## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the lega and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

#### Catarrh

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with eatarth. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

#### Rheumatism

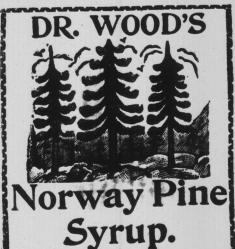
"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—
E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Frepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists, Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you





A PERFECT OURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Broachitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 250. AND 500. PER BOTTLES BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

#### The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24 1898 Dr. Sproule Against Free Corn.

ing into Oacada from the western States, raised on his farm, straw, turnips, ordilargely to the detriment of our farmers.

The country saw fit to stand by the printers the cattle which brought back such high ciples on which that policy was propound- profits were raised on comparatively ed, and returned to power the men who were advocating it; and then Canada ready for the market. There is another commanced the development of that large point in connection with this, that if industry which has attained to such large there is any argument which can be used proportions to-day as the hon, gentleman in favor of fostering the trade, we know has told us, and which has attained this that the trade has been fostered and de position notwithstanding the duty on corn veloped under the conditions existing tothat it was not injurious to the farmers that p-ices should be so liable to reduction at any moment, through the unfavorable competition of American farmers?

Corn was also imported inlarge quantities. It was brought right into the village in which I lived and used to feed horses and pattle; and, in proposition as it was brought.

greatest profits out of the sale of these coarse grains, and so long as the importation of free corn would create competition with our coarse grains and reduce their value, so long will that importation be a detriment to the Canadian farmer. The National Policy imposed a duty on cern of 10 cents and on cats of 7 cents a bashel. What were the results? We find that the very next year the large quantities of cats and corn, which had hitherto been imported, were shut out, and the Canadian farmers reaped the profit. Take the returns of last year, and see to what extent the western farmers have been competitors with the Canadian farmers. In 1891, instead of bringing in 7,250,000 bushels of corn as we did in 1878, we only brought in 2,788,000, and nearly every bushel imported was used by the distillers, and not used in feeding cattle at all. Last year only 79,000 bushels of corts were imported, whereas, in 1878, we imported 2,162,000 bushels. Instead of bringing in 5,685,000 bushels of wheat, we only brought in 147,000 bushels. Take these three lines of grain, corn, cats and wheat-without saying anything as to the advantile that its the case I wish to know the large quantities of the same conduction.

It that is the case I wish to know the large grains and reduce their mines of grain, corn, cats and wheat-without saying anything as to the advantile that the case I wish to know the large grains and that which is fed upon corn.

It that is the case I wish to know the large grains anything as to the advantile that the to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large grains and the case I wish to know the large lines of grain, corn, cats and wheat-without saying anything as to the advantages or the enhanced value of pease, raised in our country, because that is one of the prime cops we raise—in those three grains, the Canadian farmer beneoured, two years ago, to convince this House it was for the purpose of feeding cattle that we required free corn, because est possible price, so as to provide beef percentage of our farmers are cattle feed.

which has existed from that day to this, day in Canada. Our farmers are able to

and notwithstanding that the imports of raise the classes of grain and foods they corn into this country have been steadily require, not only for developing the dairy decreasing year after year. The hon. gentleman thinks it will do us no harm to remove the duty on corn; but if he denied by any farmer here that we are turns his attention back to 1878, he will able to raise corn in any part of the find that the unfortunate condition of the Dominion. We are able to make ensifarmers of Canada at that time was such lage, which is one of the cheapest foods that we imported 7,387,000 bushels of corn for the use of Uanadians. Some may say that it was for the purpose of being in that line, and the work done by the used in the distilleries; but I find that experimental farm, the lectures given by only about 1,000,000 bushels were used in the dairy commissioners and other gantle-the distilleries, and that the balance was men from the farm, teaching the farmers used for feeding purposes, either for man to turn attention to other lines in which or beas. We aso imported at that time they can raise cheap food for feeding of 2,162,000 bushels of oats and 5,635,000 cattle, and developing the trade in that bushels of wheat; and all these imports were coming directly into competition climate and soil suitable for raising feed with the products of the Canadian farmer, and developing our present lines, so that and reducing the value of those lines of there is no good reason why we should grain in this country. I may give one change the National Policy and bring illustration of the effects of these impor-tations on our farmers in the district this motion, not only here but in every where I reside. I remember one year, I other part of the country where the think 1877, when the price of oats was opinion prevails that free admission of very high in that part of the country, and the formation that part of the country, and the farmers were resping the advantage of that enhanced price. And as soon as navigation opened in the spring, two boat loads of sate came from Chicago, one of which lands a colling of the came from Chicago, one of which landed as Collingwood, and, in-side of twenty four hours, oats had fallen 20 cents a tushel. Will anyone tell me Well, when our farmers sell grain, they

