

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR OLD PEOPLE

"Fruit-a-lives" Restores The Health and Strength of Youth.

GRAND LIONS, QUE., Jan. 2nd, 1910. "Heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-lives' to all who suffer from constipation and the painful consequence, Piles. I am now over 80 years of age and suffered for more than 10 years with Constipation and Piles. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing cured me. About four years ago, I received a sample of 'Fruit-a-lives'. After taking a few doses, I felt that 'Fruit-a-lives' were doing me good. As 'Fruit-a-lives' were not sold here then, I wrote to Ottawa for several boxes.



After taking four boxes, I felt well—my bowels were regular—and the Piles had disappeared. N. JOUBERT. By taking one 'Fruit-a-lives' tablet half an hour before meals—or one or two at night—old people can correct all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 'Fruit-a-lives' the famous fruit medicine is mild and gentle in action—pleasant to the taste—yet no other remedy has been found to be so effective in keeping old folks in good health. 5c a box, 6 for \$1.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE LINDSAY POST

\$1.25 per year; \$1.00 if paid in advance direct to publisher We have no subscription agents. WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors. Office, William St.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14th.

PUBLISHING THE NAMES IN POLICE COURT CASES

We clip the following from the Catholic Record, of London, Ont.:

"A word to our contemporaries. Would it not be well to discontinue the publication of police court doings save in certain cases where the public interest is involved? Some unfortunate gets drunk, and the reporter hestens to his desk, writes down the facts, and proclaims to the world that John Jones is in the ranks of the inebriates. The offender resolves to turn over a new leaf, to live a decent sober life. He may be out of work, and he seeks a position, but the reporter has done his fell work—the man's character is blackened and nobody wants him. Another case. A young girl is guilty of trifling offence, the appropriation of a small article of wearing apparel which does not belong to her. She is brought before the police court, the reporter proclaims her name to the public and the stigma remains with her through life. The same in the case of the young man. Fity it is that the managing editors of our papers do not give more heed to the precept of charity in dispensing the news of the day. Would it not be more good plan to enact a law closing the doors of the police court to reporters except in such cases as we have mentioned?"

The publication of names in police court cases is a question which has received very serious consideration by the Post. Many of our readers have complained that it is very unsatisfactory to read police court items which state "that a well-known character," or "a man from a neighboring township" was charged with a certain offence. So persistent were the complaints regarding this matter that the Post decided to print all the names, except, of course, in cases similar to those referred to in the clipping from the Catholic Record. We took this course, fully cognizant of the fact that it would not entirely solve the problem, and as a result certain people took offence at the police court items and cancelled their subscriptions to this paper.

On the other hand, the course we have taken has been strongly recommended by the great bulk of our read-

ers, and besides, experience has proved that in many cases the publication of names has been a greater punishment to offenders than the imposing of a fine.

We do not wish to be accused of unfairness or favoritism if certain police court items are not reported. There are offences cases in court where offenders have made their first appearance, and where conditions are such that it would be unfair to proclaim the news to the public and attach a stigma which might remain with them through life.

In our desire to be fair, we may err unintentionally. We are trying to grapple with a perplexing proposition, and in reporting police court cases in full we are simply meeting the demands of our readers.

"IMMENSE ADVANTAGE TO CANADA"

(Congressman Atterson, W. Rucker, Colorado, May 1)

"If Canada can take away from us even a part of the foreign market, it lowers our price, and when she goes beyond that and invades our home market she will indeed drive our farmers out of the business of growing wheat at a profit. . . . Already the flower of our country has been robbed of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 emigrants, and the end is not yet. . . . We offer the bounties I have only barely suggested for these people to run away. We lose not only the personal of their citizenship, but the help they owe us to pay off our immense war and other debts. We, moreover, enable them to build up an alien empire, whose citizens will soon come into sharp competition with their kindred at home. Their expatriation serves as well, also, to exempt them from the duty of shouldering a muck-pot for our national defence should the occasion ever arise. But it is objected that these Canadian lands will be nevertheless, some day occupied. This may be conceded, but why borrow the day by the giving of these immense advantages to this foreign country at such a frightful expense to our own prosperity?"

