

# Coated

Look at your tongue. Is it coated? Then you have a bad taste in your mouth every morning. Your appetite is poor, and food distresses you. You have frequent headaches and are often dizzy. Your stomach is weak and your bowels are always constipated.

There's an old and reliable cure:



**Ayer's Pills**

Don't take a cathartic dose and then stop. Better take a laxative dose each night, just enough to cause one good free movement of the bowels.

You feel better the very next day. Your appetite returns, your dyspepsia is cured, your headaches pass away, your tongue clears up, your liver acts well, and your bowels no longer give you trouble.

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"I have taken Ayer's Pills for 35 years, and I consider them the best made. One pill does me more good than half a box of any other kind I have ever tried."

W. N. E. TALBOT, March 30, 1899. Arrington, Kans.

conservatives always condemned it, but the liberals are just now witnessing its inequities. But though the government opposed the bill they voted against a change, because the motion for a change was introduced by a member of the opposition.

**Jottings**

Mr. S. J. Fox had his bill for the better protection of drainage read a second time and discussed in committee. It was then referred to the drainage expert for consideration. In moving the second reading of the bill the West Victoria member drew to the attention of the House the injustice done in some cases under the present law and the necessity for an amendment to the act.

Mr. Fox raised the investigation of the recent spread of smallpox through the province and criticized the Provincial Board of Health for their laxity in allowing Sudbury and other places to lose their hold on the people with the malady. The quarantining laws, he urged, had not been enforced as they should have been and he feared this should have the effect of putting a damper on tourist traffic the coming season for the news was published far and near of the smallpox being in the various districts.

The special committee to consider the question of good roads has held two or three meetings and examined a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the province. Mr. Carnegie has been attending the committee regularly and getting every "witness" to express his views as to whether if the counties assume the leading roads they should take charge of the bridges on these roads also.

The bill which J. H. Carnegie, of East Victoria introduced relating to the fixing county boundary lines, was declared lost on division the other day but not until after an earnest effort on Mr. Carnegie's part to have it made law. It was Hon. J. R. Stratton who offered the greatest objections to it. He declared the bill was only for the purpose of foisting the Kimmount bridge in Peterboro county from Victoria county. The government asked Mr. Carnegie to withdraw the measure but he flatly refused so the government members said "lost on division" and speaker Ewart ruled likewise.

When the bill granting 160 acres of land to the South African veterans and the men who were at the front in 1866 was under consideration, Mr. Fox called the attention to a class of soldiers that had not been included. These were the men who after being refused in Canada paid their way to South Africa and there enlisted. He said there were cases in his county where young men had done this—"was that Col. Sam Hughes?" asked Dr. Barr the Dufferin member. "Yes, it does include him, but I had in my mind a young man from my constituency by the name of Graham, who had gone to South Africa and enlisted in Roberts' Horse" replied West Victoria representative. Mr. E. J. Davis promised to have such cases as that cited by Mr. Fox included in the bill.

**Dr. Vrooman Speaks**

On Thursday of last week the member for South Victoria addressed the House during the budget debate and was thus reported in the Globe:

"Mr. Vrooman (South Victoria) urged the claims of the farmers, comprising upwards of one-half the population, to consideration at the hands of parliament. The reason why the government candidates in Ontario had not been returned in 1900 was that they had broken the contract they made with the electors when elected to the House of Commons in 1896, that they would give the farmers free trade and reduce the debt and the expenditure. Mr. Vrooman said that the government should have introduced a bill giving Mr. Thornton the seat for West Durham, to which he was entitled, and should have applied the criminal code to the returning officer who decided that the riding should not be represented in the House. He congratulated the government on having appointed to Senate Mr. McHugh, his former opponent. The government had admitted corn free to help the farmers, but he noted that the pork-pickers instructed their buyers to keep clear of the districts where the farmers fed corn, because corn-fed pork soiled the market. The Minister of Agriculture of Ontario knew that he was about and made a good minister. He had said that there were a hundred million pounds of sugar a year consumed in Canada, and the government of Ontario, recognizing that this could be made in the country, had given substantial assistance to the beet-sugar industry, but the Dominion Government refused the request of the farmers for a bounty. When the Standard Oil Company came and asked for concessions they got them. Why had the duty on coal oil not been reduced?"

## BACK FROM THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Rev. C. E. Whittaker Tells About the People Within the Arctic Circle.

On Sunday last a gentleman conducted the services at St. Paul's, who has been as far north as white men go. He is Rev. C. E. Whittaker who five years ago went from Wycliffe College, Toronto, to do missionary work among the Eskimo on the shore of the Arctic ocean. He went as the assistant of Rev. Mr. Stringer who went there four years earlier. The head quarters of these missionaries is Fort McPherson a Hudson Bay post on the McKenzie river, near its mouth. It is about 2000 miles north of Edmonton and 1100 beyond where Rev. Thos. Marsh is located. It is reached by Hudson Bay company steamers in the summer, but is shut out from the world most of the year.

