SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Keith.
SEEDS
Highest Market Prices Paid for
MIKE, RED CLOVER
TIMOTHY SEED
Very Best LAWN SEED
—always on hand.—
JAMES KEITH,
147 WILLIAM-ST.

Instances, the grit idea, the tory idea, the patron, prohibition, labor, liquor, Orange, Catholic, and perhaps others, such as woman suffrage and single tax. Some of these may not be numerically strong enough to entitle them to representation in any event; but others certainly have. Yet all these varying and often conflicting ideas have either to find expression and representation in the one solitary mem. we set up from that district, or not to be represented at all. Is not absurdity stamped plainly on the face of such a system?

Of course the result is practically that only one, or possibly two, of the leading ideas are represented, and the voters who hold the other ideas are all disfranchised and unrepresented.

WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

But, if you like, we will leave out of consideration all the political ideas but the two large ones. Take, as an illustration, a district or constituency, containing 4,000 votes. A conservative and a liberal are running; 2,050 men vote for the conservative candidate, and 1,950 for the liberal candidate. The conservative is elected. These 1,950 liberal votes are as absolutely disfranchised and unrepresented as if an act of parliament had been passed declaring that the liberals in that district should have no votes at that election. Consider that this kind of thing takes place throughout the Dominion, and you will see that as a matter of fact nearly one-half the voters in the whole country, either on one side or the other, are disfranchised at every election. Is that popular representation?

Do you wonder at the party bitterness which obscures reason and calm judgment, when every election is a fight in which the penalty of defeat is disfranchisement and humiliation? But our elections need not be fights, and would not be under a reasonable and sensible system.

One Capacity.

He can skate a fancy figure on the glittering, glary ice;
He can dance the dreamy two-step in a style that's very nice;
He can have his pick, if ever he's inclined to take a wife;
But he couldn't earn his living if it was to save his life.

Catarrh of Long Standing Relieved in a Few Hours.

It is not alone the people of our own country, and prominent citizens like Urban Lippe, M.P., of Joliette, Que., and other members of parliament, who have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, pronounce it the most effective remedy they have ever known, but people everywhere are expressing their gratification at the effectiveness of this medicine. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

ONTARIO'S FINANCES

The Estimates for 1897 Laid Before the House.

REDUCTIONS AMOUNT TO $190,000

As Compared With the Previous Year—Cuts Made in Regard to Agriculture and Hospitals and Charities—A Host of Petitions—Questions and Answers.

Toronto, Feb. 18.

The estimates for the year were laid upon the table by the Provincial Treasurer yesterday. The total amount which the House is asked to provide on account of current expenditure is $3,250,341, on capital acount $229,222 and for other purposes $36,504, making a total of $3,516,068, or $190,000 less than the actual expenditure for last year, as shown by the public accounts brought down on the previous day. Maintenance of public institutions continues to be the largest account, closely followed by education with $717,927. Under the last named heading an increase from $8000 to $15,000 for Public school leaving and continuation classes apparently represents the extent of aid which the Government intends to grant toward the establishment of continuation classes. The total increase in the amount asked for educational purposes is $13,000. For maintenance of public institutions, an increase of $7000 is asked, of which $5000 is for the Mimico Asylum. An increase of $1800 for maps and printing is shown in immigration account. The agricultural interests are not to receive as much practical assistance as last year, a reduction of nearly $5000 being made in the estimates this year. The grant of $2000 to the Ontario Creameries Association does not appear this year, and the provision for the Pioneer Dairy Farm is $2600 less than formerly. Hospitals and charities have also suffered from the pruning knife to the extent of $9000, almost the whole of which is taken from those institutions classed as Schedule B in the Act. Grants of $4000 each are made to the Houses of Refuge in Perth and Lambton. The appropriation for repairs, plants and contingencies at Government House is reduced by $1000.

PETITIONS.

Mr. T. Loughrin—From Mayor Cochrane and 185 other residents of Sudbury and vicinity, representing that the northern portion of the District of Nipissing and Eastern Algoma, on the mainland, is well known to be rich in minerals of different kinds, of which several discoveries have been made by prospectors and others, and already valuable mines are being developed in those districts, with profit and advantage to their respective owners.

2. That we are of the opinion that a large number of prospectors will be looking out for minerals hereafter with a better method than in the past, as they have a more thorough knowledge of the country and its formation, acquired by practice, as well as by attending the Mining School sessions held here for the last two or three years.

