

Bradburn & Co.

BRADBURN & COMPANY

DOHENY BLOCK,
LINDSAY.

COME AND SEE WHAT CASH CAN DO!

We have completed our SPRING PURCHASES, and are now showing the most complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY


DRY GOODS

AND READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

EVER OFFERED TO BUYERS.

WE WERE FORTUNATE IN HAVING SECURED:

- 12 Bales of Grey Cottons,
- 5 Cases of White Cottons,
- 69 Pieces of  Plain and Fancy Ducks,

Before the recent advance in the Price of these Goods, and we have decided to GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT.

COME AND SEE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

TWEEDS AND WORSTED COATINGS

For SPRING SUITINGS. A magnificent stock of

DRESS GOODS in all the new Shades and Materials,

With Trimmings to match, and the best selection of PRINTS in beautiful designs by the best printers, ever shown in a retail stock. REMEMBER THESE GOODS ARE ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH.

J. E. THORNBURY, Manager.

Lindsay, March 23, 1906.

REVENUE OF THE WEEK

In a few days Winnipeg will have its jubilee in operation. The jubilee man has purchased 250,000 lbs. of Scotch whisky, 100,000 lbs. of Scotch whisky, and 100,000 lbs. of Scotch whisky.

The Grand Trunk freight company and the Great Northern are both expected to ask for increased rates for the coming year.

A fine stallion, named "The Duke," valued at \$2,000, was sold by Mr. Francis McKenna, of Regina, on Saturday morning at a farm sale.

A farmer in Dover township set a trap for a fox and caught one. The fox was skinned and the head was sent to the museum.

A young man from the States neighbors have been visiting in the late Dean and his family. The dean is a very well-to-do man.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper, of the Episcopal church, has been appointed to the vicarage of the North-west last Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Hooper is a very well-known man.

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that he had the cow killed and buried together with every article in which the milk had been kept.

De James Doyle, of Amherstburg, has donated to the town the free library of his own collection, valued at \$5,000, consisting of 25,000 to the amount fund, and give besides \$500 in cash.

The Lord Salisbury and other conservatives are keeping up a most violent attack upon Mr. Gladstone in their speeches, and by means of letters to the press.

A man named Genet, a resident of St. Saviour, a suburb of Quebec, was beaten to death on Saturday night last, almost at his own door.

While dissecting Sir Leonard Tilley's list of new factories Mr. Charlton made the point that the hands employed in new factories should be offset by the hands thrown out of employment in old times.

Says the London Truth: The finances of Prince Leopold has made a very favorable impression on those who have seen her.

Mr. Gieschen, it is rumored, intends taking the headlong question out of the hands of the government by the introduction of an amendment.

The Chicago corn market on Saturday afternoon by the fact that the market had rejected two car loads of corn from Danville.

It is an open secret that the land league and nationalists in Ireland are at variance on their programs for the future.

A sub-committee of a congressional committee has been engaged for some time in auditing the bills of the Garfield funeral expenses.

The total amount of the expenditure is about \$7,000. To judge by the bills of champagne, whiskey, cocktails, and cigars, the solemn occasion would appear to have been a hilarious and disgraceful scene of debauchery on the part of those who attended the funeral.

It is all very well for enthusiasts about the Great North-west to declare that the climate there is as good as in Ontario; that though the thermometer does sink lower, it is attended with no more discomfort than in the other provinces.

The other night at Meadowdale, Manitoba, not far from Winnipeg, during a blizzard the house of a family named Taylor took fire, and the inmates had only time to bundle on a few clothes, were forced to leave the burning dwelling.

The London Times of Friday publishes a despatch from Berlin, which is in substance a repetition and confirmation of the intelligence sent in these despatches recently. The Times despatch says: "Nothing has hitherto been received from St. Petersburg to show that the Czar did not welcome General Skobeleff on his return from Paris with the same favour that he showed him when he returned from the Turcoman campaign."

The evidence of this favour may have been less open, but if they were none the less expressive. The Times despatch goes on to say what was said in these despatches yesterday, that is, that the latest account of Gen. Skobeleff's interview with the Czar is from the general himself, who at a military club at St. Petersburg explained to his brother officers that he never spoke unreflectingly, and that the Czar fully shared his opinions, but did not venture to openly express them, fearing to offend powerful Germany.

