SKINNER'S Balsam

OF ANISEED

Never Fails

to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and to relieve Asthma, Whooping Cough

4

CONSUMPTION.

For over twenty years have sold Skinner's Balsam of Aniseed and find my customers cannot be without it. Have used it themselves with the most satisfactory results for Coughs, it has no equal as a remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.

MRS. H. A. GERMAN.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

Items of Interest.

The Chinese custom of paying a physician only as long as the patient is in good health is said to have been adopted by Lord Rothschild. He pays Sir William Broadbent a retaining fee of $5,000 a year.

There is near Ballina, in Ireland, a little stone on the brink of a creek upon which is carved this interesting inscription intended as a warning to travellers: "When this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river."

An electric locomotive in a Scranton coal mine in 200 days did work for $2,528 below what the work cost for a corresponding period with mule power. An electric pump in the same mine saved $[illegible] over steam pumps in 970 days.

The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg have issued orders forbidding women bicyclists to wear skirts. They must wear bloomers or the "rational dress," as the wind blows too capriciously in Russia's capital for skirts to be worn with decency.

Agricultural laborers in Lucerne, Switzerland, eat eight meals a day—the first at 4 o'clock in the morning, reinforced by further refreshment at 6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 5 and 7. Some of these meals are but luncheons of cider and bread, but the daily bill of fare includes a substantial breakfast, dinner and supper.

When the hero of Manila was a lieutenant he was left in charge of the ship while his superior officers were enjoying shore leave in a Mediterranean town. It was very hot and the men were taking it easy, when there came a sudden call to quarters and an order from Lieut. Dewey to get the heaviest block and tackle out of the hold and set it in place without delay. For two hours the sailors worked perspired and wondered what was up. After everything was in place the lieutenant ordered them to hitch up to a large "chew" of tobacco that had been thrown under one of the guns—a thing that was strictly against the rules. The tobacco was removed.

While Spurgeon was still a boy preacher he was warned by a certain visage, and told that she intended to give him a tongue lashing. "All right," he replied, 'but that is a game at which two can play.' Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiled and said: "Yes, thank you, I am quite well; I hope you are the same." Then came another burst of vituperation pitched in a still higher key to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as though it is going to rain; I think I had better be getting on!" "Bless the man," she exclaimed, he is as deaf as a post; what's the use of storming at him?"

Liquid air presents surprising possibilities as a medicine. A Russian physician, in experimenting with it, placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered, as stated in London Engineering, to one hundred degrees below zero. After ten hours the dog was taken out alive, and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours confinement in an atmosphere of still dry air, his vitality was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep warm that an intense appetite was created. It was like a visit to a bracing Northern climate.

What is the use of putting a law on the statute book if that law is not to be enforced? Was the Dominion alien labor law designed merely for show—a sort of fetich to be hung up to still the clamor of the people who were unpleasantly clamoring for such a law? It would seem so. It is no secret that the alien labor law is displeasing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and probably to other members of the Government who are not belted knights but would like to be. They do not approve of it because they are not in touch with the men who feel the need of such a law—the men who have to earn their daily bread with the sweat of the brow. The law was forced upon the Government, it is true, but it is the law just the same, and the Government by hanging it up is neglecting its duty. It is time to insist upon the enforcement of this law designed to keep out of Canada the labor of aliens, brought here under contract to displace the labor of Canadians.—Hamilton Herald.

The military medical organs of Germany publish the result of experiments undertaken during the last grand imperial manœuvres, with a view to testing the nutritive value of sugar. In each company of the three battalions, ten men were selected as "sugarists," and ten others as "non-sugarists." The latter received seven lumps of sugar daily, and the former from ten to twelve. The weight of the sugarists increased during the manœuvres considerably more than that of the non-sugarists. It was found also that a piece of sugar allayed hunger and enabled the sugar soldiers to march for a longer time than their comrades without fatigue. They moreover suffered less from thirst and at the end of the manœuvres looked much fresher. Dr. Leitenstorfer, who conducted the experiments, recommends (1) the addition of sugar to the regular army rations as a valuable aliment, and (2) also temporarily on long marches for the purpose of refreshing and strengthening the men.

