Kennedy, Davis & Son

Farmers, Attention!

We will sell a good xx 18 inch pine style for $1.00 per M and x18 inch pine shingles for 50 cents per M.

Bargains in Lumber.

Estimates given on new buildings at Short Notice.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR

from our Mills in Bobcaygeon kept in stock. . . .

DRAIN TILE, LIME, Etc.

Kennedy, Davis & Son

The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1899.

An Early Appeal.

Oh, gentle spring, you blessed thing,
you're not so far away;
Come in, we beg of you, on time;
don't dally and delay.
We've had our share of freezing and
of being knocked about,
And winter never takes a hint — he
stays till he's put out!
You bring the violet and the bloom—
the tiny, tender bud—
The "lifting of the spirit" and the
thrilling of the blood.
So we forgive your winds of March,
that rollick near and far;
We overlook your post and your deadly open car;
You'll send a joy thro' many a heart
—surcease from many a pain—
If you will make an early call and
bring your verdant train!

Small Cause for Complaint.

In speaking at the recent banquet in Waterloo to Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Minister of the Interior took occasion to refer to the charges of corruption which have been so persistently and recklessly made against Yukon officials. He said that, after all that had appeared in the opposition papers, no single specific charge against any Yukon official had ever been laid before him, as a responsible minister. No complaint was ever made, either, to Major Walsh. Mr. Ogilvie wrote that he had investigated and found nothing wrong. One or two officials were removed, but this was because they were not administering their office satisfactorily, and that was a thing that might happen anywhere. The net result of the first year was that the receipts were $1,053,150 and the expenditure on police, charity and everything else was $647,000, leaving a balance of $400,000 to the good. The figures for the present year were not in, but would be found equally satisfactory, and this was accomplished in the teeth of the bitterest opposition of the conservatives. Sir Charles Tupper cabled him the other day for authority to tell the people of England that the royalty of ten per cent would be abolished or substantially reduced, but he replied that neither would be done. Two unarmed mining inspectors collected $420,000 royalty, although the conservatives predicted that an armed force could not collect from the wild miners. He believed the royality next year would amount to $800,000, and ridiculed the complaint of Sir Charles Tupper that the royalty would kill the industry.

A Strong Editorial Group.

The Presbyterian Review does not lose in vigor and ability with its growing age. The oldest Presbyterian Journal in Upper Canada, it maintains its lead in enterprise and usefulness to the church it so well serves. Its announcement for 1899 just issued gives some idea of what it has in store for its readers. The method adopted is a radical departure from that followed by its contemporaries. In addition to regular staff the services of distinguished writers in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and even South Africa, have been secured, so that not only various phases of thought but many centres of Presbyterian activity will be represented in its columns. Among the names on the list of special contributors are those of Revs. Dr. Robertson, Winnipeg; Dr. A. B. McKay, Montreal; Principal McVicar, Montreal; W. D. Armstrong, Ph.D., Ottawa; Donald Tait, M. A., Quebec; Dr. John Crombie, Smith's Falls; W. Garden, Blaikie, D.D., LL.D., Edinburgh; Dr. Cuyler, Dr. J. R. Miller, Dr. George Dana Boardman, Dr. Newman Hall, Count A. Bernstorf, Berlin; F. B. Meyer, Andrew Murray, Capetown. Such an array of names and it by no means exhausts the long list, shows that during this year the Presbyterian Review will lack neither ability nor variety; and when it is added that the editorial columns will be as heretofore under the able management of the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D., Montreal, and Aexander Fraser, M.A., Toronto, it goes without saying that a cordial welcome will be extended to the paper everywhere.

Newspapers and Magazines.

—It is always with pleasure we draw attention to the Canadian Home Journal, published every month in the interests of Canadian Homes and Women, because we believe Canadians should support such publications printed and published in Canada, in preference to those published in other countries. The February issue is well up to the standard of the marked improvement so apparent in this paper the last few months. Send ten cents for sample copy to the Canadian Home Journal Office at Toronto, or order off your news agent, and you will learn how you can secure this paper free for one year.