A letter from St. Petersburg to Vienna states that Gen. Skobeleff, in replying to the Czar's serious reprimand regarding his speech, pleaded that he did not know himself what he said.

The dismissal of old employees by the syndicate is causing intense indignation in Winnipeg. The late assistant storekeeper Nelson and train despatcher Egan, who were dismissed last week, are both well-known men in the city.

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The agitation in the Quebec legislature against the sale of the eastern division of the Q. M. O. & O. railway to the Senecal syndicate is growing stronger, and there is even talk of a coalition between dissatisfied conservatives and the liberals for its defeat.

A public meeting in which prominent conservatives participated was held on Monday evening at the Hotel de Ville. It was stated by Mr. Tate that Senecal had offered to sell the eastern section of the road to the Allan-Rivier syndicate for \$4,000,000, providing he got suitable consideration for himself.

A peculiar case was that of Andrew Orkand, of the township of Clarendon. In August last while mowing noiselessly across Trout Lake he was fired at by some one who mistook him for a deer, the ball penetrating his body.

It was reported that he had been found, and for some time he man suffered fearful agony. His death was regarded as inevitable. One day the bullet appeared on another part of his body, and dropped out of the channel it had cut for itself, flattened and indented.

Important to Mortgagees. At Osgoode Hall on Saturday week, the judges of the chancery division gave a unanimous decision in the mortgage suit of Cruso vs. Bond, by which a very important alteration has been made in the relations which heretofore existed between those well-known elements in chancery litigation—the "mortgagor," and the "mortgagee."

The above-named suit was brought for foreclosure, and after the bill was filed, the defendant tendered the full amount of principal and interest, and claimed a reconveyance and discharge of the mortgage. The plaintiff, however, refused to accept more than the overdue interest, and the defendant then moved some three months ago, before Mr. Dalton, Q. C., master, for an order to compel the plaintiff to accept the full sum and discharge the mortgage.

The learned master after reserving his decision, granted the application. The master was then appealed to the chancery who held the case was governed by the decision of Estlin, V. C., in Drummond v. Guichard, not reported, and reversed the order, at the same time intimating that if the master had been res integra, he would have been of the same opinion as the master.

In view of this expression of opinion, it was decided to appeal the case, and the argument was heard accordingly, before the full court, chancery division. Judgment was given by the chancellor on Saturday week, in which the other members of the court concurred, reversing his own order, and restraining that of the master. The decision was one of the most important to mortgagees, who can now enforce a discharge of the mortgage, by offering the full amount of principal and interest, on a suit being brought for foreclosure for non-payment of an installment of interest.

In the above case it is said the rate of interest was ten per cent., so the object of the mortgagee in refusing to give a discharge was a very palpable one.

The Fleeting Time. Another year has passed, taking with it innumerable atoms of brief existence which glimmered like a rush-light, and vanished, leaving no trace behind. Their very names have been obliterated, and have passed away from our memories.

Of the many gigantic schemes which have been brought forth, of the many infallible remedies for human suffering which were offered us as gifts by benevolent philanthropists, how many have stood the test of but a few fleeting months? We search for them to-day, but we search in vain.

They are among the things that were. They were weighed in the balance and found wanting, and their creators have sunk into the obscurity which is the lot of failure.

But all of the passed have not left us among them are valuable productions of human genius, which not only maintain their hold upon us, but are daily advancing in public estimation, and extending their sphere of usefulness.

Not the least among these are Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which, independent of factitious aid, have by sheer merit become an institution in the land, and not in this land alone, but in every other into which civilization and commerce have penetrated.

Our old friend, the professor, is still to the fore, vigorous as healthy youth; still advancing with the times; still battling against superstition and ignorance; still conferring the blessings of his remedies on the masses of people; still happy in the success which dauntless energy and positive merit deserve.

Few can be found who will envy such a man his well-earned fame, and the wealth which is daily flowing into his coffers. Our friends well know, from what we have formerly written, that we have always been opposed to quackery in every shape; and although we have never taken a dose of Holloway's Pills, we used his Ointment—and we hope we shall never require either yet we cannot shut our ears to what we are continually told respecting them. That the pills are a mighty heal-all in cases where the liver becomes torpid—as in India, and more particularly with Europeans in that country—is a fact not to be denied. British soldiers tell us that many sores and ulcers, which such men contract in some way or other, are always removed by Holloway's Ointment; but of this we have no personal experience. —[Star of the Week.]