The little town of Whiting, in Monona county, is quite excited over the discovery that Rev. O. T. Atwood, pastor of the Christian church of that place was engaged to seventeen young women at the same time. Everything went along smoothly until a few days ago, when came the public announcement of his engagement to Miss ———. Sixteen other damsels nearly fainted when they heard the news. Finally, one by one, they confided that he was engaged to each of them; at least he had promised to marry each one. Tale came to the ears of the trustees of the church, and a public investigation was ordered, but the young man resigned. His only defence is that he loved them all because they were members of the Christian church, and days when he talked of marrying them it was to some one else.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The importance of sanitary regulations for barber shops is urged by a German author, Herr Berg, says an exchange, who states that these places are responsible for the spread of many diseases in addition to those of skin, hair and beard. The barber himself should be free from epilepsy, spasms of any kind, drunkenness and infectious diseases. He should pay special attention to cleanliness of his own hands and person, and should be instructed in appearances of diseases of the skin, scalp and beard. Persons having contagious diseases of skin, hair, beard or other parts should be attended to at home with their own instruments. In the shop all combs and brushes should be cleansed with corrosive sublimate solution after each use, and shears, razors and clippers should be boiled or wiped thoroughly with alcohol after each use. Brushes to dust away hair cut from the neck should be forbidden. Balls of absorbent cotton, to be thrown away after once using, should be substituted for puff balls, and towels, etc., should be freshly laundered for each person, or paper napkins substituted and thrown away after being once used. In most barber shops in Canada, and especially in Lindsay, every precaution which has seemed needful has hitherto been regularly observed; but, as in other spheres of life, science is continually making new suggestions, and such of these as seem well grounded will doubtless in due time be adopted.

An agricultural paper, dealing with fall exhibitions, points to the fact that "the difficulty of making displays of agricultural products at fairs is that the collecting is too often delayed until within a week or two of the show, then a few samples are hurriedly secured. As a result this feature is one of the poorest whereas it ought to be one of the best. It urges farmers to collect small grains while still in their prime. Then as fruits and vegetables become ripe select the best specimens, and by the time the fair opens you will have a representative collection.

When the Duke of Wellington was co-operating with the Spanish army in the Peninsula against Napoleon, he was desirous on one occasion, during a general engagement, that the general commanding the Spanish contingent should execute a certain movement on the field. He communicated the wish to the Spaniard personally, and was somewhat taken aback to be told that the honor of the king of Spain and his army would compel a refusal of the request unless Wellington, as a foreign officer, graciously permitted to exist and fight on Spanish soil, should present the petition on his knees. The old duke often used to tell the story afterward, and he would say: "Now, I was extremely anxious to have the movement executed, and I didn't care a twopenny damn about getting on my knees, so down I plumped!"

Bureau of Industries.

The annual report of the Provincial Bureau of Industries is very interesting. It shows that in 1896 the rural area in the province amounts to 23,172 acres, an increase of 50,093 acres as compared with the previous year, of which about a million acres are non resident. There is a percentage of cleared land of 54.7 as against 53.8 per cent. in 1895. The acreage under crop has risen from 8,080,206 in 1892 to 9,511,444 in 1896, more than in any previous recorded year. First comes hay and clover 2,526,711 acres, then oats with 2,425,107, next fall wheat showing 876,955 acres, peas 829,601, barley 462,792, husking corn 317,697, fodder corn 178,962, spring wheat 255,361, compared with 651,302 in 1892. There were 906,522 acres of fall wheat in 1892. The average yield of fall wheat per acre was 17.0 in this outdoing all the other grain growing states in the Union, the highest being Illinois with 14.7. Of spring wheat the average yield was 13.8; barley 27.4. Ontario again outdoing Manitoba and all States of the Union except Wisconsin, with which she tied. Of oats the average yield was 34.2, the State of Wisconsin being second with 35.0. The cheese factories in the Province in the year 1896 numbered 1,147 as compared with 1,164 in 1895, the decrease being due to the drought. In 1896, 104,303,085 pounds of cheese was made, compared with 109,230,240 in 1895, though the make of 1896 was greater than in any other year and better prices prevailed to the extent of 40 cents per 100 pounds, while the patrons realized 63.5 cents per 100 pounds of milk as compared with 59 cents in 1895. The total farm property in Ontario in 1896, including land, buildings, implements and live stock, was valued at $910,291,911, the highest figure reached. Farm land values showed a steady decline from 1886 to 1896, but the "good times" which have come with such a rush since have made a change for the better.

Press Comments.

The best Canadian will be the best Imperialist.—Westminster.

At any rate the men who leave their bones in the Klondike don't have to face the people who told them so.—Detroit Tribune.

Some of the Halifax papers have refused to print letters on the plebiscite issue save on the payment of advertising rates, $12.50 a column. The readers are likely to be saved the task of perusing many old time arguments, dished up with new dressing, and the vote will be much the same.—Montreal Gazette.

