The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

Grave of the Hundred Head.

(Rudyard Kipling.)

There's a widow in sleepy Chester
Who weeps for her only son;
There's a grave on the Pabeng River,
A grave the Burmahs shun,
And there's Subadar Peag Tewarri
Who tells how the work was done.

A Sniper crouched in the jungle—
Spoke, laughed and fled
And the man of the First Shikaris
Picked up their Subaltern dead,
With a big blue mark in his forehead
And the back blown out of his head.

They buried the boy by the river,
A blanket over his face—
They wept for their dead lieutenant,
The man of an alien race—
They marched his corpse in his honour,
A mark for his resting place.

For they were by the holy water,
They were by the salt they also,
But the soul of Lieutenant Kahmitt Sahib
Went home to his God in state;
With the pipes of Burmans
Behind the Queen's gate.

So they left the First Shikaris
At Kyaukpyan at the break of day,
Marched back to the jungle village,
Marched out of Pabengmay—
Marched through the clearing
Marched, hampered the way.

Subadar Peag Tewarri
Sitting down to eat with ball,
Heard the sniper village wail,
Saw out a hunting party
With Jemadar Hira Lal.

The man of the First Shikaris
Stormed and smote and slew,
Purging the grinning jingal
Of the howling crew.
The Jemadar's hunting party
Butchered the folk who flew.

Long was the roll of slaughter,
Long was the list of slain,
Five score heads were taken
Five score heads and twain,
And the men of the First Shikaris
Went back to their grave again.

Each man bearing a basket
Hung on his palms that day,
Set as the blazing village
The village of Pabengmay,
And the "drip drip drip" from the baskets
Reddened the grass by the way.

They made a pile of their trophies
High as a tall man's chin,
Set upon head distorted,
Set in a sightless grin,
Anger and pain and terror
Stamped on the smoke-scorched skin.

Subadar Peag Tewarri
Put the head of the Boh
Top of the mound of triumph
The head of his son below,
With the sword and the peacock banner
That the world might behold and know.

Then the assault was perfect,
Thus was the lesson plain
Of the wrath of the First Shikaris—
The price of a white man slain;
And the men of the First Shikaris
Went back into camp again.

There's a widow in sleepy Chester
Who weeps for her only son;
There's a grave on the Pabeng River,
A grave that the Burmans shun,
And there's Subadar Peag Tewarri
Who tells how the work was done.

A Converted Physician.

With the Aid of South American Kidney Cure, Nature Has "Hopeless" Cases Back to Health

A prominent physician writes this of diabetes. "Personally until very recently I have never known an absolute cure." But this same physician says further that he has noted the wonderful work accomplished in patients of his by South American Kidney Cure, patients whom he had ceased to treat because in his estimation there was no cure and no hope. What a tribute this is to be the medical genius in the compounding of this great remedy—this kidney specific. It soothes, heals and cures the diseased parts. Does it quickly and permanently. Sold by F. Morgan.—63 1.

General Conference of the Methodist Church in Session at Toronto.

"Observer" in Peterborough Review.

TORONTO, Sept. 2nd.

Thinking a goodly number of your readers might be interested in some notes of the General Conference of the Methodist church now in session, I venture to inflict a few thoughts that have impressed themselves on me. For the information of those who do not know allow me to say that this is the fifth session of the Conference held since the union of the different Methodist churches in Canada in 1883. The first was held in Belleville in 1883, and was occupied chiefly in settling the details of the union. The second was held in Toronto in 1886, and was marked by the famous debate respecting college federation. The third in Montreal in 1890, when the question of federation was reaffirmed and the missionary matters somewhat re arranged. The fourth was held in London in 1894, when a number of very radical changes were effected.

The present sessions are held in the widely known Metropolitan church in Toronto. One cannot fail but be impressed with the grandeur of this building. Erected nearly 30 years since under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Punchon, it stands on a most commanding site in the very centre of the city, and is regarded as one of the attractions of the city. One of the interesting features of the internal arrangements of the church is in the minister's vestry, viz., a register of the names and addresses of all the men who have ever occupied the pulpit, giving at the same time the text used by these men in their sermons. It is interesting to look over the list. Almost every brilliant name in the ranks of the Methodist ministry for the past 30 years is found there and one cannot but feel that the past has been richer than the present. The registering of texts is another idea worthy of imitation. It would enable some congregations to discover where the preacher based his discourse, something which many times the average hearer is unable to do.

