Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BREWSTER, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1899.

THE LEGISLATURE

Ministers Reply to Questions by Enquiring Members.

ENGELDUE LEASE STATEMENT.

Barren Results of the Company's Operations—Some Dominion Fisheries Overseers Will Be Retained—The Common School Fund—Petitions Presented—The Gravenhurst Consumptive Sanitarium.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Private members had the entire session of the Legislature yesterday afternoon at their disposal, and took advantage of the opportunity to bombard the Government with questions, to all of which replies were vouchsafed. Mr. Tucker's inquiry, which occupied first place upon the list, was perhaps of the greatest interest, and elicited the following information:

Hon. Mr. Gibson, Minister of Crown Lands, said in reply that $45,000 had been expended during 1897 and 1898, $34,979 being expended on Block B. He regretted to say that the prospecting and explorations had not, so far as he had learned, resulted in the discovery of anything specially valuable. As to the larger of the two locations, it was said that nothing was discovered that would warrant any development, and, as to the Shoal Lake location, he was not aware that, after very thorough prospecting, development work would be warranted by any discovery made.

Fisheries Matters.

Mr. Powell put a series of questions relating to the Fishery Department, and Hon. Mr. Hardy answered that he was not in a position to say that all the Dominion fishery officers appointed in Ontario had been dismissed. The Government had selected a number of overseers, but had not appointed any. Arrangements were being made for appointments, and districts were being set apart. Some of the Dominion overseers would be retained, but he was not able to say how many.

Normal School Sidewalks.

Mr. Powell asked if the Government had paid for all or any portion of the sidewalks surrounding Toronto Normal and Model Schools. The answer was that no payment had been made.

That Common School Fund.

Col. Matheson asked: "Was the $63,-991.76 of Common School fund, transferred to the Dominion during the past year, paid in cash? If not, what was the date of the order-in-council authorizing the Dominion to charge the sum as a debt owing by the province to the Dominion; or, if no such order-in-council was passed, what authority was given to the Dominion authorities to charge the sum as a debt owing by the province to the Dominion?

Hon. Mr. Harcourt replied that the collections on account of Common School fund for the years 1890 to 1898, inclusive, of $63,813.67, was not paid in cash, but was charged by the Dominion Government to the province in the open unadjusted accounts between the province and the Dominion, and placed to the credit of the school fund.

The House was adjourned until 3 p.m. Monday.

Yesterday's Petitions.

London Y.M.C.A. is petitioning for incorporation.

Raw from Her Toes to Her Knees

DR. CHASE MAKES A WONDERFUL CURE

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover Place, Toronto, makes the following statement:—

MY mother, Mrs. Wright, who lives at Norval, near Doncaster, suffered a summer and winter with Eczema in her feet. She could not walk, and very seldom got any sleep. It became so bad that she was perfectly raw from the toes to the knees. After trying every available remedy without receiving any benefit, and almost hopeless of relief, she was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used 8 boxes since commencing, but with the happiest results, for she is now completely cured. There is but one scar on one of her feet, a memento of her fearful suffering condition. Any person desiring further testimony in this case is at liberty to communicate with Mrs. Wright at her address, Norval P.O.

Mrs. Knight says after such a grand success, is it any wonder we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The Provincial Secretary yesterday afternoon brought down and laid on the table a copy of the agreement for the manufacture of rope at the Central Prison. The agreement, stripped of its legal phraseology, provides that the company is to purchase the necessary machinery to manufacture all kinds of rope up to two-inch diameter, subject to the approval of the Government, and is to be reimbursed by allowances from the amount due from prison labor over and above the average output of two and one-half tons per day. The company is bound over to continue the manufacture of binder twine, to pay half the salary of the engineer to run the plant, and to manufacture four tons per day after March 1 next. The scale of prices fixed in the original agreement for binder twine will continue in force, and the original agreement is extended for five years, until 1905.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Pattullo introduced a bill which provides that towns of over 7,000 population shall elect by general vote a mayor and ten councillors. Towns of 3,000 to 5,000 mayor and six councillors. Towns under 3,000, mayor and four councillors. Villages and townships, reeve and four councillors. Also that the mayors and reeves of towns and villages be elected at alternate years, and half the councillors shall retire at every election. The half of the councillors who receive the lowest number of votes at the 1900 election shall retire in 1901, and the other half in 1903.

