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The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886. HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

An Outline of the Measure.

(Continued from first page.)

the class connected with the land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the government in Ireland; thirdly, the Protestant minority. The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulater or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Sev. eral schemes for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Uniter had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill. Another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third suggested that certain rights should be re-'It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement being made? (Irish cheers.) No! it was a mistaken policy of England, distening to the pernicious voice and claims of ascendancy. (Hear.) The Irish parliament laboured under great disadvantages. Yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freedom, and it emancipated the Roman Catho-lics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics received Lord Fitzwilliam with open arms, and when after a brief career he was recalled to lingland the Irish parliament regis tered its confidence in him by passing a secolution desiring that he should still administer the government. Lord Fitz-william had promoted the admission of Roman Catholics into the Irish parliament, and there was a spirit in that parliament which, if it had had free scope, would have done noble work, and problems and have solved all the Irish problems and have maved this government infinite trouble." THE PROPOSED IRISH LEGISLATURE.

He would now pass to the plans how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representatives peers in either house to continue to form part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to parliament to control England's and Scotland's affairs. (Cheers). Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives should come to the house of commons for the settlement of imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to ait in the palace of Westminister. (Oh! Oh! and cheers.) If Irish members were not to ait in the house of commons, Irish peers ought not to sit in the other house of parliament. (Hear, hear, and Oh!) How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that (ireat Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without repre-sentation, and added, "If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, are we to give up the flacal unity of the empire?" He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire they were giving up the unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfor-tune for Great Britain and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the imperial government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: firstly, that the general power of taxation over and above these particular duties about near unconjuggally into the

they had now, Chi-galdenge, h. This is the place of the control of

THE POWERS AND COMPOSITION OF THE There is another point with regard to the powers of the legislature. Two courses might have been taken-one was to endow this legislative body with particular egislative powers; the other was to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the government thought ought to be excepted and to leave to it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legislative bedy should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognisance of the legislative body were
three grand and principal functions, namely, everything which related to the crown;
all that which belonged to the defence—
the army, the navy, the entire organization of the srmed forces, and our foreign
and cologial relations. It would not be
competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland
to be separated from England; the Irish
parliament would have nothing to do with
coinage or the creation of legal tender.
The subject of the post-office would be left
to the judgment of parliament, though the
government inclined to the view that it
would be more convenient to leave postoffice matters in the hands of the postmaster-general. Quarantine and one or two
other subjects were left in the same category. The next subject he had to approach was that of the composition of the
proposed legislative body. The bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit
and deliberate together, with the right of
voting separately on any occasion and on
the demand of either body, which could be
able to interpose a veto upon any measure
for a limited time, either until the dissoluwas proposed to withdraw from the cogthe demand of either body, which could be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the discolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the 28 representative peers who could not continue to sit in the house of lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the house of commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish parliament with the power of sitting for life. Some people though that the option was not likely to be largely used, but the speaker was not of largely used, but the speaker was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the 28 peers now in the house of lords there should sit 75 representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of these representatives would be £200 annual value, or a capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said

suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils. None of these proposals had appeared to the government to be so completely justified by its merits, or by the weight of public opinion in its favor, as to warrant the government in including it in their bill. However, they deserved fair consideration, and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which had a predominating amount of support, and the government would do their utmost to adopt the plan that seemed likely to give great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the present site would be removed. With great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfaction. Referring to the great a satisfaction of the great a satisfact ble to the office would be removed. With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland her majesty might, if she saw cause, by order-in-council antedate the pensions of those particular judges. In future the judges would be appointed by the Irish government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and be removable only on the joint address of the two orders. The on the joint address of the two orders. The constabulary would remain under the present terms of service and under their present terms of service and thater their pre-sent authority. The charge for the con-stabulary was now £1,500,000 per annum, and the speaker felt condident the charge would be reduced, but for the present he proposed to relieve the Jrish legislative body of all expenditure from the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 perannum. The government had no desire to exempt the peace of Ireland in reference to its final peace of Ireland in reference to its final position from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon that subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the civil service the government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and the transfer of the civil service to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He therefore thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices provided they served two years in order to prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the close of that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all, Mr. Gladstone stated, that he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution.

