

MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER

Died of Consumption, but this Linden lady used Psychine and is strong and well

"My mother, brother and sister died of consumption," says Ella M. Cove, of Linden, N.S., "and I myself suffered for two years from a distressing cough and weak lungs. I suppose I inherited a tendency in this direction."

"But thank God I used Psychine and it built me right up. My lungs are now strong. I enjoy splendid health, and I owe it all to Psychine."

Consumption, whether hereditary or contracted, cannot stand before Psychine. Psychine kills the germ, no matter how it attacks the lungs. Psychine builds up the body and makes it strong and able to resist disease. Psychine is an aid to digestion and a maker of pure, rich blood. The greatest giver of general health is

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Sickeen)
50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOUGH, Limited, Toronto.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL

By "The Stroller."

Nearly everyone in beginning a book, writes a preface as a sort of an apology for the infliction which he is about to put on a long-suffering public and although this is not a book, it is next door to it, and we presume we must be in line and write our preface—not so much as an apology as a reason why we should be tenderly dealt with as we go along. We do not wish to be held responsible in these columns for all that appears in the editorial columns, and we opine that the editors of this great paper won't want to stand sponsor for all that will appear in this column—each have to stand on its own bottom, leaving the great reading public to judge which view (should there at any time appear to be a divergence) is most in harmony with that progress that we all want to see.

We propose to take up topics from time to time that are of vital interest to the community in which we live, to our country at large, and to mankind in general. There are abuses to be corrected, as is only natural and which can only be corrected by being continually hammered at, and we propose to do some hammering. What we are doing that we shall seek to be as impersonal as it is possible. If we should hammer occasionally at a useless office, such as that of a Senator for instance, we would not wish it to be understood that we are finding fault with the man because some day we might get a chance at the job ourselves, and although it puzzles us to see wherein we—as a country—get value for our money, still, our radical tendencies don't go so far that we would refuse such a nice comfortable job if we were thought worthy of the sit. As Shakespeare says, all the world's a stage and men and women merely players on it. He might have gone a little further and said that the nations and countries were different scenes in the play. We who live under the British flag and who are of a conservative turn of mind, are apt to think that we have nothing to fight for. Debts et al think otherwise, and although not able to see clearly as far as the great Socialist goes, still we feel and know that there are many reforms to be accomplished yet before the world will be perfect. On the other hand, those who are fighting for reform in Russia at the present time, would feel satisfied, were they to get, in their time, the one thing they are striving for—parliamentary institutions. We have no doubt but that the majority of reformers in Russia to-day would feel that there was nothing else to strive for if they got a liberal constitution, and yet we who have had such a constitution for centuries know that there are only beginning to enter to and wipe away the inequalities that exist amongst the freest people under the sun. One of our objects will be to touch on these inequalities from time to time and do what little we can to have them eradicated.

The first matter we want to touch on is the liquor traffic, and in connection with it the new license bill recently introduced by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary. Our opinion of the liquor traffic is that it is a pretty poor business for any man to be in. From the very nature of it, it is not an honest business—taking honesty in the larger meaning of the word, and yet there is no use blinking at the fact that there is going to be a certain amount of liquor sold, whether we like it or not. Admitting this fundamental fact, which the temperance arguments in the world cannot get away from, it should be the duty of every honest and right-thinking citizen to help to regulate the traffic that the least possible damage may be done. It is impossible at this stage to give an intelligent criticism of the bill—we hope to do that later on, but there

Sore Throat and Coughs
A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat affections is found in

Antiseptic Tablets
They combine the germicidal value of Cresol with the soothing properties of menthol and licorice.

10c. Druggists

is one clause that certainly should be snuffed out without any debate whatever, and that is the clause authorizing the licensing of a bar on steamers. Some years ago steamers had bars, and it was very seldom that one came back on a Saturday or a holiday without a small edition of hell being enacted on the main deck, much to the discomfort, annoyance and danger of all on board. There was no trouble in getting this iniquitous thing removed, and why Mr. Hanna should see fit to introduce it again we are at a great loss to understand. There is not a single argument in its favor, but a good many against it, and we sincerely trust that that clause will be dropped at the second reading. In the meantime the temperance people want to get a move on and have their shot to shoot, although personally we have not much faith in either their motives or influence.

TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.

Men in Lumber, Mining and Railway Camps to be Protected.
Dr. Bell, Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health, has returned from an inspection of the lumber camps in the northern part of the country. He summoned seven parties, who had contravened the regulations by not having contracts with doctors for the medical care of the men in their lumber camps, and for insufficient provision of the camps for the care of the sick. Convictions were secured in all the cases. In one case the magistrate gave the accused three months in which to make contracts. The convictions were against men at the Soo, Massaw and Sudbury. The department is determined to continue the rigorous enforcement of the regulations respecting lumber, mining and railway camps.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Schedule of Ingredients Must be Stated on the Label.
Proprietary and patent medicine manufacturers and vendors will be called upon to have a label printed in plain English on every package containing their goods, setting forth a full schedule of the ingredients, if Mr. A. C. Pratt's promised bill becomes law. The enactment is now before the Legislature. It provides, in addition that the word "Poison" must be placed on all packages or bottles containing more than six per cent. of alcohol or more than one-twentieth of one per cent. of morphine, heroin, cocaine, or of the salts or derivatives of equivalents of any of them. Complete information as to all these preparations must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Health, who is also empowered to make analysis at any time.

En Route to Portugal.
Dr. P. Palmer Burrows left town on Monday on a pleasant holiday trip to England and the Continent, and sails from New York on Wednesday on the S. S. Cedric, of the White Star line. He goes to the International Medical Congress, which holds its fifteenth session this year at Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Burrows is invited to present a paper. He will be away about five weeks, and will visit various points of interest in Europe and the British Isles after the convention closes. The Doctor's many friends in town and country will join us in wishing him a pleasant holiday, and a safe return.

Clever Swindlers in Thorah.
Woodville Advocate: Look out for them! A couple of sharpers have been going among the farmers, soliciting subscriptions to stock for a cold storage building to be established in Peterboro. Last week they were operating in the south part of the township of Thorah. It turns out that the supposed stock subscriptions were nothing less than promissory notes. They have been trying to negotiate their notes with private banks between here and Lindsay. It now appears that there is no such company as the Cold Storage Co. of Peterboro. The authorities are now on their track. Why will farmers be so easily gulled, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the press to beware of such gentry!

Health in the Home.
Baby's Own Tablets are equally good for little babies or big children. If a child is suffering from any of the minor ills of childhood a few doses of the Tablets will cure it. And an occasional dose to the well child will prevent sickness. Mrs. A. Mercier, Riviere Ouelle, Que., says: "My baby was sick and did not sleep at night and did not seem to thrive, but since giving her Baby's Own Tablets all this is changed. She now eats well, sleeps well and is growing fat. The Tablets have proved a blessing to both myself and the child. No say all mothers who have used this medicine. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box."

Cobourg secures Military Camp.
Cobourg has been selected for the military camp hitherto held at Kingston. Col. Gordon, of Kingston, reported to Ottawa the advantages of the liquor traffic is that it is a pretty poor business for any man to be in. From the very nature of it, it is not an honest business—taking honesty in the larger meaning of the word, and yet there is no use blinking at the fact that there is going to be a certain amount of liquor sold, whether we like it or not. Admitting this fundamental fact, which the temperance arguments in the world cannot get away from, it should be the duty of every honest and right-thinking citizen to help to regulate the traffic that the least possible damage may be done. It is impossible at this stage to give an intelligent criticism of the bill—we hope to do that later on, but there

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is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Follow directions.



\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who can prove that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

5c. Buy it and follow directions. 5c. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

LINDSAY IN THE EARLY SIXTIES.

Interesting Extracts from Old Files of The Post, after the Big Fire.

May 13—Francis Dean and Hugh Donahoe, of this town, were drowned while returning in a canoe from Fenelon Falls, when near the mouth of the stream which connects Cameron and Sturgeon lakes.

Lindsay, June 24, 1864.—We learn that a man, 60 years of age, named Johnstone, in the employ of Messrs. Smith, of Fenelon Falls mill, met with a severe accident, resulting in the loss of four fingers and thumb. Amputation was successfully performed by Dr. J. D. Andrus, of this town. A subscription amounting to nearly a hundred dollars was taken by the employees of the unfortunite man. We learn that he is doing well.

