

LINDSAY AND VICTORIA COUNTY BANKING HOUSES

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Head Office - - - - Toronto
\$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

In our Savings Department. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received, on which the highest current rate of interest is allowed.

No Delays in making Withdrawals
Interest added four times a year
Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches.

LINDSAY BRANCH
F. F. Loosmore, Manager

BRANCHES ALSO AT CAMBRAY AND WOODVILLE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

R. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Rest, - - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received; interest allowed at current rates and paid quarterly. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

LINDSAY BRANCH, - - W. C. T. MORSON, Manager

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital Paid Up \$14,400,000.00
Reserve - - - - \$11,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - \$159,831.84
Total Assets - \$168,001,173.00

Branches at all important centres in Canada and in London, Eng., New York, Chicago, Spokane, Mexico and Newfoundland.

Every description of a Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on deposits and compounded quarterly.

Former customers of the Ontario Bank Branch will be accommodated as heretofore.

H. J. LYTLE, Manager Lindsay Branch.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Victoria Road

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

A branch of the Sterling Bank of Canada has been opened at Victoria Road, as a sub-agency to the Kirkfield Branch, and hereafter a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS will be transacted, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, at the above-named point.

Deposits received, subject to cheque, and interest compounded four times a year, at highest current rates.

We solicit your patronage and shall do all in our power to further your interests.

J. A. WALKER, Manager.

Western Bank of Canada

LITTLE BRITAIN

Chartered by Act of Parliament 1882.

This Bank, with its 123 branches and agencies in Canada, United States and Great Britain, is in a position to meet every requirement in the line of legitimate banking.

Savings Department. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, upon which interest will be paid or compounded four times a year, at the highest current rate from date of deposit to day of withdrawal.

Farmers' Business receives special attention in the line of cashing or collecting sale notes, making advances for the purchase of stockers, etc.

In soliciting your patronage we can assure you of courteous treatment and prompt attention to your business requirements.

U. S. YEREX - Manager

Some Remarks on Things in General

By "THE STROLLER."

There are big goings-on these days over the dismissal of Grit office-holders here and there by the Whitney government. We don't know whether anyone would suspect from our writings that we are of Grit persuasion, but to remove any doubts anyone may have on the subject, we may say that we are decidedly Grit-spirited. Admitting this, we may say that, as far as we have read the evidence in several of the latest cases, such as the Brantford police magistracy, the Toronto gas corporation, and others, we have a hazy idea that Mr. Whitney has not been far wrong in removing some of these people. There are cases, of course, in which he was utterly wrong. The Toronto license inspectorship was one in which he seemingly had not the shadow of an excuse. If the license board he first appointed could not be trusted to carry the Act out properly as Whitney professed he wanted it carried out, nobody could, and from the way the change was made, it certainly had a very fishy look and we could only suppose that they were carrying out his instructions too literally to suit the Tory 'boys'. There are other similar cases, although not as extreme. On the other hand there have been some removals that apparently were justified. It is useless for Liberals, or Tories for that matter, to go blindly forward laboring under the impression that because one of their kind is an office that he has some sort of divine right to it, whether it is holding it down successfully or not. The day has gone by, we hope, when we, as the people to be served, shall be expected to humbly put up with any sort of service by a man in public office, whether he be a bridge-tender or a judge, and it is just as well that all public officials in the pay of the public, should take that fact to heart and make a mental note of it. In the case of the Toronto jailer it was very clearly brought out that things were not running just as they should be in an institution of that kind, and supporting, just for argument's sake, that there was hardly enough justification to warrant the jailer's dismissal, but rather to give him another chance, would that not be running too great a risk? The jail is not there for the benefit of the inmates, but for the benefit of the public, and if the jail and its occupants, and if it was not being run properly, the time certainly had arrived to try a new man who could manage things as they should be.