PROPORTION OF IMPERIAL BURTHENS. The proportion of the imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought the new Irish parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit, but the only fund that it would have if left alone would be the solitary \$20,000 from the Irish church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards the imperial expenditure. He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by experting spirits to Great Britain, and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. As the remoney from one to the other. As the real of careful enquiry, he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty with regard to the far greater portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an imperial contribution would be £3,242,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the intense demoralization of the present Irish administration that while the post-office in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its expenses. He estimated the portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplue to the good of £404,000. "It has naturally been said in England and Scotland, "continued Mr. Gladetone, "that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland, and that we have serified our time, neglected our interests and paid our money, and we have done all ault of careful enquiry, he stated with con-

The "more rund" surrecent universely, He did not deny the good intentions of the British parliament to pass good is no for belond, but, he said, in order to work out the purposes of government there is require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should protect from congenial and native sources, and that good, but that they should protest from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) "At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be entertained. The principle I have laid down I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, parliament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government. When I held effice at the colonial office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing at. The result was the home government was always in conflict with countries which had legislative assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. But all that has been changed. The British parliament tried to pase good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws, we want our own good laws," and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the sea, and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. "We now stand face to face with what is termed 'Irish nationality,' venting itself in a demand for general self-government in Irish, not in imperial affairs." In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "I hold that there is such a thing as local particism. The Scotchman is full of local patricism. The weishman is still more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patricism is atrong he should be incapable of an imperial patricism.

Howe rule Good in itself-an eloquent

Home rule good in itself—an eloquent PERORATION. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is the present what we now recommend as to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice
of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long a good in itself. (Loud
cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to
this, and what is the answer? The answer
is only found in the view which rests upon
a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made, in general Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans, capable of elf-government; that an Irishman is lusus naturæ; that justice, common een-e, moderation, national prosperity have no meaning for him; that all that he can unmeaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view, this monstrous view—(Irish cheers)—is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man—(renewed Irish cheers)—but if his loyalty has been checked why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say that Ireland through her constitutionally that Ireland through her constitutionally elected members will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it; nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of this house; on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, on the just and generous sentiment of the two British nations. And, looking forward, I ask the house, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken that Ireland through her constitutionally sist in the work we have undertaken—work which we believe will restore parliament to its free and unimpeded course—I sek them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of gov-ernment and administration in Ireland, ernment and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts—I ask them to show to Europe and America that we, too, can face the problems which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face, and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have often preached, and that in our own case should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we

on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that, far more than by any other method, we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire."

Mr. Gladstone finished his address at eight o'clock, having speken three hours and twenty-five minutes, and resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. taxation over and above these particular duties should pass unequivocally into the hands of a domestic legislature in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations were discharged should be entered into the Irish particular exchequer and before the tree disposal of the Irish legislative body. The government of the Irish legislative body. The government of the Irish legislative body. The government of the Irish personnel of Ireland should no longer sit in the layes of commons or the Irish personnel to the Irish person the house of lords, but at the same time they would be an archive influence of legislation. Hany of the government is influence of fear. With related to the Irish person the house of lords, but at the same time they would be an archive influence of fear. With related to the Irish person the house of lords, but at the same time they would be an archive influence of fear. With related to the Irish person to the form of the national debt, at £7,946,000 Interest to the person and excise should be the definite demonstrating the spine and all classes, including the members of the government, consider the government, continued the government, consider the spine and all classes, including the the government, consider the spine and all classes, including the the government. Before the first person government is a government to be a government to

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

out the purposes of government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history require not only that these laws should be.

The Economist declares its worst fears have been realized in the bill, that it moves directly towards the disintegration of the empire, that it will tend to strongthen and embitter the existing antagonism by will hand the latter unhappy country over to the strife of rival factions keener than the conflicts growing out of the haired between features.

The feature of the liberal and radical weakly journals is to ensure in the hostling of the lending deflicts to the proposals. The Spectator admits that Mr. Gladstone's speech disclosed a sincere and speet palicy, yet one fraught with calamity for Ireland. The bill, should it become law, would inevitably result in placing Ireland in a complete state of anarchy. Mr. Gladstone's initial mistake, and one that pervades his proposals throughout, is in ignering the bad moral condition of the Irish majority and its absolute ignorance of the element ary and fundamental law of social prosperity.

