BADREDNESS OF THE BETROTHAL Outy Atechol Wrecks More Lives Than proken Engagements.

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In the Ladies' Home Journal Edward w tick writes on "The Answer of a discussing the alle made against the American girl that she thinks lightly of the importance of her betrethal. "The betrethal," Mr. Bok asserts, "should be just as sacred as the marringo. It is the gravest of the two steps which bind two people together, because it is the initiative. Only the most extraordinary circumstances justify a breaking of the betrothal. Only one other hreaking of the berethal. Only one other agency in life -alcohol--is responsible for more broken hearts and wrocked lives than broken engagements. It is highly necessary that our girls should have a perfectly clear lifes of what a betrethal means, or should mean, if it is a betro-that in the sight of God. A hasty im-pulse, the temperary swaying of a tumultuons, youthful passion, the confusion of admiration for affection, the mistaking of pospect or love; these are not safe grounds for betrathels. It is never to the credit of a girl, in the eyes of men, that she has been ongaged two or three times. Girls should remember that. Too often they think that men feel otherwise, or, perhaps do not eare. But men do: that is, the men worth marrying. A man looks upon an off engaged girl as he does upon a peach with much of the bloom rubbed off Hedder, mon generally conclude that there is something wrong with such a girl the right kind of a girl will betroth herself but once. An unhappy betrothal bappy marriage. It has darkened the life

To be kind is not so difficult as some men to fancy. The habit of kindness may Ansily be cultivated and to always profit able A writer in Cassel's dournal relates an incident which well illustrates this

Some years ago a friend of mine owned a handsome retriever dog. The animal problem more kicks than carouses from his master, and I was continually remon his dog, but his only answer was the more be will love you. I was very kind more be will love you." I was very kind to his dog, and my kindness was well re-winded. One afternoon my friend and I tried to prevent his dog getting in the her, but I eventually prevailed on him to let the deg accompany us. On the rea promis steamer swamped us, with and that our boat upset, and we eries for help. As I was sinking the dog furned boat, but I could not get him to

the order population of Mont-

Am I had the great chief of the

There is no better way to boil an ego than not to put it on the fire at all. Inthat of this the boiling water should be porred upon the cause and they then should to covered and set aside for ten ministes Cooks who ter this recips complain of its uncertainty. If the eggs are some instruction, the white a thick constant and the rolk amouth and rich. But sometimes, at the and of the ten minutes, they are scarcely at all, and samptimes they are too The reason for this occasional fallis that a proper amount of water has been allowed. This varies according not been allowed. This varies according to the contents of the saucepan. There should be a half pint of water and it should have tolled hard for several memorial before using for each egg.

A Russtan Custom. Russian families, when moving to new homes, kindle the fire on the hearth with teach brought from the old residence.

A trade journal tells of a man whose shocked suit was so loud that it disturbed mp of his silk hat.

Tetting a flood blyave force to a recipe as to how to tell a hal with eyes and lingers, and care-estimate its color, its texture and furnity of girming matter it contains, passes this test, it is next rolled up into a rough eight, and an inch of it is mokel. The is known as the fire test. White smaking the sampler sniffs the make repeatedly, to determine the aroma. Then the ash is inspected; and this requires tree much experience and judgment, a shough a white ash indicates good bucco as a rule, the opposite is often because and, while a gray ash is generally the sign of inferior tubacco, it sometimes means a first class leaf. Regular tuning is an indisconnection ing is an indispensable quality, over the color of the ash. The last test is made by flicking off, the ash and samining the glowing point. If the clear is good, the point will be sharp; and, in fact, the sharper the point the better the clear, "—London Figure. Britons Must Remain Neutral.

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN. Ottawa, April 22.—Since the relations between Spain and the United States became strained, the British Government has been in daily communication with the Canadian Government regarding the situation, The home authorities have impressed upon the Administration here the importance of refraining from any action calculated to irritate either of the countries involved. The desire of the Imperial Government, as communicated through the Governor-General to the Cab-

action calculated to irritate either of the countries involved. The desire of the Imperial Government, as communicated through the Governor-General to the Cabinet here, is that nothing that can be construed into an expression of partnership with either beliggerent shall emante from an official or public quarter. Particularly is it the wish of the British statesman responsible for the welfare of the Empire that Canadians shall preserve cordial relations with the United States.