3. In order to facilitate the work of the prospectors and to enable them to make an intelligent exploration of the country they wish to travel over, it is a matter of vital importance to them to know promptly what part of the lands are already sold or leased, as well as to know where lands are for sale and where they are not.

Therefore, your petitioners ask you to establish a mining land office at Sudbury, where persons interested in the development of our mining resources can obtain all the information required to succeed with their work and save time and money, which are so often wasted by poor prospectors in exploring parts of the district where claims cannot be taken up, lands not for sale or on lease, or already applied for.

The petition is accompanied by a resolution of the Board of Trade of the town of Sudbury, and of the Township of McKim, passed at a meeting on Jan. 15 last, in which they endorsed the petition "asking to establish a mining office at Sudbury to facilitate the work of the prospectors and to enable others to make an intelligent exploration of the mineral lands of the district.

Mr. McLaren—From the Hastings County Council for an amendment to the County Councils Act that will remove the disqualification from members of municipal councils and will restore the election by the majority. Also for permission to issue a reward for the capture of horse thieves.

Mr. Pattullo—From the Oxford County Council for amendments to the General Road Companies Act; also in reference to the appointment of municipal auditors.

Mr. Cleland—From the Grey County Council for amendments to the County Councils Act.

Mr. Blezard—From the Peterboro County Council for protection to produce vendors.

Mr. Taylor—From a number of license holders in the district of North Middlesex, protesting against the amendments to the Liquor License Act as proposed by various temperance societies. They further ask serious consideration of the amendments as proposed by the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association.

Mr. McNaughton—From the Bruce County Council, asking for amendments to the Assessment Act.

Mr. McKee—From the city of Windsor, asking for the passing of an act to consolidate the city debt and give authority for the issue of debentures; from the Essex County Council for amendments to the Registry Act, respecting emoluments of registrars; also for amendments to the General Road Companies Act.

Mr. Reid—From the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham for shelter to produce vendors.

Mr. Chapple—Bill to amend the Municipal Act; bill to amend the Marriage Act, 1896.

Mr. Gamey—Bill to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Garrow—Bill to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892.

Mr. Whitney asked for an order of the House for a return giving a summarized statement of the amounts paid by the Government of Ontario in connection with the Dominion-Provincial arbitration, and to whom, year by year.

Mr. Kerns asks is it the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce legislation to establish a uniform system of keeping municipal accounts?

Mr. Matheson asked: Has the Government received any notice from the Postoffice Department limiting the franking privilege on Government and departmental reports and papers, hitherto granted, and, if so, to what extent?

Mr. Hardy replied that his Government were in correspondence with the Ottawa Government about the matter. He could not as yet give any decisive answer.

Mr. Willoughby—Did B. H. Britton, Q. C., Referee under the Drainage Act, resign his office as such referee? If so, what is the date of his resignation, and up to what date was he paid his salary?

Mr. Hardy's answer was that Mr. Britton had resigned on Sept. 19, had been paid in the ordinary way up to the middle of the month, and was, therefore, in receipt of salary for the whole month.

The actions of the Ontario Prison Inspector next came under Mr. Whitney's scrutiny. His enquiry was: Is James Noxon still in the service of the Government as Inspector of Prisons or otherwise? Is he also in the service of the Government of Canada, and, if so, in what capacity? At what date did he enter into the service of the Government of Canada? Has he received his salary from the Ontario Government since said date, and who has, since said date, performed his duties as Inspector of Prisons?

Hon. E. J. Davis replied that Mr. Noxon was still in the service of the Government as Prison Inspector. He was by commission temporarily appointed by the Dominion Government to make special examination into the affairs of Kingston Penitentiary, owing to his special knowledge relating to the management of public and penal institutions. He served 31 days upon the commission, most of which time was during the three weeks' annual vacation allowed him. He has been in receipt of salary from the Ontario Government except during his absence on the commission. When he was appointed it was understood that his salary would be abated during his absence.

Then came Mr. Whitney's expected enquiry re Librarian Preston. He asked: Was W. T. R. Preston, now librarian of this House, a candidate for the representation of the electoral district of West Toronto, in the House of Commons of Canada, at the general election of June, 1896? If so, did he resign his position as librarian, and on what date? Was any promise given, or understanding arrived at, with the said W. T. R. Preston, that, in the event of his defeat at said election, he should be re-appointed librarian? Was he re-appointed librarian, and, if so, on what date?