Mr. German introduced a bill which provides that the council of any municipality may pass a bylaw or bylaws whereby in the case of merchants engaged in retail trade the assessment, instead of being on the personal property of such merchants belonging to their business, shall be a business tax based upon the sale or turnover in the business done during the preceding year according to a schedule to be fixed by the council or such person or persons as the council may appoint.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill which provides that no Government official shall be actively engaged in any contested election for the Legislative Assembly, either by canvassing or speaking at public meetings, and any offender caught, to be tried before two justices of the peace and, if a conviction is recorded, the punishment to be a fine of $300 and costs, or, in default, six months in jail. The official also to be dismissed from his position, and to be disqualified from re-entering the employ of the Government for four years.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill respecting auctions. Mr. Foy also introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act by giving the municipal franchise to persons rated at $400 personal property on the last revised assessment roll who have since that day continuously resided in the municipality.

Mr. Reid (Addington) introduced a bill to permit the shooting of deer in the water.

Mr. Auld introduced a bill to shorten the quail season.

Bills for Second Reading.

In moving the second reading of his bill to prevent overcrowding, Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., made a few remarks. He referred to the way in which so many people had to stand as a result of the Toronto Street Railway Company not putting on more cars. The company had undertaken by agreement to give the citizens a proper service. The people have a grievance and should not be called upon to suffer. Mr. Crawford said he did not want to harass or persecute the street railway, but he brought the matter into the Legislature in the interest of the citizens. The citizens thought they were not being treated fairly because the company had not lived up to their agreement.

Mr. Hardy said the Toronto Street Railway wanted to be heard, besides he was not sure that this was a public bill, and asked the adjournment of the debate. This was done.

Mr. William H. Hoyle (North Ontario) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act. By the present law clerks of municipalities are compelled to keep open their offices at election of reeves and other officers until 12 o'clock at night. He would have subsection 2 of section 139 amended by inserting the words, respecting the resignation of candidates, "at any time before 7 o'clock in the afternoon." The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Wardell (North Wentworth) moved the second reading of his bill to permit of the payment of police commissioners in places with a less population than 100,-000, if the municipality saw fit. The bill was read a second time, and also one by the same member to amend the Assessment Act.

Inquiries by Members.

In answer to a question by Mr. Mastar (North Toronto), as to the quantity of binder twine that had been made each year at the Central Prison during the currency of the present contract, Hon. E. J. Davis (North York) stated that in 1896 there were 962,000 pounds manufactured, and in 1897 the amount was 1,518,000. Last year no twine was made, owing to the fire at the Central Prison. The manufacturers paid 32½ cents per 100 pounds for labor and use of machinery.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

Hon. G. W. Ross was waited upon yesterday afternoon by a deputation to ask that the salary of Principal Parkyn of Upper Canada College be increased from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. There are 136 residence boys and 146 day boys at present in attendance at the school.

contract are not properly fulfilled on Nov. 1, 1900, and that the Government take steps at once to bring about the largest possible development of Niagara power.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, inspector of vital statistics, will shortly issue his report. One feature of it is neglect on the part of some doctors to register births, which is somewhat responsible for the low birth rate of the province.

Lieut.-Col. Clark, clerk of the Legislature, has published the Members' Manual of Ontario, a neat little book of practice and procedure in the Legislature.

The debate on the budget may not be resumed this week, but it will be concluded early next week.

The village of Bancroft is petitioning the Legislature to make it a condition of any grant to the Central Ontario Railway that the line shall pass within a mile of the village.

The Council of the County of Perth is praying that the north and south of the county be remitted for registration purposes.

The town of Elora is opposing the petition of Belleville for power to make a grant to the Canadian Brussels Carpet Company, which at present has an establishment at Elora.

George W. Yates of The Globe reportorial staff has been appointed private secretary to Hon. E. J. Davis, Provincial Secretary.