In view of the fact that the United States and Spain are now at war with each other aproclamation of neutrality will immediately be issued to all British subjects by the Queen-in-Council. Your correspondent has obtained from an official source a forecast of the proclamation, as well as an outline of the laws against foreign enlistment, which will be invoked to preserve the good relations between the British Empire and the belligerent States. The proclamation which the occasion calls forth will, at the outset recite that a state of war unhappily exists between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Spain, and will be premised as follows:

"And whereas, we are on terms of friendship with each of these powers, and with their several subjects, and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions; and whereas, great numbers of our loyal subjects, reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges within the dominion of each of the aforesaid powers; protected by the faith of treaties between us and each of the aforesaid powers; and whereas, we being desirous of preserving the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, are inmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between the aforesaid powers; we, therefore, have seen fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly proclamation, and we do hereby strictly and fore, have seen fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the laws of nations in relation thereto as the wall accordingly. thereto, as they will anwer to the contrary at their peril."

at their peril."

The proclamation will involve the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty third and thirty fourth years of her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the conduct of her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which her Majesty is at peace."

After againcommanding all loyal subjects to strictly observe this statute the proclamation will conclude as follows:

proclamation will conclude as follows:

"And we do hereby further warn all our loving subjects and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection to observe towards each of the aforesaid powers, their subjects and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever with whom we are at peace, the duties of neutrality, and to respect in all and each of them the exercise of those belligerent rights which we and of those belligerent rights which we and our predecessors have always claimed to exercise and trampled unasteries of knolin, which all ceral days, the longer shell filtered and strained in neith it is day/lingly pure who is the sense liquid is then their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, or more ontson sizes, and when dry are turned especially of breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually especially of breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually work of after which the east alle the contract the eyes and allix the contract the eyes and the first the law of the shift of the law of the tract of the shift of the law of

result in the great chief of the february in the great chief of the great light the supers are supposed to great light the supers are supposed to great light the many the many the performance the young Irishman for so transported by Forrest's acting as to quite forget that he was impersonating an Indian.

When Forrest turned to the assembled warriors and thundered forth, "Am I not the great chief of the Pottawatom-less" the Irish boy's enthusiasm broke through all rostmint. He leaped into the all with a wild should and brandishing his tomahawk around his head shouled.

There is a the great which the need to the statement of a ship with a view to quitting British territory to enter without permission an army at war is liable to fire or imprisonment. To induce another to leave under like of a ship who knowingly takes on board a ship who knowingly t

To induce another to leave under like oircumstances is a crime. A master or owner of a ship who knowingly takes on board a person illegally leaving the country to take part in the war is liable to punishment. A ship used for this purpose may be detained until the trial of the master or owner. The building and equipping of ships for war is also interdicted. Any person who builds a vessel for the service of a foreign State at war with a friendly State may be imprisoned and forfeit the vessel. The same prohibition applies to allowing a ship to be despatched to a belligrent State. It is provided that where a ship is in course of construction, under contract, for a foreign State at the time of a proclamation of neutrality, it will not be forfeited, if the contractor notifies the Secretary of State and gives security that the ship will not be delivered without license of her Majesty until the termination of the war. Any person who adds to the number of guns on a foreign ressel, or changes guns, comes within the penal provisions of the Act. It is also provided that it is illegal to prepare or fit out a naval or military expedition against a friendly State. Finally, any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures any offence against the measure is made liable to punishment as a principal offender.

In addition to this, the coaling and provisioning a beliegrent vessel is usually restricted by the Admiralty to such an extent as to amount to a prohibition. During the recent Turco-Grecian war, Lord Salisbury issued the following order to the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty:

"No ship of war of either belligrent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take any supplies, except such provisions and such things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be requisite to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same, or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters, as aforesaid."

The belligrents are prohibited from bringing prizes into British waters, as aforesaid. The belligreent seems putting into British port may remain longer than 24 hours after making any necessary repairs, but it cannot leave within 24 hours of the departure of any vessel belonging to the cheribelligerent power. COAL AND PROVISIONS.

A Modicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUCHS. COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALOIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. EWARE OF IMITATIONS BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

Representatives of Every Nation Will Watch Events.

MINISTER CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

The opening gun of war between Spain and the United States will invite from almost every progressive nation military specialists eager to take elaborate notes upon what may prove to be the first great international conflict fought under modern conditions. Many of these investigators will come as official military attaches accredited to our Government during the strife. A number will study the movements from the Spanish side. Some Governments will send representatives to both belligerents. The honour of entertaining the majority of these interesting visitors will fall to us, since all the nations of the earth expect us to win.

These war attaches will be anxious to wade into the gore of the battle-field or to stand close to the roaring guns of our warships. They will be the official guests of President McKinley or of King Alfonso, and will be given into the charge of the military commanders, enjoying the protection which enlightened nations always lend to non-combatants. Any deliberate attempts against their lives or comforts will be resented as insults to their rulers, insults which might lead to war against either Spain or us. France, Germany, Japan and Russia already have military attaches accredited to our Government. They belong to the official suites of the Ambassadors or Ministers of those Governments. Spain is similarly represented, but her military attache would be extended only to neutral nations, who by sending military representatives to either side would not signify any sympathy with that participant.

Necessarily, a military attache of a

participant.

Necessarily, a military attache of a neutral Government could offer no assist ance to either side. It would be a serious breach of the neutrality laws for him to accept even temporary command of a body of troops or to accept any service aboard ship. He would not be permitted to enter our fortifications even during the calm of battle. He would spend the greater part of his time at the headquarters of our commanding general in the field if travelling with the army, or, if possible, on the flagship of the admiral commanding one of our fleets. He would wear the uniform of his native army, probably the fatigue participant. our neets. He would wear the uniform of his native army, probably the fatigue uniform. If with the army he would be loaned a horse by one of our officers. He would move in the field with the commander and his staff, would eat with them, share quarters with them, and expect from them every courtesy and protection which a civiling great events from him. which a civilian guest expects from his host. He would indeed hobnob with the men engineering this side of the struggle. During the war military attaches accred-During the war military attaches accredited to our Government would count among themselves many men of exalted rank. In time of peace they are usually young officers, ranking with our lieutenants or captains. During our Civil War Prince Napoleon travelled for a time with the army of the Potomac, and Lord Wolseley now commander in chief of Queen Victoria's army, divided his time between the Union and Confederate headquarters in the field

army, divided his time between the Union and Confederate headquarters in the field. In those days there was little to learn compared with to-day. We would doubtless have with us a number of generals, representing Germany, France, Austria, Russia and England, those countries which tre always looking for war among one another. It would not be unusual for one of these Governments to send her comof these Governments to send her com-mander in chief of either land or naval force to accept the hospitality of General Miles or one of our admirals. If so, General Miles would be unfamiliar with few of them, having recently visited all of the important armies of the world. During the late war between Greece and Turkey he was at the seat of war with the victorious Turks. During that war we had four attaches in the field, with both the Greeks and the Turks. General Miles selected the Turkish side, because he expected the Turks to win. He was able to study the

Clellan, while captain in our army, accompanied by two other of our officers, Col. Dullafield and Major Mordecai, travelled Duliafield and Major Mordecai, travelled with the ailied armies during the siege of Sebastopol. During the Franco-German war, in 1870, General Sheridan and General Forsyth were with the Germans, selecting their side because they were expected to be victorious. During the war between Itussia and Turkey we had an attache on either side, while another, General Hazen, was sent to Constantinople to attach himself to the Austrian army in case Austria should take a hand in the matter.— Providence Journal.

Senor Polo is in the City.

It is a state of the chatted for over an hour with the representatives of the local and foreign newspaper press. He speaks good English in a broken dialect.

Asked whether he had yet asked the Canadian Government to watch the long frontier line between Canada and the United States, and see that the laws of neutrality were absolutely preserved, Senor Polo replied that he had not yet made any such arrangement, but would probably look to it.

Another query as to why the Spanish fleet had not sailed last week from Cape Verde elicited from the diplomat a criticism of American methods of carrying on war.