VICTORIA LOAN & SAVING CO'S SPLENDID RECORD

It was with considerable satisfaction that the "Post" noted the increase of the authorized capital stock of the Victoria Loan and Savings Co. from \$300,000 to \$500,000, thus indicating the eminently successful progress the Institution is making. This stock is now paying dividends at 6 per cent, payable quarterly, with excellent prospects for the future. This investment appeals strongly to the one who avoids speculation and looks on safety as of primary importance. The Company's investments are almost entirely first mortgages on real estate, and there is nothing so sure on earth as the earth itself. The Company was established sixteen years ago, and now has a business of three-quarters of a billion dollars. It has become thoroughly established in the confidence of the public, and we prophesy continued prosperity in the future. The Directors and Management are men well and favorably known in the community, with the highest standing for probity and right dealing.

A UNITED STATES VIEW

Chicago Tribune

For years Canada has sought reciprocity with us. She should have had it, long ago. Now that she is to have closer and better relation. It is foolish to talk about political annexation at this time. If the reciprocity convention created a solid free trade between us it would still be foolish. But that we have moved forward toward a natural and inevitable economic community must react beneficially upon our every relation.

But of greater moment than any of these considerations, is that of the effect upon our American attitude toward the tariff. It is for fear of this that many of the high tariff bourgeois have fought reciprocity and have declared that it is the rift in the dike which will widen to a chasm, and eventually bring the whole protective barrier down to our total ruin.

Of course that is huncumbe. But it has this much of truth, that recipro-

city, the personal measure of an American President passed finally, by a Republican senate, is a direct defiance of standpatism, an authoritative denial that the tariff is sacred and must not be tampered with but to be built higher, and a substantial affirmation, after years of delay, of the foresight of James G. Blaine and William McKinley.

The reciprocity act is not a world shaking measure. But it is a sane, sound, conservative act of state, and it is a practical challenge of common sense to the fetish worship of high tariff.

SIR WILFRID'S WHITE PLUME

"Follow my white plume" may be the Liberal battle cry in the impending general election, says the Ottawa correspondent of the New York Herald. Addressing his French Canadian compatriots on the Champ de Mars at Montreal last Tuesday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier exclaimed:

"Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry said: 'Follow me, follow my white plume, and you will find it always in the forefront of honor.' Like Henry IV, I say to you young men, 'Follow my white plume—the white hairs of sixty nine years—and you will, I believe I can say without boasting, find it always in the forefront of honor.'"

Sir Wilfrid's hair, while thin on top, is luxuriant and bushy behind his ears, and gives an unique distinction to his appearance, and is thought not inappropriate to the lines. "Press where you see my white plumes shine through the ranks war, And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre."

Sir Wilfrid is eager for a battle or ballots. When his government was returned in 1908 on the cry, "Let Laurier finish his work!" he said he probably never would run again, but he has no other idea now but to press the fighting.

Six or seven years ago, remarks the St. John Telegraph, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from an Imperial conference, he was in ill-health, and trouble in the Cabinet awaited him at home. That was the year of Mr. Tarte's disappearance from public life. There were many about that time, who feared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be unable to lead the Liberal forces after 1904. But the Prime Minister developed great reserve power, and he passed through the campaign of 1908 without evidence of physical or mental fatigue, although he was active throughout the battle and gave his party an inspiring fight lead.

Now we are come to another campaign, and Sir Wilfrid is in better fighting trim than ever. It has been an open secret at Ottawa for months past that the Liberal leader, while he is desirous that redistribution should take effect before the elections, is nevertheless eager for the fray. Those who have talked with him say he never was so confident, and that never since 1896 have they known him to be in such fine fettle on the eve of a contest. It is not difficult to imagine what enthusiasm was created among the young men in Montreal when Sir Wilfrid made use of the picturesque language quoted by the New York Herald's Ottawa correspondent.

This may be Sir Wilfrid's last campaign, although irrespective of party, the people of Canada will wish for him still long years of usefulness. But whether it be his last campaign or not, he is going to win it. There is no idea among any class in Canada to-day that Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the elections will be other than the victorious leader he is now. The Liberals, in fine, have an incomparable chieftain in this campaign and an issue calculated to bring out the full fighting power of the old Liberal party. The British preference was a great stroke of statesmanship. Not only was it one of prime imperial importance, but it was a step toward the carrying out of the Liberal tariff programme laid down at the great convention of 1893. Now comes the proposed trade agreement with the United States, a still further step along the line of freer trade, immensely enlarging the market for our principal products, and giving relief to the Canadian consumer everywhere. With such a leader and such an issue the Liberal party may well go in to battle smiling and confident.