Saturday afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette says the opinion is growing that the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme will be insurmountable. The opponents of the measure, the Gazette says, expect hostility to it to increase until the premier's Irish land purchase bill will be introduced, when "the storm of public disapproval will overwhelm the ministry." But, continues the paper, the opposition may be counting without their host, as the ministers can avert the storm in the land pur-

tinues the paper, the opposition may be counting without their host, as the ministers can avert the storm in the land purchase proposals by asserting the imperial authority over the statutory parliament and by abandoning other objectionable parts of the present scheme.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, reviewing the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain Friday night, says he blasted his political career at the very threshold, and pronounces his apology for deserting the Gladstone cabinet the most damaging political act of his life.....The Dublin Express says that the real reason why Mr. Chamberlain resigned was that Mr. Gladstone was willing to advance in the direction of revolution as far as Mr. Chamberlain wished him to. The latter gentleman's declared preference for federation, the Express contends, is due to his radicalism and his fear of losing the support of the Parnellites during his contemplated assaults on the British aristocracy and on the throne. ocracy and on the throne.

LONDON, April 10.—The debate last night good, and the other is to present it as a | was the most bitter in parliament for a choice of evils and the least among the long time. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was The last words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Gladstone sprang to his feet. "That," he said in effect, "was an explanation the right hon, gentleman had no right to make." A painful scene followed, out to make." A painful scene followed, out of which it was impossible for the specta tors to separate the right and the wrong. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that he held from Mr. Gladstone permission to read certain letters, especially one of March 15. This one Mr. Gladstone could not recollect. Mr. Chamberlain, however, insisted that permission had been given, and repeated because given the first time in equivocal terms. Matters were evidently at a deadbecause given the first time in equivocal terms. Matters were evidently at a deadlock. Mr. Chamberlain, pointing his finger at the prime minister, said in a low voice, but with perfect distinctness: "I beg to ask my right honorable friend whether he wishes to withdraw that permission now." But Mr. Gladstone could not recollect what letter it was, and the tories sneered aloud. The quarrel was serious enough by this letter it was, and the tories sneered aloud. The quarrel was serious enough by this time. Passion was steadily making Mr. Chamberlain hoarse. "How can I explain," he cried, "with my hands tied behind me.' His speech was a weighty indictment of the government scheme. If he had only stopped before passing on to his own alternative proposals it would have left a rent in the measure. The climax of his speech. the measure. The climax of his speech, however, was a blow at the prime minister's position in 1860. "Sir," said he, "I remember that time when in its greatest crisis, when it was in the most terrible moment of its fate, my right honorable friend counselled the disintegration of the Unit-ed States." Mr. Gladstone responded, "I did not counsel it." Mr. Chamberlain "I did not counsel it." Mr. Chamberlain said, "My right honorable friend says he did not counsel it, but he gave the weight of his great name to the statement that they had become separate nations. I dare say," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "my right hon. friend himself would admit that in that view of the situation he made a mistake." "Hear, hear," said Mr. Gladstone. Said Mr. Chamberlain, syllable, his finger levelled at the ble by syllable, his finger levelled at the prime minister's bowed head: "Are you certain he is not making a mistake again?" certain he is not making a mistake again?"
It was a tremendous scene. The tories, of course, yelled like madmen. From the liberal benches arone several cries of "shame," directed at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter, however, had more shots to deliver. Levelling his finger again towards the front bench, almost inarticulate with passion, he demanded, "what should have been said of him if, like some servile partisans who disgrace political life, he had remained on that bench, pretending to serve his country with a bit in his mouth?" This was aimed directly at Sir William Harcourt, and produced a tremendous sensation.

Miner Notes. The opposition of the Scotch members is increasing in bitterness. The scheme as it at present stands is

said to be unsatisfactory even to the na-Cardinal Manning has expressed himself in opposition to that feature of Mr. Glad-

stone's bill which excludes Irish represen-

tatives from sitting at Westminster. The Republique Francaise of Paris says that the result of the adoption of Mr. Gladatone's Irish home rule scheme would be Ireland would aspire to an alliance with the United States of America.

The Orangemen of Armagh made a public demonstration Saturday against Mr. Gladstone's proposals. They adopted resolutions denouncing the premierand declaring their allegiance to the empire.

ing their allegiance to the empire.