On Thursday last the wagon shop dwelling-house, paint shop and stable of Conne, Manilla, were destroyed by fire which commenced while the workmen were at dinner. It originated from the engine furnace. The loss will amount to about \$4000, for which there is no insurance. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Conne in his loss. It required great exertion to save Mr. Clark's blacksmith shop, and other premises.

The correspondent of the New York "World" suggests that the people owning shade trees in the town of Fenelon Falls, will at once bore a hole in the trunk of each tree extending to the centre or heart of the tree, and then fill the hole up with sulphur. In a short time the sulphur will spread through all the branches and the worms will soon disappear.

In a very exciting and hotly contested cricket match played on Friday, July 1st, 1864, Lindsay beat Peterboro by 68-63. The game lasted from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m.

We learn that another case of shoplifting took place in this town last week, the culprit this time being a knowing elderly woman. (One of our readers writes that she saw her in a shop in Lindsay.) The difficulty was however, overcome on an investigation into the contents of her bundle, and baskets, including a parcel belonging to another lady customer.

As the result of horse-raising, and bad whiskey following which a general quarrel, John Finnigan, proprietor of the "Little Britain" of Ops, was shot by Robt. Finnigan, who kept a tavern on the Little Britain road. They quarrelled over a horse leading to another quarrel, one thing leading to another until the latter shot deceased with a shot gun at three paces distance.

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

BUTCHERS' BY-LAW

Should it be Maintained or Repealed—Which?

COUNCIL SHOULDN'T HESITATE.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Mr. Editor,—I am indeed glad to know that your columns are open for expressions re the Butchers' by-law. I know lots of people, and maybe you do too, that want the license taken off for selling meat so that we can buy on the market. I can buy a good quarter at 6c. a pound and the farmer will cut it up nicely, but this is too much for me to buy at once. Everyone says the prices are too high, so the Council will do well not even to hesitate to abolish the present restriction almost without discussion. I've been impatient for an uprising against the clique behind a license that has been the cause of such high meat prices.—Respectfully yours,
HOUSEKEEPER,
Lindsay, March 17th.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S OPINION.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Mr. Editor,—I would like to say a few words on this meat question, as housekeepers are requested to give their opinions. Well, I know that meat is very high and that we use a great deal of it, but I often wonder how the poor butcher can make a living at all when the price of cattle is so high. I don't think it is the meat, but these things that have so much money and time that they must say or do something to occupy their mind. My motto is, "Live and let live."—Yours truly,
A. HOUSEKEEPER,
Lindsay, March 23, '06.

THE BUTCHERS' BY-LAW.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Dear Sir,—One hundred lbs. of flour will make 34 large loaves of bread of 4 lbs. each, and at 10c. per large loaf that equals \$3.40. Grocers are selling flour at \$2.60 per 100 lbs., and the bakers buy it at 20 cents less—\$2.40. Now, Mr. Editor, they sell it at \$3.40 when they give a 4 lb. loaf, and make \$1.00 per hundred lb. loaf for 100 lbs. of flour, and I am told even better than that. Some bakers use 100 lbs. a day, therefore they make about \$13 a day. Can the butchers do this?

Why don't our Council enact that all bread weigh 4 lbs. to the loaf, and some 2 1/2 lbs. At the price of flour now a 4 lb. loaf costs the baker about 7c. and he gets 12c. for it—that is not a butcher's profit, but a plumber's profit, and sheer robbery to my mind.—Yours truly,
BREAD EATER,
Lindsay, March 21st.

THE BUTCHERS' COMBINE.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Dear Sir,—I am told that there is a combine of butchers, bakers, grocers, flour and feed, coal and wood and lumber combine, or is that too hard a name? Let us call it an association of each branch of those trades to fix selling prices here. I have lived in a great many towns, but this is the worst in those respects that I have been in. I don't complain so much about the price I pay for meat, but the butchers do business so different to other places. When you go into a butcher shop here you have to ask for what you want there is no choice, as the beef in the quarters hangs up in the quarters in other places they have it all cut up into different sizes and shapes, and the prices on them, and you can pick to suit your pocket—you are the best judge of your means.—I am told that a butcher as was recently laimed on the beach thinks if our butchers would try this plan it would be better than the way they do at present.

