AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, sooths the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amero, Plympton, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

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

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893

Huron Township.

The following lines copied from the Kincardine Review are from the pen of Mr. Robert Wilson, a brother of Mrs. B. F. Jewett of this town. Mr. Wilson thinks the correct annexation move would be for Canada to annex that part of the United States out of which the Yankees coaxed the British under the pretence of making friendly treaties:—

Sweet Huron, loveliest township on the shore
Of that bright lake that gave to thee thy name,
Oft through thy woods I've wandered long before
White man defaced them by the axe and flame.
Thy forests then so tangled, thick and wild,
Hemlock and cedar swamps and boggy soil
Seemed to invite the Indian, Nature's child
And with thy stores of game reward his toil.
Here unmolested they pursued their game
Along thy river banks with stealthy pace,
And with their eagle eyes took deadly aim
Which brought to earth at once the frightened chase.

But what a change has taken place since then!
Instead of forests, fruitful farms abound,
Instead of Indians, Anglo Saxon men
In happy homes now occupy the ground;
Now flocks of sheep and herds of cattle stray
Along thy streams in pastures rich and green,
The thrifty orchard too, now cheers the way,
And well filled barns on every hand are seen.
The flocks of deer that once along thy streams
Roamed undisturbed and browsed from tree to tree,
The wolf's shrill howl, the night owl's dismal screams,
Are sights and sounds no more we'll hear or see.

Where once was solitude, now Ripley stands,
Famous already for her marts of gain,
From which the iron horse to other lands
Transports the produce of thy broad domain,
Where lasses unexcelled, and matrons too,
Thy crowning glory, meet from day to day,
Their hearts as firm, as loyal and as true
As Ripley's aspires that point the upward way;
Where Erin's sons from where the shamrock grew
As well's the black thorn and the barley bree
And Heilan men who drink the mountain dew
And eat the haggis,—sometimes have a spree,

O happy is the nation where such men
United stand in love of freedom's cause!
To guard their nation's honor and maintain
Her flag, her institutions and her laws;
Long may they live in harmony and peace,
And eat and drink the best that's in the land,
Until their progeny, a numerous race,
Spread out from sea to sea on every hand.
And while the shamrock and the barley bree
The blackthorn, thistle, and the haggis, "grow"
Strong in the right, still let their watchword be
United here we stand, "We fear na'e foe."

A Cure for Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.—76 2.

Hon. Mr. Foster's Budget Speech.

The following is Hon. Mr. Foster's speech on the budget:—

Hon. Mr. FOSTER on rising was received with tremendous applause from the Government benches. He said he hesitated at this late period in the discussion to ask the House to listen a second time to remarks from himself, but it had become necessary that he should say a few words before the debate closed. Happily he was not under obligation to the House to go over all the arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite, because they had been fully and ably answered by hon. gentlemen sitting on the Government side of the House. (Hear, hear.) First, however, he would pay his respects to Mr. Laurier. Mr. Laurier had been going about the country sounding the praises and drumming the coming triumphs of free trade. To-night his flaunted free trade in all its majesty had resolved itself into trade with one country to the exclusion or restriction of trade with every other country, Great Britain included. (Loud cheers.) Before his Hamilton and his Toronto audiences that gentleman had breathed the spirit of the wider atmosphere and pointed to the battlefield of the United States, and had declared that there had been fought and won a second victory, not for the freedom of trade, as he had endeavored to tell the House to-night, but for free trade; and, rising on the heights and expanding on the breadth of that glorious victory for free trade in the United States, he had unfurled the wings of prophecy, and had declared that the third great country in the world to adopt free trade would be the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But to night Mr. Laurier had talked small, very small indeed. His (Mr. Laurier's vision had been blinded to the wonderful commerce of Great Britain; his vision had been blinded to the wonderful sweep of the commercial world beyond the sea, and every country on the globe, and he was willing, for the sake of common free trade with the United States, to raise a Chinese wall against Great Britain and every other country in the world. (Hear, hear, and cheers). In that gentleman's speech to-night he had given one or two paragraphs of argument in favor of free trade, but the remainder of the speech had been an apology for the doctrine of free trade upon which he had met signal defeats before, and upon which he was going to have signal defeats again in this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier had been present at times, and he had made an a tempt at being witty, but at no time had he been forceful in his remarks. Mr. Laurier had found fault with the new law of gravitation which he said Mr. Foster had discovered. That honorable gentleman had said there must have been some wonderful attraction in the west to draw the people from the east toward the west. Mr. Laurier had said he could not believe that that could be true, because they had people, instead of going from east to west, going from north to south. He advised that honorable gentleman to take a map and look along the lines of parallels of latitude running through Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States and would find a trend going pretty nearly due west along nearly the same line of latitude, and he would also find a trend going from north to south, so far as this province was concerned. Although Mr. Laurier treated this in a light and airy way, and not according to the merits of the subject, if he dealt fairly and honestly with it he would find that those trends were not fanciful, they were real. Those two trends were absolutely fixed by two things; land hunger, which took people to the great prairies of the west, and employment hunger, which took them to the crowded towns to the south; and if 1,000 people went west from Canada, 999 went from land hunger, and if 1,000 went south, 990 of them went to get employment. (Hear, hear). If that were true Mr. Laurier must not cast ridicule because he (Mr Foster) had explained the movement of population on these two sets of facts. (Hear, hear.) Two lessons he derived from them—Canada lost in the early immigration because she had not a great west of her own where her people could go—(loud cheers)—and Canada lost in the earlier years because she had not sufficient factories and industries to give employment to her people. (Loud cheer.) Mr. Laurier, however, had found another reason. They went west and south for this and this alone; that in this country they were sadly oppressed, and they went south and west to the land of freedom where there were no burdens and where all was light, happy and peaceful (Laughter)