The British home rule association, of which Herl Ashburnham is president, is receiving numerous adhesions, and has become a powerful element in popular politics. The association is preparing to make a vigorous campaign throughout the country to advocate Hr. Gladstone's bill. Lord Ashburnham is a liberal conservative, and is a member of most of the exciusive ariotecratic dubs, where he has been

An old whip makes the following prodiction regarding the first test vote on the scheme: fly humbred and twenty-six members will divide, once liberal abstances and pairs, thus reducing the vote from the full 070. For the scheme, St Funnellion, with 260 liberale, making 226, Against the scheme, 260 tories and (b) voting followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, thus making a majority of 26.

beriain, thus making a majority of 26.

Lord Hartington concluded his speech on Friday night by exclaiming: "I believe that now, at all events, the people of this country will require that their representatives shall, in relation to Irish affairs, agree to sink all minor differences, and agree to unite as one man to hand down to our successors the great empire compact and complete as we have inherited it from our forefathers." The tories did not fail to put a world of meaning into this invitation. There were hats waved by the liberals when he sat down.

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Miscellaneous.

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SAMUEL WALKER, Agent, Lindsay, Dec. 26, 1884.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of the estate of ALEXAN-DER MITCHELL of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, marble dealer.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Alexander Mitchell did, on The 24th Day of March, instant make an assignment to me, Archibald Campbell, of the tewn of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, in pursuance of the act of the legislature of Ontario, 48 Vic., Chapter 25, intituled "An Act respecting Assignments for the benefit of creditors."

A. CAMPBELL. Assignee in Trust.

Dated at Lindsay this 25th day of March 886.-854. DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE .- Pur-A suant to Rev. Stat. Ont., Chap. 107, Sec. 34, and amending Act, creditors and others having claims against the estate of JAMES FANN-ING, late of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, yeoman, deceased, who died on the 2nd day of May, 1855, are notified to send to the undersigned Solicitor, at his office in Bigelow's Block, Lindsay, on or before

THE 30th DAY OF APRIL. NEXT.

a statement of their claims, and the nature of the securities held by them (if any), after which date the administrators of the persenal estate and effects of said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid, and the said administrators will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims such notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1886.

H. R. DEAN.

Solicitor for the Toronto General Trusts Coy., Administrator of the estate of James Fanning, deceased. 85-4.

AUCTION SALE OF A

Under and by virtue of the power of sale conained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale

VALUABLE FARM.

By Public Auction at Clark's Land Auction Salerooms, Youge Street, Toronto, Thursday, April 22, 1886,

at one o'clock p.m., Lot No. 11 and the Eastern Three-quar-ters of Lot No. 16 in the Fourth Concession of the Town-ship of Bexley,

in the County of Victoria, containing 350 acres of land. This property is situated about six miles from Victoria Road Station. 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation and the balance is heavily timbered with here and the balance is heavily timbered with here are the balance is here. ance is heavily timbered with beech maple and pine. Timber very valuable. A capital grazing

pine. Timber very valuable. A capital grazing farm.

TERMS.—Ten percent of the purchase money at the time of sale, thirty per cent in 30 days thereafter, and the balance in five years, with interest at six per cent, payable half-yearly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHN FENSOM, 38 Duke Street, Toronto, RICHARD FENSOM, Chesley, and to McLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Venders Solicitors, 28 & 30 Toronto Street, Toronto. Street, Toronto.
Dated April 2nd, 1886.—87-2.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks

AN IMPORTANT FACT

INTENDING BUILDERS.

MR. GEO. DRAKE having purchased that well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going into the manufacturing of

 ${f BRICK}$

on an extensive scale. Mr. Drake fermerly carried on the manufacturing of brick on these premises and the clay is noted for making bricks of

A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Mr. Drake having been for years in the business thoroughly understands his work and personally supervises it. He hopes by strict attention to his business and straightforward dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

The Yard is the one nearest to the station.

DRAKE & CO.

Beaverton, March 24, 1886 -85-1y.



WHITE PINE BALSAM! THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis. Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc. Best thing I ever used for coughs and colds

ROBERT HARDING, Jr. It cured me of a cold that I could not get any-BILLY BOOTH. thing to touch. It is really an excellent preparation for coughs and celds. ROBT, HARDING, Sr. I believe without doubt it is the best prepar

ation made for coughs and colds.

