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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 24 '99.

The Joinville Tunnel

(Continued from last week.)

"A most amazing thing," Armand cried. "A marvellouc co'ncidence." The young German smiled somewhat

"I guessed this," he said, "though I had no need to tell you. It becomes necessary to go back in the direction of Orloy.' "Into the hands of your countrymen,

who have doubtless regained the lost ground there." Armand said, dryly. the four reached the top of the shaft My friend, to prevent accidents I contrived to seal up the entrance of the tunnel after my train entered." "Then we are caught like rats in a

"So it seems. But can you inform me how my brilliant scheme came to ling!" be so speedily pirated as this?" "That is merely conjecture,"

youthful German replied. "I only know that my train was headed back by troops two miles this side of Joinville. They were in force, and I feared derailment. For the time, at any rate, the valley seems to have fallen into your hands. The enemy bore me back into the tunnel, and that is all I know. The position is anything but a pleasing

Armand agreed sullenly. He understood perfectly what had happened. A body of troops had made a dash for Joinville, and they had destroyed a portion of the tunnel, with a view to checking any advance on the part of General Deganfeld. By an amazing chance, both exits had gone simultan-

Apparently there was nothing to be done butt sit down and endure it. Sooner or later the Bavarian advance from Mariay must result in communications being opened up again. But Deganfeld was by no means over strong, and a large French force-the force Armand was so anxious to touch -hovered menacingly in the country about Joinville.

Under these circumstances, many days might elapse before the tunnel was cleared. That Deganfeld would make desperate efforts to do so was certain. That the French would do their best to prevent him was inevitable. To force the obstacle from within, aided by a mere handful of men without too's, was practically impos-

"And we are without stores," said Armand. "We might hold out for a couple of days, Major, your cases are | mand and the German respectively re-

"Not mine," Eustace said, hurriedly. "Besides, we cannot get much nourishment out of surgical appliances. In any case, we shall perish miserably ere long, for want of air. The atmosphere

is insufferable." Eustace spoke truly. The air was hot and heavy, a sense of languor and hundreds of French and German fatigue lay upon every man there. As troops worked side by side. From vet, they hardly realized the full extent of the danger. Unless relief came speedily, a horrible death lay before | slopes the arms were piled. them. The black darkness was in itself a terror.

one of you who can suggest anything?

"There is one desperate chance," he said. "If you follow me, I will show you the way." "Lead on," said Armand. "Nothing can be more desperate than this."

THAPTER III.

Lantern in hand, the German plunged forward. He was followed by Armand, together with the Englishmen. No word was spoken on either side, the journey being undertaken in grim silence. At some distance from the trains and the troops the air was a little less vitiated, and oppressed lungs drew breath more freely. the end of a mile the guide paused.

"Do you notice anything?" he asked. They all had, almost at the same moment. They noticed a purer, cooler a.r. like champagne to their jaded senses. draught," said Huddlestone.

"Hardly that," said the German. "It has gone again. Half a dozen men might manage to exist here for a time. but no more." "I can't understand whence comes

the air," said Armand "It seems to me that we Germans know your country better than you know it yourselves," said the other, with a dryness that brought the b'col to Armand's cheek. "But that is by the way. As a matter of fact, we are exactly under the ventilating shaft of the tunnel. It passes through the hill rising to a round tower of stone beyond,-a capital landmark."

"You are right," Armand cried. eagerly. "I remember now." "Very good, Captain. I saw that we had one desperate chance, and that is a fact. It may be just possible for us to climb up the shaft and seek assistance. There is no other way.' Armand was eager for the attempt. and the Englishmen were nothing loth

to follow. The German proceeded, lantern in hand. "How did you learn this?" Armand "We left nothing to chance," was the reply. "Do you suppose an important

detail like this would be overlooked?" "Never mind that," Armand growled. "How do you propose to as-By way of reply the German flashed his lantern along the slimy walls of the tunnel. Presently he found what he wanted,-a square wooden trap, which he proceeded to pull away from the wall. This done, a hole barely large

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

German explained. "The semi-circular ipe leads on to the root of thetunnel There is an iron grating above us, if you will take the trouble to look." Sure enough, as the lantern's rays flashed on the roof, a rusty, sorty grating came in the line of light. Like a cat, the German wriggled himself into the hole, pushing his lantern before

him, the others following. It was a dusty, dingy, horrible, choky business, resulting in hands and faces being smothered in soot and cinders, but it was accomplished at last. When, finally, the four adventurers stood on the grating, they could see the brilliant shield of the blue sky far above them as a cerulean circle clear cut by the funnel, and could breathe again.

good to live, after all," he cried. "Still, tenant, how do you propose to reach fulness the summit?" "Nothing easier," said the other.