That might satisfy Mr. Laurier, and he might prefer that to the science of gravitation, but it was doubtful if there are many sensible men who would agree with him in that explanation. The people are oppressed here in what way? By taxes. Why, the hon. gentleman exploded his own theory, because he proved to his own satisfaction, and he must have proved it to the infinite discomfiture of Mr. Charlton and Sir Richard Cartwright, that the farmers in the United States of America, that all the people of the United States except the manufacturers, were ground down into dust by the fiscal policy of that country. (Loud cheers.) Oppressed here because a moderate 30 per cent. tariff is upon them, and they fly away to where they can feel the weight of a 60 per cent. tariff. (Loud laughter). Oppressed here, where direct taxes were light, and going down there where they could get a light burden of three or four times the amount of direct taxation upon them. (Renewed laughter.) Why, Mr. Laurier must have taken leave of seriousness when he advanced an argument in that way. Well, if he did not to his own satisfaction prove that this was true, he evidently did prove to his own satisfaction that he told a witty and a pertinent story when he brought in that personage of old who took up his time in counting 967 widows and one doubtful one. What that might have had to do with the subject before the House he (Mr. Foster) could not say, but he was bound to assert this, that if this solitary watcher had been Mr. Laurier he would not have let that widow go until he had found out just what she was. (Roars of laughter.) The hon. gentleman hesitated to believe certain figures of the census. He was an eclectic. He took up the Holy Bible and and extracted one part of the doctrine, and he said that suited him. He then turned over another leaf. Ah! it did not suit him, and he says: I do not believe in the divinity or inspiration of the Scriptures. He takes up the census returns, and is willing to accept them as he chants his doleful chants about the exodus, and proves them from the census. Ah! then the census is divinely inspired; it is authoritatively correct. (Laughter.) There could be no doubt about its accuracy at all; but when he came to the industries compiled under the very same rules, by the very same set of people, published in the same printing office and under the auspices of the same Government, he declared that it was full of wickedness and hypocrisy and he would not believe it at all. (Hear, hear.) But Mr. Laurier could not do that. As with the National Policy, which he talked about so often and which he and his followers said must stand as a whole or go down as a whole, so it was with the census. It must stand as a whole or go down as a whole. Mr. Laurier could just take what suited him and leave what did not suit him, according to the arguments which he used. He said that the census states that we had an increase of $92,000,000 in the capital of industrial establishments, but he says: We do not know how much was watered stock; we do not know how much had been sunk before. If he looked back to 1881 he could make the same remarks with regard to the census of that year. Standing up in 1881 and looking at the lower figure for the amount of investment in these industries he could have said then: You do not know whether that is right or not; a good deal of that represents watered stock. His theory was that though there might be an increase in the industrial establishments, there had been a wonderful decrease in the value of farmers' lands. He said it was 25 per cent., taking it all through, and to his own satisfaction he stated that $125,000,000 was the gross. He proved himself as observant now in that respect, as did the lone watcher for these 967 widows. (Laughter.) He declared that the farmers had lost $215,000,000, which more than over-balanced this gain of $92,000,000 for manufacturers. Well, had the farmers' values decreased from their farms because of the cotton mills and the sugar refineries, and the iron foundries and other industries built up? Certain institutions carried on certain establishments, paid certain wages, and thereby provided a market for the farmers' produce and added to his returns? Was that the reason? In other words, would the farmers' products in lands have advanced or have kept from this depreciation if there had been no cotton mills and no iron foundries in this country? (Hear, hear.) He thought not. In every town where there was an enterprising community they were anxious for the machinery of industries to come within the precincts of that town, and every town or city was alive to-day every time that a certain industry was looking for a location. They gave bonuses in order to get industries within their limits. (Hear, hear.) Why? Because they felt that if industries came capital built them up, men and women were employed, and thereby the markets of the surrounding country were helped by the extra demands for the products of the soil. Mr. Laurier had committed a perfect non-sequitur in that case; $92,000,000 of advance in the industrial capital; $125,000,000, as he said, depreciation in farm values, and the one, he said, was the consequence of the other. Sir, if he was true in what he said with reference to the $125,000,000 depression, and we had no industries in this country, that $125,000,000 might well have been $200,000,000. (Hear, hear.) But Mr. Laurier saw the weakness of his argument, and as he attempted to prove that this depression in farm values came from a protective tariff, so he logically was obliged to go on to show that the same thing took place in the United States. This was a hard and cruel task for him. Where were his bowels of mercy? Even at this very moment he looked straight into the eyes of Sir Richard Cartwright, who the other day took hours to prove that the farmers of the United States were prosperous to a maximum, and that their lot was as happy and peaceful as it could be. Here came on the iconoclast to-night and without a shred of pity, without a single impulse of sympathy, knocked to pieces the house which Mr. Laurier had erected and declared that in the United States of America the farmers' lot was terrible. (Cheers and laughter.) He read out the picture as dark as Erebus; darker than the shades, and yet might he put this statement to the hon. gentleman: That any time this last five years while the vulture of this ultra protection in the United States was eating out the liver of the farmers, never to grow again, as in the case of that other. Mr. Laurier would have led the farmers of Canada into the very same region and under the very same tariff. (Loud cheers.)