"In Spain we are more careful," said he; we do not publish the plan of campaign in the press. The Government does not entrust its plan of campaign to me; and if it did I do not think I should lay it before you contiemen.

did I do not think I should lay it before you gentlemen.

"My opinion, and I only give it as such, is that the fleet did not sail from Cape Verde last week because there was not an ironelad there to accompany it."

Senor Arturo Baldasano y Topete, the New York Consul, who arrived last evening, is a middle-aged gentleman, with many friends in Toronto, a city which he has visited on several occasions. He may remain in Toronto with the party, since his wife and three sons have arranged to sail for Gibraltar on Saturday.

That aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of Miliburn's Sterling Headache Powders. 1 powder 50., 8 for 100., 10 for 25a.—41 5.

GURE ALL YOUR PAIRS WITH Pain-Killer. Montrealers Favor Spain.

THE VICTORIA WARDER, LINDSAY FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898

Montreal April 24—(Special to Toronto World).—It will be of interest, perhaps, to know how sentiment and sympathy runs in the commercial metropolis over the United States and Spanish war.

In United States and Spanish war.

Montreal is almost solid for Spain, and it is femiliar to be successful to the content and supports are wont to gather. The most outspoken sympathizers that Spain possesses in Montreal are, strange to say, the successful states whipped beyond recovery; five per cent. Would like to see Uncle Sam win in the commercial are would like to see Uncle Sam win in the commercial are would like to see Uncle Sam win in the content of t per cent. of this element want the United States whipped beyond recovery; five per cent. would like to see Uncle Sam win in the end; yet they want them brought to understand that they do not own the earth; and the remaining five are for the success of the American arms out and out. The attitude of a portion of the local press in alleged friendship of England for our cousins, as well as the Anglo-Saxon and blood is thicker than water cry, makes no difference, for the fact remains that the difference, for the fact remains that the sympathy of the English speaking Protestants of Montreal is overwhelmingly in favor of Spain.

It is difficult, perhaps, to explain why this should be, yet the fact is there and cannot be denied. The members of the volunteer force are wholly with the Dons, and a high-ranked officer said to the World to-day that where ten men could be induced to enlist in the United States army 200 could be found who would fight for

"Would you fight for the men of the inquisition?" was asked of a gentleman

reason to give for Montreal's present attitude. Those of the Irish and French. Canadians who have in the past enter-tained a kindly feeling politically towards the States, are still sympathetic; yet, as in the case of their English fellow-citizens, the great majority are praying for the success of the Spanish fleet. Business men here say that if the Americans secure an easy victory in Cuba they will quickly forget this so-called British sympathy, and be more insolent than ever toward their Canadian neighbors.

Here is another fact. A gentleman

occupying one of the highest official posi-tions in Canada arrived here yesterday from a seaside resort very near New York, and speaking with an American Govern-ment official of the latter, remarked that Cuba was a constant menace to the United States and should be freed from European

"Yes, but what about Canada?" replied the gentleman from Ottawa. "You are exactly in the same position" said the American, and the Canadian termed the reply "letting the cat out of

British Diplomacy Successful in China.

effective engines of war at a better advantage from the vanquishing than from the vanquished side.

After the occupation of Paris by the allied armies, our General Scott went to Paris and accompanied the Duke of Wellington during their review. General McClellan, while captain in our army, accom-

"A group of English capitalists, among whom may be named Baron Rothschild. Earl Mayo and Mr. Causton, the last of whom is associated with Cecil Rhodes in the South African Chartered Company, calling themselves a Pekin Syndicate, have secured, after a long diplomatic tussle between England, Russia and France, a 60 year concession of the enormous coal and iron fields, 250 miles by 40, in the Shansi Province.

"The value of the concession may be gauged by the fact that Baron Von R ch-thofen estimated that the anthractic alone from it would meet the coal consumption

It is not a little significant that in the pursuit of this policy of the open door, Lord Saltebury solicited and obtained the active diplomatic support of the Italian Government, while it is noteworthy that Charles Rodini, sou of the Italian Premier, Charles Rvoini, sou of the Italian Premier, is bimself a member of the syndicate, and is now in Shanel. In connection therewith, Lord Salisbury, who is expected back again at the Foreign Office from the south of France in restored health, himself initiated the diplomatic negotiations which resulted in this concession. Their success doubless proved the best possible tonic after the influenza, from which he now has almost completely resovered.