F. A. McCarthy (that's us) and Miss Nannie Fisher (that's more of us) were united in marriage Wednesday, July 27, at 10 a.m. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, which we have only a faint recollection of. Some way events seemed to crowd on each other then. And God has given us the best earthly thing within His gift.—Humbolt Herald.

A man in Maine offered a number of small prizes to the school children in his town who would take the best care of their teeth during the summer vacation. It will probably be difficult to decide who has earned the prizes as a few weeks care or neglect will not have any noticeable effect in many cases, but if the school children's teeth were examined regularly once in six months it would be easy to tell whether they had neglected them or cared for them properly. It is strange how careless mothers are about the condition of their children's teeth. The first tooth of the first baby is very interesting to its mother. It is a pity that her interest in teeth could not be maintained throughout the whole period of childhood.—Brockville Times.

W. C. T. U.

COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

Liquor and Industry.

Canada has a high reputation for sobriety. The prosecution of industry, the production of wealth, is not interfered with by the liquor traffic to the same extent as in older communities. There is however, still room for improvement in this respect. It is impossible to consider carefully, the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic without being convinced that prohibition would be a vast benefit to our manufacturing interests.

Some of the evidence given by men of wide and long experience, forcibly presents the harm done by drinking habits and the benefits that result from the suppression of liquor selling. We select from the Minority Report simply a few testimonies from some of our best known Canadian business men:

Roderick McDonald, manufacturer of copper and brass goods, steam fixtures, etc., Halifax, N.S., employs 140 men. He said his firm had a decided preference for abstainers. They do all they can to keep drink shops away from the vicinity of their works. Customers, including brewers, object to drinking men being sent to work on their premises. As a ship owner he would not think of employing a captain or engineer who drinks. He added: "I believe that if we had prohibition for five years it would so change the face of the country that we would not know our Dominion. In making that statement I am simply voicing the opinion of Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston and such statesmen."

Charles Archibald, manager of the Gower Mine, Cape Breton, N.S., employs from 300 to 400 men. He said:—The drink habit lessens decidedly the wage-earning power of men; their drinking is an injury to us also. We have certain expenses going on all the time, and if our men are off work this involves a loss to us—a very severe one. Previous to the enforcement of the Scott Act the loss was very great, both to the men and to us. There has been a marked improvement since the law has been in force; national prohibition would have a good effect upon our business and upon business interests generally.

J. C. Risteen, of J. C. Risteen & Co., planing mill and door and sash factory, Fredericton, N.B., said:—We must have some men who do not temper with liquor. It would be ruinous to our business to our business to have drinking men. Under the license law we had more difficulty to get and keep sober men than now. The absence of liquor selling places is good and helps the man to be temperate.

Alex Gibson, Marysville, N.B., who employs in his lumber and milling business and cotton factory, 1,200 in the summer and 2,400 in the winter, is a strong advocate of abstinence and of legal suppression of the liquor traffic. He stated that no liquor is sold in the town of Marysville, to which fact he attributes the absence of disorder and the thrift and prosperity of the people. In the thirty years during which he has developed the immense business under his control, though keeping all his property fully insured, he has not had to make a single claim for loss by fire, and this he thinks is largely due to the absence of liquor selling in the town. He expressed the belief that from a business point of view alone, it would be infinitely advantageous to the country to prohibit liquor traffic.

Chas. E. McKeen, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Quebec, said:—Considerable trouble is caused manufacturers by drinking employees. When a man is away it is our loss as well his; it lessens our output, while our running expenses are the same; we sometimes have orders cancelled because not filled in time, the failure to fill them being due to drinking employees; a few drinkers often interfere with the work of many others. We had a case about two weeks ago; four men stopped the output of the entire factory for three or four days. He believed prohibition would be a great advantage to the business of the country.

D. W. Karn, manufacturer of pianos and organs, Woodstock, Ontario, employs two hundred men. He said he had been compelled at various times to discharge some of the best workmen he ever had, for drinking. Not only the men themselves lose by drinking, but their employers are losers too. He has lost hundreds of dollars by not being able to fill orders, the inability to fill them being caused by drinking men. When the Scott Act was in force there was a great improvement. It will be better still if we have a general prohibitory law.

