

# WANTED

All kinds of Lumber, green or dry, also Logs delivered at our YARD IN LINDSAY.

Cash on Delivery.

Parties having logs to cut this winter will do well to consult us.

The Lindsay Lumber Co. YARD—West of Flavell's Egg House. Office—Academy of Music Block.

## Notice to Farmers

We are now prepared and are booking orders for the coming season for the growing of Fancy and other Peas, and we would request those wishing to grow that have not already left their order and require seed peas to call at once and leave their order. The cut or sand worm, which was prevalent in the late varieties of peas in the past season, we have been informed that Prof. Naab, of the Agricultural College, lecturing here this fall said, that this cut or sand worm was not likely to appear another year, and that it was caused by the elements of bad weather, excessive cold, heat and wet.—W.L.F.

Jas. M. SQUIER & SON. SQUIER & FLAVELLE.

## The Weekly Post

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, '06.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

We often wonder what our forefathers would think were they to come to life and see the conveniences that their descendants are using and which are so necessary to the welfare of the human race and yet Edison tells us that the inventions and conveniences of the future will far eclipse those of the past.

Probably the most interesting as well as the most useful invention of the 19th century was the telephone. It is closely related to the telegraph. But entering the homes and offices of the masses as the telegraph never did or could, it appeals to the great bulk of the people, both rich and poor, where the other would not. Both of these conveniences are of a monopolistic nature—in which there can be no real competition. Both also have to use the public highways and are dependent on the use of the public property, for their very existence. It has long been our view that all franchises of a monopolistic nature should be owned and operated by the public just the same as the post office is. Some of our socialistic friends seem to think that everything should be owned and operated by the public. Our socialistic education has not advanced that far yet, but there is no doubt that all these public conveniences are better, when owned and operated by the public. The less opportunity we can give the schemers for becoming millionaires the better for the country. Had the railroads of the U. S. belonged to the public and run in the interests of the public, the same as the post offices, there would to-day be no Rockefellers, Goulds, Carnegies, or Vanderbilts. The wealth that these people have would still be in the hands of the few it would be distributed around amongst the many. In Britain the telegraph is owned and operated by the government, and in spite of the fact that they paid for an immense amount of water they are giving a very cheap service—much cheaper than the companies did and yet are nearly making both ends meet.

The telephone service comes into the hands of the government in a few years, and no doubt the people will benefit accordingly. There has been an agitation in Canada for government ownership of both telegraph and telephone lines, especially the latter. We are heartily in accord with it and sincerely hope Mr. Aylesworth will follow up Sir Wm. Mullock's idea and buy out the telephone service in Canada. Our idea is that the government ought to own the trunk lines and the municipalities the local lines and that the whole thing should be under government control. When this happy event occurs we will only have to pay for the actual cost of service and any surplus will then go either into the extension of the service or its betterment, not to feed a lot of ever hungry millionaires. In Lindsay we would have a chance to get an up-to-date service and not have to take the cast-offs and back numbers of the cities. They will put in a better phone—oh, yes! but at an advance of \$5 per annum. That \$5 never comes off. When some

power and necessary apparatus comes along it will be another \$5 to put it in, and so on it will go until we are paying as much as the cities. With government ownership we would only pay the cost, and anything new would be put in and paid for out of the surplus which now goes into the pockets of the shareholders. The telegraph lines ought to be taken over, too—if only to save a lot of useless expense. The G. T. Pacific are going to build a telegraph line, and will be seeking for business in competition with the present companies. This will mean that the people of Canada will eventually have to pay a dividend on a few more millions of useless and wasted dollars, whereas with government ownership there would only be one line to each town the same as there is one post office, and instead of having to support two telegraph offices, as we do here, we would only have to support one. True someone would be out of a job, but it is not the part of the public to support people in idleness or even in unnecessary competition.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

**COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.**  
Some time ago Prof. Ashley, late of Toronto University, but now of Birmingham University, addressed the Board of Trade of that city on the subject of what constituted "Commercial Education." This subject has been to the fore for some time back on account of the strikes made in the commercial world by the competing nations of Germany and the United States. There has gone abroad the idea that an education has been given in Germany that specially fits the youth of Germany for commercial life, and that the same sort of thing is neglected in Britain. It was on this account that Prof. Ashley was invited to address the Birmingham Board of Trade, and it is needless to say that he handled his subject deftly and with the acumen of an expert. Since his address most of the trade papers have taken up the question "What is commercial education?" and numerous letters have been written on the subject showing the greatest diversity of opinion. The consensus of opinion seems to be that in a general way there are two important things to aim at, viz., activity and accuracy. By activity is meant eagerness to learn, interest in everything that is going on, and a determination to see how one's own special piece of work is affected. By accuracy, of course, is meant all that the word implies. We have no hesitation in saying that every one of our readers could count on the fingers of one hand the boys or young men of his acquaintance who are either active or accurate, as defined above. In giving our boys an education, before drawing up a curriculum, we ought to decide at what age the boys who take it will leave school, and then decide what subjects are to be taught. It will largely depend on the time at our disposal—not on what subjects ought to be taught. Let it be possible for the average boy to reach a good standard in the subject he takes—let it be possible for him to get some idea of what real knowledge is.

To our mind the subjects best suited for commercial education are mathematics, languages (German and French), not overlooking English, history and geography, and science. These he cannot carry on very far together, and it is not necessary. One boy will want foreign languages and another science carried to a higher standard. The real difficulty is to decide when the branching off is to begin. In any case he should have time for commercial geography, and history and political economy. It is needless to say that ignorance on any one of these subjects places the youth at a great disadvantage if he tries to do business outside of his own country. There is apparently no room in the curriculum of most of the writers for either bookkeeping or shorthand. It does seem to us that this is a mistake. We do think that a great many take up these subjects who are as fit for them as they are to carry a load to the moon. That, we think, is the teacher's fault, in encouraging the pupils to go on. There is nothing more aggravating to a business man than to have someone handling his books who does not understand the first principles of accountancy, or to have a stenographer who can neither spell, punctuate nor do anything with a letter except spoil it. It seems to us that a good careful stenographer would be a treasure to any man who needs one—one who knows the language, the geography and history of the situation he is writing about, and above all, one who can put on paper exactly what the dictator wants there, and in good choice English. This cannot be done without a good grounding in these subjects. The Germans do not ascribe their success in business to technical education, but rather to general education. We feel that way ourselves—that if our young folks were well grounded in general education, and put in the way, as Dr. Fletcher very well put it on the night of the lecture, of going on with their own education by using their eyes and their ears, we would be training up a race which, with our hardy climate to build up their bodies, would be very hard for the Germans or any one else to equal, let alone excel.

**THE GEORGIAN BAY LINES AND THE GRAIN TRADE.**  
The reports from Ottawa as to the recommendations of the National Transportation Commission regarding the improved facilities required for the North-western grain trade are of much local as well as general interest. The work of the Commission bears the impress of the practical and far-seeing mind of the late John Beaman, who was intimately acquainted with many of the large questions involved in the great problem. The reports show that the great railways concerned in the trade and the Dominion Government are keenly alive to the urgent necessity of making preparations at once, and on a very large scale, for the rapidly growing grain trade of our own Northwest, as well as for the great volume that comes from the other side. The splendid harvest of last year and the larger area sown resulted in such an unexpected increase in the volume of grain transportation in the early fall, that the railways were unable to meet the demands for transportation after the grain had reached Georgian Bay or Lake Huron ports. The C.P.R. and Canadian Northern appear to have been able to serve the North-west creditably under the circumstances, and an immense portion of the abundant harvest was rushed to Port William and Port Arthur with remarkable energy. But there was a lamentable breakdown in the supply of cars and hauling power when Georgian Bay ports were reached; and the failure of the railways to provide transportation hampered very seriously the late grain-carrying fleet. Fancy big grain vessels having to wait several days at Midland or Parry Sound before they could embark, or having to go from one port to another to look for cars. The Grand Trunk was the worst delinquent in this respect, and so insufficient were the facilities that it was unable to supply local flour mills and the Railway Commission had to be called upon to order a prompt and sufficient remedy. This kind of grain blockade or car famine is not likely to occur again. If one railway does not provide the required facilities another will, in the course of ordinary competition. The management of the Grand Trunk should read carefully and act up to the admirable address of Mr. C. M. Hays before the Canadian Club in Toronto the other day. It has many excellent and practical ideas which could be put into effect in dealing with this important question.