"There has been some silly newspaper talk this week about Lord Satisbury's tilness having been diplomatic in character. This is absolutely untrue. His illness was so real as to compel immediate reat, but never once has be allowed him saif to consider his retirement either from the Prime Ministership or the Foreign Secretaryship. He retains both positions."

England's Stability.

New York, April 24.—Harold Frederic, cabling to the Times from London to-day release as follows to the Budget Speech defivered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Thursday night last:

"Though the budget may seem to be a tame thing to talk about in these stirring times, it would be worth our people's while to pass one moment from the consideration of war to studying the sturdy financial position of that nation, whose hearts have already gone out to them, and who only want the opportunity and the invitation to hold out helping hands. In view of this undoubted fact, Sir Michael Hicks - Beach's statement is enough to set any European concert out of temper and tune. A surplus of over £3,250,000 sterling, and a sound prospect of far greater balance next year, consti-

tute a comfortable financial position for

On the same subject the London correspondent of The Evening Post says:
"With what envious eyes England's rivals must read the marvellous tale of British stability, which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach unfolded in the House of Commons on Thursday night. The annual

expenditure now has reached the enormous sum of \$575,000,000, yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself with a surplus of \$18,390,000 for the past year, and can afford to spend \$12,000,000 on beautifying London's public buildings, while his surplus for the coming year is estimated at £8,930,000, which he can devote to cheapening the workingmen's tobacco, lessening the income tax burden on the middle classes, whose incomes vary from \$2000 to \$3500, and all this while the army and navy each year are swallow-

ing more and more.

"Lest year the navy cost \$100,000,000 and the army \$85,000,000 and strikes and lockouts hindered revenue accumulation. in other directions. Well may Sir Michael Hicks-Beach say, "I don't think anything can be gathered from last year's statistics to justify doubt of our ability to compete on fair terms with any foreign competitor."

How Britain's People View the Conflict

New York, April 23.—The Evening Post publishes the following special cable from its correspondent:
London, April 23.—Now that war has actually begun between Spain and the United States, how stands English opinion? Every

States, how stands English opinion? Every newspaper placerd, every group of taking men, affords evidences of the keen, almost strained, interest with which each move in the struggle is being watched.

On which side do English sympathies lie? Official England is, of course, formally neutral, and will remain so unless, by action on one side or the other, some vital British interests was jeopardized. The great body of English opinion is not neutral. Its sympathies are openly with the United States, partly because of kinship, partly because of larger British trade interests with America than with Spain, partly also, from the as yet more or less indefinite belief in the ultimate union of England and America, in some form or other, for the furtherance of Angio Sexon ideas and this Angio Saxon cause, and the forecast which this sympathy with America leads the Spectator to make to dey is:

"The American and Spanish fleets will meet off Cuba. The Americans will defeat the Spaniards at sea, then the American army,

New York, April 24.—The London correspondent of The Evening Post turns from the all-absorbing topic—the Spanish-American war—long enough to wire the following to his paper regarding what is going on in the far east:

"The Reitish politic of the open door."

"The Reitish politic of the open door." thus beaten, will retreat with dignity, and a short war will end in the enfranchisement of the Spanish colonies from the Administration which crushes them into the dust."

The Scturday Review has no such hopes or expectations. 'Spain, 'it says, will naturally avoid a naval battle Solong as a decisive naval battle is not fought, the Americans, not having the master of the content of the content

having the mastery of the sea, cannot hope to make any permanent impression on Cuba, for it needs six months' hard work and proper

officers to lick raw militia into shape."

Pienty of such predictions of American reserves may be heard among service men, Moreover, Michael Davitt created some stir this week by the bold assertion that the English spline electrons and the state of the service may be seen that the English spline electrons as a service may be seen that the service may be serviced may be seen that the service English ruling classes socretly wish success to Spain, and would rej ice if America were worsted in the conflict.