which I lived and used to feed horses and pattle; and, in proportion as it was brought in, it become a competitor in these lines of coarse grains out of which our farmers make their money. If our farmers were not raising grain to feed our cattle, it might be an argument in favour of the importation of corn; but so long as the present condition of tuings exist, under which eight or ten out of every twelve farmers have to rely on making their would be against their interests. There is another argument the hon, gentleman used which, I think, is a rather fallacious one. He said we have been cultivating a market in England that has been a valuable one to us, for pork, sured hams and bacon which has been sent to that country in large quantities. He can be a surely in large quantities.

It that is the case I wish to know the reason why we should endeavour to bring corn in free. We know that the most valuable feed we can use for fattening three grains, the Canadian farmer benefits to the extent of a market of 12.067,-000 bushels, by virtue of that very policy which put a duty upon the corn, oats and wheat of the American farmer. Now, the hon, gentleman wishes us to go back to the condition of things which was so in jurious in the past, and allow corn in free. In my section of the country the feeling of the farmers is as strong against free corn, oats and wheat into our country as it was in 1878. Now, there is an other reason which the hon, gentleman hogs is the ordinary coarse grains. Pease, other reason which the hon. gentleman has given here in favor of the free admission of corp, and that is that we require it for feeding purposes. The hon. mem ber for Huron (Mr. McMillan) endeavof feed upon which pigs are fed in the United States, such as corn. Now, why House it was for the purpose of feeding is it to day that we enjoy a reputation in the object was to get the feed at the lowquestion this summer from some of the est possible price, so as to provide beef at the smallest cost to export to England. I said then, and I repeat it to day, that if every man were a cattle-feeder, it would be to his advantage to bring in free corn to feed his cattle, because, if he could not raise the quantity of food requisite for the purpose of fattening cattle, it would be very important he should get it at the lowest possible price. But it is unfortunately the fact that a very small percentage of our farmers are cattle feed.

question this summer from some of the papers that were sent by Prof. Robertson from the old coun'ry, that the Canadian cured pork realized from one to two cents a pound more, for the best quality, than the United States pork. The reason was simply, as I have said, and as those who have studied the question also say, that the feed we use for our pork produces a better quality than that produced by feeding corn to pigs. Therefore, if we enjoy that reputation now, are we going papers that were sent by Prof. Robertson enjoy that reputation now, are we going percentage of our farmers are cattle feeders to-day. In the first place, a large percentage of them have not the money to build suitable barns and stables in which to keep their cattle during the winter, and feed them so as to make them prime beef. In the second place, they cannot afford to be out of their money the length of time involved it they make a distinction between our products and theirs, in order to secure for us an advantage in the British market, money the length of time involved if they raise cattle. Not only through the summer would they have to wait, but through the fall and winter, some six months, and, in the meantime, feed their cattle a very large amount of what means money before they could get a return. I believe that eighteen out of every twenty farmers to-day are obliged to depend upon the sale of their coarse grains, and anything coming into competition with these coarse grains in our market, must

these coarse grains in our market, must be detrimental to the Canadian farmers. Just in proportion as a man becomes a feeder of cattle, like the hon. member for Huron (Mr. McMillan), who feede a hondred head of cattle per day, becomes antagonistic to the interests of the great mejority of Canadian farmers. That is a median farmers and therefore farmer a median farmer is a median fa mejority of Canadian farmers. That is a fact which cannot be denied. The hon. member for Compton (Mr. Pope) said that our cattle trade had developed to such an extent that we sent, the year before last 128,000 head to Great Britain, and that tree corn was required to help that development. He said feed corn into Canada. We can raise all our object is to make the prime product the feed we want for our cattle; we can The sproute Against Free Corn.

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

We find that in spite of free corn the evelopment of the export trade in cattle.