It appears that the Dominion Government is to make extensive improvements in the harbors at Port William, Port Arthur, Midland, Victoria Harbor, Parry Sound and other places on the lakes that are to be declared "national ports," as well as at our principal salt water ports. The railways are to provide elevator and other facilities on the largest scale. The freight carriers on the lakes will be boycotted by private enterprise or by the railways. Several very large, new vessels are ready now to join the fleet and other "big ones" have been ordered for next spring. It is locally interesting to read that in connection with these plans the C.P.R. is to establish a new Georgian Bay port at Victoria Harbor for the greater part of its grain and passenger trade with Port Arthur. It is stated that the road now being located from Peterborough-Lindsay, Orillia to Georgian Bay will be pushed on to completion with the greatest possible energy this year, if possible; and that the elevator and other accommodation at the Georgian Bay port will be provided on a very extensive scale. As compared with Owen Sound the Lindsay route is much shorter—by over a hundred miles—and will afford a very easy grade, so that the bulk of the grain going east, under the control of the C. P. R. Co. will undoubtedly come by the new line. The new C. P. R. line is to be made up-to-date in every respect, and as the C.P.R. passenger steamers will start from the new port, it is quite likely that a first-class main line passenger service will be instituted on this section. This will in many ways be an important advantage to Lindsay.

The necessity of making without further delay the most ample provision for the enormous increase of volume of the lake grain trade will no doubt compel the Grand Trunk to press forward to completion of the Midland improvements of the Midland line that have for some years been planned and promised. There is talk again of a double track from Midland to Port Hope, in every respect up to main line which is now admitted to be one of the best, if not the best, on the continent. A 2,500,000 bushel elevator, is, we understand, to be built at once at Midland by the Grand Trunk. The plans also comprise a couple of big car-ferry vessels to ply from Port Hope to Rochester, though will not be a leading factor in the trade as the railway will endeavor to secure the longest possible haul—to Montreal, St. John, Portland or Boston. The years 1906-7 are likely to witness very important changes and improvements in the railway lines and facilities affecting this town and county, and it would be well for our business men, Board of Trade and

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES**  
Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PIAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
Some of the license holders choose to regard the Whitney policy of employing "whiskey informers" as "sneak business." But even "sneak business" mean as it may be, will not hurt the man who stands by the law. Hon. Mr. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, is after the hotel men who break the law. He says the Government will support the inspectors in appointing special detectives to catch the lawbreakers. Special men have been acting in London, Prescott and Stratford, with the result that six conventions have been obtained in London, four or five in Stratford, and eight in Prescott. As it is not known when such men may be put to work in this town the hotelmen should see that they keep within the law. The Globe says results of a serious character for some of the immigration officials in England are likely to follow the visit of Mr. W. T. E. Preston to Ottawa, and his conference with the Ministers. It is said that he has submitted documents showing that certain officials on the other side have been collecting travelling expenses improperly, and that the practice has been going on for some time. Mr. Preston's friends say that the disorder and lack of co-operation with him which may exist is the result of the discovery and exposure of accounts for expenses which should never have been presented. There has never been any friction between Lord Strathcona and Mr. Preston. Montreal Witness: Visitors to the Chateau de Ramezay will have noticed a letter on the walls from Benjamin Franklin to his hostess, Mrs. Walker, a letter which recalls the fact that Franklin once upon a time lived in Montreal and set up the first printing press here, the subject of which was to gain over the people of this province to consent to being annexed to the United States. Needless to say, he badly failed. Two hundred years ago yesterday, as was stated in the Witness' news columns on Tuesday Benjamin Franklin was born. He was born in Massachusetts Bay. He was in his time one of the most eminent of journalists, diplomats, statesmen and philosophers, but the world of to-day, outside the ranks of scholars, chiefly remembers him because he compiled "Poor Richard," a collection of proverbs, which he would perhaps have regarded as his lightest claim to a pedestal in the world's valhalla.