In the Brantford police magistracy case, which is the last one in the front, we think the evidence is clearly in favor of the change. The Grit party will make no capital out of it worth speaking of, in trying to hold such examples up as spoilsmanship. Take our own Ontario officials in Lindsay as examples - we feel safe in saying that if it were the rest of the province acted as impartially and uprightly as ours do, there would be very few changes, except by nature's call. The man at Brantford did not seem to have any of the gentleman about him at all. He evidently thought he owned the town and the people that were in it. It appears that he called a Methodist a minister a liar, a perjurer, a disgrace to the ministry, and furthermore he would not believe him under oath-expressions, all will admit, hardly compatible with a judicial temperament. We do not know the ministerial gentleman thus described, but it was none of these. Another ministerial gentleman who came in for some of this man's wrath was Dr. Shearer. We happen to be well acquainted with the doctor and so safe in saying that he would do nothing to do anything, that he had not a perfect right to do on to ask. There will be blood on the ground for some parties in the old land during the next decade or so. The question of having a house of practically useless appendages, who hardly know if from a bull's foot, say what legislation shall or shall not become law when the party of opposite persuasion is in power, is something to be thought that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. As all students of history know, the British constitution is a growth of centuries. Away back in the past the king was practically absolute, and as long as he ruled in a half decent manner he had his own way. They were not always wise however, and very often imposed on their followers, which brought about the Magna Charta, and other great and fundamental liberties. As the years rolled on, first the House of Lords and then the people's house gradually forged to the front, and although one king had to have the snickerers used on him, and another had to jump his bail, and out of forbearance had several wars on the head of it all-it was finally realized by both King and Lords that the House of Commons was practically boss of the job.

It is not our purpose here to take up the question of the powers of that house, but rather to analyze the composition of the other house - known as the House of Lords. The House of Lords is composed of Lords spiritual and Lords temporal, the latter being members of the realm. The Lords spiritual are all bishops of the Anglican church and sit simply by right of being bishops of that persuasion. It is about this branch of the business that most of the kicking is done. Our idea is a motion, not to do a great deal, but a God-fearing nation, and acknowledge God and His laws in everything they do, but why the bishops of one particular church, and that church in the minority, should be privileged to sit in parliament by right of their office, is a matter that has been clearly seen, and does not conduce to the God-fearing part by any means. There may have been some excuse away back in the days when the church held most of the knowledge in its mit, but that time has changed long ago. When the British church was established, the State Church of Scotland is Presbyterian, but they have no representation in parliament. Thus we have a church in England and Wales that only represents about 40 per cent. of the people there, sending representatives to parliament to legislate for the three kingdoms, as well as the whole Empire. The arrangement does not smack of that British fair play that we are all so proud of boasting about. A prominent British M.P., who has recently been visiting Canada, has recently expressed his opinion with regard to the British without gloves, as his Mr. Stirling, the late Minister of Education. (Their remarks were very apt and to the point. We have very strong views about the mixing of religion and politics. We hold that each is supreme in its own sphere, and ought to be entirely separate in physical matters. We believe that every man should carry his religion, but not his creed, into his politics or his business, or his fun into his religion. All his actions should be guided by his conscience, and not by God, but he should not be appointed to office by either government or people because he happens to belong to a certain sect. In forming a government we believe in picking out the best men, irrespective of how they worship, providing they are God-fearing men, and if they should happen to be Jews or Adventists, or even Orangemen-although that would be impossible-we would favor them, but this idea of picking out so many of that church, and so many of the other, is not a very wise policy of any kind. It should have no right to sit and vote on laws, for no man, in no way possible, do they or can they represent. We do not wonder at John Bull scratching his head over the question.

We have discussed the upbringing of children in this column more than once lately, through several incidents that have occurred throughout the continent. There was one that happened the other day in Toronto that must have brought a shock to many people who read it. It was where 14 young men and boys were arrested at 2.30 on a Sunday morning in a barn, playing craps. Now, we do not know what a game of craps is, further than that it is played, mostly by negroes, newboys and bootblacks, and that it is against the law. In this particular case these boys were playing by candle light in an old barn, at an hour when they should have been sleeping soundly in their beds. What puzzles us is, what the parents of these boys were thinking about, knowing that they were not in the home when they should have been. Another puzzle is, how do they get such a craving for anything that would put them to the discomfort of going out to play any kind of game at that hour of the night. No doubt the homes of most of these boys are not of the most inviting kind, but even so, one would imagine that sleeping on the soft side of a pine board would be preferable to a sleep of any kind. It certainly shows a woeful lack of training, when you come to think of it, and it would seem to us that the law ought to be able to reach out to the parents of these boys and make them sweat for their stupidity, and not for the discomfort of the boys.

We often see what is termed "break" legislation introduced in some of the states across the line, and we are apt to laugh at it in our superior kind of way, but it almost looks as if some of it were going to be necessary. One of the proposed measures that bobs up so often every once in a while, is one that prevents marriages until both parties to it have passed a mental examination as to their fitness, both of mind and body. When you think the matter over carefully, why should we not have such a law? Of course it would be almost impossible to carry out in a house all the desirable women in our midst, and to have them safely out of harm's way, we might surely assume that no sane girl would marry a feeble-minded man, if forbidden to do so. Were a law like this on our statute book, and rigidly enforced, there would be less likelihood of couples hitching up a family up in some decent kind of shape. As we have not got such a law, we will have to do the best we can without it.