SOLD HER JEWELS TO FEED THEM.

Countess Schimmelmann Has Provided for 30,000 Poor People.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The hungry of Chicago have eaten up the jewels of a noble Danish family. The Countess Schimmelmann, in her efforts to feed the thousands who have gone to her yachts, tied up in the river, has disposed of her jewels, and one pressure from the last ornaments, a pearl necklace of great value, are just disappearing in the shape of soup and bread.

The Countess told the West End Club women that she has provided for 30,000 of the unfed and unsheltered men of Chicago since the Dunn was equipped as a kitchen for the poor. The fortune which she inherited has been spent in the work, largely in other cities, and to maintain her charities here she was obliged to convert her jewels into cash.

"The last," she said, "was a pearl necklace valued at many thousand marks. It had to go that the poor might be fed. It was valuable," she said, with a little laugh, "but not so dear as the thought of caring for the unfortunate.

"Next winter when I have gone I hope the citizens of Chicago will continue the work. Those unemployed men should have shelter and food while they are in search of work."

TRADE AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—D. M. Ennis, Canadian agent of the Trade and Commerce Department in Argentina, reports that there is a demand for agricultural machinery. The outlook in the lumber trade for 1899 is good. There is a likelihood of the duty on spruce being reduced. The shipments of Argentina live stock during the year were: Steers 120,000, sheep 561,000, horses 4,663, mules 2,088, frozen sheep 2,378,000.

Canada sent 118,398 cwts. of butter to Great Britain from Sept. 1 to Jan. 31 last, as against 83,661 cwts. during the corresponding period of previous year.

Our 14-Foot Waterways.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Mr. Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways, stated yesterday that M. P. Davis, contractor for the Galops Canal, had been granted an extension of time to 1900 to complete his contract, but he will be obliged to provide tugs to tow vessels up stream, there being a sufficient depth of water but a strong current.

The Soulanges Canal contractors have been given to May 15 next to complete their works. There is, however, no certainty that they will be through in that time.

Every effort is being put forth to expedite the work, that Hon. Mr. Blair's expectation of providing 14-foot navigation between the great lakes and the ocean during the coming season of navigation may be realized.

Mr. Harcourt in Mitchell.

Mitchell, Feb. 21.—The utmost enthusiasm prevails throughout the south riding in favor of Mr. Valentine Snook, the Reform candidate. This found expression in a special farm last night in the meeting held in the Opera House, when one of the largest political gatherings ever held here assembled to hear Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, speak on the questions of the day. The Finance Minister spoke well for upwards of two hours.

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

LOUBET WAS ELECTED

President of France by a Very Large Majority on Saturday.

CHOICE OF FRANCE ASSAILED.

Rioting in Paris by the Enemies of French Republicanism—Two Days of Vicious Work on the Streets of the Gay Capital—Troops Under Arms—100 Rioters Arrested.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Loubet, president of the Senate and presiding officer, arrived at Versailles in a carriage at 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday. Friends surrounded him when he entered the Gallery of Busts, and he said: "If you love me, I hope you won't vote for me."

The National Assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open amid the applause of the Leftists, during which M. Loubet proceeded to draw for tellers.

The voting began with the letter "D." M. Danostte, moderate Republican, cast the first ballot.

Patriots Make Trouble.

When M. Paul Deroulede, organizer of the League of Patriots, voted, he attempted to speak from the tribune, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so. This called forth protests from the Rightists and applause from the Leftists.

M. Deroulede, however, persisted in speaking and resisted the ushers and others who rushed up to expel him from the tribune, which he finally left. While in the tribune, M. Deroulede shouted: "The President of the Republic ought to be elected by the people. I will not vote here."

M. Drumont, anti-Semite, also attempted to speak and a great commotion followed, during which cries of "Down with anarchy!" were raised.

The Ballot Completed.

In the meantime the voting continued, and at 2.40 p.m. the ballot was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the assembly left the hall and assembled in the galleries and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election.

