FIRST MONEY GIVE PAIN

COUGHS
COLDS
GRIPPE

It costs little to cure them with

SKINNER'S Balsam

OF ANISEED

PORTSMOUTH.

Having suffered for some time with an Asthmatical Cough we was induced to try Skinner's Balsam of Aniseed and at once got relief, and in a short time was perfectly cured, and would not be without it in my house.

MAXIM BELANGER.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

Sturgeon Point Notes.

Mr. Fred Frampton is putting the chimneys on Dr. Ryerson's new cottage. He is also doing some repairing at Mr. Broderick's.

The Red Rock campers are feeding largely on fish, and becoming more brainy. The boys are having a good time. Podger throws out a Spratt to catch a bigger fish, while Baker is intent upon Killen time.

The guides for the Simpson House guests are Joe Lytle and George Goose, with John Donovan as park commissioner and William Peacock in charge of the national debt liquidation department.

Celestial Wigwam.—Half a score of fully campers from Lindsay and Beaboro are enjoying a ten day's outing at Uncle Obe's cottage up in the woods. They were so bashful, however, that they did not like to record their names in THE WARDER note book, but Mr. Somers is making it warm for his party as chief engineer.

The cat like call of a cat bird is peculiar. On Sunday afternoon last while religious exercises were in progress at the Rustic chapel a couple of these birds kept up an almost incessant noise. "What birds are those," enquired a young lady of a friend as they were leaving the place. "They are cat-birds," was the response. "Are they birds of prey?" was then asked. "I think they must be birds of prey or they would not be present at divine service."

Chief George Goose of the Massassauga band of Indians at Scugog Island is doing the point this summer for the benefit of American visitors. He says the lounge fishing is better in Lake Scugog than at Sturgeon Lake, but that the latter excells in bass fishing. The largest fish he ever hooked weighed 28 pounds, but he saw one once that turned the scales at 33 pounds. The biggest fish ever caught by Dancie Ferris was a 32 pounder, and that well known fisherman would like to see some of the whoppers weighing more, claimed to be caught at times.

"Why, there is grandpa!" remarked one of a bevy of pretty girls who appeared at the shore as a couple of Indians were paddling by in a canoe. "And Uncle Jim, too!" said another dark eyed damsel in a surprised tone. The occupants of the boat were knocked out for a few moments by the sudden salutations of the sweet girls, but the younger Indian recovering himself said, "why, Maggie dear, I didn't know that you were here." Then the girls giggled and scurried off to gag someone else and have heaps more fun.

Luminous wood is a natural curiosity that is not often seen. The light is apparently phosphorescent in character and similar to the will-o-the-wisp lights observable at times in swampy places. A few evenings ago a couple of parties passing up Third street noticed a pair of bright eyes gleaming at them from out of the darkness at the roadside. "What is it!" said one. "Don't know," replied the other. "Better go and see." "Perhaps it is a wild animal and may bite," observed the first speaker. "Fight a match, then," suggested the other. This was done and all that was to be seen was a knot on a piece of stump with a leaf for a nose. The bright eyes reappeared when the match went out. The effect had been produced by lady fingers, but an axe scattered the luminous wood all around. It was found to be damp and rotten, and emitted a peculiar odor. Mr. R. Lukey, barber, has some of it now in his possession.

Old Durham Boys' Song.

The following song has been composed by Mr. J. L. Hughes for the Old Boys' Association of Durham. It is set to the air of "Marching Thro' Georgia":—

Let us sing a joyous song, a song of grateful praise,
To our Heavenly Father who has guided our ways,
And the loyal friends we knew in early happy days,
Down in the home-land of Durham.

CHORUS.

Hurrah, Hurrah, for old times ever new,
Hurrah, Hurrah, for old friends ever true;
Well do we remember all the loving hearts we knew,
Down in the home-land of Durham.

"Durham" stirs our hearts with pride wherever we may go,
Boyhood's dreams and plans, and hopes, and love's fierce chilling glow,
Fill our lives with joy to-day, as in the long ago,
Down in the home-land of Durham.

Still we listen to the songs our mother used to sing,
Still we hear the school boy's cheer and church bells ever ring;
Still in dreams we gather flowers, as in the merry Spring,
Down in the home-land of Durham.

We love our great Canadian home, from rolling sea to sea,
Its mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, and prairies wide and free;
But still the dearest part of it, to us, will be,
Down in the home land of Durham.