The Premier stated that Mr. Preston was a candidate. He resigned his position as librarian on June 16. No promise or understanding was arrived at with him that, in the event of his defeat at the election, he should be re-appointed librarian. He was re-appointed librarian on June 30. The Government understood when he resigned that it was because of his nomination as a candidate and that he intended to contest the West Toronto election, and that he resigned for that purpose.

The Attorney-General asked for time to procure copies of correspondence before he could reply to a similar question regarding the resignation and candidature for the Dominion House of James Conmee.

Annual Statement of the Provincial Treasurer.

A HEALTHY STATE OF AFFAIRS

Substantial Increase in the Casual Revenue—Receipts From Law Stamps Fell Off—Expenditure Kept Well Within the Mark—Increased Expenditure for Education.

Toronto, Feb. 19.

The preliminary business of the Legislature was speedily disposed of yesterday afternoon and the galleries were crowded when Hon. Mr. Harcourt rose to move the House into Committee of Supply.

Hon. R. Harcourt, on rising to present his financial statement, was received with applause from the Government benches. In opening he referred to the fact that if his alm were merely to interest or hold the attention of the audience for an hour or more the topic upon which he was about to address the House was the very last subject which he would select. Yet, said the speaker, the question of our finances, the exact condition of our balance sheet, and everything in fact relating to our expenditure and receipts prove of perennial interest and always command the closest attention.

I have nothing to announce out of the usual or ordinary concerning the finances of 1896, neither as regards our receipts or expenditures. Our receipts for the year, whether taken in the aggregate or having regard to the main heads of revenue taken one by one, are alike satisfactory. I estimated, for instance, last February that we would receive during the year upon which we were then entering $3,122,000. As a fact we did actually receive, excluding the annuities, $3,312,940. This proves that we are always careful to state as our estimate of revenue an amount well within what we can reasonably hope to receive.

Our subsidy receipt was of course the same as last year. It will be noticed that our receipts for the year under the head of "interest on capital and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario" are less than they were in former years. For several years prior to 1894 we received as interest from the Dominion on moneys held for us a round sum of $300,000 a year; this sum was an approximate amount, the real and actual amount not being as yet exactly ascertained. In 1894 we received $310,020. The Dominion holds in trust for the province the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund $312,769, the Upper Canada Building Fund $1,472,391, and the Land Improvement Fund $124,685, the three aggregating $1,909,845. Last year the Dominion had withheld from the province two payments amounting to $95,493, being 5 per cent. upon that amount. In my last statement, I roughly estimated the unascertained balance due the Dominion on the open accounts at $2,000,000, and the Dominion contended that the amount due from the province, being about equal to the trust funds I have referred to, the payment of interest should be withheld pending a final and complete settlement. Having regard to the recent decisions of the arbitrators this unascertained balance is less than estimated by at least $250,000.

Crown Lands affords the largest source of revenue aside from the subsidy, the amount being $129,000 in excess of the estimate, a satisfactory result in view of the unfavorable year for the lumber industry. Year by year the aggregate revenue from liquor licenses is declining, and will continue to decline, of course, owing to the steady diminution in the number of licenses issued. Of the revenue received from this source last year $112,261 came from the city municipalities and $155,551 from other municipalities. The various municipalities received $267,072 as their share of the fees. In addition to this amount $18,250 was received from 65 brewers and 8 distillers. Litigation which has been decided by the judgment of the Privy Council on 6th February declares that a license fee imposed upon a person carrying on the trade of brewer and wholesale vendor of ale is not indirect taxation; that it is ultra vires provincial legislation, and it affirms our powers to impose a direct tax upon a bank or other commercial corporation carrying on business within the province.

Local option bylaws are in force in Essex town, South Norwich, West Garafraxa, Mariposa, Parry Sound (town), Pickering, Gainsboro, Lobo, Maxville (village), Storrington, Lanark, Tilbury East, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and East Luther. These bylaws cut off 36 taverns and 3 shop licenses.