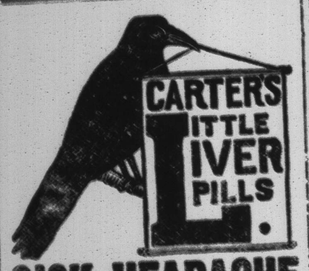
The present Conference is composed of two hundred and eighty-six delegates, one half of whom are ministers and the other laymen. These are elected by the annual Conference, which met last June, on the basis of one minister and one laymen for every twelve ordained ministers in the work. This shows the strength of the Methodist ministry in the Dominion to be about 1700, exclusive of young men on probation. These delegates come from every province of the Dominion from the "blue nose" of Nova Scotia to the dwellers on the sunny slopes of the Pacific. There are also members from Newfoundland, the land of fog, and from Japan, the "land of the rising sun." Many happy greetings were made as these toilers in the various fields who have not seen one another for years met and grasped hands. About one hundred and forty years ago Methodism was introduced into the far eastern section of this territory and a little over one hundred years since it was brought by such men as Dunham and Losee to this province. As one stands and looks to this church and this Conference he must be impressed with the fact that Methodism is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, a very large number of the delegates answered to their names when at ten o'clock yesterday Dr. Carman, the presiding officer, opened the conference. The gavel used by the veteran officer was presented to the conference four years since and is made of some wood taken from the pulpit formerly used in City Road chapel, London, the pulpit occupied by John Wesley. It is one of the relics not worshipped but sacredly kept in memory of the past associations. Needless to say the gavel is wielded skilfully. Dr. Carman is regarded as one of the best presiding officers in the country. His knowledge of church law and his ability to control are such that he has always been regarded as a leader of men. In politics he would have been a marked success. The spiritual influences of the conference are carefully guarded and the opening exercises yesterday evinced the fact that Methodism has lost none of its old time fire.

In the afternoon the "speech from the throne" was delivered. This address by the general superintendent is always regarded as of great importance. That of yesterday was a remarkable production. The right of criticism is a right dear to every man, and in this case no man need fear to express his opinion. Dr. Carman is a man respected by the church as a whole, but not claiming the rights or privileges of an archbishop. His references to advanced thought were out of harmony in matter and spirit with the remainder of his address. Surely no man who devotes his life to the prayerful study of truth ought not to be frowned down if he reaches conclusions somewhat different from some others. The right of private interpretation of the Word is one of the principles of the Reformation, yet one would fain believe that a man in the Methodist ministry must interpret truth as the "fathers" did or else there is no place for him in the church or school. "Let us have the truth," cried a prominent minister of the church though the theological heavens fall, but the tenor of the address yesterday on that one point was the final conclusion that the interpretation of truth has been reached years since. Let him be excommunicated who dares to think otherwise.

Eat More Fruit

In farm Gossip, in this issue, our Kent county contributor calls attention to the increase of canning factories in the Western section of Ontario, by means of which the increasing surplus of fruit there will be profitably utilized. Every community should be equipped with facilities for using up fruit when markets become overstocked. Canneries and evaporators will save losses and enable a wider distribution of fruit in home and foreign markets. In Great Britain the manufacture of jam is also a remunerative industry of large proportions, and is likely yet to develop on this side of the Atlantic. Meanwhile we are glad to note the increasing consumption of Canadian fruit both in town and country homes, so that with the development of our export trade the demand should keep pace with the growing supply. In every way possible the home use of fruit should be commended and encouraged. On this point we note the following in the Rural Californian: "It is only quite recently that fresh fruit has been eaten as part of our daily diet, although even to-day it is mainly used as more or less of a luxury, to be dispensed with as soon as the pocket book has no funds beyond those needed for the necessaries of life. The time is coming soon, however, when fruit will be the main and indispensible food for those who study to promote health, happiness and sobriety. It is for those who grow the fruit to increase its use locally by experiments and the spread of all facts and literature showing its value for food."—Farmers' Advocate.



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.

Press Comments.