2nd.—Bread is too high—why, the bakers are making a life insurance company profit on it—I dare say 40 per cent. The grocers, dear boys, all sell at the same price. I take your paper every night and have looked in vain for prices. They have their ads, but no prices; 25c. on the dollar, on sugar is a good living profit, 25c. on the dollar and 10c. on the dollar to the consumer, and everything else in proportion.

3rd.—Flour and feed, two mills in town and also flour from Fenelon and Toronto for sale—all same price. Same flour can be brought 80 miles from here at same price. The railroads carry it for nothing!

4th.—Coal and wood: When I went to school I was told that a cord of wood was 8 feet long and 4 feet high and 4 feet wide. I got a cord of hardwood the other day and found it to be 8 feet x 4 feet and 4 inches wide, 4 inches short. That is not 128 feet, as I ordered, and the price—a person would think the wood merchants thought I intended the wood to make a cosy corner in the parlor, instead of burning it. Coal is the same price, and there is no way of telling whether I get 2,000 lbs. or not; I have no scales to tell.

5th.—Lumber: I pay rent, and the landlord says the rent is so high because lumber and taxes are high. I am not posted as yet on those matters. Editor: If it any wonder, my husband is always talking about Socialism and Labor Unions—I would join myself if I thought those things could be corrected.—Yours, etc.,
HOUSEKEEPER,
Lindsay, March 21st.

PRICE DOESN'T ENSURE QUALITY.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Sir,—The Butchers' by-law has brought out some queer statements. I for one fail to see the use or advantage of the by-law; I cannot buy any better beef because of it, in fact it seems to me the butchers allow the well fattened and good bellers to be carried away, and in most cases are content with a second rate or a poor lot. I generally pay 15c. a pound, but do not get good beef.

Some days ago I ordered a good roast; it was so bad it was returned, but a poorer one was sent in its place. It was roasted, then put in a refrigerator. To-day my cook said, "I stewed that roast we got; and had it for dinner yesterday; I ground up what was left and stewed it up with chicken gravy, and we will have it for dinner; we must use it up some way. It was a tough, tasteless rib roast devoid of fat or any element of good beef. It so happened, I had a guest and wanted something palatable, so I tried another shop with very little better results. Sometimes I can get a nice roast, but I cannot depend on it. If the price would guarantee quality it would not be so bad, but it will not. Let us have free trade.—Yours, etc.,
FIBBY,
Lindsay, March 22nd.

BUTCHERS' PRICES.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Dear Sir,—In comparing the prices charged by the farmers and the butchers I think your writers overlook a few items that materially add to the cost of the butchers' product. It all sounds very nice to make comparisons just now, in the cold weather, but how about your meat in two or three months from to-day? The farmer will not be around and the grocers will again be going to the butcher, and will get their meat clean and sweet as in cold weather. How is this accomplished? Simply from the fact that the butcher keeps his meat in a large refrigerator which costs him no small sum to maintain. He has his shop to dispose of his meats, and those help to pay their fair share of taxes, whilst our farmer friends do not have to pay a cent. Again, suppose we drop down to the market and buy your 'chuck', from the farmer and tell him that you want it sent up in time for dinner. "Oh, he can't do that!" Step into the butcher shop with the same request, "Oh yes, have it up in half an hour." Now, this means money to the butcher—he has to keep a horse, rig and a man or boy to deliver, which also means wages, horse feed, a butcher buys a horse at \$150, a rig at \$75, harness at \$25; he runs them over our streets for two years, and what can he sell them for? Again, our butcher has to keep a telephone at \$25 per year for accommodation of his customers, or a part of them. Does the presenter of the petition never have meat sent to his house from a telephone order?