PHOTOGRAPHING A SOUL

Medical men have been making experiments to determine the possibility of observing the departure of a human soul from its earthly habilitment. Electricity and photography have been employed, and the experimenters claim to have secured pictures of a human aura at the moment when life has left the body of the person under observation. There have always been those who have devoted their lives and fortunes to the study

TRIED TWO DOCTORS WITH NO BENEFIT

Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought a Lasting Cure

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made so many remarkable cures in serious cases that people are liable to overlook their value as a tonic for the blood and nerves in debility and general run-down conditions. That such conditions are the cause of much misery and unhappiness is fully known to those who suffer from them and the need of curing them is as vital as relief from diseases with higher sounding names. We commend the following statement to any one suffering from weak, thin blood, or shattered nerves. Mrs. Mae Macabe, Gleichen, Alta., says—"A few years ago I became run-down, not seriously ill, but just tired and weak all the time. I consulted our family doctor, who gave me tonic after tonic with no effect. I gradually got weaker and weaker until I could not do my work. Then I went to another doctor, who pronounced my case one of decline, and recommended a warmer climate with complete rest. This I could not afford and I began to worry and fret until I became a complete wreck. One day while visiting a neighbor an old gentleman, who was taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for partial paralysis, recommended them to me. I sent out and got three boxes, but without much faith that they would help me, but before they were gone I noticed an improvement and I continued taking the Pills, constantly growing stronger, until I had taken seven or eight boxes, when I was completely cured. I could do my work as easily as ever I had done in my life, and the doctor told me that he could scarcely believe the change in me as he had not had the least hope that I would be strong again. Now I always keep the Pills on hand and if I feel fatigued or weary take them for three or four days so as not to get run-down."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

of the mysteries of existence, and thus far without definite results. The occult has ever been a fascinating source of research for those who seek to pierce the unknown and discover what has been hidden from human knowledge. That the soul is an intangible entity has been held through all the ages, but modern science is seeking to demonstrate that it is something tangible, something that can be seen if not felt, and to be portrayed on a sensitive film by the aid of the camera. It seems incredible to the lay mind, though it may appeal to the scientific as quite within the possibilities. The alleged discoverers must expect to have their reports doubted until the demonstration is so positive that it cannot be disputed. The writer of the book Genesis said "And the Lord formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Solomon wrote, "Then shall the dust return unto the earth, from whence it came and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." That is the sum of human wisdom in regard to personal existence, and there it will remain, until "this mortal shall have put on immortality."

THE WARDER'S WAIL

The Daily Warder, in a front page article last evening, made a feeble attempt to lacerate the Post's reference to the Conservative convention on Saturday, and incidentally gave vent to several erratic statements.

The Post has no desire to follow the mental meanderings of our contemporary, whose attempts to disprove our statement regarding the lack of enthusiasm at the convention falls rather flat. The grave yard quietness was so much in evidence that it was commented upon by many Conservatives present.

The Warder, in its spasmodic efforts to explain a situation which explains itself, says "the Convention was in striking contrast to the Grit convention, when a 'spirited ballot' ensued for the honor between the chosen candidate and a Lindsay gentleman."

Sure thing, Nathaniel. It was in "striking" contrast. The proceedings

at Saturday's Convention "struck" many of the delegates with consternation and amazement reigned supreme until the word was passed around that the unanimity in the nomination proceedings had been brought about by a "promise." That's why there was not a "spirit ballot" for the nomination.

We will not follow the Warder further in its mazy hallucination, except to point out that cheers were given for the King, at the Liberal Convention, and lusty cheers at that—not cheers mingled with chagrin and disappointment which featured the dying seconds of the Convention of the "trooly loyal" on Saturday last.

