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W. LOGAN, GENERAL AGENT

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF APRIL for the

Brick and Stone work of Luke's Church, Downeyville

Tenders to state price of laying Brick per 1000 and Stone by the rod. Plans and specifications seen at the residence of M. McGOUGH, 38 St. Street, East, Lindsay.

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Let us ask you to look carefully that lot of

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that we are offering so just now. They are clear prices and unusually low for... while the things are exceedingly pretty—novel and stylish. See them, anyhow.

W. F. McCARTY, The Jeweler, 77 Kent-st. Lindsay

DOG LOST

On or about the 25th of February, a yellow, woolly collie dog, with long heavy... finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the dog to the undersigned or giving information of his whereabouts.

SADDLE and KNAPSACK

If the English Had So Fought in the Transvaal They Might Have Beaten the Boers.

The Seventeenth lancers, though present neither in the "Peninsula" nor "Waterloo," have probably in the course of their existence seen much active service as any light cavalry regiment of the line. After fighting through the American War of Independence, in the four years, 1806-9, they celebrated the King's birthday in the four continents—in 1806, in England; in 1807, at Montevideo; 1808, at the Cape of Good Hope, and finally, in 1808, at Surat, in the East Indies, establishing their claim throughout to wear the "Death's Head or Glory," which their first colonel, John Hale, chose as a badge in memory of Gen. Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec.

In the forefront of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, on the slopes of the Alma, at Inkerman, and before Sebastopol, the "Death or Glory Boys" added yet another leaf to their laurels, while in after years, though the men were changed and few old soldiers rode in the squadrons, the regiment always upheld its ancient reputation for pluck and smartness in the field. After a long period of inaction, however, in February, 1879, orders came for troops to embark post haste for Zululand.

Affairs had reached a crisis. The Government, as usual, underrating the strength of the enemy, found itself face to face with one of the most terrible disasters that has ever befallen the British arms. The Twentieth Regiment, and those with them, had been annihilated at Isandhlana, and everywhere the triumphant Zulus were sweeping over the country we had invaded.

Fifteen years have passed away, and now it is almost impossible to believe that merely to secure the punishment of a native chieftain for the violation of British territory we sanctioned a war which cost us thousands of valuable lives, an immense amount of treasure, and led to absolutely nothing in the end except the detroachment of Cetewayo and the settlement of the Natal frontier, which might have been peaceably arranged. The soldier's duty, however, is not to ask the why and wherefore of the battle. He has only to obey his country's call, for better or for worse, in whatever quarter the alarm is sounded, and the trumpets summon to the fray.

So the regiment gladly received its orders, and, after a thorough refit, and being brought up to its full war strength, set sail from England and arrived at Durban, eager for work, the second week in April. The smart appearance of the men in their blue and white uniforms, and the gallant bearing of the horses particularly, excited the admiration of the colonials, who otherwise do not appear to have received their deliverers with much enthusiasm, after the first panic of a Zulu irruption into Natal had subsided.

But it was not long before work commenced in earnest, and the men and horses became as the other troops in the inhospitable country they were ordered to invade. The horses suffered terribly, though the riders did all they knew to keep them well and healthy.

By June, continuous service, the unaccustomed forage—"mealies," moly oats, and compressed hay chaff—had reduced the once sleek chargers, who had landed from the transports as fresh as the day they left home, to mere skin and bone, while long hours in the saddle on vedette, escort, conyoy, and even post duty, to say nothing of innumerable raids and scouting expeditions, had converted the men into lean and hungry soldiers, keen as mustard, and ready to go anywhere and do anything, especially with the prospect of a decent meal at the end of it all.

Then came the startling news that Prince Louis Napoleon had been killed in a reconnaissance, and the regiment was wild to come to close quarters. But delays followed, frequent and irritating. Cetewayo was half inclined to make peace, it was said, and his chieftains were sick of war. The arrival, however, of Sir Garnett Wolseley brought a welcome relief, and, at last the route was given for the front, Lord Chelmsford being anxious to smash up the king and end the war before his superior officers came actually upon the scene.

