SKINNER'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

IS KING of La Grippe

CURES AT ONCE

For Sale by all Druggists

BATTERSEA.

Having sold your Balsam of Aniseed for years I have no hesitation in stating that I find it the most popular remedy for Coughs, Croup and Bronchitis we handle, and having used it myself cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with Throat and Lung Troubles.

ISAAC LAKE.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

A Sermon in Rhyme

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinges his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you,
By its humble, pleading tones,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them. And by kindly sharing
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a merry laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's wealth and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the Heaven Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

Col. Hughes.

SHORT SKETCH FROM CANNINGTON GLEANER AUGUST 4TH.

The Cannington Gleaner has been kind enough to publish the following sketch of Col. Hughes:

Few men in the Dominion of Canada are as well known as Col. Sam Hughes, our recently retired representative of the county of North Victoria in the House of Commons, and editor and proprietor of The Warder, Lindsay, Ontario. Col. Hughes is a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word, a friend to every person he they number few. He is one of the leading platform orators of the country, and has no equal save is to debate with the ablest statesmen of the present day on the floor of the House of Commons, and if Mr. Hughes is spared he will yet occupy a position in the Conservative Government to be formed after the next general election. The following sketch of his life is from "Records of Canadians" it is learned that Col. Hughes is a native of Durham county, near Bowmanville, Ont., and is in his forty sixth year. He was educated in the Provincial Model and Normal Schools of Ontario in Toronto, the University of Toronto, and in the Military school under the 29th Regiment of the line. He holds 1st class grade "A" Provincial certificate, public school inspector's certificate, second and first class military certificates, as well as honor certificates in English, French, German, and history in the University of Toronto. Mr. Hughes is author of a school geography and a county and railway map of Ontario. He began teaching in Belleville when only 16 years of age, and subsequently was head of Lifford and Bowmanville public schools. For ten years, from 1879 to 1885 Mr. Hughes was in Toronto Collegiate Institute, where he was first English master. He is colonel of 45th Battalion, and has served as brigade-Major of 3rd military district. He is president of Victoria county Rifle Association; vice president Province of Ontario Rifle Association; vice president Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; on council and executive of both Ontario and Dominion Rifle Associations; is president of Lindsay, Haliburton, and Mattawa Railway Co.; president of the Hughes' Gas Ventilating Co., Limited; Past County Master Loyal Orange Association, Victoria county; grand auditor of Grand Orange lodge of British America; councillor Lindsay Board of Trade; and director Lindsay, Pontypool and Bobcaygeon Railway Co., of which he was also the projector. Mr. Hughes has also been vice president and secretary of South Victoria Liberal Conservative Association; on Board of Education, Lindsay, and vice president Toronto Lacrosse Club. In 1872 he won championship mile race for America; and from 1872 to 1884 was on first twelve of Toronto Lacrosse Club. Was also active in football, cricket, curling, baseball, bicycling and rowing. Col. Hughes comes honestly by his military spirit. His father, John Hughes, of Blackstock, Durham county, Ont., is son of one of the old "Royal Bengal" veteran officers; while his mother, Caroline Langhlins Hughes, is daughter of a British Royal Artillery officer, who served in the Peninsula and Waterloo; and through her mother is granddaughter of a Huguenot Cavassier officer, distinguished in Bonaparte's campaigns.

In 1883 Col. Hughes purchased THE VICTORIA WARDER, Lindsay, a weekly paper. He took an active part in developing trade between Canada and Britain; in the stocker cattle and other lines; refused his friend, Erastus Wiman's appeals to join the "Commercial Union" brigade in 1887; has long favored preferential trade among Great Britain and her colonies, and ultimately of the English-speaking world; believes in the national policy and the building up of Canadian seaboard and inland cities rather than of foreign ones; favors an active, intelligent immigration system, and is opposed to union of Church and State.

