct the funeral service.

All day Tuesday while the body lay in the church it was visited by many hundreds who respected the departed. On Wednesday at ten o'clock the funeral service began. Rev. Father Welch of Toronto, preached. At the conclusion Bishop O'Connor attempted to add a few remarks, but was unable to proceed. Said he, "I loved him too much to be able to speak of him now." The priests who assisted at the service were Rev. Father Collins, Detroit, Rev. Father McGuire, Downeyville, Rev. Father Kelly, Trout Creek, Rev. Father Welch, Toronto, Rev. Father Fleming, Kearney, Rev. Father McManus, Port Huron, Rev. Father O'Brien, North Bay, Rev. Father O'Leary, Trout Creek.

A special train from Gravenhurst brought many friends from that town.

The procession from the church to the train took place at two o'clock, the honorary pall bearers being Judge Mahaffy, Mayor Armstrong, Sheriff Bastedo, Messrs. John Thomson, Peter A. Smith, and George, H. O. Thomas. The pall bearers of Father Collins' church were Mr. Jos. Clairmont of Gravenhurst and Messrs Jos. Caisse, sr., W. Galbraith, G. Fean, and L. F. LeMay of Bracebridge.

**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP.**



Makes Housekeeping Easier

In spring and summer "Crown Brand Syrup" should be more largely used by everyone. It simplifies the making of delicious dishes to such an extent that house-keeping becomes easier in every way. Crown Brand Syrup eaten with bread, toast, biscuits, pudding, porridge or pastry, provides sustaining dishes that are plain, wholesome, easily prepared and easily digested and at the same time very nourishing.

Won't you try CROWN BRAND SYRUP? When you think of its purity, its wholesomeness, of all the dainty and delightful dishes you can make with it,—when you think of its fine "honey-cream" flavor and clear golden colour,—and how it will save you trouble and bring variety to every meal—don't you think it worth your while to order some. Children thrive on it. Adults enjoy it.

For your convenience: Crown Brand Syrup is put up in 2, 5, 10 and 20 air tight tins with lid-off lids.

**The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Limited**  
ESTABLISHED 1858.

Works: CARDINAL, Ont. Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO and BRANTFORD

**ADVERTISE IN THE POST**