William J. Copp, iron founder, Hamilton, Ont., employs one hundred and fifty men. He said:—The wage earning power of drinking men is much reduced. Their drinking is also a very serious disadvantage to our business. The absence of one man at particular times may interfere with many men, hindering the work they have in hand. We have had serious losses from the absence of some on account of drink. The establishment of licensed drink shops near our works is injurious. They induce men to drink. Drink shops depreciate the value of property near them; national prohibition of the liquor traffic would have a very beneficial effect on the business interests of the country generally.

Hart A. Massey, Toronto, president of the Massey-Harris Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, said:—The company employs from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred men. They pay in wages about $500,000 annually. Their annual output is from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. They have a good deal of trouble, first and last, on account of drinking employees, and have suffered considerable loss; they have had men who lost fully one third of their time through drink. The drinking of one man often interferes with the work of a gang—their work has to stop while he is off drinking. There has scarcely been an instance of suffering in the families of the men that has not been traceable to drink. Other branches of business would not suffer by the abolition of the liquor traffic but would receive an impetus; forms of industry, now dormant for want of capital, would be established, and labor would find employment; the purchasing power of the people would be increased. A distillery or brewery with an annual output equal to theirs would not employ nearly so many men; a prohibitory law would be a decided advantage to the country, it would be the best law that could be given to the country.

Many similar testimonies might be quoted, proving beyond doubt that the liquor traffic is a curse to both employers and employed, and that its prohibition would be an immense boon to legitimate industry.

COULD NOT DRESS ALONE.

A Nova Scotian Farmer Tells of His Intense Suffering From Rheumatism and How He Found Relief.

From the Bridgewater, N.S., Enterprise.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victim upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable. Only those who writhe under its pangs can imagine the joy of one who has been freed from its terrors. Mr. J. W. Folkenham, of New Elm, N.S., is one of those who have been released from pain, and who believes it his duty to let others know how a cure can be found. Mr. Folkenham is a farmer, and like all who follow this arduous but honorable calling, is subject to much exposure. It was this exposure that brought on his trouble and caused him so much suffering before he was rid of it. He says:—"In the spring of 1897 I contracted rheumatism. Throughout the whole summer I suffered from it, and about the first of October it became so bad that I could not get out of the house. The pains were located in my hip and back, and what I suffered can hardly be expressed. I became so helpless I could not dress myself without aid. Eventually the trouble spread to my hands and arms, and at times these would lose all feeling and become useless. In November I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking four boxes began to improve. After using six boxes the pains and soreness had all gone and I was able to do a hard day's work. I intend using a few boxes more as a precautionary measure, and I would earnestly advise those suffering from this painful trouble to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and be made well.

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 wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Growin' Old.

I met a feller here to-day that I ain't seen in years;
He's old an' gray an' withered up, an' pore, so it appears;
By jinks! it do seem singular that such a thing could be,
'Cause that old wrinkled feller used to go to school with me,

He was the liveliest little kid that ever played "I spy,"
He used to pelt the passengers when the old bus'ed so by.
An' link a gang of fellers for tsomin' cripplet Ted.
'Cause he was always good at heart, for all we raised Old Ned.

An' now he's old; somehow I can't just think of him that way.
Never seemed like he was made for anything but play;
An' it makes me tremble, kinder, when I look back and see
That feeky little feller who went to school with me.

—Amsterdam Sentinel.

Grand Remedy for Coughs.

"I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and found it a grand remedy for coughs and colds, and highly recommend it." O. M. DOHERTY, Camilla, Ont.—65 3.

CONSTIPATION.

In the summer especially should the bowels be kept free, so that no poisonous material shall remain in the system to ferment and decay and infect the whole body. No remedy has yet been found equal to B.B.B. for curing Constipation, even the most chronic and stubborn cases yield to its influence.

"I cannot say too much in favor of Burdock Blood Bitters, as there is no remedy equal to it for the Cure of Constipation. We always keep it in the house as a general family medicine, and would not be without it." MRS. JACOB MOSHER, Pictou Landing, N.S.

B.B.B. not only cures Constipation, but is the best remedy known for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease and Blood Humors.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Why Not Buy at Home?