M. Meline loudly announced that he had voted for M. Loubet.

The Progressists insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet, which explains the vote cast for him. The votes not given to M. Loubet or M. Meline were divided between M. Cavaignac, General Saussier and others. M. Meline received an ovation when he voted.

The official count showed that 813 votes were cast and that M. Loubet received 483, M. Meline 274 and that 50 were scattered.

Congratulations.

After the announcement of the result M. Loubet received his friends in an adjoining salon, and he was tendered their congratulations. The Premier, M. Dupuy, then formally transferred the executive power to M. Loubet, and congratulated him upon his election.

The Presidents, in thanking M. Dupuy, expressed the hope of having the support of the Cabinet, and he asked M. Dupuy to retain the Premiership and the present Cabinet.

After the Senators and Deputies had shaken hands with the President, accompanied by M. Dupuy, he left the Palace in a carriage, and by 5 o'clock Versailles had resumed its normal aspect. President Loubet arrived back here from Versailles at 5.08 p.m., and was received with military honors.

Loubet's Career.

Emile Loubet, who until his election to the Presidency was the president of the French Senate, was born at Marsanne on the 31st of December, 1838, was educated for the bar, and began his practice at Montelimar. He entered political life in the general election of 1876, when he professed himself a Republican, and opposed to general and complete amnesty. He was elected by a great majority, and at once associated himself in the Assembly with the Republican left. He was one of the Deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the De Broglie Ministry in 1877. After having been twice re-elected to the Assembly, he became a candidate for the Senate, in his old department, and was elected in 1885. He became a member of the first Tirard Ministry, which only survived for three months, holding the position of Minister of Public Works. When M. de Freycinet declined to undertake the presidency of the Council, he was intrusted with the reconstruction of the Ministry, and took the position of Minister of the Interior, from which M. Constans had retired in 1892.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

President Loubet's Election Received in Paris With Violent Demonstrations.

As this despatch was sent on Saturday evening anti-Loubet demonstrations were commencing in the streets, and cries of "Down with the Panamaists!" were prominent. The agitation was caused by MM. Deroulede and Drumont and their party. The authorities say measures have been taken to maintain order. The Nationalists gathered about the statue of Joan of Arc, and M. Deroulede made a fiery address to them. While M. Millevoye waved the tri colored flag above M. Deroulede, the latter harangued the crowd. He said: "Listen, now, to what I was prevented from saying at the Versailles election. The President belongs to the people. I rejoice at this manifestation, but to-day we cannot go the Elysee and spit upon him whom we have no wish to recognize as chief of state. We must allow to rest in peace, such as it is, the man who is still lying there, and return home. But on Thursday we shall not fail to attend the funeral ceremony. You will find among the followers of the coffin the judges of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation and the base Deputies who elected this President whom we do not recognize. You know your duty; down with this republic and long live a republic of the people."

Troops Under Arms.

The Central Brigade, 5,000 strong, is on special duty, and the troops are still under arms in the barracks, but bands of brawlers are, however, suffered to march through the city shouting "Down with Loubet!" and singing Deroulede's Chauvinist songs and breaking windows.

Boulevards Are Battlefields.

London, Feb. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail describes the scenes at the Versailles election as a "Donny Brook Fair, with a touch of tragedy therein, tragedy of a newly chosen ruler attempting to ignore his own ungopularity and smilingly returning thanks for congratulations."

"I believe," says the correspondent, "that the riotous scenes in Paris are only a foretaste of what is coming. Last night the boulevards were battlefields, and nowhere was a voice to glorify the new President. To-day the press is uncommonly ravenous."

One Hundred Arrested.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Altogether 100 arrests have been made in connection with the disturbances.

There is every sign of a campaign against President Loubet, similar to that which drove M. Casimir-Perier to resign. Clearly La Patrie Francais will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object, its chief ground of objection being that the President was a Dreyfusard.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The demonstrations over the Presidency have entirely ceased, perhaps only till after the funeral of M. Faure; but the aspect is altogether more hopeful, and President Loubet's seat seems permanent. He is credited with the declaration that he will resist strongly any attempt at disturbance, and has reaffirmed his intention to retain the Dupuy Cabinet, a step which tends to remove the suspicion that he is a Dreyfusard. During the month of mourning he will not attend any public ceremony. He has followed the custom of giving holiday remission of punishments in the army and navy, and has made large donations to the poor in Paris and Montelimar, his native town.