'The way is provided, sir." A flight of iron ladders led upwards. It was a shaft was many hundred of feet through the heart of the hill, and the ladders were or iron and absolutely perpendicular. The intense cold struck, even down

there. Each of the adventurers could feel the chill grip of the metal as it struck through their gloves. As they toiled up, foot by foot, the pace graduhaps, that darkness reigned supreme, undertaking.

"I'm glad I can't see anything," Huddlestone panted. "Looking cown from a height always makes me confoundedly giddy. And we must be up--" "Don't think of it," Eustace replied. "I'm trying not to, and I never was in such a blue funk in all my life. Sebastopol was nothing to this."

All things had come to an end, and the weary climb was over at last. When a brief terror awaited them. Over the entire surface a network of iron completed the semblance of a cage. "Good heavens! Huddlestone groaned. "Have we come all this way

to be baffled like this! How madden-Armand swore volubly. Then annoyance took the place of anger, and the German reached up and lifted the center of the grill. The latter seemed to

sessed a swinging doorway. "It is the way we have beaten you and allusion. all along," he said. "We know everything, and you know nothing,-except how to fight."

fied. The truth struck like a whip-Ere he could think of a suitable reply, the boom of a gun, followed by the quick rattle of musketry fire, smote on the ear. Evidently, sharp work was in progress down in the valley towards Joinville.

A risky jump of some fifteen feet, on the snow frozen as hard as granite, made a fitting termination to the hazardous side of the advanture. The volatile Armand burst out laughing as he surveyed his companions. "Did ever one see four such disreputable scarecrows?" he cried. "Still, we

can afford to smile at our misfortunes

now. Forward, mes amis." A brisk run of twenty minutes brought the quartette on the scene of action. A miniature pitched battle between a Prussian regiment, hurried up by General Deganfield, and a cloud of Francs-tireurs was in full blast. Armand ran forward to an emineuce, and waved aloft his handkerchief, which he had tied to his sword. The German lieutenant followed his example.

At the unexpected spectacle of a French and Prussian officer standing amicably side by side, and waving miniature flags of truce, the firing ceased. Then, by mulual consent Arturned to their own lines. A few minutes, later, and a hurried conference between the leaders of both forces had

aken place. The scene which followed was not the least strange incident of that marvellous campaign. Amongst the wreckage at the mouth of the tunnel, either set of rails their respective officers watched them in silence. Up the

At the end of two hours the way was practically clear. A rousing cheer "Something must be done," Armand | went up as the last block of bricksaid, hoarsely. "Come, is there not work was rolled aside, and then there staggered from the tunnel four score The young German officer touched of men, grim and pallid, and gasping in the pure air of the afternoon. There was nothing for it now but' to bring out the trains, which was do le

accordingly. "Whom do they belong to?" asked the German leader. "The problem is not yet solved,

Co'onel," responded the French commander. "Let them form part of the stake we were playing for when we were so strangely interrupted two hours ago." The German saluted grimly. He desired nothing better. Within two

minutes of this polite interchange of courtesies, the roar of conflict had recommenced. From a snug vantage ground, Eustace and Huddlestone the progress of the fray They saw the tide of victory ebb and flow, they saw the Germans gradually beaten back and retire sullenly to the cover of the woods. Then, a little "And there seems to be an absolute | time later, Armand came up with a gay smile upon his face.

"Ah," he cried, "we have to be grateful for small mercies in these dark days. Your sympathy was with us. I am sure."

"You!" said Eustace, "I was thinking of my stores you know." "Quite so. Then you are fortunate, for these two trains are going right through to Joinville at once. We are well out of the adventure, my friends." And Eustace heartily concurred. THE END.

Faith

Blow, breezy March! Thy cold, cold

Move no girl's soul to fear; Each dives in closets dark to find Shirt waists she wore last year.