Continued next week.

School Notes

MARIPOSA STATION, S.S. No. 19.—Following are the names of those who have obtained honorable mention for the month of February. Names ranked according to merit. Sr Fourth—Hettie Gardner, Cecil Prouse, Thomas Lane, Clement Foster, Ethel Dames. Jr. Fourth—Wilbur Lane, George Gardner, Wm. Read, James Fennelly. Third Class—Frank Lane, Mabel Parkinson, Amos Chase, Fred Dames, Linda Chidly. Sr Second—Edna Lane, Beatrice Webber, Percy Prouse, Jay Webster, Mary Wickett. Jr Second—Howard Gardner, Katie Fennelly, Howard Wickett. Part Second—Elma Chase, Elton Prouse, Ada Webster. Tablet No. 1—Mary Giles, Hattie Lane, Tablet No. 2—Charles Read, Ernest Webber.—C. A. FERGUSON, teacher.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

If a suitable hour can be found it is probable that a meeting for boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen will be started soon. It is a matter of regret on the part of the association that it has been unable to do anything specially for the boys heretofore.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Friday evening, 24th ult. Seven directors were present, and the President, Dr. Clarke occupied the chair. The committee presented very satisfactory reports. The Sunday meetings during February had an average of 75 and the three Bible training classes have been well sustained. The attendance at the rooms daily is an average of 40.

The lecture committee has arranged for a lecture by Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A. of Toronto, on the topic "Reminiscences of Canadian Public Men," on March 14th. Mr. Houston by his long experience in connection with both the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature is exceedingly well qualified to give an interesting lecture on this subject.

W. C. T. U.

COLUMN.

'For God and Home and Native Land.'

The W.C.T.U.

In every respect the Women's Christian Temperance Union is a live aggressive organization. Its work is not confined to any one particular channel of usefulness. Whatever women can do to promote the temperance movement in its educational, social or political aspects is enthusiastically and successfully undertaken by the W.C.T.U. The devotion of the members of this great organization to the cause is a lesson to all others who work along the same lines. They allow nothing to come between them and their duty, and that is the secret of their success.

Two Sophistries.

Men who oppose Woman Suffrage, but who are not able to meet the irresistible argument of its justice, have done some talking against it on what they call "practical" grounds. Admitting that on all principles of fair play women should have equal rights with men, they endeavor to make it appear that the doing of right would be followed by some bad consequences, that women would not be "practical politicians" and that ill devised or only lightly considered legislation would be more apt to result from the proposed extension of the suffrage.

Suppose for a moment we drop out of sight the argument of justice, and deal only with this question of expediency. Is it likely that women would be more apt to be led astray by improper motives than are men? We just ask the attention of our prohibition friends to one interesting fact bearing on this question, Kansas is probably the State of the American Union in which prohibition is the most complete success. In the greater part of that state the law is rigidly enforced, saloons are absolutely unknown, and intemperance is reduced to a minimum. In Kansas, outside a few large cities (in some of which the law is shamefully violated) the control of police matters is vested in municipal councils. Women twenty-one years of age, whether married or single, have an equal right with men to vote in municipal elections. This right they exercise. Municipal officials owe their positions largely to women voters. There is more than a coincidence in the fact that where women have a voice in law enforcement prohibition is a complete success. This "practical" fact ought to be a "practical" settlement of the question of woman's fitness for "practical politics."