—Writing about boys in the February Canadian Magazine, the editor says; "Above all things, a boy must be taught mainly through the sports in which the youth are trained either by intelligent masters at the great boarding schools, or under the immediate supervision of sympathetic parents. In America it is not taught to as great an extent in our public schools because the children's play is under a much looser supervision, hence it must be taught more at home. "What does manliness mean? It means a dignity which makes the young man respect his own rights and those of others. It includes a moderation in speech, a temperance in action, a magnanimity in conduct towards others; and an earnest loyalty to duty. It is a garment which envelopes and surrounds the man, so that he may always be distinguished from the cad, the sneak, the drone, the criminal. It is the concentrated essence of all virtues without a trace of impurity. It is the halo which makes the man a god."

A CARD.

Mr. Ed. Heintzman, 208 Monroe Ave., Hobokus, N. J., advises all men who are weak and who desire a speedy and perfect cure to write to **Dr. Gustav H. Roberts,**
258 Woodward Ave, Detroit, Mich

THE LEGISLATURE

1898 Public Accounts and 1899 Estimates Brought Down.

THE BUDGET SPEECH TO-DAY.

Retrenchment in the Various Departments of the Public Service—Many Bills Introduced—Substantial Reduction in the Receipts From Crown Lands Owing to the Embargo on Pine Logs.

Toronto, Feb 9.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Legislature the Attorney-General announced that he had a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Honor's own hand, and the House immediately rose to its feet to receive the message. The Speaker, on behalf of the Legislature, having received the document, intimated that His Honor had forwarded the estimates for 1899. The Provincial Secretary also laid upon the table the public accounts for 1898, and in answer to Col. Matheson Hon. Mr. Harcourt stated that he intended bringing down his annual budget this afternoon.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Hoyle, seconded by Mr. Barr—To introduce an amendment to the Election Act.

Mr. Barr, seconded by Mr. Brower—Amendment to Registry Act; second reading on Monday.

Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Dryden—An amendment to the Municipal Act.

Mr. Davis gave notice of the budget.

Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Ross—That the Speaker issue a new warrant for the south riding of Perth.

The Budget.

Mr. Matheson asked when the budget would be brought down; the answer was to-day.

Mr. Barr asked the Government for certain returns promised regarding the appointment of the Division Court clerk at Shelburne, and regarding binder twine at the Central Prison.

Mr. Stratton will introduce a bill to define the legal status and definition of a junk shop. The act gives cities the power to license second-hand shops, and power will be asked to revoke, if necessary, the licenses of junk shops in all towns and cities.

Annual Inspections.

Hon. Mr. Davis moved the first reading of a bill to amend the Asylums and Prisons Inspection Act. At present the act provides that an inspector must visit these institutions twice a year and at any other time when it is necessary. As there are 193 institutions, it means at least 384 inspections, thus it is an absolute impossibility for one inspector to attend to the work. The remedy provided by the bill is to make an annual inspection except in special cases. The bill was read a first time.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

It is probable that the nominations in South Perth will be held on Tuesday, 21st, and the election on the 28th of February instant.

In connection with the recent trouble over the West Zorra audit, Barrister A. S. Ball of Woodstock, solicitor for the Township of West Zorra, waited on Hon. Mr. Harcourt yesterday. The settlement, if any, has not yet been reported.

A deputation from the County of Frontenac waited upon the Attorney-General and urged the appointment of Thomas Dawson, farmer, Wolfe's Island, as sheriff, to succeed the late Sheriff Ferguson. The Liberal executive of the county are backing the deputation. The other applicant is T. C. Stark of Pittsburg Township. Mr. Hardy did not make any promise

THE ESTIMATES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1897	$ 95,849
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,196,872
Interest on investments	304,062
Crown Lands	1,100,539
Licenses	276,761
Law stamps	57,283
Algoma taxes	4,133
Education	59,573
Succession duty	206,185
Casual revenue	116,577
Sale of lands at Toronto Asylum	42,290
Public institutions	94,113
Open accounts	188,961

EXPENDITURES.