U S. Expansion and Trade. Montreal Witness: Expansion is a word with a meaning other than what what has been given to it rince the United States entered upon the policy of foreign conquest. An idea of the expansion of the trade of the republic may be gathered from the official statement that since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1,1898, the exports of United States manufactures to foreign countries amounted to an average value of nearly one million dollars per day. A nation doing a foreign trade in manufactures alone of such an enormous amount as this should surely not be afraid of its home enough for a man to squeeze into was market being captured by Canadians, expansion, because along with expan- was gathered from all parts of the later expansion of ideas in accord with the wanderings of the outlawed hero expanded responsibilities, and burst the among the Baillies of No Man's Lands, swaddling clothes of restrictive tariffs. one of those strange gipsy clans, who, ible and irreconcilable. Either the one descended from some of the best houses one will be strangled or the other ex-

"More charming than it seems," the ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AT THE THAWING ICE BY ELECTRICITY. BAPTIST CHURCH

> Large Congregations and Interesting Discourses Sunday -An Open Meeting Monday Even ng-Addresses by Rev. Mr. Schutt and Mrs. Eva Rose

The anniversary services at the Bapgood audiences, good singing and good sermons. In Feb., 1863, the Lindsay Baptist church was organized, and from its humble beginning of a few members, it has grown to a church of 150 members, with a good church buildtist church Sunday were marked by they 0ing and parsonage, free of debt of any kind. The anniversary services of The pure frosty air ran like quick- this year have running through them siler along Armand's veins. "It is a feeling of gratitude for the blessing of God upon the work of the church, there is much to be done. Herr Lieu- and a strong desire for further use-

bridge, was the preacher, and gave two excellent sermons. Rov. Mr. Schutt is a young man of slender build, pale, inlong and tedious business, for the tellectual face, earnest and impressive in his matter, with soft, flexible voice, and his whole tone and bearing indicative of a spiritual teacher and leader. H's sermons were most attentively heard and were deeply impressive.

The morning discourse was from Rom. 16, 2, "As becometh saints," and 1, 7, "Called to be saints," and the theme was the christian's call to saintdealt with. The christian saintship is and thus veiled the real danger of the a call to separation to Gol, a call to personal holiness and a call to helpfulness to others; the first phase invo'ves one's relation to God, the second, his relation to himself, the third, his relation to his fellows. The application of this saintship was the second point, and the speaker shewed that the principle should be carried into all the affairs of life-home, business, state or wherever one might be.

The evening sermon was from the text, John 1, 23, "I am the voice of a setting forth of the character of John the Baptist. High ideals are potent factors in shaping the life of men and nations John the Baptist was a man of a lofty ideal-to be the messerger of the coming Messiah. The speaker set forth John as a man of humility, as a man with a message, and as a practical men, a brave, laborious toiler. Both sermons abounded in know perfectly well that the grill pos- illustrations gleaned from many sourc-

The choir gave several selections both morning and evening. In the morning Miss Carrie Fisher took the so'o Armand turned away bitterly morti- parts, and in the evening Miss Liggett and Mr. Robson sang so'os.

The annual congregational tea held on Monday evening passed off very pleasantly, a goodly number being present to do justice to a repast | all around. of more than usual excellence, and one which reflected the highest honor on the culinary skill of the ladies of the

At eight o'clock the pastor, Rev. L. S. Hughson, B. D., took the chair, and out of shape, besides causing much on the platform with him were Mrs. J. W. Anderson, President of the Ladies' Mission Circle, Rev. C. H. Schutt, | M. A., Uxbridge, and Mrs. Eva Rose to the gracefullness of a natural Yorke, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Schutt was | step. the first speaker, and gave an eloquent account of the life of the great American preacher, statesman, editor, agitaor-Henry Ward Beecher. The address was full of good thoughts expressed in a most pleasing way, and deep- ! ened the already very favored impression made by the speaker.

Mrs. Eva Rose Yorke fo'lowed with an address on "Five Steps to the Heavenly Places." Paul speaks of the heavly places in Christ Jesus; these places are such that one who attains them is beyond the reach of this world to really harm or destroy. They are the the places of pure, unbroken fellowship with Jesus Christ. The five steps to them are conviction, repentance, faith separation, renunciation. The address was deeply spiritual and a most impressive plea for Spirit-filled lives Mrs. Yorke possesses a beautifully clear voice, at perfect command; she is dramatic through her intense zeal and earnestness; speak's very rapidly and very simply, and seizes and carries her audience with her.