On the morning of July 3 a cavalry skirmish took place in which, Lord William Berosford, Capt. D'Arcey, of the irregulars, and Sergt. O'Toole, performed deeds of such heroism in the rescue of two wounded privates under heavy fire, that they were all three recommended for the Victoria Cross, and the next day the troops were drawn up to receive the foe, reported some ten to twenty thousand strong, on the further bank of the River Umvolosi outside Ulundi, Cetewayo's capital.

In an enormous rectangle, with the guns stationed at the several angles, horses, foot and followers prepared for the onslaught. A more imposing

eight the Zulu coated infantry, four deep, with their glittering bayonets, the gunners standing to their pieces, waited for the word of command to open the ball.

Inside this living rampart of infantry the horsemen dismounted, the lancers with scarlet and white pennons fluttering in the morning breeze. At their side the swarthy irregulars from Natal, bearded and bronzed, and the Basutos on their little ponies, mightily impressed with the novel experience.

"Now," they said, "red soldiers fight proper; before time he send out Basuto to go fight for him, and be killed while he stay in laager; now he make laager himself, and put Basuto inside and tell him, 'You eat biscuits and we fight d—n Zulu.'"

In front, the hills undulating in sweeps of long, grassy slope to the plains, with here and there a tiny covert of scrub, and over all the cloudless blue African sky. Cetewayo and the white man had chosen identically the same spot for the death struggle, and the dusky warriors were not long in making their appearance at the rendezvous. On they came, extending in perfect order, and led by a naked warrior astride a milk-white horse. No novices in the art of war were these gallant savages, and as they began to get within range the line extended right and left until it almost encircled the square.

Then, rending the air with a yell from twenty thousand throats, they rushed forward, driving in the cavalry scouts on their way through the long grass. A moment of suspense, a deathly silence. Then the big guns opened fire, and each company in order calmly and deliberately discharged volley after volley into the dense mass before it. For one moment it looked as if they might yet burst into the square, weakest at the angles, as the Arabs of the Soudan were not slow to discover. But the danger was only momentary. No living creature could cross that awful zone of fire; the bullets literally rained like hailstones; the bravest could get no nearer than thirty yards; the carnage was awful.

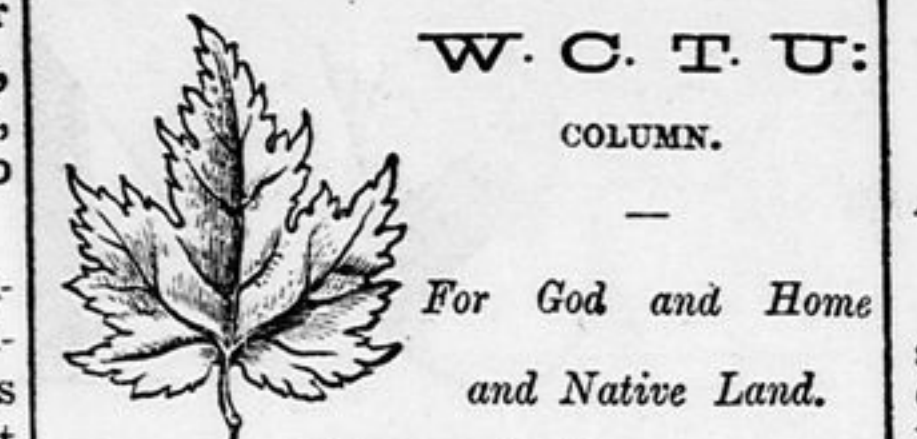
As the smoke drifted asunder, our men saw one individual in a battered wideawake and nothing else, exposed to the entire front of the square, retiring unscathed, and shouting derisively at the marksmen, whose efforts were of no avail to bring him down. They were bold as lions, and no unworthy foe for British shot and steel. But the hurricane was too severe; the attack aused, wavered, and then it was the turn of the lancers, who, streaming through the rear of the square, prepared to complete the rout, but not without discomfort, for down went Col. Drury-Lowe, struck by a spent ball, but fortunately in a moment up again, smiling, and not badly hurt. "Trot! Form squadrons! Form line! Gallop! Charge!" And with a wild cheer the Seventeenth hurled itself against the enemy.