GEO, LAING. Say Mister, that's the best thing for coughs and colds I ever saw or heard tell cf. STRANGER

A HIGINBOTHAM,

CEED SPRING WHEAT FOR SALE A few hundred bushels of Seed Spring Wheat for sale, that averaged 30 bushels per acre Apply to March 31, 1886.—86-4 THOS. ADAM. Lindsay.

DASTURE NOTICE. THE CAMERON RANCHE Will again be opened about the 12th of May, 1386, for a limited number of cattle and horses. Rates, \$3 for the grazing season. There is abundance of water. Fences will be kept in good order. Parties having cattle for sale should communicate with either of the undersigned at once.

WM. CAMERON.
H. CAMERON.
H. CAMERON.
Woodville, March 28th, 1896.—86-4.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

DO NOT FORGET

THOS. ROBSON

at the old stand, Wellington-st. Bridge, is

ready and willing as ever to pay the highest price in cash for all the Beef Hides and Tallow

> that may be offered. THOS. ROBSON.

Lindsay, Dec. 10th, 1885.-70tf. SPECIALTIES.

WIZARD OIL

The Best Cough Remedy.

BRITTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

CHARLES BRITTON.

DRUGGIST, FOOT OF KENT-ST.

ANDERSON & NUGENT, UNDERTAKERS,

Residence (Mr. Nugent), South end Fee's Terrace, Cambridge-st.

Lindsay, Sept. 8, 1885.—57. A UCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

Under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale, and upon which default in payment has been made, there will be sold by Public Auction

At the Benson House in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria.

Friday, the 16th Day of April. A. D. 1886, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable lands and premises, viz.:

The south half of lot No. nine in the four-teenth concession of the Township of Emily, in the County of Victoria, containing one hundred acres, more or less
This is a very valuable property. Sixty acres
are said to be in a good state of cultivation.
There is also said to be a log house on the
premises.

TERMS: Ten per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale; sufficient within thirty days, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, to make up one-third of the purchase money; for balance, terms liberal, and will be made known at the sale. For further particulars apply to JOHN LEYS.

Solicitor, Toronto. Toronto, March 28, 1836,—86-3. MORTGAGE SALE

VALUABLE FARM

AND OTHER PROPERTIES

Pursuant to powers of sale contained in certain nortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale. By Public Auction, at Geo. Long's hotel. in the Village of Argyle,

Wednesday, 21st day of April, 1886,

at Two o'clock in the afternoon, The following valuable property in the Town-ship of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, in four parcels. PARCEL No. 1 consists of the west half of

lot No. 15 in the 3rd concession of the West han or lot No. 15 in the 3rd concession of the Township of Eldon, and contains 100 acres, excepting thereout one quarter acre sold for school purposes. This lot is rolling land, easily drained, with fair fences, and is situated about two miles from the village of Argyle, and about 2½ miles from Eldon. Good roads. PARCEL No. 2 consists of part of lot No. 11. in the 3rd concession of the said Township of Eldon, and contains about one quarter acre, on which is a good frame dwelling and a black-smithly about

smith's shop.

PARCEL No. 3 consists of the south half of lot No. 16, and a part of the north half of said lot 16 in the 5th concession of the said Township of Eldon, and contains about 140 acres. The soil is a sandy loam with clay bottom. There is a good log house, barn and stables, and a small orchard on this property. It is well watered and is situated about one and a half miles from Eldon and four miles from Argyle. Good roads.

Good roads.

PARCEL No. 4 consists of lot No. 43 in the 8th concession of said Township of Eldon, north of the Portage Road, excepting thereout a strip 208 yards deep along the whole width of the lot on the north side of the Portage Road, containing 10 acres; also one acre conveyed to william King and 6 acres conveyed to the Nisissing Railway Company, and also about 4 acres conveyed to Angus McDonald. On this property is a good log house and frame barn. The soil is a good clay loam. It adjoins the village of Kirkfield.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-tenth cash at time of sale; enough within thirty days thereafter to make one-third of the purchase money, the balance thereof to be paid in three equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six and a half per ceat. per annum from day of sale. Further particulars and conditions sale can be had from the vender's solicitor at Oshwa.

J. F. GRIERSON, Vendor's Selicitor. Oshawa, March 27, 1836.—36-3.