Another fact; our butchers have to keep all kinds of meat to supply our tastes—where would we be if we depended on getting these from farmers' wagons only. The point I desire to make prominent in this; to meet our demands the butchers are at large expense, and we are the parties who benefit by them, and might be willing to pay for them. I would like to see some of the grocers have to take their meat from the travelling butcher's wagon, as I have had to do for many years, and they would not complain at paying for nicely cut cleanly delivered meat, we get from our town butchers. I feel that our butchers have competition quite strong enough when they have to serve our citizens through the summer, when cattle are dear and expenses are high, and when cattle are cheap and shops could be cheaply run, many of their customers leave and go to the farmers and buy their "quarter" or "chuck". We must also remember we expect the butcher to keep his shop open all day and half the night on Saturday for our convenience. If the grocers would treat the butcher the same as we do, the farmers he might sell cheaper. I mean by this, walk down to his shop, buy and put down their money and take the meat away with them—perhaps he would sell cheap, too. Will the presenters of the petition guarantee that there are not ten per cent. of the names on their petition who have unpaid butcher bills? From my chats with butchers this is one of the great evils of their business, and one which it seems hard to avoid, as it is hard to refuse an article which people say they want so much.

In conclusion I wish to say I have no interest in the butchers in any way—only a desire to see

FAIR PLAY.
Lindsay, March 23rd.

GOOD TENDER BEEF WANTED.
(To the Editor of The Post.)
Sir, I read "Fibre's" complaint in your issue, and must say that we have had the same experience. Our motto is "quality not quantity." We do not object to paying 15 cents a pound for "GOOD TENDER BEEF," but we find this kind of meat to be the exception rather than the rule. Why cannot we depend upon the butchers to supply us with the best grade of beef, as we are willing to pay their prices!

If the repeal of the by-law will help matters, why, then, have it repealed.—Yours, etc.,
NEWCOMER,
Lindsay, March 23, 1906.

Woodville Wants New G. P. R.
Woodville Advocate: The G. P. R. surveyors are now located at Brechin and are working south. The line as at present located passes through Brechin west to Gambridge, where it is intended to run in a south-easterly direction to Lindsay. Those here who know the country well claim the present grade and keeping to the west of the G.P.R. from Orillia to Beaverton, than by the old Midland railway survey, which passed through Woodville village direct to Lindsay. This route is claimed as almost straight and easy of construction. We do not suppose these remarks will have any weight, either with the engineers or the company. There are a number of citizens however, who are convinced that—both in the interest of the company and of this village—the matter should be laid before the right authorities with a view to having the line pass through this village if possible.

A WORD ABOUT SPRING HOUSE-FURNISHINGS

Easter will be upon us in a few short weeks, and then Housecleaning will be the theme. Our house will give you every assistance in that important undertaking.

Curtains have to be renovated, and very often renewed, after a year's dust and sun have made their ravages in those draperies.

New dainty Art Muslins for bedroom or nursery, all the way from 5c to 50c

Madras Muslins in blue and green stripe and ecru ground, with floral designs; beautiful goods for Draperies and Curtains, 50c a yard. Lace Curtains and Curtain Nettings from 25c to \$8.00.

We will send illustrated catalogue showing styles and patterns with prices specified to out of town customers who will send us address.

We carry a choice stock of Curtain Poles, fixtures, etc, from 15c up.

Splendid styles in Union, Wool, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, also Rugs, Mats, etc, 25c to 1.25 per yard. Floor Oilcloths at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Linoleums to match furnishings. These are to-day a thing of beauty, because of their handsome designs, and are within the reach of the most shallow purse; 12 feet wide, 50c, 60c and 75c a yard.

All sorts of Chinese Matting, cool and clean, from 12 1/2c to 30c per yard.

Carpet Padding, soft and noiseless under feet, from 4c up.

Brussels Stair Carpet, handsome and durable, 1.00 to 1.25. Wool Stair Carpets 35c a yard. Stair Oilcloths 12 1/2c a yard. Stair Brackets, Curtain Pins Blind Pulls, Cord and Tassels, etc.

Just give us an order for your house, and see how we can change the aspect of things.

O'Loughlin & McIntyre.

CASH AND ONE PRICE.

Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy Seed.

We have in stock some choice samples of the above seeds, purchased from persons having good clean farms. If in need of any for spring sowing you may save money by buying now, as the market looks firm. In Timothy we have something particularly fine at an interesting price. Come in and see it.

W. E. BAKER,

54 KENT-ST., LINDSAY.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
The only safe effective monthly medicine for women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength. No. 1, for ordinary cases. No. 2, for severe cases. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no other medicine.

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