THE ELECTIONS

It becomes very evident that the general expectation is that we shall have a general election within a few weeks. Often under such circumstances the event does not come quite so suddenly as is at first anticipated, but Ottawa opinion at least is that the contest may be expected by September. The Canadian Senate does not meet until August 9, and as the American Senate has yet to pass finally upon the trade agreement, there will be, probably, some sparring for time in the Canadian House of Commons.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that "the Conservatives have no expectation of winning, and very little hope of improving their position. The journey of Mr. Borden through the West dispelled some of the illusions which influence the conduct of the party in opposing reciprocity. There has been a change of sentiment reported among the fruit-growers of Ontario, and some of the manufacturing, financial and railroad opponents of reciprocity are said to be getting cold feet and receding from their position."

This is probably a reasonable statement of the Opposition's hopelessness. The "interests" however, are determined the Mr. Borden shall employ all the force that the Conservative party can muster for the purpose of attempting to defeat the trade agreement although the country generally is convinced that the proposed trade tariff changes will be the greatest boon the Dominion has received in many years.

Whether the elections shall come soon or late, the Liberal party is ready for the fray. East and West, it is confident of sweeping victory. In Ontario the Liberals will do much better than they have done in the last two elections. Quebec will be virtually solid. Reciprocity is expected to sweep the Western provinces, and there can be no doubt that the Liberals will carry the Maritime Provinces overwhelmingly. So, if the Conservatives are in a hurry for the elections all they have to do is to obstruct progress at Ottawa and the battle will be on.

RATIFICATION

The United States Senate has passed the Reciprocity agreement by a fair majority, after long and stubborn opposition by the enemies of the measure. In the United States, as in Canada, certain privileged classes are bound to fight every proposal to lower the tariff, because they fear the evident growing tendency toward lower duties and instinctively unite against any and all proposals looking toward freer trade.

ing it to pass now the Conservative party would come into power six months or a year hence because of the public dissatisfaction, which—the Tories say—will follow the trade agreement. No; the Conservatives are afraid to allow the country to try Reciprocity, because they are persuaded that Canada will be so pleased with its results as to have no patience with the men who have been denouncing and delaying the agreement.

A mistake the English opponents of the Tait-Fielding agreement are making is in the way they assume that Canadians who want reciprocity with the States are necessarily hostile in trading with Great Britain. Mr. Balfour is the latest to talk that way, having allowed himself the other day to suggest that the agreement might yet be defeated. It is a perfectly safe proposition that among those who favor the reciprocal agreement not a tenth of one per cent are in the least indisposed to encourage the buying of British products, or to the levying of minimum duties on British goods. They would be, we all know, in precisely the same mood as to that after the reciprocal agreement had gone into effect. But they would be so well disposed if by any chance the British Tory backing of the Canadian Opposition should result in confirming Mr. Borden's refusal to let the farmers of Canada take what is offered them? The theory that the trade of Canada is something to be manipulated or controlled for the benefit and to suit the purposes of others, whoever and wherever they may be is one that will never be popular in this country. One of his newspaper supporters recently suggested to Mr. Balfour that he could win a dozen seats for Mr. Borden by speaking out. If he is anxious to see British trade enjoying the very valuable sentimental preference which is now practically unanimous in Canada, he will carefully refrain from following this advice. Canadians are first-rate judges of what is for their advantage, and they are quite sturdy enough to run the moral risks attendant upon making the most of their opportunity.

Expert testimony

Apart from the question of politics in connection with reciprocity, those who are in a position to give expert opinion on matters involving highly technical knowledge of the transportation and grain business are cordially in favor of the agreement. The railway men and elevator companies are, above everyone else, vitally interested in tariff question, and if their interests were in danger, they would be the first to protest. But they have made no protest. No railroad or elevator man of standing has said one word against this agreement.

The transportation companies and grain companies have either refused to speak on the question, or they declared that they are able to look after themselves in the face of any tariff agreement. Sir Wilfrid Van Horne has denounced the treaty, but he is no longer a railway official, and almost directly after he had spoken, came opinions from different railway officials that the Canadian railways could hold their own with any competition. Vice-President Bosworth said: "We will continue to do business at the old stand, and have no reason to fear any road on this continent." His confidence is reflected in the stock market where the C.P.R. stock is every day touching some new high level. Sir William McKenzie said in an interview in London: "This agree-

ment makes not the slightest difference to our plans for connecting our eastern and western lines by a railway seventy miles north of Sudbury, and the whole route from there westward to Port Arthur has been located. We shall run almost mid-way between the C. P. R. and the G. T. P., which are about 160 miles apart. This year we shall go on with the construction on a larger scale, and in three years we shall have through connection between the far West and Quebec in the East."