The following sensible remarks, which we take from the Stratford Beacon, will apply as aptly to Lindsay as to Stratford, and to make its application more forcible we substitute the word Lindsay for Stratford where it occurs:

There are many Lindsay people, and people interested in Lindsay, who imagine that because they purchase goods or articles over some bargain counter in Toronto that they are really getting bargains. It is safe to say that, in the majority of cases, if these same persons took the cash to our local merchants, they would get similar or even better goods, at the same or even lower prices. Taking railway fare and other expenses into account, the bargain hunter will be found to have much the worst of the bargain. If he or she were the only ones that suffered, that circumstance could be regarded with equanimity as a sort of retributive justice. Our Lindsay merchants are enterprising, they stock their stores with a variety of seasonable goods and cater to the local needs. These merchants have to pay rent and taxes; they employ hands whose money is largely spent in town. They desire to have the trade of Lindsay and the people of the surrounding country, who are interested in the welfare of the town. If these shop-keepers were not progressive and up-to-date, there might be some excuse for rushing off to Toronto or using the mails. To ensure the greatest degree of prosperity to this town and district, there should be complete co-operation of all interests. The more we help our neighbors, the better the position our neighbors will be in to make a return. We must stand by the town and help each other. Every dollar spent outside of the town unnecessarily represents a proportionate withdrawal of the financial elements that contribute to the life of trade and to our civic prosperity. We advise all our readers, whenever they wish to purchase goods, to take a look through the stores of Lindsay before going elsewhere, and, we need scarcely remind them, that the wide-awake merchants of this town advertise their goods in the columns of THE WARDER.

Cucumbers, Melons, Beware!

You may have an attack of Cramps and Diarrhoea after eating them. Just keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and you're safe. It cures Cramps, Colic Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all bowel complaints.—65 3.

Doan Cures a Manitoba Man.

Mr. Alexander Fraser, Miami, Man., writes: "I cannot refrain from recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to any person troubled with kidney disorder, for I believe if they could cure me they could cure any case."—65 3

Register of Societies.

"HIGHLAND" 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. FAIRBURN BRANCH, No. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr. John Kelley, secretary.

ROYAL BLADE KEWANEE OF ISRAELITES meets second Wednesday in each month in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Robt. Nugent, Preceptor; John Kelley, Secretary.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 657, 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. 28, 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 Golding Star No. 28, 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. 126 meets every Monday evening in Britton's block. Eli Williamson, secretary.

G.O.O.F., Manchester Unity, No. 188, Loyal Lily of the Valley, meets in the Prentice Boys' hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McWatters, M.G.; J. C. Harrington, Secretary.

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

SONS OF SCOTLAND.—Grampian Camp, No. 49, meets fourth Tuesday of each month, in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Jas. Keith, Secretary. John McSween, Chief.

HIGH CHELTAN, No. 54, meetings held on second Monday of each month in Association Hall, over Blackwell's store. Charles McLennan, secretary.

ORANGE WOMANSTOWN 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. Grossvell, 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. 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. G. 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 Mathews, Insurance.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, meets in True Blue Hall, corner Kent and Cambridge streets on the second and fourth Sundays at 2 o'clock p.m. Geo. Jennett, Master; W. Answer 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 2:30 o'clock p.m. Ella A. Tobbitt, Mistress Helena A. Grosier, Secretary

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.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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 TORONTO 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

ADVERTISE in THE WARDER

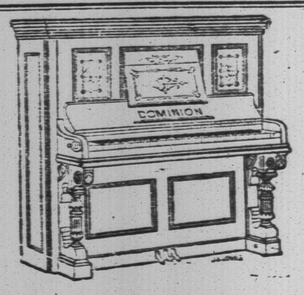
The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

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

PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES

and the cheapest, according to quality.

ALSO THE BEST

High Grade Bicycles

IN THE MARKET 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 "phan":

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.
Sam Irwin, Gurney hot water, coal.
R. D. Orde, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. H. Scottsman, 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. R. Kerswell, hot water, coal.
Dr. Wilson, hot water, coal.
Knowlson Bros., hot water, coal.
J. McLennan, hot water, coal.
Father Bretherton, 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 Miller, 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. Gillaby, Gurney hot air, wood.
John D. Flavelle, Gurney hot water, coal.
Bradburn House, Gurney Harris, hot air, wood.
R. D. Thornton, 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. Degraat, 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 Kylie, 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. Beall, hot water combination.
Geo. Beall, hot water combination.
W. W. Logan, Gurney hot water, coal.
Silas Bigelow, Gurney hot air, coal.
Higg Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
W. King, Gurney hot air, coal.
R. Sylvester, Gurney hot water, coal.
Miss Foster, Gurney hot water, coal.
G. H. Hopkins, Gurney hot water, coal.
Opera House, steam.
Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Gurney hot water, wood.
E. McKing, and many others.

The subjoined is an unsolicited testimonial which Dr. Poole kindly handed me a few days ago. "Nothing Bend it.

W. G. WOODS,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Gurney Oxford Hot Water System which you put 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 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, 1896.—1839-1y.

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