**A Jamaican Lady Speaks Nightly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**  
Mrs. Michael Hart, wife of the superintendent of Cart Service at Kingston, Jamaica, West India Islands, says that she has for some years used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, croup and whooping cough and has found it very beneficial. She has implicit confidence in it and would not be without a bottle of it in her home. Sold by all druggists.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.



we will show you the difference between well tailored and the cheap hand-me-down Clothing that is put on the market to yield a Big Profit.

# M. J. CARTER

## Overcoats and Suits for Good Dressers

There is a big difference in different makes of Clothing—some are made mostly for the profit they yield, and some to sustain and enhance the good name of the firm that makes them and of those who sell them.

### 20th Century and Progress Brands

are of the latter class—they are the pride of the trade. No other Ready-to-wear Clothing equals these two lines. Our trade calls for the finest Clothing made.

**No One Can Buy a Better Overcoat or Suit—Not Even if One Goes to the Best Custom Tailor.**

Examine the above cut and you will see the interior construction of all coats from suits at \$10.00 and up. These Coats are stayed and tailored to keep their shape.

If you are not already one of our regular customers you should be; if you will drop in and see us

# CARTER, Lindsay.

# Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

### WEEKLY POST LETTER BOX.

**CONTRACTOR CHALMERS' SEWERS.**  
(To the Editor of The Post.)  
Dear Sir,—I see in your report of Tuesday's meeting of Council that the Council voted to pay Mr. Chalmers the greater portion of the money due him on sewers. In the face of the Engineer's report that the work was not according to specifications. Aid. O'Reilly would like to place the responsibility on the Engineer, who was not present during the construction of the said sewer, and issued a certificate certifying to the correctness of the measurements and the quality of work done on the advice of the Inspector. Why, I ask, appear before the Council and to explain why he allowed the contractor to do his work in such a manner? He is the man who was employed by Council to see that the contractor did as he was also instructed. This he has not done, and Aid. O'Reilly nor any other member of the Council has not seen fit to ask him to explain. It also appears to me very strange that the Council should advise the Council to pay over money to Mr. Chalmers and at the same time refuse to release his sureties, although the same were also suffering from the same question if the town can hold the sureties as the contractor's obligation to the town is not being met. The town is facing an action for damages on account of this defective sewer. If Mr. Walker succeeds in his action against the town several other men who are also suffering from the same will also take similar proceedings, and there is no telling where it will land the municipality. What I think the Council ought to do is to have the sewer uncovered in different places and examined, not only as to the manner in which the pipe is laid, but also as to the levels. This can be done by reference to the profiles. This is a serious matter and should be looked into carefully. It is not at all likely that the contractor will ever bother with it any more, as he can easily afford to lose the \$175 held by the Council, and I venture to say that the Council will regret the action they have taken in paying the contractor without having the matter cleared up.—Respectfully yours, ENQUIRER.

**Kind Words for Mr. G. L. Main.**  
The following reference to Mr. G. L. Main, a former resident of this town, in the Galt Reporter, will be read with interest here: Another evidence of what close application to business means to the young man of to-day has been given in the promotion of Mr. G. L. Main from the position of teller in the Peterboro branch of the Bank of Montreal to the accountancy of a new branch of the bank just opened at Fenelon Falls, "Glad" as he is familiarly known, is not yet 21 years of age, and yet, with an experience of little more than three years, he has worked himself up to one of the most responsible positions in the gift of one of the strongest banks in the Dominion. "Glad" is busy receiving the congratulations of his friends, who hope that the near future will also bring with it further advancement.

**Not Enough Sleep.**  
(St. Catharines Journal.)  
An appeal has just been made to the public in England by a number of leading physicians—such men as R. Douglas Powell, Dyce Duckworth, W. Osler, W. H. Broadbent, J. Crofton-Brown, and T. Clifford Allbutt—urging that greater care be given to the matter of sleep for school children, and calling attention to the great physiological harm resulting from a systematic neglect of this subject. "The harm done by giving too little sleep to boys is," they say, "not only that it lessens their power of fixing their attention on work and causes weakness and weariness in games, but it is a definite factor in the causation of intellectual inefficiency which may be far-reaching in its effects." They state that an average boy of from 13 to 16 requires not less than nine hours' sleep in summer and nine and a half in winter. There is no doubt that the average child, whether going to school or not, does not get all the sleep required. More of them go to bed too late than get up too early. "Early to bed" is as necessary as "early to rise" to make a man healthy, wealthy and wise. Better start your child in the matter of amusement than the matter of sleep.