From succession duties of estimated $200,000 revenue, we received $152,009. One estate in 1895 yielded $134,000, so that the receipts for that year were abnormal. The total receipts from this source since 1892 have been $648,000 from 285 estates, out of 20,530 estates reported to us. The revenue of 1896 was derived from 99 estates, of which 24 were from York county, 9 from Wentworth and 6 each from Brant, Middlesex, Northumberland and Durham. From Haldimand, Halton, Norfolk, Peterborough, Prince Edward and Prescott and Russell no revenue was derived during the year. The proportion of estates upon which duty was paid was one in eighty-six. The largest receipt of duties came from the County of York, which contributed $48,000, and the next largest, $32,000, was from Carleton. After these came Wentworth and Northumberland and Durham. In all these save six collateral heirs inherited considerable portions of the estate and contributed accordingly to our revenue, and in only 12 did direct heirs, such as wife or child, pay anything, and three of these 12 were valued at over $400,000 each.

Since the passage of the Act authorizing the collection of this duty, the counties of York and Carleton (and this for the most part means the cities of Toronto and Ottawa) have contributed 60 per cent. of the total revenue, the former having paid $152,570 and the latter $231,217. Haldimand, Prescott and Russell have not yet reported a single estate as liable to duty.

From the sale of annuities we realized $177,730, in selling which we have not added to our liabilities, but have substituted terminable annuities for railway aid certificates. We are, on the occasion of each sale, postponing, it is true, a part of the liability which was by common consent of all parties in the Legislature at the time created in the pioneer days of the province. We have expended $6,449,000 for railways, and no one disputes either the wisdom of incurring the liability or the justice and reasonableness of now spreading it over a long term of years. The payment for railway aid in 1896 was $270,057, being the largest since 1891. In 1897 $240,250 will be required for this purpose; in 1898, $211,737; 1899, $197,305; 1900, $191,223; 1901, $159,426, and 1902, $143,269, or a reduction of nearly $100,000 in five years.

The increase of $41,000 in revenue from public institutions is mainly due to closer collections of arrears on maintenance account, rendered possible by an improved method in keeping the accounts. The Central Prison shows a falling off as compared with the previous year. The number of paying patients was 904, or less than one out of five. Of this number 286 were in the Toronto, 218 in the London and 173 in the Hamilton asylums.

Our casual revenue has grown from $72,000 in 1893 to $98,000 in 1896, a considerably larger sum than formerly being received by way of percentages from fees of officials.

The receipts from law stamps were the smallest for many years and $20,000 less than in 1894, which must mean less litigation, a less volume of work in our Surrogate and other offices, and some will argue an approach to that extent to the days of the millennium. The large increased receipts from shooting and fishing licenses, viz., $8208, nearly five times as large as those of last year is noticeable

I need not speak at great length of our expenditures. They will later on in the session be examined closely and with care by the Public Accounts Committee. We succeeded in keeping well within the sums voted by the House. The over expenditure for stationery of $14,267 was largely caused by the public demand for departmental reports, requiring 12,000 additional copies to be printed.

Our expenditure for education keeps growing apace. We spent last year $702,569, or more than one-fifth of our total revenue. No one suggests that we can, consistently with growth, progress and improvement, curtail in this direction.

We expended a little less than the educational vote of last year. The over expenditures were for departmental examinations and superannuated teachers. The cost of examinations increases as the number of candidates increase. The fees paid by candidates amounted to $34,661.

The expenditure for the maintenance of our public institutions represents an amount equal to about one-fourth of the total annual revenue, and was $40,000 greater than in 1893. The over-expenditure on the Brockville Asylum is accounted for by the fact that the number of inmates is small and the cost per capita greater than in larger institutions. The cost per capita of maintenance of patients in the asylums was $134.55, as compared with $142.65 in 1895, $127.22 in 1894 and $135.71 in 1893.

The expenditure for hospitals and charities was the largest the Province has yet incurred. The grants amounted to $194,615. Up to the present time assistance had been given to fourteen counties for County Houses of Refuge, amounting to $53,750. In concluding my remarks on the annual expenditures I wish especially to call attention to the fact that we are year by year reducing our expenses, a reduction of $455,000 having been made in five years.

At this point the speaker passed a eulogy upon Sir Oliver Mowat for his administration of the affairs of this Province, in the course of which he gave a brief history of the progress made by the Province during his regime.

Taking up the question of the accounts in dispute between the Province and Dominion, Hon. Mr. Harcourt, referring to the judgment of the Privy Council exonerating Ontario from liability for the Indian claims, intimated that the Dominion intends formulating a new claim against Ontario and Quebec jointly. The result of the accountant's report and arbitrators' award on the Common School Fund has been to transform the debit balance of $6,561.76 on July 1, 1873, to a credit balance estimated at $187,984.