"For sale, cheap, one interesting old relic known as Monroe Doctrine. Address Uncle Sam, Eastern or Western Hemisphere."—Peterborough Times.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has expressed the fear that Canadian interests will be sacrificed to Imperial. Out upon such treasonable utterances. That which is Canadian and that which is Canadian's Imperial, Canada is an integral part of the Empire, and will remain so long after Goldwin Smith has ceased to utter veiled treason, and advocate annexation.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The best way to protect a barn from injury is to have a few high trees in the immediate neighborhood. When there are a few trees about the barn, higher than the peak of the roofs, the barn is pretty safe. The average Canadian farmer is not content until he has cut down every tree within half a mile of his barn. Then he covers the building with expensive and generally useless lightning rods, and is happy until the catastrophe comes.—Hamilton Spectator.

According to the New York Sun, Uncle Sam's Spanish victories have resulted in a victory over Canada. Holding Cuba and Porto Rico, the markets for Canadian fish, the United States can now close out the Canadian fishermen or insist upon the right to fish in Canadian waters. Our neighbors grow $600,000,000 worth of products and sell them free of duty to Great Britain, from which country they buy very little, as their tariff is hostile. They sell $78,000,000 worth of products to Canada under our ridiculous tariff, and buy $41,000,000 worth from us. Now they talk of shutting Canada out of the fish markets unless they get our fishing grounds. And, in addition to this, the New York paper declares that though using Cuban or Porto Rico sugar exclusively, the British West Indies can be forced into the Union. Sir Charles Tupper proved himself a far-seeing statesman when he advocated the policy of British preferential trade. The Empire must be consolidated commercially, and must present a good stiff front against nations that are building themselves up by tariff means, or it must take the consequences which failure to attend to one's own interests naturally produce.—Mail and Empire.

A P.E. ISLAND J.P.

INTERVIEWED BY THE PATRIOT'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Overwork Brought on Neuralgia and Shattered Health Generally—Passed Many Sleepless Nights.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent "Mac" being in the eastern section of the island on business heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very emphatic in the praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J.P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said:—"About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task however proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt very much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect and I began to find my wonted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable in flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.—64 1.

Why Barns are Struck

B. Booth, Warkworth, writes as follows to the Kingston News on the above subject:

In a recent issue of your paper you mentioned the fact "that so many barns throughout the country have been struck by lightning and burned," and you ask for a preventive.

It is a subject that many have long noted and thought upon, but no one has as yet suggested a remedy with the single exception of the lightning rod men, and we all know their reasons.

Now, I have never heard or known that any barn with an open lattice ventilator has been struck or burned. All farmers know that no matter how dry grain or hay is when put into the barn, it will sweat more or less; this sweat forms a gas, which invariably rises to the top. We know this, for if we salt the bottom of a mow, the top also becomes salty.

Now, I believe that lightning has an affinity for this gas, and that the gas, if confined in the top of the barn, draws the lightning.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

Neal Dow's Evidence.

Hon. Gen. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, was examined by the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic at Montreal. Special interest attaches to his testimony, as to his efforts was largely due to the enactment of the Maine Law in the first place. The following extract is taken from the statement:—

I suppose there is no State in the Union where more liquor was consumed in proportion to the population than in Maine. That arose very largely from the fact of two great industries being carried on there—one being the lumber trade, which you all know about in Canada, and the other being the fisheries, which you all know about here. The lumbermen were employed in the woods during the winter cutting down the trees, and drink would form a regular part of their rations. The result was, that poverty and pauperism were with the people of Maine. An immense quantity of liquor was consumed there.

There were a great many distilleries in the State, seven of them were in Portland, and two breweries. They made rum from molasses imported in large quantities from the West Indies; they made whiskey from potatoes, and some of them made apple jack, or brandy, from apples. Now there is not a distillery or brewery in Maine, and there has not been one for a good many years.

At that time large quantities of West India rum were imported. This rum came to us by the cargo. A great many cargoes where received every year, and it was a regular trade. A large fleet of vessels was regularly employed in the West India trade. They took fish and lumber out and brought back molasses, which was converted into rum; and also West India rum. Now, there is not one puncheon of rum imported into Maine, and there has not been any imported for very many years.

The result of the change has been this: that while Maine was undoubtedly one of the poorest States in the Union in the olden time, it is now one of the most prosperous. The volume of the liquor traffic is greatly reduced. The savings of the people from that traffic are such that the State has become very flourishing.