...of The Victoria Branch of The G. T. R.

It is very satisfactory to find that an application will be made to the Ontario legislature for an act incorporating the Haliburton, Whitney & Mattawa Railway. The application will be made by a number of the leading citizens of Toronto who have become impressed with the conviction that such a line of railway will confer great advantages upon the trade of Toronto. Of late years the current of trade has been diverted from its old course, and instead of flowing through Toronto and over the Grand Trunk, it now follows the Pacific railway to Montreal. In consequence Montreal is improving and Toronto decaying. The Toronto citizens fully recognize these facts, and therefore have been looking for some means of improving their trade position. At first they proposed to construct a railway to James Bay, but a very brief investigation satisfied the more intelligent portion of enquirers that James Bay could not develope enough trade to be worthy of much consideration, and their attention was then turned to the vast territory north of this village, which is now the scene of very extensive lumber operations, and which promises to become one of the most important mining districts on this continent. The Victoria branch of the G. T. R. extends to the village of Haliburton which is distant about thirty miles from the village of Whitney, on the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway. The lumbering around Whitney is of the most important character, and employs many thousands of people, and all the trade of that district now goes to Montreal, but if there was any communication with Toronto the trade would flow in that direction. The lumber from Whitney would be shipped via Toronto, instead of via Montreal if there were a railway to carry it. The extension of the Victoria branch to Whitney would secure a very large trade to Toronto, and a still further extension to Mattawa would confer another large territory, that of Temiscamingue, tributary to Toronto instead of to Montreal. The extension to Whitney would cost very little. The right of way will cost nothing, the Grand Trunk will supply the rails without cost, and the ties will be made along the line. It is only the grading of the road for which money is required, and the company now formed can supply all the capital required without any difficulty. We may therefore look forward with hopefulness to our north country being traversed with a railway in direct communication with Toronto and the ports along Lake Ontario, and should that hope be realized we may confidently expect a large and valuable addition to the mining and lumbering population of our province. —Bobcaygeon Independent, July 22nd.

The Frog Catcher

One of the smallest but very paying industries during a successful season, carried on in the Trent waters, is that of frog catching. Last year frogs brought 65 cents a pound in New York and Chicago markets; this year they are only fetching 40 cents. But the frog catcher manages to make a fairly good thing out of it even at that price. A veteran frog catcher told us the other day that the trouble with most of the fraternity of frog catchers is that they don't stick to the business. When they make a ten they proceed to blow it, instead of laying the ropes for more business. The frog catcher's life is not altogether an easy one. All night he is pushing his canoe over logs and stumps and drowned lands in search of the jugger rums. His manner of securing them is this: He places a very large lantern in the bow of his canoe and pushing his canoe on a dark night in among the frog haunts, the marsh singers from all around come close to the boat aed gaze at the light, which seems to stupify and fascinate them. All the man in the boat has to do then is to reach out and pick up the animals and place them in a bag. In this way perhaps he gets a hundred or so in a night, a decidedly good catch. After a few nights work like this the energetic frog catcher paddles to his shipping points, kills the frogs, and ships them on ice to the swell restaurants to feed the metropolitan tastes of our dainty American cousins. Sometimes a frog catcher's cargoe dies on his hands if he don't keep them freshened up with water. Then he has to place them on ice right away and ship them as speedily as possible. Besides frogs the catcher fishes and traps. Some of these men ship many tons of fish during a season, catching many of them, besides buying extensively from the Indians. Occassionaliv a shipment of frogs spoils on its way, as happened to a couple of local men recently. Then they suffer. But that is one of the vicissitudes of the trade. Between long, lonely paddles along the loniest of shores in the dead of night, fishing in the early hours of the morning, snatching a few hours sleep now and then, and paddling forty or fifty miles a day to a shipping point or to meet an engagement with an Indian, a frog catcher leads somewhat the life of the old trapper and hunter one is accustomed to read about in the olden days.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

What it Costs.

DIRECT COST.