In the general election of 1891, the lists for North Victoria not having been revised by the conservatives in either 1886 or 1889. Col. Hughes was defeated by Mr. Barron by 201 votes. Mr. Barron had in 1887 defeated Mr. Hector Cameron by upwards of 300 votes. In 1891 Mr. Hughes revised the lists, protested Mr. Barron's election, unseated him, and won the bye-election in February, 1892, by 239 votes over Mr. Barron. During his career in parliament Mr. Hughes has been member of the important committees of the House, Railways and Canals, Banking and Commerce, Agriculture and Public Accounts. The interest of Canadian farmers and business men have ever received from Mr. Hughes the utmost consideration, whether it be trade with Britain or Newfoundland, or the Trent canal, the Mattawa railway, the Pontypool railways, the mining survey of North Victoria—whatever the question, Mr. Hughes has always brought energy and judgment to bear. Twice married, Mr. Hughes' first wife was a daughter of the late Major Preston, of Vancouver, B.C. His present wife is daughter of R. W. Burke, Esq., of Bowmanville, ex-M.P., for West Durham, Ont. He has three children by the second wife—one son Capt. Garnet B. Hughes, and two daughters.

Press Comments.

The Dundas Banner, one of the Liberal stand-bye in Haldimand, rises to remark that the country did not intend, when it turned the Tories out, to put in men who would increase the debt in two years by several millions, and the annual expenditure by four millions, and whose party representatives would desert their constituencies to seek places of ease and emolument in the public service. The remark is added that these are not the things that will strengthen the Liberal party against the coming of the next general elections. Others have made remarks of the same tenor, but they do not seem to be heeded at Ottawa, unless the rush of members to get offices is a sign that the time of the next election is a time of fear.

Is it true that what is known as "home life" is gradually losing its hold upon the Canadian people? One is sometimes led to think so. Look at the growth of "clubs," the increase in the number of fraternal societies, acting as so many magnets to draw the husband and father away from his home to spend the evenings. A religious journal deals with the multiplication of church organizations and their influence upon those who endeavor to keep up with their numerous meetings leading to form "dissipation." The church meetings are more numerously attended by women than men, hence while the head of the family deserts his home for the club and the lodge, wife and mother spends her evenings at the church, or at the meetings of the various societies connected therewith. Deserted by their parents, the children seek their home a dull place. The boys go to loaf about the streets and in time join one of the clubs or drift into the hotel or billiard halls. The daughters go with the mother and as a result the evenings spent in social converse with books and games and mental improvement, become old fashioned and of the past. The home virtually becomes a mere boarding house, where the family eat and sleep but scarcely ever assemble together to exchange confidences and grow up with increasing mutual love. This condition of things is not for the best, and it is worthy of careful thought by those who are charged with the care of households. Is the old fashioned home life to be entirely abandoned, or is it to be restored to its time honored place in our domestic economy? Let us get away from business and politics for a space and give a little consideration to the home.—Sarnia Canadian.

The "down town in the evening" habit has as bad an effect on a boy's education as on his behavior or his morals. In one of our Canadian cities recently an inquiry was made as to why children seemingly of equal capacity ranked so unevenly in their standing in the schools. One class of fifty five pupils was selected, and measures were taken to find out enough about their habits out of school to enable a judgment to be formed. The inquiry showed that thirteen boys were allowed to run on the streets at night as late as half past nine o'clock. Not one of them ranked as high as thirtieth in the class. Another grade in the class of fifty-five was tried in the same manner. Eight boys were habitually on the street in the evening. Not one of them ranked in fortieth in the class. Of another class of thirty-five six were allowed the freedom of the streets at night, and every one of them had spent two or three years passing the fourth and fifth grades. One boy of fifteen years had spent nine years in getting four and a half years' schooling. The same inquiry showed that Canadian boys as a rule are not great readers. The girls read but the boys do not. Of the classes examined, eighty-five per cent of the girls were readers. Some of their reading was not very solid mental food, but they read something. Of the boys, only one here and there had formed the reading habit. One third of the boys read the papers a little and books sometimes. The other two thirds practically never read anything at all. That does not promise much for the intellectual standing of Canada in the next generation.—Sarnia Canadian.

The Hunting of Deer.

A representative gathering of deer hunters was held in Brockville last week to discuss the existing game law relating to deer, G. P. Graham, M.P.P., R. L. Joynt, M.P.P., and G. A. Dane, ex-M.P.P., being among those present. There was much discussion as to what changes in the law were necessary. The unanimous opinion of those present was finally embodied in a resolution, which expressed approval of the imposition of a $2 license fee on all deer hunters, and recommended limiting the number of deer that each hunter is entitled to kill.