I know all about our property in the olden times. Our industries, aside from fishing and lumbering, were on a very small scale, and our people had not sufficient capital to carry on the trade. I know all about that personally. Our industries have since then very greatly multiplied and extended, and we have abundant capital to carry on all our business, and there is besides a large amount of surplus capital which seeks investment outside of the State. A great deal of Maine capital is all over the country for investment.

The prohibition law in Maine was enacted in 1851, nearly forty-one years ago. Within six months after the enactment of the law the jails in the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin and York were almost empty. When I visited York jail, the keeper, as he put the key into the lock, apologized for keeping his hens there. He had no further use for the jail. In regard to the jail in Cumberland, where I live, and which is a county that has a large population, it had been overcrowded many years, and articles had appeared in the newspapers urging the building of a new jail. I visited the jail within four months of the enactment of the law, and there were only four persons there, three of whom were rumsellers who were there for violation of the law. All this was during the first year of the enforcement of the law, and it was then vigorously enforced. There has been a laxity in the enforcement of the law at different times since.

It is quite safe to say that the quantity of liquor sold in Maine now is not one twentieth as much as it was before the law was passed. It is quite within the mark to make that statement. Portland is the largest city in the State, and it is within the truth to say that the quantity of liquor sold there now is not one hundredth of what it was before. We had seven distilleries and two breweries, and we had many cargoes every year from the West Indies, which the people brought over for their own use. Now whatever liquor is sold there, is sold on a very small scale, and on the sly.

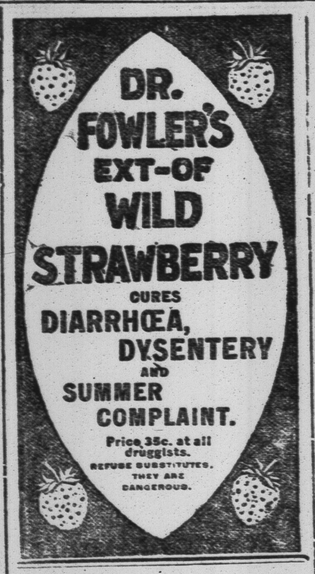
We are saving directly and indirectly at least $24,000,000 every year, which but for this law would be wasted in drink, as it was in olden times. In the old days the people of Maine spent in strong drink the entire value of all their property; now it is far within the truth to say that $1,000,000 would pay for all the liquor smuggled into Maine and sold in violation of the law. So the saving to the people of Maine has been very great, and has been the means of making the State prosperous, as it was not in the olden days. We expect to achieve still greater success in the future. The liquor sold now is the result of certain deficiencies in the law, and we have been trying to have those deficiencies corrected.

The English law can be enforced much better than the law in Maine. We have not there summary trials and convictions, as in England, and perhaps in Canada, but there are very long trials in the United States. The constitution requires that every man shall be tried by jury, and so when a man is convicted of selling rum he appeals, and there is a delay of a year or two, and I may say that facilities are given for delays. Besides, the courts have discretion in regard to the administration of the law, and as the lawyers press the courts so much, the judges are very apt to be lenient in the administration of the law.

The liquor traffic is not entirely excluded from Maine; but it is safe to say that in more than three-fourths of our territory, containing more than three-fourths of the population, the liquor traffic is practically extinguished. In all the rural districts and smaller towns and villages, there are no grog shops and no liquor traffic. A whole generation has grown up without having seen the effects of liquor, and there are men and women who have never seen a drunken man.

We may have in Canada even more effective prohibition than there is in Maine.

Liver troubles, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of Lake-Liver Pills. They are sure to cure.—63 3.



School Notes

PLEASANT POINT—FENELON.—Standing of pupils in S.S. No. 7, Fenelon for August:—Fifth class — Willie Jackson. Fourth class—Edie Kennedy, Wilfred Hore, Minnie Brien. Sr. 3rd class—Gilbert Hore, Matie Sampson, Aggie Sampson. Jr. 3rd—Joe Greer, Lizzie Robertson, Minnie Endicott, Thomas Endicott. Second class—Milton Gilson, Willie Robertson, Katie Hardy. Sr part 2nd—Wesley Irwin. Jr. part 2nd—Addison Gilson, Sarah Sampson. Willie Greer. Sr. 1st—Stella Endicott, Eva Flynn. Jr 1 (a)—Albert Greer, Joe Flynn, Jennie Hore, Willie Endicott, May Sampson. Jr. 1 (b)—Percy Gilson, Willie Brien, Tom Flynn.