Civil government	$252,988
Legislation	165,189
Justice	436,276
Education	735,998
Public institutions	815,74
Immigration	7,108
Agriculture	20,668
Hospitals and charities	184,602
Repair and maintenance	79,781
Locks, dams, etc	8,972
Colonization roads	107,454
Surveys, inspections	859
Crown Lands charges	162,395
Refunds	127,109
Statutes	43,851
Miscellaneous	213,802
Open accounts	319,866
Stationery excess of stock	350,004

The appropriation for the year was $3,637,824. The expenditure, exclusive of annuities, railway fund, etc., was $3,507,128.89; including annuities, etc., it was $3,808,081. Succession duties amounted to $206,185, of which $50,472 came from the County of York. The largest estates gave as follows: John Neilson $12,240; John Shields $4,500; Col. Gzowski, $23,659; Neil Curry, $21,398; Robert Hamilton, $21,500. Toronto Lunatic Asylum gave the Government $39,866, and the Central Prison $1,500.

The comparative statement shows a total expenditure of $3,808,081 in 1898, as compared with $3,767,675 in the previous year. The total revenue for 1898 was $3,647,353, as compared with $4,139,847 in the previous year, the chief eductions being in the Department of Crown Lands, the revenue from which fell from $1,595,269 to $1,100,539, no less than $346,000 being in the item of woods and forests. The revenues from licenses, law stamps, succession duty and casual sources also showed a decline.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The entire time of the Legislature yesterday was occupied with the debate on the budget. The Provincial Treasurer occupied upwards of three hours in the delivery of his speech, during which the interest did not flag and the applause was frequent and vigorous. He did not disclose the means by which the Government intends to recoup the loss of revenue which has resulted from the enforcement of the regulation prohibiting the export of pine logs, but intimated that in the course of a few days the Government would introduce a measure which, he trusted, would meet with approval of the House and country. The Provincial Treasurer was followed by Mr. Matheson.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt then rose to make his annual statement. There were many reasons, he said, why he need not occupy the attention of the House in generalities. The financial issues had been all gone over in the general election on March 1 last, the press going fully into the subject, and which had also been threshed out in nine subsequent bye-elections. He then proceeded, without further introduction, to discuss the leading items. The first and largest, the gross receipts, $3,647,000, which in December were estimated at $3,313,000, leaving, therefore, an excess of $333,981 over estimates. Over 1897 we have an excess of $722,000; in 1896 the excess was $192,090. This frequently-occurring and large excess helps to explain the delusions of my honorable friend from South Lanark, who evidently fears an enormous deficit. He confuses the actual receipts with the estimated receipts

A most important receipt last year is that of the subsidy from the Dominion Government, remaining at the same figure. The next item requires a word of explanation, namely interest. In 1898 we received $304,063, in 1897 $247,435, in 1896 $260,544. This large interest receipt is composed almost entirely of three items: (1) Interest on capital sum, which the Dominion holds in trust, $272,414; (2) interest from deposits in banks $17,730; (3) interest on drainage debentures $13,631. It is manifest that the Dominion Government won't pay this interest unless we have somewhere the capital to yield the interest, which amounted to these figures: 1897 $212,000, 1896 $214,000, 1895, $262,000, 1894 $310,020; and it is worthy of particular note that that last sum in 1894 represents the sum that would be paid in the items, school funds, trust funds, U.C.C. building fund, U.C. Grammar School fund, placing $2,848,000 to the credit of the province by the Dominion, through what is known as the Tilley Act. Only in 1894 did we get an exact payment instead of an approximate payment. In 1897 I explained to the House the variation in the receipts.

Next, regarding Crown lands, there was received $1,112,000, $162,000 beyond the estimates, and less than the year before. Going back to Confederation, the average for the 30 years is $949,000; therefore, last year's receipts were nearly $150,000 larger than the average. Under the different heads there were received from woods and forests $981,000, mining lands $63,000, sales of Crown lands $42,603. The receipts from mining lands this year was abnormally large.