Never was cavalry charge better timed, nor more stoutly delivered. Yet the Zulus, though beaten and broken, died hard. Capt. Wyatt-Edgall, leading his men, falls dead from the saddle, and the downtrodden savages, pinned to the ground, stab upward at horse and rider, while others dodging the thrusts of the steel headed lance cling to the weapon with determined courage, until a second trooper coming up finishes them off. One Zulu, hard pressed, turns round to face the pursuit, spreading his arms wide, and receiving his death with unflinching courage. Others, again, fight in little knots till their long sabres with as much execution as their lances. In a few moments the ground in front is cleared, the remains of the foe flying up the hills out of reach of the deadly points, yet harassed ever and again by the well aimed "by-and-bys" sent after them by the artillery.

"So, after a few days the soldiers arrived at Lodwehgu very early in the morning with their cannon. They fired, and the Zulus, too, fought and fired with might and main; the battle raged for a long time. But at the time of the climbing up of the sun the Zulu army fled. Report says that there was metal iron sheeting which protected the white men. The Zulus hit it. It resounded with a sharp clang. The white soldiers kept continually overflowing till they drew near, and swept away the Zulu army."

That is how the natives told the story of Ulundi. And indeed, the Zulu army melted away. The head men returned to their kraals, and with the capture of the king the war was ended. Of all savage nations none had opposed our troops with greater courage or magnanimity. They neither mutilated the dead, nor cherished resentment against the conqueror.

"You are the better soldiers," they simply said. "You have overcome us. And so the Seventeenth Lancers set out for India, and the rest of the army went back to England after an experience which, had it been utilized in the succeeding warfare against the Boers, might have saved us the disgrace of Majuba Hill.



W. C. T. U. COLUMB. For God and Home and Native Land. Tobacco Again.

Scores of letters have reached us commending the utterance of the Era on the subject of tobacco, and some begging us not to "let up on that line." All of this is very encouraging, and we assure our friends that the Era has no idea of letting up on any line which it believes is right, and which falls within the scope of its work. As far as we have an opportunity to observe, the young preachers are freer from this filthy habit than formerly. It is hard to convince them it is wrong to use it when so many men, eminent alike for their character and usefulness, set them the example of both smoking and chewing; but as far as we can do so we shall exhort, without ceasing, against a bad habit in anybody, and an inexcusable bad one in a minister of the gospel of purity. Our bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost. We ought not to defile them. Everything impure, unclean, unholy, unchaste, is wrong in a Christian. The use of tobacco certainly falls under that class of actions. It is impure, unclean, unchaste. Do you doubt it? Then you have observed but little. What mean those notices you often see: "Gentlemen will not spit on the floor." Look on the floor of the street car, or the railroad car: look at the shirt bosom of that tobacco user; see the brown saliva oozing out of the corners of his mouth! But this objection is on the ground of pure manners. There are far deeper reasons against the use of tobacco. It is a needless self-indulgence, an expensive luxury, a fleshly lust which every earnest Christian ought willingly put away for Christ's sake. Brother, give up tobacco. Never touch it again.—Epworth Era.

A respectable gentleman at Edinburgh related, a few years ago, a most affecting fact: A religious lady in Edinburgh was sent to visit a woman who was dying in consequence of disease brought on by habits of intemperance. The woman had formerly been in the habit of washing in the lady's family; and when she came to the dying woman, she remonstrated with her on the folly and wickedness of her conduct in giving way to so dreadful a sin as that of intemperance. The dying woman, said: "You have been the author of my intemperance." "What did you say?" "I the author of your intemperance!" "Yes, ma'am; I never drank whiskey till I came to wash in your family; you gave me some, and said it would do me good. I felt invigorated, and you gave it to me again. When I was at other houses, not so hospitable as yours I purchased a little, and by-and-by I found my way to the spirit-shop, and thought it was necessary to carry me through my hard work, and little by little I became what you now see me."

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Newells Balusters and everything in the building line. Give me a call and inspect our work.

GEC. INGLE.

HEAR THE ANTS TALKING.

An Ingenious Method of Listening to Their Conversation.

That ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows and even audible to our ears seems to be proved by the experiments of Sir Johd Lubbock, Landois, Robert Wroughton, of Bombay, C. Janet, Forel, E. Wasmann and others. It also seems to be determined that the sounds are produced by the rubbing together of superficial portions of the body. A simple yet ingenious contrivance is described for enabling an observer to hear and study these sounds. A glass funnel is set, small end down, in the middle of a square of window glass of five or six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent the insects crawling out under it. A bunch of ants about as large as a chestnut and free from any foreign substance is dropped through the tunnel, and that is lifted up at once. While the ants are still confused, and before any of them can reach the edge of the glass, it is covered with another square like it, which has been surrounded, a short distance from the edge, by a pad of putty. This confines the ants and prevents their being crushed. The two plates of glass are pressed together to within about the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some tight and leave others free to take such positions as please them. On applying this box of ants to the ear as one would a watch, a regular buzzing may be heard like that of boiling water in an open vessel, and with it some very clear stridulations. The ants may be kept alive several hours and even days in this prison if it is not air-tight; and whenever the ants are excited the stridulations may be heard very numerous and intense. The stridulations are supposed to be produced by rubbing the rough scaly surface of the chitinous covering, which is described as looking, when seen in one direction under the microscope, like the teeth of a saw.—Popular Science Monthly.

Wearing of Glass Eyes.

It is a fallacy to suppose that people who wear cork legs and glass eyes are indifferent to their personal appearance. They are often vainer than ordinary individuals. A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye, will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for noon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

A London eye-maker, who gave this information said he made about an equal proportion of glass eyes for men and women. Some people keep quite a stock in their possession, in fact no less than 12 eyes have been made by my informant within three years. His son had got one made from measurement, and that eye fitted so perfectly that the old gentleman, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote off for eleven other eyes. The eyemaker admitted that this was an exceptional instance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

New Women in Corea.

Among the many interesting facts to be gathered from Mr. Savage-Landor's book on Corea, lately published, by no means the least striking is the author's statement that the native queen "is much in favor of the emancipation of the Corean women."

But unfortunately the sympathy of her Corean majesty does not seem at present to have done much toward improving the lot of her feminine subjects; for we are told that every kind of work is done by the women alone, who are practically the slaves of their husbands.

It would seem, after all that the Corean queen's leaning toward general feminine "emancipation" is nothing more than what theologians call a "pious opinion," for Mr. Savage-Landor says "there are tongues in Seoul who say that the queen actually rules the country, and that he is more afraid of her gracious majesty, his wife, than of the very devil himself."

Growth of Cremation.

A large number have become converts to cremation on sanitary grounds. In Europe there are crematories in Dresden, Breslau, Milan, Lodi, Brescia, Padua, Rome, Gotha, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Paris and England. The first cremation in the United States was on the 6th of December, 1876, the body being that of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron de Palm. The cremation took place at Washington, Pa. At this time there are crematories at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; Brooklyn and Buffalo, in New York; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo., and in San Mateo Co. and Los Angeles, Cal.—San Francisco Call.

Mistakes Will Happen.

The Telegraph Age tells how a telegraph editor in a Boston newspaper office wrote a note of remonstrance to the telegraph operator because the latter in his copy had entirely omitted the letters "f" and "k" where they should have appeared. The operator replied to this note as follows: "Mr. Editor—Mistakes are liable to happen in the best of regulated phantoms, and to typewriters as well. It is, indeed, a very unfortunate affair, but the 'ph' and 'k' phell out and are lost. This morning I called at the office of the gentleman whom I rent this outfit, but phaliced to phind him in; in phact, the 'phallice' cill says he will not return phour phour or phive days. I do not ligur the cost of this variety of spelling myself, but will get the special apter a phallice, but I, nvs-phal, consider this no phallice, but a serious phallice. Phallicefully Yours, J. LOGAN.

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THE FINEST SUGARS In barrel lots at close prices.

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Table with columns for item name, price, and percentage off. Items include Black Broche, Dress Crepons, Prints, Gingham, Lybster shirtings, Oxford, 62 in. bleached table linen, 72 in. bleached, 8 1/4 in. bleached sheeting, Lace Curtains, etc.

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