Preservation of Eggs.

Prof. Robertson in his annual report says:—A fresh-laid egg is never improved by age, but its good qualities may be preserved, if not wholly, almost wholly, by suitable handling. Eggs should be gathered from the nests at least once a day. An egg may deteriorate for food purposes in one or two ways: It may change unfavorably for food purposes by the beginning of the process of hatching; and it may decay through fermentation started at the pores of the shell. Any moisture on the shell hastens the beginning of decay in that way. An egg may look well when examined by candle light in the usual way, and still be slightly stale inside. Some egg merchants detect whether they are quite fresh-flavored by breaking some, emptying the contents out and smelling the inside of the shells.

If only a few eggs in the lot are discovered to be stale, that will cast discredit on the whole and very greatly reduce the selling price. Immediately after the eggs are collected from the nests and cleaned, they should be put in a cool place, until they can be despatched to market.

Great care should be taken in packing eggs not to use any substance which has in itself a disagreeable odour or flavor, as it will likely be imparted to the eggs. The keeping of eggs packed in musty straw or musty bran will impart that disagreeable quality to them.

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, Camille, Ont.—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.

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

MAGNETIC PATERSON BRENTWOOD, No. 777, 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. 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, Hesket, No. 55, 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 Gulding Star No. 55, 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. T. Bunting, Worshipful Mistress; Mrs. E. 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. 167 meets every Monday evening in Britton's block. Eli Williamson, secretary.

G.O.O.F., Manchester Unity, No. 122, Loyal City of the Valley, meets in the Prentice Boys' hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. W. McWatters, N.G.; J. C. 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 Way, Secretary.

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

HIGH COURAGE, No. 34, 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. Grove, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, Lindsay Tent No. 238, 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 man 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 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. Milne, Chief Engineer. Thomas Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer. John McMahon, Secretary.

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. Antrobus, 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. Libie A. Tabbitt, Mistress Helena A. Crozier, 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 wool

HORN BROS.
LINDSAY WOOLLEN MILLS
—94-tf.

ADVERTISE in THE WARDER

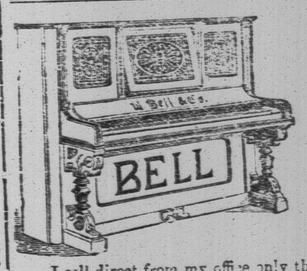
The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

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.



J. J. WETHERUP,

LINDSAY, BOX 415

I will pay commission on Organs, $20.00
" " " Pianos, 5.00
" " Sewing Machines, 1.00

I will pay the above commission to any person giving such information as will lead to the sale of an instrument (within 60 days of such information.) I can afford it for this reason:—

I sell direct from my office only the best makes of Instruments. I have no rent to pay. I pay no traveling agents to solicit orders. I pay net cash for my goods, securing the lowest possible prices. I can, therefore, sell at from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than agents who sell on commission.

I give a special discount of 5 per cent. to all persons purchasing direct from my office, corner of Sussex and Peel Sts., 3rd house north of W. M. Robson's store.

J. J. WETHERUP.

N.B.—I never discount customers' paper.

Advertise in The Warder.

W. G. WOODS

Loads the procession in Furnace Work.

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

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, wood.
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's, 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.
Silas Rowe, 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. Southgate, Gurney hot air, coal.
John Kennedy, Gurney hot air, coal.
Dr. Poole, Gurney hot water, coal.
John Dolton, hot water, coal.
Wm. Needler, hot water, coal.
J. R. 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. 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. Kilbaby, Gurney hot air, wood.
John D. Flavelle, Gurney hot water, coal.
Brethurn House, Gurney Harris, hot air, wood.
R. D. Thompson, Burrows, Stewart & Milne, hot air, coal.
Mr. Hopper, 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.
Geo. 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.
Hogg 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.
R. Malling, and many others.

The subjoined is an unsolicited testimonial which Dr. Poole kindly handed me a few days ago. "Nuf ced" 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 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.—1839-1y.

THE WARDER

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