The report of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic estimates the annual expenditure for strong drink in Canada in the following paragraph:

Taking an average of the quantities of wines, spirits and malt liquors entered for consumption in the five years ending 1893, but excluding cider and native wines, and taking an average of the retail prices, the calculation shows the sum of $89,879,854, to be paid for liquor by the consumers. As more than one half of this amount is paid for spirits to which, it is well understood, a large addition of water is made before they are vended to the public, the total amount paid is probably considerably in excess of the sum just mentioned. The money thus paid may be fairly said to represent so much diminution of wealth, as the liquor, when consumed, leaves the community in no way advantaged. When money is paid for clothing, food, or other commodities, the purchaser is supposed to have value for his outlay. Both buyer and seller, respectively, possess wealth formerly held by the other, usually slightly increased by the exchange. The liquor seller possesses the wealth formerly held by his customer, but the customer-consumer has nothing. The community is poorer at least to the amount of money spent for the liquor. We have a right therefore to state that the country is impoverished annually by direct expenditure on liqur to the amount of $89,879,854.

The country is also impoverished by the waste of grain used in the manufacture of this liquor. Part of it was Canadian grain which, had it not been used in liquor making, would have been available for export or other use. Part of it was imported grain for which the money had to go out of the country. All the grain destroyed in the liquor manufacture has a right to a place in the calculation of loss. The Commission's estimate of the value of the materials used is $1,188,765.

INDIRECT COST.

The sums mentioned represent what may be called the direct loss which the liquor traffic imposes upon the community. That traffic also causes other and far greater losses which are not so easily ascertained. The minority report, however, deals with them fully and forcibly, making a careful estimate which may be summarised as follows:

Cost of Jails, Asylums, Alms Houses, etc.—By a careful calculation it is shown that the total amount expended by the Dominion of Canada in the administration justice and for the maintaining of penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, alms-houses, and like institutions, amounts to a total of $6,028,195. Assuming that one half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, we get as the cost to the country, thus caused, the sum of $3,014 097.

Loss of Labor.—The country loses a great deal because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of persons being in jails, hospitals, asylums, or in any way idle through intemperance. The working of a gang of men in a factory or any set of persons who work together, is interferred with by the absence of one or more in the same way. Much of our most highly organized manufacturing industry is thus seriously hampered. Not only do those who drink lose time and possibly earnings; their fellow employees are also losers. The industry which employs them suffers loss. An English parliamentary report estimates over sixteen per cent. of the productive labor of the country as lost in this way. Assuming that in Canada the loss is only eight per cent. it amounts to $76,288,000.

Shortened Lives.—Careful calculations show that 3000 lives are annually cut short in Canada by intemperance, each such death robbing the country of at least an average of ten years of productive power. It is estimated in this way we sustain an annual loss of $14,304,000.

Misdirected Work.—A similar calculation shows that the country loses by having about 13,000 men engaged in making and selling liquor, not actually adding anything to the wealth of the country, but creating conditions which increase public burdens. If rightly employed these men would add to the country an amount of wealth which we now have to do without, estimated at $7,748,000.

A SUMMING UP

In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenue is derived from the liquor traffic. The total amount thus contributed is calculated by the Commission at $8,473,316 22, the details of which are given in the table below.

This is the amount which the liquor traffic pays for the privileges granted it. It is right that this amount should be set over against the items of loss, and the various expenditures caused by the traffic, hereinbefore considered.

This may be done as follows,—

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Amount paid for liquor by consumers	$89,879,854
Value of gain, etc., destroyed	1,888,765
Cost of proportion, of paupers, insane, disease, insanity, and crime chargeable to the liquor traffic	3,014,097
Loss of productive labor	76,288,000
Loss through mortality caused by drink	14,304,000
Misdirected labor	7,748,000
Total	$143,122,716

REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Dominion Government	$7,101,557
Provincial Government	924,358
Municipalities	429,107
	$8,455,022
	$134,667,694

This startling calculation does not include, as a charge against the liquor traffic, the great amount of money spent in watching it and collecting the revenue from it. Rev. Dr. McLeod in reference to it says further:

In the foregoing table the items charged to the liquor traffic are moderate estimates and many things, which might properly be included, are omitted because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. Your Commissioner has no doubt that fifty per cent. added to the above balance against the liquor traffic, it would not then be excessive.

AN ANNUAL CHARGE.

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years like burdens, in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made in 1884 by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the cost of liquor consumed in Canada from 1862 to 1882, inclusive, to have been $493,200,000, he wrote:

One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The large quantities of grain that have been wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated, aggregates, without counting interest, nearly $500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure.

Will it not be wisdom to prohibit the worse than useless liquor-traffic and stop this terrible waste?