### BWARE OF THE FAKIR.

**Bogus Cattle Buyer Travelling Through the Province.**  
The issue of the Farmers' Advocate of Jan. 10th gives publicity to the actions of a clever fakir who is travelling to purchase stock, etc., and incidentally burrowing sums of money from the farmers. Under the name of R. H. Reid he went through Elgin County, saying he was a broker from Bruce County, wanting to buy stock. A short time ago under the name of Duncan, of Toronto, he visited Harwich, presumably purchasing Jersey cattle. He made a sale, on paper, with W. W. Everett, but, speaking to The Post this morning, Mr. Everett said he promised to send a draft for the amount of the purchase, which had not been shipped. He was not successful in borrowing money, Mr. Everett said. The man is described as about 40 years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, 110 lbs. in weight, with dark hair and mustache. He was well dressed in black and wore a stiff hat and prairie wolf overcoat. He spoke with a foreign accent, probably French, and was left-handed.—Chatham Planet.

**Baby's Tongue Tells.**  
Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their owners are not well. When Baby's tongue is white, or coated, or yellow, especially toward the root, it is a sign of stomach trouble, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic in curing these and the other minor ills of babyhood and childhood. They are as good for the new born baby as for the well-grown child. Absolutely safe and absolutely harmless. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms. I could hardly feel safe without the Tablets in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**No Longer "Little Japan."**  
(New York Sun.)  
The recent arrangement with Corea makes the Emperor of Japan ruler over a territorial area which altogether is very close to that of the State of Texas. But while the Governor of Texas represents a population of about 3,500,000, the mikado holds sway over some 60,000,000. In other words, a country of which we are accustomed to think as "Little Japan" now exceeds in area and equals in population the German Empire. It also exceeds Austria-Hungary in both respects. Its population exceeds by nearly 50 per cent, the entire population of South America. This is the "Little Japan" which has recently taken a seat among the world powers.

**The Grip.**  
"Before we can sympathize with others, we must suffer ourselves." No one can realize the suffering attendant upon an attack of the grip, unless he has had the actual experience. There is probably no disease that causes so much physical and mental agony, or which so successfully defies medical aid. All danger from the grip, however, may be avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy, not one case has ever been reported that has resulted in pneumonia or that has not recovered. For sale by all druggists.

### ST. ANDREW'S ANNUAL MEETING.

**Satisfying Reports Presented—Finances in Good Shape Debt to be Reduced.**  
The annual business meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last week, when a very large number of members and adherents were present. After devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Mr. Wallace the chair was taken by Mr. Duncan Macdonald, and Mr. John Smith was requested to act as secretary. The first report was that of the Session, and was read by Mr. Wejbeck. A spirit of optimism was present throughout all the reports. There were added to the church roll of membership during the year 84, and 22 were taken off, leaving a net gain of 62, making the membership at the close of 1905, 572. There were 18 baptisms and 18 deaths.

The report of the Managers was read by J. M. MacLennan, and compared very favorably with former years. The total expenses on ordinary account were \$3,771.12, leaving a small deficit of \$22.03. The floating debt of nearly \$400 was also paid off, leaving only the mortgage debt of \$14,000, which is to be tackled in earnest from this out, the idea being to reduce it to \$10,000 as quickly as possible. The total money raised by the congregation for all purposes was \$6,513.35, the principal items being: Ordinary revenue, \$3,895.90; General Missions, \$887.04; Debt fund, \$278.30; W. F. M. S., \$200.25; Sunday school, \$318.81; Talent Workers, \$251.06. After paying all matters in connection with the different organizations there will be left the handsome sum of \$1750 for missionary and benevolent objects or about \$8 per member. Three managers were elected for a period of three years—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, Jas. P. Donald and John A. Williamson. Mr. J. P. Donald was elected treasurer and Messrs. McFadden and Taylor, auditors.

The arrangements for the annual tea were left in the hands of the ladies.