My estimate of the expenditure of this year is $3,516,068. This is only an estimate. We will, as hon. gentlemen well know, keep within this estimate. We ask this year larger votes for agriculture, for education and for maintenance of our public institutions.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the belief that we are on the eve of better times, that the period of depression, widespread and severe, is about spent. The steady and prudent development of our mineral resources would certainly prolong and hold a period of prosperity should it come. The work of developing our rich and inexhaustible mineral wealth has attracted world-wide attention to our mineral fields. There were 29 mining companies incorporated during the last year. Only 24 such companies were incorporated during the four preceding years.

To maintain the highest possible efficiency in every department is at the same time an equally important consideration. That our critics in this House and out of it are not candid in their avowed desire to curtail expenditure I do not for a single moment contend. I do not say that their criticism has not at times been of some assistance to the Government, but I ask them to accompany their criticism with suggestions looking toward a practicable diminishing of the expenditure for the development of the resources of the Province and for the increasing, if possible, of its revenues. After challenging the Opposition to show wherever one dollar of the public money had been improperly expended, he resumed his seat amid loud applause from the Government supporters.

It being half-past 5 o'clock Col. Matheson moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose.

MR. MATHESON'S CRITICISM.

Lieut.-Col. Matheson, upon resuming, after recess to criticize the budget address, began by congratulating Mr. Harcourt on his concluding allusions to the wonderful resources of the province. Such a thing should always be done in a budget speech, but he was also obliged to condole with the Treasurer upon the deplorable state of affairs he was forced to defend. The expenditures were above the receipts constantly, and, while the former were increasing year by year, the revenue stood at a standstill. Year by year they had to face the same old story of unaltered receipts in the different departments. It could not be expected, therefore, that the criticism of the conduct of the financial affairs should vary to any great degree. There had always existed a great temptation on the part of Ministers to magnify their own importance by increasing expenditure by means of extended patronage, etc., in their several departments. It should be the duty of a strong Premier to hold such colleagues in check. The late Premier, Sir O. Mowat, while he deserved credit in many ways, had no proper conception of the financial condition of the province.

Turning his attention to the demolition of the timber limits, the Opposition financier claimed that at the present rate of cutting the supply would be exhausted in four or five years. The timber limits were now paying scarcely anything.

Commenting upon the item of receipts and expenditure from students' fees, he claimed that the Education Department was ane vast machine, of which the Minister of Education was the soul, frame and centre. It was not right that the Government should control all education from the common school up to the University. Such management was not in accordance with the liberty of the people, and he quoted John Stuart Mill's essay on "Liberty" to prove what he said. There was no diversity in the education as afforded by the Department. Continuing the subject of higher education the speaker deplored the fact that it was under the control of the Minister. Why should a land grant be given to Toronto University? It would only mean the placing of land forever in the hands of a corporation. The University would never expand, never do itself justice until it was free from Government control.

Mr. Stratton conveyed his congratulations to the Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Speaker and Mr. Whitney. He justified the expenditures of the Government as being judicious, in the best interests of the Province, and challenged the hon. gentlemen opposite to show where one single dollar of the public money had been misappropriated or had been applied for any other purpose than that for which it had been authorized. Would the Opposition object to the expenditure upon the educational institutions, the institutions for the deaf, the blind, the institutions for the care of those unfortunates who are mentally afflicted? Where would they apply the pruning knife? He regretted that the Provincial Treasurer has seen fit to reduce the estimates for colonization roads, and hoped that the hon. gentleman would take the matter into his consideration and restore the grant to the same amount as last year. The hardy settlers had, he thought, enough difficulties to contend against without the addition of poor roads. In reference to the surplus, he did not care whether there was a million dollars of deficit (he would of course rather have a balance at the bank), so long as the Province obtained full value for the money. As proof of the economical administration of the Government he quoted from statistics to show that the City of Toronto expended annually a sum equal to that required for the whole Province. Speaking wholly for himself, he expressed the opinion that the Government should at the earliest possible moment place the pine, of which it was estimated that there are fifty-one thousand million feet matured and fit for lumbering, now standing, upon the market. It is better to sell it now than to allow it to remain to be destroyed by fire, as it most assuredly will unless cut down.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim in London—Police Think They Will Yet Discover the Murderer.