A Carpenter's Story

STRICKEN WITH LA GRIPPE, FOLLOWED BY RHEUMATISM

Suffered a Great Deal and for Two Months Was Unabled to Work—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored His Health.

From the Reporter, Palmerston, Ont.

There is not a better known man in Palmerston than Mr. Jas. Skea, who for the past twenty-four years has followed the trade of carpentery in the town. Mr. Skea, who is a native of the Orkney Islands, is now sixty-six years of age and is hale and hearty. A few years ago he was attached with grip, which left in its wake acute rheumatism. For two months he was unable to work and suffered a great deal from this dread disease. He used several kinds of liniments, but to no avail. Having read in the papers of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People he decided to try them. He took one box and was surprised at the effect. He took a second and finally a third, when he found that his old enemy was about routed. To a reporter representative, who called upon him at his own residence to find out if the reported cure was correct, Mr. Skea said: "I was greatly surprised at the result of taking a couple of boxes. I suffered fearfully, but they made a new man of me, and fixed me right up. I now take them every spring and fall to guard against colds and grip. They are the only thing that does me any good. Mr. Campbell or Mr. Thom will tell you that. I wouldn't be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anything. They are the best medicine in the world. Though I am up in years, my health is good and I am right as a dollar. I attribute it to the use of these pills. I recommended them to Mr. Wm. Beattie, carpenter foreman on the G.N.W. who had also been troubled with rheumatism and they speedily effected a cure in his case."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'

A few words to the juveniles in reference to offences against property may be of advantage. Persons under 16 years of age, if tried before a magistrate and found guilty, may under section 810 of the Juvenile Offenders' Act be sentenced to three months imprisonment or fined up to $20; or if taken under section of said act may be let go on suspended sentence upon satisfactory bonds being given for their future good behaviour, suspended sentence signifying that in case the party is afterwards adjudged guilty of any other criminal offence under this act, he arrested and punished for his previous offence: When over 16 years of age section 805 of the general act for treating offenders against property applies, and the magistrates have no alternative but to commit for trial, if there is sufficient evidence to warrant them in doing so. It may be well for children as well as parents to remember that magistrates are supposed to be governed by law and not by sympathy, consequently parents should keep their children well in hand during youth so as to establish in them principles which will enable them to avoid clashing with the Criminal Code.

Dizzy Spells.

And feelings of faintness that come over you are only Nature warning you of the weak condition of your heart. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the Heart strong, then all feelings of faintness disappear.—39 2.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Weak Kidneys.

Always Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. I. Patterson, Croft St., Amherst, N.S., makes the following statement: "Having been troubled for some time with distressing backaches and weak kidneys, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted promptly and effectively in removing the trouble with which I was afflicted, and restored me to my old-time form. It is a pleasure for me to recommend them to others."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the most effective remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Backache, Gravel, Sediment in the Urine, and all kinds of Kidney and Urinary Troubles. Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Remember the name, "Doan's," and refuse all others.

The little word "again" has nothing humorous about it, but it once threw a large assembly into fits of laughter. It was at a public meeting in New York. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. B., had the misfortune, when he tried to take a seat, to miss his chair, and come down full length on the platform. The accident occassioned a little subdued mirth, especially as the unfortunate divine was very tall, and seemed to cover the whole platform in his frantic efforts to rise. When at last it came his turn to speak, the presiding officer introduced him in these words: "The Rev. Mr. B. will again take the floor." Clapping, stamping and laughter reigned for several minutes. The reverend gentleman had never before met with so enthusiastic a reception.

The girls of the present day probably little realize how times have changed since 1670. In that year the following curious act was passed by the English Parliament:—"All women of whatever age, rank or profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from and after the passing of this act, impose upon and entrap into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heeled shoes, or bolstered hips shall incur the penalty of the law now in force, against witchcraft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, and that the marriage upon conviction shall stand null and void." Whether a law might not be passed with advantage in these fin de siecle days making it an offence for any young man to "entrap into matrimony any of Her Majesty's female subjects" by disguising their old debts, and the smallness of their prospective incomes is a matter worth considering.

Register of Societies.

"BENLAMS" 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.

MASONIC.—Victoria Hummanie, No. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr. John Kelley, secretary.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF IRELAND meets second Wednesday in each month in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Robt. Nugent, Preceptor; John Kelley, Registrar.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 667, meets on the third Friday of every month in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. J. W. Wallace, W.M.; R. H. Bell, Rec. Secretary.