It was agreed to urge on the Government to amend the law so as to allow the killing of deer in the water, and to provide for a more thorough protection of the game in close season. The hunters were unanimously of the opinion that when the number of deer allowed to be taken is limited, the law should permit the hunter to kill them in any way he saw fit. In addition, the meeting expressed the view that qualified inspectors should be engaged to watch the hunting grounds to prevent pot hunting in the close season, and that the money charged for hunting licenses should be devoted to paying these men good salaries.

A SISTER'S HELP

BROUGHT RENEWED HEALTH TO A DESPONDENT BROTHER

His Health Had Failed and Medicines Seemed to Do Him No Good—Where Others Had Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Met with Great Success.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.:—

GENTLEMEN,—A few years ago my system became thoroughly run down. My blood was in a frightful condition; medical treatment did me no good. I surfeited myself with advertised medicines, but with equally poor results. I was finally incapacitated from work, became thoroughly despondent, and gave up hope of living much longer. While in this condition I visited my father's home near Tara. A sister, then and now living in Toronto, was also visiting at the parental home. Her husband had been made healthy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she urged me to try them. Tired of trying medicines, I laughed at the proposition. However later on she provided me with some of the pills and begged me to take them. I did so, and before I had used two boxes I was on the road to restored health. I am commending their good qualities almost every day I live because I feel so grateful for my restoration, and I have concluded to write you this letter wholly in the interest of suffering humanity. I am carrying on business in Owen Sound as a carriage maker. This town has been my home for twenty eight years and anyone enclosing a reply three cent stamp can receive personal indorsation of the foregoing. This much to satisfy those who cannot be blamed for doubting after taking so many other preparations without being benefitted. You may do just as you like with this letter. I am satisfied that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be able to attend to my business to-day. Perhaps I would not have been alive.

Yours very sincerely,

FREDERICK GLOVER.

Survival of the Horse

When the multiplication of bicycles and the fame of the horseless carriage led many hasty prophets to predict the speedy abandonment of the horse as a common and very important servant of man, a veteran driver of race horses was quoted as saying that the bicycle and the horseless carriage would supplant the horse about the time that the sewing machine banished the piano. So far he has been well backed up by the solid evidence of events. The bicycle has flourished mightily, and the horseless vehicle propelled by various motors, gains ground slowly, but the horse is still the dependence of millions more. He draws the same crowds to the race tracks and horse shows, and he is the pet of uncounted families and the pride of multitudes, just as he was before the first "safety" bicycle, when the horseless carriage was as unheard of as the vertiscope or the rapid-firing cannon. So he will continue to be for generations. It is the life of the horse, his intelligence and beauty as a creature that feels and knows and has almost human affection and intelligence that ensure him against desertion by man. He will never be wholly crowded out of the economy of life because he is not a machine, but a companion, a friend, and an object of feelings which not even the most wonderful machinery can arouse.—Kingston News.

Don't neglect that nasty cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup can cure it. Best cough remedy made. 25c., all dealers.—59-2.

That aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of Milburn's Sterling headache Powders. 1 powder 5c., 3 for 10c, 10 for 25c.—59 4.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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."

The National-Revenue Question.

The actual amount of revenue accruing to the Dominion Government from the liquor traffic in every form for the year ending June 30th, 1896, is set out in the following table:

EXCISE DUTIES.		
On Canadian spirits	$4,029,359	
On malt liquors	6,748	
On malt	775,354	
		$4,811,461
LICENSE FEES.		
Distillers' licenses	$2,500	
Maltsters' licenses	6,200	
		$ 8,700
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
On imported ale, beer, wines, and spirits of all kinds	$2,242,763	
On imported malt	8,391	
		$2,251,154
Total revenue		$7,071,315

This amounts to about $1.37 per head of our population. It is estimated that about 32 cts. per head is for spirits used for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, and that the revenue from the liquor-traffic for beverage purposes is about $5,400,000, or about $1 05 per head of the population.

In leaflet No. 1 of this series, it is shown that consumers of liquor pay for it the sum of $39,879,854, and that the country is impoverished by the full amount of the money paid for liquor. If the traffic is stopped, the people at large will be richer at the end of a year by $39,879,854 than they would have been if the traffic had continued. In ten years the change will make a difference of more than $400,000,000 in the wealth of the community.