London, Feb. 19.—The railway carriage murder in a London suburban train continues to be the chief topic of local interest. The young woman whose body was found crowded under the seat in a second-class compartment was buried to-day and there was a great public demonstration.

The police are now making some progress, apparently, toward a solution of the mystery. They have been able to ascertain by the process of elimination that the murder was committed between Putney and Wandsworth Stations, where the running time of the train was only four minutes. They arrested yesterday Thomas Stone, a rejected lover of Miss Camp, the victim, on the charge of murder. Stone was traced to Hounslow, where the girl took the train on the evening of the tragedy. The police learned that Stone had ascertained only that day that Miss Camp was going to marry his rival, and he had threatened to prevent the marriage. Stone has been able to establish an alibi and the police have released him.

Some of the effects of the tragedy upon the London public are amusing. A gentleman noticed on a suburban train to-day two adjoining compartments, in one of which 11 women were closely crowded, and in the next an inoffensive-looking lad sat alone. Protests in the newspapers against the compartment system are becoming panicky, even to frenzy.

Barrie, Feb. 16.—Yesterday one of the best known citizens of the town met with an accident that resulted fatally. In the afternoon William Ferrier was standing on a ladder chopping the ice off the roof of his house. The ladder slipped, and Mr. Ferrier, who was a very heavy man, fell a considerable distance, striking on the ice. The concussion was so severe that he did not recover consciousness, and died during the night.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—There is no hope for executive clemency for Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan.

A New York last night John Nilsson outskated Joe Donoghue in the second of the series of races for the world's championship. Time 5.42, for two miles, beating all indoor records.

A despatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands states that the Spaniards have won a brilliant victory over the insurgents and inflicted a crushing blow upon the rebellion.

Thomas Wallis was hanged at Newcastle, Delaware, yesterday, for the murder of his 18 months' old daughter. He placed the little one in a bag and held it under water in a creek until life was extinct. He said he could not support the child.

Scott's Emulsion

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared *as a food.* At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin.

It is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some druggists have a "just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all others try to equal good enough for you to buy?

Kerr, Watson & Co.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore throat, etc.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. MONTREAL.

Gold is King

Plant your home claim with

Steele, Briggs

"High Grade" Seeds, sold by leading dealers.

Ask for them.

Safe investment.

GOLDEN RETURNS

CATALOGUES FREE

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1897.

Dodd's Medicine Co.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Any POISON in the blood is sure to do havoc somewhere. The only Preventive is sound kidneys, the only Cure, kidney medicine, the only Medicine is Dodd's Kidney Pills,

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cuticura.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

New Advertisements.

Oliver's.

PHOTOS ARE THE BEST

31 WILLIAM ST. LINDSAY.

Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTIES.

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two certain registered mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, and upon which default in payment has been made, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Benson House, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, on

Tuesday, 2nd day of March

1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable lands and premises, viz:

PARCEL 1. The South half of Lot number Three, in Eighth Concession of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

This property lies in a well settl d district and distant about five miles from the Town of Lindsay. There are said to be erected thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and Stable. Soil is a clay loam.

PARCEL 2. The West half of Lot number Seven and the West half of Lot number Eight, in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria containing one hundred and seven acres, more or less.

This property lies distant about seven miles from the Town of Lindsay, and has erected thereon a Dwelling House, Stable and Frame Barn. Soil is a clay loam.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale. Terms for payment of the balance will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to REID, OWENS, WOOD & ARNOLD, Vendors' Solicitors, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto, Ont.—53-2.

Dunn's Baking Powder.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Architects and Surveyors.

A. G. CAVANA, P.L.S., and Dominion Land Surveyor, Land, Loan and Insurance Agent, Orillia, Ont. Orders by mail for surveying or Engineering will receive prompt attention. MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent. Orillia, March 12, 1890.

Marriage Licenses.

J. C. RAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, CAMBRAY.—57.

R. J. LeROY, COBOCONK.—Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Victoria Aug. 25th, 1890.—16 1yr.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES MANILLA, ONT.

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DR. WHITE.

Graduate of Toronto University, Medical Faculty also Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. OFFICE.—Corner of Russell and Lindsay-sts. June 7th, 1894.—18-1yr.

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN, Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario; late Physician to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District. Office and residence, Russell-t., second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 to 10.30 a.m., 1.33 to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—84-1y.

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