TRUE BLUE LODGE, Hackett, No. 36, meets the first and third Mondays of each month in True Blue hall Kent street, over Blackwell's store. Mr. Wm. Scott, secretary.

LADY TRUE BLUE LODGE, Victoria Guiding Star No. 32, meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, in the True Blue hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets, over Blackwell's store. Mrs. Thomas Murtagh, Worshipful Mistress; Mrs. T. Bunting, Secretary.

P. A. P. B LODGE No. 5, meets first and third Friday of each month in Keenan's Block. Mr. John Pearce, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., No. 130 meets every Monday evening in Britton's Block. Eli Williamson, secretary.

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

COURT LINDSAY, Canadian Order of Foresters No. 125, meets in the 'Prentice Boys Hall, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Visiting brethren always made welcome. Mr. Frank Britton, Rec. Secretary.

I. O. FORESTERS, meets in the S.O.E. Hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets, last Friday of every month. R. Nugent, C.R.; Thos. G. Matchett, Rec. Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND, No. 99, meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Baker's block. Mr. John May, Secretary.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.—Grampian Camp, No. 46, meets fourth Tuesday of each month, in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Jas. Keith, Secretary. John McIntyre, Chief.

HORSE GUARDS, No. 24, meetings held on second Monday of each month in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Sheriff McLennan, secretary.

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

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, Lindsay Tent No. 203, meets in the 'Prentice Boys' hall, over Shannon's liquor store, 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. McWatters, commander; W. H. Cromwell, record keeper.

Y. M. C. A.—Meetings on our 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. J. C. Ross, Gen-sec.

W. C. T. U. meets first Wednesday of every month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3 p.m.

R. T. of T.—Meets second and last Tuesday of each month, in Junior Boys' room, Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m. W. H. Stevens, B.A., S.C.; A. W. Lee, Sec.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN meet in the S.O.E. Hall every Alternate Sunday at 2.30 o'clock p.m. S. Moore, Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS meet in S.O.E. Hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets, first and third Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. A. Miller, Chief Engineer. Thomas Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer. John McMahon, Inspector.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, meets in True Blue Hall, corner Kent and Cambridge streets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Geo. Johnson, Master; W. Armour Secretary. Box 198.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen meets in True Blue hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Miss A. Tobbitt, Mistress Helena A. Crozier, Secretary

THIN MAN—What Makes You so Fat?

FAT MAN—I Drink Calcutt's Porter.

Price $2 per dozen delivered any where in Ontario Mail money to H. CALCUTT, Dec. 16, 1897.—52-tf. Bond, Peterborough

Wool Wanted!

We have taken contracts to supply the Northwest Indians with Blankets, and Frost-proof Underwear for the Klondike Miners. For that reason we must purchase a very large quantity of Wool, for which we intend to pay

HIGHEST TORONT PRICES

We especially need your FINE WOOL and LAMBS' FLEECES for knitting purposes; also COTTED or BURRY WOOL for Shanty Blankets.

You may have Our Goods at Wholesale Rates in Exchange for Wool. Freight paid on large lots. Give us a chance to bid on your wool.

HORN BROS.
LINDSAY WOOLLEN MILLS

—26-tf.

ADVERTISE in THE WARDER

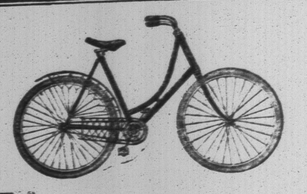
The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

YOUR prescription at our store is compounded with the proper ingredients precisely put together.

While we exercise every precaution in properly filling your prescription we are just as particular to be reasonable in price.

A. HIGINBOTHAM,

NEXT DOOR TO DALY HOUSE.



THE BEST HIGH GRADE BICYCLES IN THE MARKET.

Samples may be seen at Mr. Little's Harness Shop.

ALSO THE BEST PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

and the cheapest, according to quality, are sold by

W. W. LOGAN,

General Agent, Lindsay, 170 Kent St., West.

W. G. WOODS

Leads the procession in Furnace Work.