The fiery Patrie Francaise has issued an unexpectedly mild manifesto, briefly expressing the wish that the new President shall extricate himself from all compromising connections, and have a clear consciousness of his duty toward the fatherland and the army. The manifesto is signed by Cavaignac, Coppe, Forain, Lemaitre and others. The inference is that the agitation against President Loubet is artificial, and is already dying, both in the streets and the newspapers.

The latter are now concerned in a prosaic but piquant investigation of M. Loubet's domestic connections. Reporters have visited the Montelimar districts and interviewed all his relatives, including his mother, who is over 80 years of age, a bronzed, cheery farmer's widow of the peasant class, in snug circumstances, who has never seen Paris, and who regrets her son's election, because, she says, she would now see him more seldom than ever.

President Loubet's brother-in-law, a well-to-do iron monger, said he was delighted at the news of the result of the election, but complained that he would be besieged by office hunters, who would want to be recommended to M. Loubet. He added that President Loubet was not a rich man, and would not be able to spend much beyond his official income and allowance; and he thought that the sudden plunge into President duties, taking him from his beloved books and music, might not prove a happy change.

A Dream and Its Sequel.

Galt, Ont., Feb. 18.—A strange coincidence occurred here yesterday morning. Rev. R. E. Knowles, pastor of Knox Church, while narrating a dream which he had the night before that he would have to go to Newburne, North Carolina, on account of the death of a relative, was handed a telegram conveying the news that a relative of his had just died in that place. Accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs Ellis, he left in the afternoon on his dream mission, which turned out to be a sad reality.

Old Canadian Stamps Worth Money.

London, Feb. 21.—At a stamp auction sale in London yesterday the six-pence Canada perforated sold at 14 shillings, the New Brunswick Connell at 360 shillings, and the Nova Scotia shilling violet at 280 shillings.

Aguncillo in New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—Senor Aguncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here yesterday from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Aguncillo expects to sail for England on Wednesday next. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England, and answered that perhaps he would do so, but that he did not care to say much on the subject.

Dr. Briggs a Money-Fetcher.

Kingston, Feb. 21.—At the anniversary services in Sydenham Street Methodist Church yesterday an appeal was made for $2,500 towards paying off the debt of the church. The congregation responded by putting $2,480 on the plates. Rev. Dr. Briggs, Toronto, was the preacher. In St. Andrew's Church the congregation subscribed $2,150 towards the building debt.

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Trousers made to order

$3.50

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AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Why the Commission Adjourned Till August 2 at Quebec Set Forth With an Explanation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—On behalf of their respective commissions Senator Fairbanks, the chairman of the American body, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting chairman in the absence of Lord Herschell of the Canadian body, made the following published statement respecting the action taken yesterday: "The commission adjourned to meet at Quebec Aug. 2, unless the chairmen of the respective commissions shall agree upon another date.

"The commission has made very substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions upon which it has been earnestly engaged. But it has been unable to agree upon the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. The problem has been a complicated and difficult one, but the commissioners, acting in the utmost friendliness and cordiality, have been unable to agree upon a satisfactory adjustment. The difficulties, apart from the immediate delimitation of this boundary by the commission itself, arise from the conditions under which it might be referred to arbitration.

"The British commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred on terms similar to those provided in the reference of the Venezuelan boundary line, and which, by providing an umpire, would ensure certainty and finality.

"The United States commissioners, on the other hand, thought the local conditions in Alaska so different that some modification of the Venezuelan reference should be introduced. They thought the reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the high contracting parties, without providing for an umpire, they believing that finality would be secured by a majority vote of the jurists so chosen.

"They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire to be selected in the manner proposed by the British commissioners, while the British commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in the manner suggested by the United States commissioners.

"The United States commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration that the existing settlements on the tide waters of the coast should in any event continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British commissioners refused to agree.