Speaking for the elevators, Mr. N. M. Patterson, discussing the proposed agreement said that "if the government would remove some of the restrictions that now exist regarding the shipment of Canadian wheat and give us the same regulations that prevail in Duluth, free wheat would make very little difference with us." Another elevator manager declared "The Canadian railways can compete with any on the continent in hauling grain to the seaboard, and with the same regulations that govern American elevators and grain men, there need be no fear of grain from the west being taken from our railways. They can take care of themselves." The men upon whom devolves the future of the G.T.P. have expressed similar views, and after the agreement was announced, made public gigantic plans for piers, elevators and other facilities for attending to the new developments that would come with freer trade.

CIVIC BEAUTY

Many of our citizens take pride in keeping neat and tidy lawns and boulevards and deserve great credit therefor; others take very little, if any care in this respect, and will argue with good effect that they should not be expected to keep their lawns green and the gutters free of grass and weeds when the boulevards of some of the public institutions in the town, which naturally should lead in this matter are allowed to go in an unkempt state. Environment exerts a very great influence upon a people, and those continually moving in untidy and unkempt surroundings are unconsciously influenced towards a tendency to disregard all laws of order. Good surroundings will not necessarily produce a freedom from evil but will certainly exercise a wholesome restraint. If children have before them continual signs of disorder, neglect, and wastefulness, it is useless to expect them to grow as orderly, industrious and thrifty members of the community. The natural bent will be towards carelessness, shiftlessness and a most undesirable condition of citizenship, of no use to themselves or to the State. Most people are concerned about their children's examinations at school, while few appear to be concerned about what is placed before the view of these children and is constantly impressing itself upon their minds. It is always very well to have children listen for an hour to pretty stories at Sunday School, but that hour is not going to counteract the effect produced upon the child if, during the other six days in the week, he lives among, and sees such scenes as broken down fences, vacant lots and gutters filled with noxious weeds, and ruins, dilapidated buildings, broken windows, and eyesores of every conceivable description. There is no excuse for Civic Ugliness. The quality of Citizenship is reflected in the appearance of the town, and good citizens in every community could not occupy themselves in a more desirable movement than in organizing some united effort to produce in their civic surroundings, that which, appealing to the eye, will have a tendency to develop in the heart and mind, all that is expressed in the words, The True, the Good, and the Beautiful.—Barrie Saturday Horning

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A MISTAKEN METHOD

(Montreal Herald).

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ing it to pass now the Conservative party would come into power six months or a year hence because of the public dissatisfaction, which—the Tories say—will follow the trade agreement. No; the Conservatives are afraid to allow the country to try Reciprocity, because they are persuaded that Canada will be so pleased with its results as to have no patience with the men who have been denouncing and delaying the agreement.

A mistake the English opponents of the Tait-Fielding agreement are making is in the way they assume that Canadians who want reciprocity with the States are necessarily hostile in trading with Great Britain. Mr. Balfour is the latest to talk that way, having allowed himself the other day to suggest that the agreement might yet be defeated. It is a perfectly safe proposition that among those who favor the reciprocal agreement not a tenth of one per cent are in the least indisposed to encourage the buying of British products, or to the levying of minimum duties on British goods. They would be, we all know, in precisely the same mood as to that after the reciprocal agreement had gone into effect. But they would be so well disposed if by any chance the British Tory backing of the Canadian Opposition should result in confirming Mr. Borden's refusal to let the farmers of Canada take what is offered them? The theory that the trade of Canada is something to be manipulated or controlled for the benefit and to suit the purposes of others, whoever and wherever they may be is one that will never be popular in this country. One of his newspaper supporters recently suggested to Mr. Balfour that he could win a dozen seats for Mr. Borden by speaking out. If he is anxious to see British trade enjoying the very valuable sentimental preference which is now practically unanimous in Canada, he will carefully refrain from following this advice. Canadians are first-rate judges of what is for