The Saturday Review to-day, in its own polished manner, declares: "It is a question of manners. We are all disgusted with there raw, vulgar, biatant Americans who scour Europe in search of their self-respect and cannot conduct a mere legal case with decency."

It is quite true that there is a body of Register and cannot conduct the conduct Senor Polo is in the city.

Senor Polo is in the world for over 2000 years, while the fee construction in the city at 5 p.m. on Saturday evening. He was met at the Union Station by Chevalier J. Rooch Thompson, Spanis love.

Senor Polo is in the world for over 2000 years, while the bestion in the city at 5 p.m. on Saturday evening. He was met at the Union Station by Chevalier J. Rooch Thompson, Spanis love.

With the was met at the Union Station by Chevalier J. Rooch Thompson, Spanis love.

Senor Polo is in the world for over 2000 years, while the subdivision of the subdivision of the self-like prilimary now under construction in the upper circles, who, on the ground of manners, and with the upper circles, who, on the ground of manners, and with the venezuela question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still in mind, avow and giory in their preference for Castile over Commercial question still

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! fresh and reliable at Higinbotham's next door to Daly House,—41-tf.

Weak And Nervous.

Too many women that way, They need Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, Mrs. J. Hawke Hagerville, Ont., says;—"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me of weakness and nervousness, with which I had been filleasted for a long time."—43-3



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The Gitter of Gora

Health

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Bring Health, then Beauty follows. They clear the muddy complexion, chase away Sick Headaches and Bilious Spells, cure Dyspepsia and removeall poisonous matter from the System.

Mrs. Addie Therrialt, 276 Brussels Street, St. John, N.B., says: "Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Headaches. They have corrected the irregularities of Liver and Stomach, and restored my entire system to healthy natural action."

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CHILOH'S ACATARRE Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 59 cts. Injector free.

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& MOULDINGS Always on hand. Perfectly Dried and

Best qualities HARD & SOFT COAL. CORDWOOD and

Call and get our prices and examine

G. H. M. BAKER, Agent.

THE JEWELER.

Will have something to say in our next issue. Watch for his ad, it will interest you.

orders to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2-If subscribers order a discontinuar ce of their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsicle until they have settled their billand ordered them discontinued.

3-If subscribers neel or to take the periodicals from the chice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4-If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address; they are held responsible.

5-The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving th m uncalled for is evidence of intention to defraud.

6-If subscribers pay in advance they are beand to give rouse at the end of their time if they do not wish to conlinue taking it, otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until a notice with payment of ell arrearages is due to the publisher.

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THIS GREAT COUGH CURS promptly cures where all others fail, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has eured thousands, and will CURY TOT) it taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guar antee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. SC.

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OF Our PLUG CUT SMOKING

MIXTURE is nice. Try it. Also AMERICAN FINE CUT CHEWING, BRIAR PIPES in cases and SCOTCH CLAYS: TOBACCO POUCHES. CIGAR CASES, a so. CIGARETTES of all the leading lines.

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WE MAKE Sewer and

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THE ONTARIO SEWER PIPE CO 601 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO ACTORY AT MIMICO.

"THOUGHT MY HEAD WOULD BURST."

A Fredericton Lady's Terrible Suffering.

MRS. GEO. DORERTY tells the following remarkable stary of relief from suffering and restoration to health, which should



clear away all doubts as to the efficacy of

alear away all doubts as to the efficacy of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from the minds of the most skeptical:

"For several years I have been a constant sufferer from nervous headache, and the pain was so intense that sometimes I was almost crazy. I really thought that my head would burst. I consulted a number of physicians, and took many remedies, but without effect. I noticed Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, and as they seemed to suit my case. I got a box and they seemed to suit my case, I got a box and began their use. Before taking them I was very weak and debilitated, and would some-times wake out of my sleep with a distressed, smothering feeling, and I was frequently seized with agonizing pairs in the region of the heart, and often could scarcely muster up courage to keep up the struggle for life. In this wretched condition Mil-burn's Heart and Nerve Pills came to the rescue, and to-day I state, with graticude, that I am vigorous and strong, and all this improvement is due to this wonderful