Sooner or later every woman must duel with Death. Nature has provided her with a set of extremely sensitive organs upon the condition of which the health of her whole body depends. She must keep these

distinctly feminine organs fully protected by the armor of health. That is her best defense against Death at the time that Death comes closest to her—the time when she becomes a mother.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the one purpose of curing all diseases, or disorders of the feminine system, except cancer. It stops debilitating drains, soothes inflammation, promotes regularity of the monthly function and puts the whole female organism into a state of strong, vigorous health.

Taken during the period of gestation it robs childbirth of its pain and danger.

Over 250,000 grateful women have written of the wonderful help of the "Favorite Prescription." Among others Mrs. Cordelia Henson, of Coalton, Boyd Co., Ky., writes:

"In October 1889 I gave birth to a baby and the treatment I received at the hands of the midwife left me with prolapsus. I had no health to speak of for three years. I had another baby which was the third child. My health began to fail and I then had three miscarriages and found myself completely worn out. I had so many pains and aches my life was a burden to me and also to all the family, for I was nervous and cross and I could not sleep. Had four doctors. They said I had liver, lung and uterine trouble. I was in bed for months and when I did get up, I was a sight to behold. I looked like a creature from the tomb. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in a few weeks I became a well woman. Before I began the use of Dr. Pierce's medicine I suffered all a woman could, suffer at my monthly periods, but now I have no pain. The dark circles around my eyes are gone and I feel better in every way. My cheeks are red and my face is white; before my face was as yellow as saffron."

W. W-oster

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All kinds of Turning, Screw Cutting, Forging, Brazing, Soldering and Cementing in Iron Steel Brass, Composition or Wood.

Anything from a Clock to a Steam Engine.

All kinds of repairing done on Bicycles, Lawn Mowers, Dynamos, Electric Motors, Lamps Batteries and appliances, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Clocks, Typewriters, Safe Locks, Printing Presses, Automatic Machinery, Guns, Rifles, Revolver, Cash Railways, Cash Registers, Cutlery, Skates, Trunks, Sewing Machines Carpet Sweepers, Wringers, Bind Rollers Door Locks, Button Machines, Force Pumps Syring s, Waterbags and Rubber Goods Cameras, Tennis Racquets, Book Presses Ventilators, Furnace Registers, Hanging Lamps, Musical Instruments, Hair Clippers, Door Bells, Weigh Scales, Faucets, Tape Lines and Door Springs, Etc.

WM. WEBSTER, MECHANICAL EXPERT, 25 William-St. N

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New Stoves

than to buy fuel to feed the old one. Our new Cast Ranges, Steel Ranges with portable ovens, Base Burners, coal and wood Heaters, will save the purchase price of a good stove in a very short time in economy of fuel. Don't pay $50 to $75 for a Range when you can buy one from us at

$25, $30, $35

and get an article that is guaranteed by the makers as well as by us. Our stock covers the entire first floor of our new store and comprises the handsomest patterns ever shown to an admiring public.

W. G. WOODS

Blue Signs. Opp Spratt's Kilns

Marriage Licenses.

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

Physicians.

W. L. HERRIMAN, M. D., M. C. P. & S. Ont. Office and residence, Cambridge St., Lindsay, opposite Baptist church. Lindsay, Jan 24th, 1898.—56 1y.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, 60 COLLEGE-ST., TORONTO. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

W. REAR, M.D., Physician, Surgeon and Coroner. 30 years in practice, the last four years in the World's Greatest Sanitarium, Hot Springs, Ark. Telephone, House 38 W., Oakwood.

DR. JEFFERS, Coal Surgeon and Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 Evening. 28 Wellington-st. Telephone 498

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-st., second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 to 10.30 a.m. 1.30 to 3 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Lindsay, April 6, 1897.—86-1y.

Veterinary Surgeons.

W. F. BROAD, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Registered member of the Ontario Veterinary Association. Office and residence, Peel-st., two doors east of Salvation Army barracks and two doors west of Curling Rink. All calls mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Charge moderate. —y.

Miscellaneous.

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