Speaking in an interview, of the country, the people and his work among them, Mr. Whittaker said: "We live about the 68th degree of latitude and quite near enough the North Pole, although we have never seen it yet. You expect me to say it is cold there. So it is—anywhere down to 65 below zero. In the summer the mercury goes up to 86 degrees at times.

"Do you distinguish between 45 below zero and lower temperature. Can you tell the difference when it gets that cold?"

Well perhaps not by the feel of the air but when we find the mercury below 45 we know that it is dangerous to go abroad, but down to that point we feel safe enough to go a couple of miles away from home.

Nothing grows up there. The natives eat game. We import our supplies from San Francisco. I have enough for a year and a half in stock up there now. The natives thrive on their diet. They are Indians and Eskimo but do not fraternize to any extent. They are both rather well-developed people. The Eskimo hold the Indian in contempt. They have a myth about two brothers who quarrelled over a partridge and left each other one going east and the other west. They claim to be the descendants of the latter, and that the people who came in ships sprang from the former. The Indians, they say, sprang from the eggs of the lice on the Eskimo heads. They are thus willing to pay themselves a doubtful compliment to degrade the red man. They ought to be good Canadians for they regard the beaver as the first of living things and hold him in high esteem.

"What about their religious ideas?" They have none. So far as we can make out they have neither ideas or language of a religious sort. They have no worship nor other religious ceremonies. They place their dead upon the ice without any rites or idea of an hereafter. They marry one wife by simply making public choice of her. Although without a moral code, they are a people of good morals. Unless they get liquor they are exceptionally well-behaved.

"Do they show any hostility to the foreigner?" No. They are very cordial, and whenever you meet an Eskimo, man, woman, or child, you get a good natured smile.

"Have they any system of laws?" No. The chief holds office by virtue of his personal influence. The richest or most prominent man is quietly accorded the place. They seldom punish anyone although they indict the death penalty when it is necessary. One young man was accustomed to get too much liquor and threaten to kill-people. One day a meeting was held to decide his case. The chief and some others were instructed to find this youth and put him to death and very promptly did so.

"Have they any domestic or family life?" Oh yes. They live in families and are very fond of children. If a man has none, he will give us the best rifle or a dog to get one, that he can adopt. I have never known (and Mr. Stringer says the same thing) of a man striking either his wife or child for any cause. In this way they differ from the Indians. The tribe of Indians up there is more numerous than 25 years ago—a thing that is not true of many tribes to-day. The Eskimo are hardy people but in the last few years a good many have died. A sort of pneumonia kills them. The death rate is very high among the children and although the tribe is quite prolific they do not increase very rapidly because so many children die. Eating the white man's food does not agree with the Eskimo.

"How is the missionary work proceeding?" Have any converts been made?" "No, none yet; although Mr. Stringer says that in his last trip he found several earnest enquirers. The

work is attended with great difficulty. All winter the Indians go into the mountains to hunt, and the Eskimo go to the coast. We cannot follow them. Then when they are at home we have no interpreter; they have no words to express religious ideas. After we have got hold of the genius of their language, we may be able to construct some words that they will understand. All winter we have very little to do but to get wood to keep the fires going. I draw all mine from two miles away with dogs.

"You have seen the midnight sun?" Yes. From the 20th of May to the end of July the sun is visible day and night. It comes up quite high in the sky at noon and then circles around to the skyline but does not go below it. For 40 days it never comes up in sight at all but there is a good deal of twilight.

In many families whose sleeping accommodation is limited the old people go to bed first and when they have slept enough get up and the young folks go. They sleep in relays.

Mr. Whittaker left Fort McPherson in July. His wife and two children are with him. He looks as though life in the frozen regions agreed with him. A picture of his oldest daughter—a girl of about 7—left the impression that she also took kindly to and his family will leave for the Arctic conditions. Mr. Whittaker north in May.

## SUFFERING WOMEN

A Message of Hope to the Weak and Depressed.

A GRATEFUL WOMAN TELLS OF HER RELEASE FROM THE AGONIES THAT AFFLICT HER SEX AFTER THREE DOCTORS HAD FAILED TO HELP HER.