We find that in spite of free corn the evelopment of the export trade in cattle. development of the export trade in cattle, that trade became so much developed, can feed our cattle and hogs quite as butter and cheese up to 1878 was not very but on account of the advantages we prerapid. At that time, in the judgment of those men who were endeavouring to half-fed cattle, to that market. The year control the descinies of this country, it we sent the largest number, 123,000, was desirable for us to adopt a National 90,000 were stockers, or cattle not fit for Policy, in other words, to impose a duty on those classes of grains that were comon the other side. I think it would be an untortunate thing for the farmers of

> into Canada free of duty. Consumptives, Cheer Up! You are not going to die if you will but exercise a little common sense, and spend a paltry sum. You may be very feeble now, sitting bolatered up in the big arm-chair, but you may now throw up your hat or bonnet, and shout for joy! Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will save you if you take it according Liver Oil will save you if you take it according to directions. What you need is good new blood and rebuilt tissues. If you take Miller's Emulsion you will gain from five to ten pounds of flesh with each bottle. There is no use wasting words. A hint should be enough to a consumptive of the fact that Miller's preparation of Ood Liver Oil SAVES In big bottles, 50c. and \$1, at all Drug Stores, -75.1.

Canada if this motion carries, and if we

again allow western corn to be brought

In strength giving and healing power Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion excels all

It Has no Equal. DEAR SIRS, —I have used your Hegyard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds cuts, etc. MARY A. COLLETT, Erin, Ont.—74 2.

Endersed by the Leaders. When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that that remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad olcod, etc., is well known to old and young.—74-2.

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Reduced to a Science. The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrothlous sore which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock. Blood Bitters. Its cures prove its worth.—

74 2.

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LINDSAT STATION. 5.46 mm. Stiend durant to Port Hope via Bethany, from Linday.

10.50 a.m. Express via Petertoro to Port Hope, from Whitby, Port Perry and Toronto.

7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Fort Hope, from Toronto.

9.15 a.m. Express direct to Toronto, from Port Rope via Peterloro.
1.45 p.m. Mixed to Toronto, from Lindsay.
24.05 p.m. Exp. on to Toronto from Port Hope via Peterboro.
Passengers for Port Perry and Whithy via Manilla Jc. connect on either 9.15 a, m, or 6.05 p.m. trains.
6.20 p.m. Local for Coboconk, connecting at Lorneville with Express for Orillia and Midland City.

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10.85 a.m. Mail from Haliburton, Kinmount, Fencion Falls, etc.

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12.00 p.m. Mized from Toronto to Lindsay

1 40 p.m. Local disease from Port Hope via Bothany.

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MASONIC. FRINKPUL SHEFFREEE, Ro. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr. G. 8, Patrick, secretary.

"MINARD" Chapter of R.A. M. meets in the Masonic Hall, in Keenan's block, the third Thursday of every month. G. 8, Patrick, S. E.

T. L. O. 8, meets the second Monday o every month over Woods' store.

LEMBRAY LOYAL ORANGE BOYS meet the second Monday in every month. W. Ferguson, secretary;

J. Saunders, Master.

TRUS BRUE LODES, Hacket, No. 38, meets the first and third Mondays of each month in True Blue hall Kent street, over Blackwell's store. Andrew Grabam, secretary.

P. A. P. B. LODES No. 5, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Keenan's Block.

Jos. Killany, Secretary.

ORANGE LODES, No. 657, meets on the second Tuesday of every Month over Dobson's store. Mr. James McWilliz secretary.

ORANGE LODES, No. 934, meetings held on the first Thursday of each month over Woods' tinshep.

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ROYAL BLACK KRIGHTS OF IRMAND meets second Wednesday in each month in Orange Hall, Dobson's block. H. G. Cullen, secretary; John Kalley, Preceptor.

I. O. F. No. 100 meets every Monday evening n

ROYAL BLACK KHIGHTS OF IRRIAND Meets second wednesday in each month in Orange Hall, Dobson's block. H. G. Cullen, secretary; John Kelley, Preceptor.

I. O. O. F., No. 100 meets every Monday evening n Britton's block Howard McLaughlin, secretary.

ODDFRILOWS' ENCAMPHIENT, No. 22, Guiding Star, meetings held on the first and third Fridays of each month in Britton's block Mr John Short, secretary.

Camadia Order of Foresters, No. 125, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month over Woods' tinshop. Mr. W. Galbraith, secretary.

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Sons of Scotland.—Grampian Camp, No. 40, meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. P. Mitchell, Secretary. James Keith, Chief.

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VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and STSTEM, when broken down by overwork. down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a Specific Action of FOR th men and women, storing LOST VIGOR

EVERY HAN Who finds his mental fac-list physical powers flagging, should take these Phils. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

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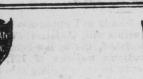
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THE VICTORIA WARDER

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DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

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Cures Bunions Warts and Moles, Swellen Glands,
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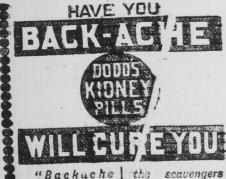
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