From liquor licenses was received last year $277,000. This receipt is shrinking, as we expect it to do, as fewer licenses mean lesser revenue, and 212 fewer licenses were granted than the year before. During the last five license years the following licenses were granted: 1893-4, 3276 licenses; 1894-5, 3151 licenses; 1895-6, 3132 licenses; 1896-7, 3096 licenses, 1897-8, 3064 licenses. The constant shrinkage gives evidence of the survival of the fittest.

The number of committments to jails for drunkenness is growing noticeably less, 1707 last year, and 10 years ago 4097. The figures were quoted from 1893 to 1897 respectively. In Ontario, in 1897, there was one conviction to every 919 population; in Quebec, one for every 407; Nova Scotia, one for 381; New Brunswick, one for 262; Newfoundland, one for 337; British Columbia, one for 239 Therefore, under the license laws of Ontario, the rate is less than one-half of other provinces

The aggregate receipt since 1892 from succession duties was $1,073,832, every dollar of which has been applied to purposes of public charity. [Government applause.]

From succession duties we received, in 1898, $206,185. Strictly speaking, the amount is somewhat less, as one estate the solicitors made a cash deposit instead of fyling bonds. This large receipt comes from only 433 estates. In no other conceivable way could so large a sum be brought into the treasury without diverse criticism. The Surrogate Courts, in 1898, passed upon 4625 estates, but only 86 were found to be dutiable; for every one estate that paid duty 51 escaped out of the 29,203 estates throughout the whole province. In 16 out of 42 counties not a single estate was held to be dutiable.

A much commented upon item, continued Mr. Harcourt, was the sale of annuities last year, amounting to $128,417. We were forced to sell annuities since 1884; in 88-9-90 we didn't sell any; in five years, since 1884, we have met extraordinary expenditure without referring to annuities, although authorized to do so. He was glad to be able to announce that the sale will be less this year still by $12,000 or $15,000. Prices last year were also better than any other year, and every railroad so aided has received the sanction of the entire House.

The casual revenue was a growing receipt last year, amounting to $116,578, $28,359 coming from the Provincial Secretary, and $24,000 fees paid for charters of incorporation, of which The London Times says: "No better indication of recurring prosperity than the large receipts from charters can be asked for.

The insurance receipts actually received from the two departments were $28,000.

Coming to Crown lands, Mr. Harcourt said: The whole deficit of 1898, compared with '97, is accounted for by the deficiency in Crown lands receipts. Had our Crown lands receipts kept up to the preceding year our receipts of last year would have been exceeded; the total receipt last year was larger than any three years previous. The expenditures of the province totalled $3,802,941. An honest, earnest, successful attempt had been made to curtail the expenditures of the province.

The expenditure for agriculture and arts last year exceeded any previous year by $15,000, and it was evident that the House was ready to foster this branch. The question was asked which of the grants would be cut off, poor schools, Public schools or High schools? The speaker considered instead of the Minister of Agriculture explaining his $4000 over-expenditure, he might ask for more, the large sum of $19,289 being spent on the San Jose scale alone.

Educational expenditures were increased to aid and increase the usefulness of the schools.

A new item was $15,091 for the Public school leaving examination. School inspection cost $53,290, Normal schools $46,000, High schools $106,000. Secondary education must not be discouraged by meagre grants. Nine per cent. of all educational moneys expended was paid to superannuated teachers.

The province spent last year to maintain public institutions $815,745, about 21 per cent. of total expenditure. The daily average of the number of insane cared for by the province in the seven lusane asylums has steadily increased from 2006 in 1878 to 5004 in 1898. There is a similar alarming increase in other countries, and Mr. Harcourt quoted statistics. He compared the cost of similar institutions in the United States and the manner of conducting them, demonstrating that the Ontario system was far preferable, and that the ratepayers were relieved of a large burden.

Mr. Harcourt dwelt at length on the asylum question, and said that all things considered the Government could not with either profit or advantage depart from the present system.