We have said it so often in these columns, that we feel almost ashamed to say it down again, but as the prophet of old said, it was there a little and there a little, line upon line, precept upon precept, not once but a hundred times that people were taught, and we presume it is the same now. Our present is that there is nothing so conducive to the downfall of children as this allowing them to run the streets after dark. There is more harm done to their morals in a week of street walking or running after dark than there would be in a year of days light play. Yet, so many of our children will see scores of children playing around at 9 and even 10 o'clock, who ought to be in bed. We don't know whether any parents who allow their children to roam the streets, read this column or not, but if they do, let us beseech them to stop it, before it is too late. The schools, the gambling halls, and the bawdy houses, are recruited from such children. It surely cannot be that you want any of your sons and there? Give us a properly brought up family, till they are 16 or 18, and we could prophesy to a dot, just what kind of citizens they were going to make.

Figures are wonderful things, and it is said a politician can prove almost anything he wants from them. Just at the present time everything seems to be bursting with figures, and yet we do not know of a period in our history when money—that all necessary article—was so scarce as it is to-day. Probably the figures that abound and puzzle most people are those used to prove that protection, or free trade, is the proper course for a country, especially as instanced by the U. S. on the other. We can all remember in the National Policy year how the protectionist speakers proved to their own satisfaction, if not to others, that the U. S. would make us rich, and prove from figures how they, the U. S. were exporting millions of dollars more than they imported, and were getting rich to that extent. On the other hand, the free trade speakers pointed to the example of Great Britain, and proved by its figures how their imports exceeded their exports by millions, and the surplus was their gain. When you come to study the two systems it is really remarkable. Here on the one hand is the U. S. exporting some 450 millions more than they import, and yet getting rich by leaps and bounds. On the other hand, Britain is importing that much, or more than its exports, and it is getting rich just as fast, in proportion to its population, as the U. S. Both the protectionist and the free trader have figures here to prove anything they want.

Then take Canada. We are a country similarly situated in almost every particular, as the U. S., and one would fancy that we would follow in their footsteps in the matter of trade, but we do not. In looking over some figures about Canada's foreign trade, we see that in nearly every year since Confederation Canada has imported more than she has exported—last year the excess being 36 millions, yet no one doubts but that we are getting rich, in fact, figures show that, per capita, we are one of the richest nations on earth. How can these different sets of figures be made to tally? Some of the best minds on the two continents have worn themselves thin over trying to do it, and we are not going to attempt it, as our brains are fast as we are this enough. Our humble opinion is that no one has arisen yet who can explain why both G. B. and the U. S. are growing rich by using diametrically opposite systems, and whilst one exports as much extra as the other imports extra. It would almost look as if these figures in either case had very little, if anything, to do with the question. In looking at our own wonderful increase in foreign trade, we are very apt to forget that, after all, our foreign trade is an almost infinitesimal part of our whole trade. Take the factories of our own town, how many of them export their product out of the country? Just running them over in our mind's eye, we think we are well within the mark when we hazard the guess that not five per cent. of our whole product goes outside the country. The same statement is no doubt true of every other manufacturing centre.

Another feature we must not lose sight of is the fact that, even if we do import 100 millions of goods extra and pay cash for them—although we never so that—we get value for our money, the same as a private individual would. There is nothing it would be interesting to analyze the excess of imports and follow them up and see where the money actually goes, for for one thing is certain, that we do not pay it out in actual cash. Just at present we are gathering in an enormous number of immigrants, who are bringing in both goods and money. That would have to come off the bill, for both stay here, and become part of the country. Then both Britain and the U. S. are investing millions here, some of it to stay permanently. Our readers can see that it is a very interesting subject and worthy of study.

Str. "ESTURION"—During June, July and August, special Half Regular Return Fare from Lindsay to Boboeygeon on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 40c. Valid for return same day of issue. To Sturgeon Point, daily regular return fare 25c. Valid 30 days from issue.

NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSES. Department Issues Regulations - Subjects Taught. The regulations and the new courses of study for the agricultural departments of the high schools at Essex, Galt, Collingwood, Lindsay, Morrisburg and Perth, were issued by the Department of Education Wednesday. On the successful completion of a two years' course the students in these special classes will be qualified to enter on the second-year work at the Agricultural College. The subject in these classes are: Field husbandry, poultry, agriculture, forestry, agricultural botany, entomology, agricultural physics and agricultural chemistry. The new departments will have good equipment, experimental grounds, and laboratories. The Government's grant also provides for partial courses at other high schools and other parts of the various counties.

What the Judge Did. Two souls with but a single thought— Presto! The thing is done; They patronized a divorce judge who Quickly made two of one.

Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Squash, Lime Juice

..MAKE IDEAL SUMMER DRINKS.. We have the best imported kinds new in stock.

See Our New Goods at the China Hall

SUMMER SPECIALS—Table Glasses in all varieties, Limoge China at cheap prices. New Cut Glass, etc., etc.

Leave Your Order for Camping Supplies.

All orders are carefully filled and promptly delivered at boat or train. PHONE No. 10.

A. L. CAMPBELL.

China Hall, William-st. Groceries, Kent-st.

SOLD ON SATURDAY

The farm that was advertised in this space. MOVE QUICK! Here is another such for you.

THE TAYLOR ESTATE

Extending from Bond to Colborne-st. One of the handsomest best located and palatial residences in town. And also about twenty building lots, from Colborne to Bond, and facing on Albert and Francis-sts. These lots can be purchased on easy terms for quick sale.

REASONS FOR SELLING. Owners have decided to occupy their property in the city.

Don't forget, please, that we have several houses and lots in Toronto, which as an investment are sure and quick money makers.

JOS. G. EYRES & SON,

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ADVERTISE IN THE POST.

KAWARTHA LAKES LINE

The Trent Valley Navigation Co'y Limited.

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS 1907.

Lindsay, Sturgeon Pt., Boboeygeon. ESTURION.

Service June 1st to September 14th, daily except Sunday.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, READ UP, and ship names (BOBOEYGEON, SANDY POINT, STURGEON POINT, LINDSAY) with departure and arrival times.

*On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Sandy Point at 6.10 a.m., and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay. Note—Saturday's boat will await arrival of evening trains from Toronto and Port Hope, giving connection with Sturgeon Point and Boboeygeon. June 1st to September 15th, every Monday morning will leave Boboeygeon for Lindsay at 5.45 a.m.

Boboeygeon, Lindsay and Boboeygeon. MANITA.

Tri-weekly Service. June 10 to Sept. 14, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, READ UP, and ship names (BOBOEYGEON, STURGEON POINT, LINDSAY, STURGEON POINT, FENELON FALLS, ROSDALE, BOBOEYGEON) with departure and arrival times.

*NOTE—Transfer at Sturgeon Point to Esturion for Lindsay and awaits her return trip, leaving for Boboeygeon at 7.00 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays this boat is open for special charter.

Boboeygeon, Chemong, Burleigh OGEMAH.

June 10th to September 14th. Daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, READ UP, and ship names (BOBOEYGEON, CHEMONG PARK, BOCKEON, BURLEIGH FALLS) with departure and arrival times.

Connections at Furligh with Strs. for Lakefield and intermediate points. Meals served on board. Bus connection at Chemong to and from Peterboro, both morning and evening.

Burleigh Falls, Stony Lake, Lakefield. EMPRESS.

Service daily except Sunday.

Single daily service from June 3rd to June 15th, and from September 16th to September 21st. Double daily service from June 17th to June 29th, and from September 2nd to September 14th. Triple daily service from July 1st to August 31st.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, READ UP, and ship names (BOBOEYGEON, LAKEFIELD, YOUNG'S POINT, MAJESTIC TD, BURLEIGH FALLS, BREEZES, MT. JULIAN and VIAMEDE, BURLEIGH FALLS) with departure and arrival times.

*Transfer to Str. Majestic for Breezes and Head of Lake. Calling at South Beach, E. D. Hall's, Bap'tie's Island, Acton and Idleside on signal—Boat connecting with 4.40 train from Lakefield will call only at scheduled points mentioned above. Daily connections made with Str. Ogema at Burleigh Falls for Chemong and Boboeygeon. Meals served on board. For information apply to Lindsay Agent, MR. W. R. WIDDESS, or to Company's offices, Boboeygeon, Ontario.

Advertisement for Wilson's Fly Pads, featuring an illustration of a fly and text describing the product as a 'one packet' solution for killing flies.