The following are samples of his ability to Heat your Home so hot that an Electric Fan wont "pitch"

The County Jail, Gurney Hot Water System, Coal.
The County Buildings, our own original system, hot air and hot water combination.
Lindsay Post Office, entire hot water, coal and wood.
Cambridge St. Methodist Church, 1 Peace hot air Furnace and 1 Peace Combination hot air and steam, coal.
St. Andrew's Church, 2 Gurney hot air, coal.
St. Paul's Church, 2 Gurney hot air, coal.
Queen St. Methodist Church, 2 Gurney hot air, wood.
North Ward School, 1 Gurney hot air, coal.
Francis St. School, 1 Buck's hot air, coal.
South Ward School, 1 Howard hot air, coal.
Sheriff McLennan, Bolton hot water system, coal.
O. Bigelow, Gurney hot air, coal
D. J. McIntyre, Gurney-Harris hot air, coal.
John McDonald, Gurney-Harris hot air, coal
Mrs. Houghton, hot air, wood.
Elias Bowes, hot air, wood.
Jas. Graham, Burrows Stewart & Milne, hot air, coal.
Ben Irwin, Gurney hot water, coal.
E. D. Orde, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. H. Southorn, Gurney hot air, coal.
John Kennedy, Gurney hot air, coal.
Dr. Poole, Gurney hot water, coal.
John Dobson, hot water, coal.
Wm. Needler, hot water, coal.
J. B. Knowlson, hot water, coal.
Dr. Wilson, hot water, coal.
Knowlson Bros., hot water, coal.
J. McLennan, hot water, coal.
Father Brutherton, combination wood.
David Duncan.
Mat. Carter, Gurney hot air, wood.
Geo. H. Wilson, Gurney hot air, wood.
John Kelly, Gurney hot air, wood.
Geo. Stephens, Gurney hot air, wood.
Geo. Milne, Gurney hot air, wood.
Thos. Adams, Gurney hot air, wood.
Mrs. Ross, Gurney hot air, wood.
Mrs. Wright, Gurney hot air, wood.
J. Neelands, Gurney hot air, wood.
Thos. Sadler, hot water, wood.
E. Woods.
Wm. Sadler, Gurney hot water, wood.
Alex. Ross, Gurney hot water, wood.
J. Kilbby, Gurney hot air, wood
John D. Flavelle, Gurney hot water, coal.
Bradburn House, Gurney Harris, hot air, wood.
R. D. Thexton, Burrows, Stewart & Milne, hot air, coal.
Mr. Hooper, Gurney hot air, coal.
Sam G. Parkin, Gurney hot water, coal.
Dr. McAlpine, Gurney combination, coal.
Thos. Matchett, Sr., Gurney hot air, coal.
Dr. Degrassi, Gurney hot water, coal.
Geo. Martin, Bolton hot water, coal.
Hugh Workman, Gurney hot water, coal.
Geo. Little, Gurney hot water, coal.
Col. Deacon, Gurney hot water, coal.
Wm. Flavelle, Gurney combination, coal.
D. & F. Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
Warner & Co., Howard hot air, coal.
Britton Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
Chas. Britton, Peace combination, coal.
Richard Ellis, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. P. Ripley, Gurney hot air, coal.
James Lovell, Gurney hot air, coal.
W. M. Robson, Buck's hot air, coal.
Thos. Beall, hot water combination.
Geo. Beall, hot water combination.
W. W. Logan, Gurney hot water, coal.
Silas Hopkins, Gurney hot air, coal.
Hogg Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
W. King, Gurney hot air, coal.
R. Sylvester, Gurney hot water, coal.
Wm. Foster, Gurney hot water, coal.
G. H. Hopkins, Gurney hot water, coal.
Opera House, steam.
Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Gurney hot water wood.
R. McKing, and many others.

The subjoined is an uncolicited testimonial which Dr. Poole kindly handed me a few days ago. "Read and Read it.

W. G. WOODS,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Gurney Oxford Hot Water System which you set up in my house in the autumn of 1894 was fully what you represented it to be, and gave entire satisfaction. There was no dust, no smoke, no gas, no leakage, and the air seemed pleasant and agreeable to breathe, so that no one had a cough in my house during the entire winter. Notwithstanding the severity of last winter our house was so comfortable that we had to go outside to find if the day was cold, while the quantity of coal consumed was only a little more than we had burned in former winters in one large room stove with less rooms to be heated. The Furnace was easily managed, and with ordinary care the temperature of the house could be kept at any degree desired. I can heartily recommend this system of heating to any one who during our Canadian winter desires to enjoy what I can best describe as "Solid Comfort."

(Sgd). THOS. W. POOLE, M.D., L.R.C.P.

Give W. G. WOODS the contract of making your life a comfort this winter.

August 21st, 1895.—1839-1y.

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