Some people are fond of arguing that women would not avail themselves of the right of franchise if they had it, and therefore it should not be granted. It is hard to see how the "therefore" gets in. If women do not want to vote, why in the name of common sense are there laws to prevent their voting? Others say that the bad women might vote and do harm, while the better class would be likely to stay at home. This fallacy is also met by the simple facts of the case. Where women have a right to vote, good women do vote and with excellent results. The Boston Sunday Globe recently made the following statement about the late election in Wyoming where women have full right of suffrage: "Ninety five per cent. of the women of Wyoming availed themselves of the privilege of voting for president this year, although some of them had to ride 70 miles going to and returning from the polls. This seems to be sufficient answer to the question whether, if women generally had the right, they would take interest enough in politics to vote."

Thorough Digestibility and Nutritive value are two strong points in favor of Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites.—76 5.

A Valuable Hint.

When you are attacked by cough or cold do not delay but commence at once to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This old standard remedy removes all irritation, loosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous surfaces, curing coughs and colds of all kinds.—76 2.

Burdock Pills give satisfaction wherever tried They cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.—76 5.

Plant Ferry's Seeds

and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. *It is an encyclopedia* of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.

THE VICTORIA WARDER, LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

A Weekly Journal published every Friday morning by Sam. Hughes, Office, Warder Printing House, Cambridge Street, south of the market. Book and Job Printing done in modern styles at moderate prices.

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All advertisements from non-resident persons or strangers, must be paid for in advance, or a sufficient deposit made to secure the office against loss.

Sam. Hughes.

Register of Societies.

MASONIC. FAITHFUL BRETHREN, No. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr. G. S. Patrick, secretary.

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

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

LINDSAY LOYAL ORANGE BOYS meet the second Monday in every month. W. Ferguson, secretary; J. Saunders, Master.

TRUE BLUE LODGE, Hacket, No. 38, meets the first and third Mondays of each month in True Blue hall Kent street, over Blackwell's store. Andrew Graham, secretary.

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

ORANGE LODGE, No. 557, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dobson's store. Mr. James McWillis secretary.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 924, meetings held on the first Thursday of each month over Woods' tinshop. Mr. Richard Irwin, secretary.

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

I. O. O. F., No. 160 meets every Monday evening in Britton's block Howard McLaughlin, secretary.

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

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS, No. 125, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month over Woods' tinshop. Mr. W. Galbraith, secretary.

C. O. O. F. Manchester Unity, No. 182, Loyal Lily of the Valley, meets in the Prentice Boys' hall, 1st and 3 d Tuesdays of each month. J. W. Brown, N.G.; J. C. Harrington, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND, No. 20, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Baker's block. Mr. H Miller, secretary.

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

HIVE CIRCLE, No. 34, meetings held on second Monday of each month in Dobson's block. Sheriff McLennan, secretary.

UNITED WORKMEN meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, in Orange Hall, over Woods' store. W. H. Gross, secretary.

ROYAL ARCANUM, No. 1105, meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Woods' block. A. F. D McGachen, secretary.

Y. M. C. A.—Meetings on cor. Kent and Cambridge Sts., Saturday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 4.15 p.m. Reading rooms open daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young men always welcome G. E. Calhoun, Gen-sec.

W. C. T. U. meets first Monday of every month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3.30 p.m.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen meet in the Sons' Hall every alternate Saturday at 7.30 o'clock p.m. A McArthur, Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS meet in Sons' Hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets, Lindsay, every alternate Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. John McMahon, Chief Engineer A. Millar, First Assistant Engineer.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, meets in True Blue Hall, corner Kent and William streets, on the second and fourth Sundays at 2 o'clock p.m. GEO. JOBITT, Master; W. ABBOTT, Secretary, Box 109.

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WOODVILLE, ONT. BOX 161.

Breeder of purebred Berkshires of the finest strains.

Young Pigs always for sale; with pedigree. Boars always kept for service. Prices for young stock low. 1-tf

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is prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.

Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc. a specialty.

Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Wishes to remind his customers that he has on hand the largest stock of good

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Lindsay, Nov. 23 1892.—62-1y

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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

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The Steinway Piano Co., New York.
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Besides any of the cheaper makes supplied to order. I sell only from my office, and save all caused to instruments by moving them from place to place in order to sell. I am the only one price piano dealer in Victoria county.

J. J. WETHERUP

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RHEUMATISM CURE:

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FANCY GOODS, TOYS AND GAMES,

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G. A. METHERELL.

Kent St., opposite Post Office, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Jan. 20th, 1893.

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