"The honarble gentlemen will observe that we have kept our expenditures for the year within the main appropriations for civil government, administration of justice, public buildings and public works.

"Our miscellaneous expenditure, though kept within the vote of the House, is the largest of any year since Confederation. It amounted to $218,000, but of this sum no less than $90,000 was spent in connection with the general elections held during the year, the contested elections and voters' list revision. These same three items in 1894 amounted to $88,944.

There was an over expenditure in connection with legislation, chiefly due to the items, viz., stationery, printing and binding and indemnity to members. The holding of an extra session of the House in August last of course partly accounts for this over expenditure.

"It must be very gratifying to the whole House to know that we closed the year with a credit cash balance in our banks amounting to $450,121," said Mr. Harcourt.

The schedule of assets and liabilities does not vary much from last year.

"Leaving out of consideration our future railway obligations, the present value of which is shown in the public accounts, it will be seen that our surplus of assets at the end of the year, over all liabilities amounted to $4,988,079."

As to the current year, the expenditure estimates amount to $3,400,567 and receipts are estimated to reach $3,201,967 from the usual ordinary sources of revenue.

"We are now face to face, however, for the first time with revenue conditions such as heretofore have not existed in the history of the province.

"To meet this year's expenditures the Government would, keping in mind the cash balance of $450,000, need to receive at least the average yearly yield of Crown lands revenue, and it is proposed to introduce legislation this session which will appreciably increase the revenues."

Mr. Harcourt concluded: "If this House continues to demand increased votes for education, for agriculture and other services; if the large measure of relief we have already given to municipalities is to continue to grow in the future as it has grown in the past, then, sir, even aside from the question of a probably lessened revenue from our woods and forest growing out of the restrictions of our logs, it would still be wise and prudent to anticipate any possible lack of equilibrium which might arise hereafter between our receipts and expenditures by making safe and immediate provision for additional revenue.

"We hope, Mr. Speaker, to make suitable provision during the session in a fair and equitable way to meet any emergency which may possibly arise."

Every Housekeeper wants pure hard soap that lasts well—lathers freely—is high in quality and low in price.

Surprise is the name of that kind of Soap.

5 Cents a Cake.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

The Opposition Critic.

Mr. A. J. Matheson, South Lanark, replied to the Provincial Treasurer's statement. Reciting the Government's proposals to meet the deficiency that they admitted, he said he was glad to see them making some attempts to meet that excess of expenditure. He then proceeded to criticize the practice of presenting the accounts of the several departments. Details should be given as to the pay of public servants and the service rendered.

The statements of the trust funds and common school funds, Mr. Matheson maintained, were misleading: $60,000 had been borrowed from the Dominion Government, for which five per cent. interest was paid. The whole sum was put in as interest. He proceeded to criticize the chief items of expenditure, and said that the efficiency of the service in every department should be kept up without increasing the debt.

Government, he said, admitted a deficit of $392,402, to which should be added $75,000 in bonus and $42,000 in connection with the Crown lands, thus showing the actual deficiency last year to be nearly half a million dollars.

As regards the finances of the Government he offered them the suggestion that if they would put on the market $2,000,000 at 3 per cent., payable in 99 years, with the interest received from the Upper Canada College building fund, they would be able to pay the principal and interest, and be free from the payment of interest on trust funds, thus saving $20,000 a year. He commended this Ontario Government three per cent. debenture proposal to the consideration of the Government.

But, said the hon. gentleman, there is another way of making ends meet—the exercise of strict economy. [Applause.] There is no justification whatever for the large increase in the expenditure of this province.

Why, we also found Government officials acting as returning officers, and some of them were responsible for the flim-flamming—perhaps the Attorney-General will explain that term—[applause and laughter]—that went on at some of those elections. Men who were responsible for collecting hundreds of thousands of revenue, instead of attending to their duties, were out electioneering. In Russell, hangers-on of the Government were trying to bribe the voters.