The choir and Mr. Robson rendered several selections during the evening, and the 36th anniversary of the Lindsay Baptist church came to a close to linger in the memory of these present as a very pleasant and profitable oc-

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indom'table will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach. Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at

Wise Advertising.

An exchange thus puts in a word for advertising: If you expect to conquer in the battle of to-day you will have to blow your trumpet in a firm, detenmined way. If you toot your whistle only, and lay aside your horn, there is not a living soul will know that you wers ever born. The min who owns his acre is the man who plows all day, and the man who keeps a humming is the man who is there to stay. But the man who advertises with a sort of sudden jerk, is the man who blames the printer man because it doesn't work. The man who gets the business uses lots of printer's ink-not a clatter, not a splatter, but an ad, that makes you think-and plans his ads as he plans his store and stock, and the future of his business is as solid as a rock.

Book Reviews. -Much has been said lately to the effect that the field of Scottish romance had been worked for just about all it was worth, but since reading this story of John Buchan's we are inclined to challenge the s'atemint. The rendezvous of John Burnet is Tweeddale; the time, the troublous days at the close of the Restoration, terminating in the coming of William. The main outline of the story deals with the adventures of "a young man of mettle," who having acquired a taste for learning at Glasgow University, and not without much misgiving preferred the pen to the sword, goes abroad to study at Leyden and returns to find his estate confiscated and his lady love persecuted by a renegade cousin, and himself an cutlaw. But the working out certainly knows a master hand, pecially toward the close, where striking situation crowding upon another carries the reader along with breathless interest to a culmination which satisfies both justice and sentiment. There are parts of the book, too, which one rather likes to linger over, especially the pictures of scholor, for that matter, by anybody else. astic life in quaint old Leyden, where It is pleasing, however, to observe this such a medley of scholars and masters sion of territory must come sooner or earth; while we follow with interest Expansion and protection are incompat- though living like ordinary tinkers, are in Scotland, and are proud as Lucifer | Where Dodd's Kidney Pills are us- phases of this important question will trouble ourselves about the manner in paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25.)

An Interesting Experience Which Resulted Successfully This Morning. During the past couple of months meagre details of trials made to re-

move ice from water pipes by means of electricity have appeared in the Toronto papers, and seem to have resulted in failure in nearly every instance. Since the recent cold spell many of the local water-services have been frozen, and Supt. Begbie, of the Waterworks, has been in despair over the situations. The pipe leading into the basement of St. Andrew's church has been closed for some weeks, and on Wednesday Mr. B. F. Reesor and his son Walter decided to give the electric system a thorough test. Connection was made from the transformer outside to a hydrant about 50 yards Rev. C. H. Schutt, M.A., B.Th., of Ux- away, and also with the pipe in the basement, and a current of 50 volts was turned on. Then they waited, and put in an anxious quarter of an hour. Just 16 minutes after the current was turned on, muddy water began to trickle from the pipe, and a couple of minutes later the water flowed with its old force. The cost of clearing the pipies by this new method will be mere trifle compared with the cost of digging. Another test will be made at St. Mary's church. It row morning at St. Mary's church. It ally slackened. It was fortunate, per- ship. The nature of this call was first is hardly correct to use the word "thawing" in alluding to the process; some unknown quality in the current seems to rot the ice and cause its rapid disintegration

DONTS OF DRESS.

Things the Well-Dressed Girl Makes

Point to Avoid. Don't neglect to keep the binding of your skirt in good condition. Nothing mars a woman's appearance so much bottom of her skirt.