The amount of suffering borne by women throughout the country can never be estimated. Silently, almost hopelessly, they endure from day to day afflictions that can only fall to the lot of women. The following story of the suffering and release of Mrs. Charles Hoeg, of Southampton, N. S., ought to bring hope and health and happiness to other sufferers. Mrs. Hoeg says:—"For nine out of the thirty-two years of my life I have suffered as no woman, unless she has been similarly afflicted, can imagine I could suffer and yet could have lived. Three weeks out of four I would be unable to move about, and, indeed, at no time was really fit to attend to my household duties. I consulted physician—three of the most skillful doctors in the county of Cumberland at different times had charge of my case. These all agreed in their diagnosis, but the treatment varied; and while at times I would experience some relief, at no time was there any hope given me of a permanent cure. Many a night when I went to bed I would have been glad if death had come before morning. I never had much faith in proprietary medicines, but at one time I took a half dozen bottles of a blood-making compound that was highly recommended. This, like everything else, failed to help me. There seemed to be not a particle of blood in my body. My face was absolutely colorless, and my appetite almost entirely deserted me. I often saw in the newspapers letters testifying to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but nine years of suffering and discouragement made me too skeptical to see any hope of relief, when doctors had failed to effect a cure. But at last I came across the story of a cure near home—that of Mr. Moses Boss, of Rodney. I knew that one time he had been regarded as a hopeless consumptive, and his cure through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills determined me to try them. I had not taken two boxes before I began to feel better, and grew confident of a cure. I kept on taking the pills, all the time feeling new blood in my veins, activity returning to my limbs, and the feeling of depression gradually wearing away. To many women it may seem incredible that the mere making of new blood in my veins could restore to a healthy condition misplaced internal organs, but this has been my happy experience. My pains have all left me, and I am now as healthy a woman as there is in this place. This health I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have rescued me from a life of suffering, if not from the grave."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. These pills are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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GROSS, Dentist, Lindsay, Ontario. Royal Dental College, Ontario. For good Dentistry.

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## THE SOLDIERS GET A GIFT OF LANDS

That Matter Was Discussed Among Others, in the Legislature This Week.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Mar. 26th, 1901.

Another excellent week for the opposition is the story of the proceedings at the Ontario Legislature during the past week. The work done by Mr. Whittaker and his followers during the past session is phenomenal. Last week I made some references to the course taken by the conservatives upon the question of the committee on agriculture, and pointed out how the conservatives insisted upon the appointment of a committee on agriculture and colonization; that the government opposition persisted and finally forced and that the members of the Government to take a stand with them. All that there is to add in this regard is that during the present week the conservatives again brought up the question and insisted upon the immediate appointment of such a committee. But the Minister of Agriculture replied that, although the government had agreed to a committee they had not said when the committee was to be formed and he urged, this session, but the opposition persisted and the committee was appointed.

**The Soldiers Remembered**

The government's bill to make grants of land to the Canadians who fought in South Africa was a crude affair. It came up before the members and was so shifted and changed about by the determined efforts of the opposition that it had come forth an entirely new bill. In the first place the bill did not include all Ontario boys. It did not include men living in the province and enlisted in Ontario regiments. The conservatives made it right. The bill provided only for soldiers who returned alive. Now the heirs of the dead soldiers will get the reward. The members of the opposition put that right. The land by the government bill was limited, and made less valuable, because all mineral and pine found upon it was reserved by the Crown. The opposition had that changed, and the gift is now a complete one. Only the South African heroes were remembered and the sturdy men, the veterans of 1866 and 1870 who defended our lands and our homes, who have never received recognition from Provincial sources were quite forgotten. The conservatives pointed out the omission, and now the men of 1866 and 1870 will be rewarded even as the South African heroes.

The County Council's Bill

The county council bill was up and all, both government and opposition members said that it was bad, and that its working was evil. The

# Carter's

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It was formerly the custom to have Boots, Hats and Shirts made to measure only, but modern ingenuity revolutionized this and placed the public in such a position as to enable them to obtain the same articles ready-to-wear in a measure more advantageous to their taste and purse. So it is with Clothing. Seeing the necessity of the same improvements in Men's Wearing Apparel, the manufacturers invented the process by which this end could be attained. The result has been that their Clothing equals, and even surpasses, the work of many of the merchant tailors.

To try and enumerate our stock would be impossible. We ask you to call and examine our goods, compare our prices and ways of selling Clothing.

Please remember the following FOUR RULES:

- GOOD QUALITY
- ONE PRICE
- NO MISREPRESENTATION
- MONEY BACK IF NECESSARY

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The Clothier and Furnisher, Lindsay

## Our Last Week

This will be our last week in our present premises. We expect the fittings in our new store will be completed, and we will commence to move on the 25th or 26th. If you want a BARGAIN, such as you will not be able to get in our new place, come this week.

We will sell at Cost and under.

The store we now occupy is to rent, apply to MR. NEEDLER.

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## NEW PROPRIETOR

At the Livery and Boarding Stables, just north of the Academy of Music.

### JAMES WORKMAN

Having taken over the above Livery Barn has made vast improvements and has now one of the most complete and up-to-date livery in town, solicits a share of public patronage. Comfortable Rides, Good Horses and Polite Attention will be the motto of the new proprietor.

JAMES WORKMAN

P.S.—Drop in and see the improvements.

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