The hon. gentleman then briefly touched on the great territory and its resources that the Government had under its control. Great responsibility lay on them for developing the far north with its mines and wealth of minerals. For developing such a country and its unbounded resources, there should be a different policy from that which the Government had adopted—trying to scrape the last dollar out of those interested in the mines, and seeking to develop them. The Government should assist in this work in every possible way. . . .

In conclusion he said reforms must be brought to bear on the Government, not by the Opposition alone, but by their own supporters, not to add to the taxation of the province, but to reduce expenditure.

The House adjourned at 10 p.m.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—As is usually the case on Fridays, the attendance of members at the sitting of the Legislature yesterday afternoon was very small, and but little business was transacted. It was private members' day, and private members were anxious to get away home by the afternoon trains and spend Sunday with their families, hence the brevity of the proceedings.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. German—From Fort Erie, wanting free markets.

Mr. Kribs—Waterloo, asking the provincial road instructor's supervision of road construction, providing provincial aid be obtained for payment of such work.

Mr. Pettypiece, Lambton—From medical men of the county, requesting an infirmary for the better treatment of women at London Asylum.

Mr. German—From County Council of Welland and from Fort Erie, for the beautifying of the old fort land at Fort Erie and making it a public park.

Mr. German—To reduce the number of members of township councils from five to three.

Mr. German—From County of Welland, to amend the Jurors' Act; to regulate wheelmen; for free markets; regarding fees of pupils attending high schools.

Just before the House rose, Mr. German handed in petitions from the Village Councils of Chippewa, Township of Stamford, Village of Niagara, Town of Niagara Falls and County Council from Welland, asking for immediate power from Niagara Falls.

Questions by Members.

Col. Matheson asked regarding the contract for public printing, and was informed by Mr. Harcourt that the lowest tender had been accepted, but the contract had not been let, as the conditions had not been complied with.

Mr. Marter put Mr. Whitney's question regarding the recent bye-election in West Huron, and the Attorney-General replied that the returning officer would be asked to furnish the information. In response to a further question, Mr. Hardy said he expected to hear from the returning officer in West Elgin on Monday.

Mr. German (Welland) had given notice of an inquiry whether the Canadian Niagara Power Company had proceeded with the work of development of power in accordance with the agreement with the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, but at the request of the Attorney-General the inquiry was allowed to stand over until Wednesday next.

The House adjourned until 3 p.m. Monday.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

The inaugural meeting of the standing orders committee was held this morning and organization effected. Dr McKay, South Oxford, was elected chairman, and the principal item of business was the extension of the time for receiving petitions from February 13 to February 20.

Mr. J. J. Kelso has been asked by the Government to give an address to the members of the House on the Ontario system of caring for neglected and dependent children. The lecture will be given on Wednesday evening next at 8.30 in the members' reception room, and will be illustrated by limelight views. The affair will be entirely non-political and the lecture is given because of the general interest being taken in this work and the fact that the Ontario system has been copied in Manitoba and a number of the States in the Union.

Drs. Macdonald, Bryce, Barrick, Playter and Oldright, and Mr. W. D. Alexander, waited upon Hon. Mr. Davis, Provincial Secretary, yesterday, to request aid for the construction of a Toronto sanitarium for consumptives. They were asked to get the thing into concrete form, and then bring in their request.

Mr. Marter will introduce a bill to amend chapter 213 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "An Act Respecting Cemetery Companies." The added section is: "No cemetery or burial ground, whether owned by a comtany, church, vestry, trustees or otherwise, shall be established, extended or enlarged within the limits of a city."

A report of the new vaccination scheme has come from Dr. Hodgetts, inspector Provincial Board, giving particulars of the vaccination of 238 navvies in two days along the canal works of the St. Lawrence at Iroquois and Edwardsburg County. The laborers took to it quite good-naturedly. Seven of them had smallpox previously and three absolutely refused to undergo the operation. However, they will be compelled to submit to it.