Here lies the answer to the question "What about the revenue?" It is hard to collect money from people who are poor. We make revenue raising easier by making people better off. The Toronto Globe of May 19th, 1897, states the case forcibly in the following paragraph:—

Taxation paying power depends not on the number of items in the tariff, but the number and wealth of the people. Consequently the fiscal result of Prohibition is to be judged by the answer to this question: "Will increase or diminish the taxable wealth of the people?" If wealth is increased, the expense of Government, as of everything else, can be more readily borne.

The liquor traffic robs us of much more than the amount which the liquor consumed costs. It has been shown that through intemperance we lose yearly more than $100,000,000 additional in various indirect ways. Prohibition would enrich our country, and the richer country would yield a richer revenue.

Much of the money saved from drink would be expended for other goods that pay duties, and here would be new revenue at once. An English Parliamentary report shows that in the years of the Irish famine when the Government closed the distilleries, the people of Ireland bought more tea, sugar, clothing, hardware, etc. than in the years of plenty and a greatly increased revenue was collected on these goods. When the great Father Matthew temperance revival reached its height the yearly revenue from liquor was vastly reduced, but the total yearly revenue collected was £90,000 sterling above the average.

It might be needful for Parliament to plan to meet the revenue deficit for a year or two, but soon we would find a rising revenue flowing from a happier and wealthier people. It is easy to pay taxes when there is plenty of money to pay with.

Various methods have been suggested by which the revenue now derived from the liquor traffic may be at once replaced when prohibition is enacted. It is not the purpose of this tract to advocate any special plan. Parliament may be relied upon to adjust its revenue raising so as to make it as effective as possible, and at the same time as easy as possible to the people. Some of the suggestions that have been made are however, here submitted as information:—

The whole amount might be raised by direct taxation, in which case people would have to pay about one-sixth of the amount they now pay for liquor, retaining the remaining five-sixths and leaving them as a whole more than $30,000,000 better off than they are under the present plan, a new $30,000,000 being added to their wealth each year. Direct taxation is however, only one of the available methods of revenue-raising.

A tax of one half-cent per pound on sugar, seven cents per pound on tea, coffee and cocoa, levied on the quantities of these articles now used, would make up the amount named, $1 05 per head, or $5,400,000 on the whole.

The Government might take over the liquor-traffic remaining for permitted purposes, carry it on and retain all the proceeds. It is estimated that this would give a revenue of about $4 000,000. It would be the safest way of supplying pure liquor for medicine, etc.

If the plan just mentioned were adopted, the balance of $3,000,000 to make up the whole temporarily displaced revenue, could be secured by an extra excise duty of thirty cents per pound on the quantity of tobacco now consumed.

The same could be secured by a special customs duty of four and one-half per cent. on the value of all imported goods that now pay duty.

On the preferential duty plan it could be obtained by an extra duty of seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem on the quantities now imported of all other than British goods, leaving the duty on all imports from Great Britain unchanged.

As it is clear that the deficit would only be temporary and that a richer country would soon make up the missing revenue, the temporary deficit might be met by a special loan as in the case of some other national emergency.

All that has been said to the effect that under prohibition our people would be richer and our national revenue really helped instead of hindered, is forcibly corroborated by statements made by many of the world's chief financiers. The following paragraphs are taken from speeches made by two eminent British Chancellors of the Exchequer.

W. E. Gladstone.—Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue.

Sir Stafford Northcote.—If the revenue diminishes from increased habits of temperance the amount of wealth such a change would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty; and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of the revenue from such a cause, but should find in various ways that the Exchequer would not suffer from the losses which it might sustain in that direction.

Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and many other Canadian statesmen have as forcibly expressed the same views. The last named gentleman on one occasion, after setting out the vast drain that the liquor traffic had made upon the country during a number of preceding years, added these words:

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.

Speaking on another occasion of the probable results of Prohibition upon the national revenue, he said:

Although direct receipts from this traffic would certainly be expunged from our revenue, still the improvement in the general commerce of the country, the improvement in the general welfare and well being of our community, would be so great that the receipts in all other branches of our revenue would be increased correspondingly, and there would practically, after the first year or so, not be any diminution whatever in our revenues from our tax-payers.

A HEALTHY WOMAN.

Nine-tenths of all the suffering and disease in the world comes from the kidneys. Yet how few people there are who take any care of these delicate little organs. Backache, lame back, headaches, listlessness, all signs of kidney trouble, are almost universal.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Tone and regulate the kidneys and help them to throw off the poisons from the system.

Mrs. A. Brown, P. O. Box 200, Dresden, Ont., says: "For years I suffered from dropsical trouble which caused me much distress. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box of them at Switzer's Drug Store. Before commencing to take them I was unable to button my shoes on account of my swollen condition, but by the time I had finished the first box I could do this without inconvenience. I have now taken a second box and have no hesitancy in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills for any Kidney or Dropsical trouble."

Price 50c. a box, 3 for $1.25, all Druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Liver Complaint.

"I have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters for Liver Complaint and Constipation, as it cured me. I consider there is nothing equal to it." MRS. WM. JOHNSON, Balmoral, Man.—59 2.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures all pain in man or beast; for sprains, cuts, bruises, callous lumps, swellings, inflammation, rheumatism and neuralgia, it is a specific.—59 4.

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.—59 2

Register of Societies.

"RIDEAU" 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. FATHERS' BREWERS, No. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr. John Kelley, secretary.

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

GRAND LODGE, No. 857, 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, Bracket, No. 28, meets the first and third Mondays of each month in 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. 136 meets every Monday evening in Britton's block. Eli Williamson, secretary.

O.O.F., Manchester Unity, No. 193, Loyal Lily of the Valley, meets in the Prentice Boys' hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McWatters, N.G.; J. G. Harrington, Secretary.

OTTAWA LITTBAY, Canadian Order of Foresters No. 155, 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 Way, 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 McSwain, Chief.

HIGHER CANADA, No. 84, meets in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store, on second Monday of each month. Sheriff McLennan, secretary.

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

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, Lindsay Tent No. 208, 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. Grossweil, record keeper.

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.—J. G. 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. G. Moore, Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEMEN 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 Mathison, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN, meets in True Blue Hall, corner Kent and Cambridge streets on the second and fourth Sundays at 3 o'clock p.m. Geo. Johnson, Master; W. ARMOUR Secretary, Box 188.

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 3.30 o'clock p.m. Mrs. A. Abbott, Matron; Helena A. Conley, Secretary.

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 work.

HORN BROS.

—26-tf. LINDSAY WOOLLEN MILLS

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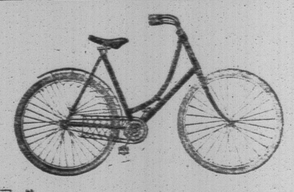
The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

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.



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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 won't "play"

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, Colton 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.
Silas Bowes, hot air, wood.
Jas. Graham, Burrows Stewart & Milne, hot air, coal.
Sam Irwin, Gurney hot water, coal.
E. D. Orde, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. H. Southern, 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 Brotherton, combination wood.
David Duncan.
Mat. Carter, Gurney hot air, wood.
Geo. H. Wilson, Gurney hot air, wood.
John Kells, 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. Sexsmith, Gurney hot air, wood.
Thos. Butler, hot water, wood.
E. Woods.
Wm. Butler, Gurney hot water, wood.
Alex. Sim, Gurney hot water, wood.
J. Kilbby, Gurney hot air, wood.
John D. Flavelle, Gurney hot water, coal.
Bridburn House, Gurney Harris, hot air, wood.
R. D. Thurston, 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. Maclin, 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. Ryley, Gurney hot air, coal.
James Lovell, Gurney hot air, coal.
W. M. Robson, Buck's hot air, coal.
Thos. Beal, hot water combination.
Geo. Beall, hot water combination.
W. W. Logan, Gurney hot water, coal.
Silas Bowes, Gurney hot air, coal.
Hogg Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
W. King, Gurney hot air, coal.
R. Sylvester, Gurney hot water, coal.
Miss Porter, Gurney hot water, coal.
G. H. Hopkins, Gurney hot water, coal.
Opera House, steam.
Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Gurney hot water, wood.
S. McKing, and many others.

The subjoined is an unsolicited testimonial which Dr. Poole kindly handed me a few days ago. "Nuff sed. 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 it 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 coal 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., Lindsay.

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

August 21st, 1895.—1339-1y.

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