U. S. OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Canadians Found Them on Our Territory and Took Them In.

Skaguay, Feb. 4.—(Via Victoria, B.C. Feb 11.)—The United States Custom House Officers P. M. Hoyt and Hector McLean, while convoying liquors from here to Log Cabin, were arrested last Monday charged with crossing into British Columbia while serving in an official capacity.

The two men were held 24 hours and taken before Acting Magistrate Captain Cartwright, who told them that it was a violation of the British Columbia law for American officers to convoy goods through to Log Cabin, and that the boundry line was at the summit, and not at Log Cabin. He released them after threatening to arrest every American officer coming beyond the summit line while convoying liquors, and if necessary said he would place officers at the summit to stop them.

It is reported that Canadian officials have decided to order the American officials now stationed at Log Cabin to move across the summit line. This will greatly cripple the collection of American customs duties.

Deputy Collector of Customs C. L. Andrews of Skaguay has written to Deputy Collector Peele of Canada that he would hereafter hold all liquors and forbid any further convoys until the official boundary was settled. He has also sent to Washington and Sitka for instructions in the matter.

A SURE CATARRH CURE.

No matter what your experience has been with so-called catarrh "remedies," your ultimate, complete recovery can surely and positively be effected. Don't suffer any longer. Don't trifle with a distressing and dangerous disease when a sure cure is within your grasp. Thousands of sufferers whose condition was worse than yours have been cured and are now in perfect health. Their enthusiastic and unsolicited testimonies show beyond the shadow of a doubt that

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

is the most wonderfully effective remedy ever compounded. It relieves the most severe case in from 10 to 60 minutes; it effects a full cure in a short time. The most eminent nose and throat specialists in the world have given it their unqualified endorsement. In all cases of catarrh, colds, sore throat, asthma, hay fever and influenza it acts like magic. It is easy and pleasant to use. It never fails to do precisely what is claimed for it. In less than an hour it will prove its worth if you will but give it a chance. A prominent evangelist gives testimony:

Rev. Warren Bentley, writes:—"While in Newark, N. J., conducting religious services, I was troubled with catarrh and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave me great relief and I have recommended it to many among whom I have labored." Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice of Canada, has used this remedy and highly recommends it over his own signature. At all druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cures all cases of organic and sympathetic disease of the heart. Relieves in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are at once a mild cathartic and an invigorator, system renovator and blood maker and purifier. 20c. for 40 doses. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day and cures eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 35c. 6

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Warm Blankets

FOR GOOD HORSES.

Clotne your horse with one of our frost-proof Covers; Bright Check, Fast Colors, Soft, Warm and Durable. Price reduced to 55c. per square yard. No shoddy here.

HORN BROS.,

Manufacturers, Lindsay Woollen Mills

FREE FOR ONE DAY'S WORK

WE GIVE this fine WATCH, with a chain and charm, for selling 2 dozen gold-topped, enamel-backed Lever Collar Buttons at 10c. each, or a lady's watch and guard for selling 3 doz. *No Money Required.* You run no risk. Write and we send the Buttons, postpaid, with our big Premium List. Sell the Buttons, return money, and we send watch, *free of all charge*. Unsold buttons returnable. Liberal commission if preferred. Be the first in your field. Send your name and address to-day. *In writing, mention this paper.*

LEVER BUTTON CO., TORONTO, ONT.

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Talk about your Talkabouts

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CEYLON TEA.

TRY IT.

SPRATT & KILLEN,

Established Quarter Century. RELIABLE GROCERS

Hogg Bros.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

During Stock-taking all Remnants and Odd Lots are laid out and marked down at prices to sell.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Tweeds, Prints, Flannels, Shirtings, Etc. at about half price. Odd lines of Boots, Hats, Neckties, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Ribbons, below cost prices.

Odd Dishes, Cups and Saucers 60c. a doz., Plates, Pitchers, Bowls Vegetable Dishes, Glass Pitchers, Tumblers, Butter Dishes, Etc., clearing at about one half price.

Stock is written down 1st February and to clear out all the above lines prices are marked down to suit.

Bargains during Month of JANUARY.

HOGG BROS., OAKWOOD.