Don't particularly at this season, when the outer skirt has to be held up so much, wear a ragged and cut silk underskirt. Better a plain whole skirt ! of satine or flannel than shabby finery. Don't if you are stout, wear plaids or broad belts. They both tend to increase the apparent size. Black or pin stripes, the latter running up and very narrow, decidedly pointed-in-

Don't choose your hat entirely from hats in blissful unconsciousness, never having used a hand-mirror for a back view, that are awfully ill-fitting and "chickeny" from the side and back. An entirely becoming hat looks well

Don't buy gloves or shoes that are too tight, with the fond impression you are going to make your hands and feet look smaller. They only make the hands look pudgy and distort the feet discomfort if not positive injury. Another thing, a tight shoe gives one a mincing walk that is in wide contrast

Don't wear cheap imitations of the costlier garments of your wealthier sisters. They never look other than they are, and a quiet, or a plainer thing that is good is infinitely better Don't be the first to adopt nor the

last to put on a fashion. A happy medium is best; one only excites unpleasant comment by too great a disdain of wearing the prevailing mode or a too great haste to be ultra-sty-Don't wear one costume to the ex-

clusion of any other because it is your handsomest, or most becoming. It is wear saving on any article of apparel to give it a rest and a brushing often.

Hard on the Council

Rev. Robt. Johnston, of London formerly pastor of St. Andrew's, Lindsay, spent an evening with the London city council, recently, and at a prayer meeting in his church a few evenings later he asked his congregation to join in prayer for the aldermen. The condition of some of the members he characterized as disgraceful. There were, he said, men bers of the council present who seemed so incapacitated and under the influence of liquor to such an extent that they did not know their right hand from their left. It seemed to him that men who incapacitated themselves by drink were unable to perform the business of the city properly, and should not be allowed to engage in the determining of important matters. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of praying for every civic institution, more especially for the city council,....... We wonder what position the rev. gentleman would feel called upon to take if London had a police difficulty like Lindsay's. We fancy he would face the issue fairly and speak with no uncertain sound.

Comes a Story of Disease Banisned by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs Cured of Kidney Disease, Af er Various Medicines had Been I ried and had Failed - Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well. Kenlis P. O., N. W. T.-Even

to this remote point in our great Dominion the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills has penetrated, pain and suffering have been driven out, and health and happiness have been given in their stead, by this grand medicine. Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and occupant of Section 28, Township 19.

Range 121, met with a severe accident

about a year ago. He was thrown out

he sustained was a very severe strain of the Kidneys. Soon after his mishap his kidneys began to make manifest the fact that they were unable to do their work properly. Severe stabbing pains darted across the small of his back, and a

him in continual agony. Various remedies were used. none gave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and, hearing of the wonderful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he decided to try what they would do for him.

the pills, going strictly according to lem would be comparatively easy if the the directions. Judge of his delight, interests of this province of Ontario better. Day by day the improvement | culty is illustrated by referring to an- | in Canada at the time the alterations grew more marked, until when he had other question. Mr. Baker and others were made. They were both genuinely taken all the pills, he was "Sound as here in Ontario want a considerably a bell," and not a trace of his old lower tariff on soft coal. They cleartrouble remained.

TIME FOR ACTION.

In a recent issue the Brockville Times called attention to the electrical power schemes undertaken by Orillia and talked of in Lindsay, and made the following comments thereon:

"We have repeatedly urged the citizens of Brockville to look into this matter of the transmission of electric power to Brockville as an impetus to ! local trade, but have been met tog often with ridicule or apathy. It is incomprehensible that Brockville business men should be indifferent to this matter. Canada is developing with amazing rapidity, and the day of short electric railroads in rural sections and electrical power for manufacture is upon us. Brockville must either go ahead or keep pace with the times or retrograde. Energetic young men are not going to grow. We want to keep our young men busy here and we want to attract new industries and hundreds of workingmen; and we cannot begin too soon to set about it. There is too great a local tendency to look at suggestions for a new enterprise and timorously say "It won't pay," instead of saying "We'll make it pay!" Brockville is of necessity in the stern competition for modern existence. We must sink or swim. Which is it to be?" Orillia means business-the munici-

pality is at the back of the scheme, and will have cheap power for all sorts of uses inside of a year. Lindsay's chances are not quite as bright as they were-our leading business men could have secured a controlling interest in the Burleigh Falls power, but they allowed the opportunity to slip by, and Peterboro citizens are now interestng thems: lves largely in the scheme. That town is only 20 miles distant from the Falls-Lindsay is over 30, and while there is a large revenue available here, it is more than likely that the Peterboro men-always keenly alive to the best interests of their town-will try and devise means to prevent Lindsay

sharing equally. Time will tell. The closing paragraph in the above extract should be kept in mind by our citizens when thinking of Mr. Kylie's es and were lit up with apt quotation | down, are the things in materials, and | suggestions relative to a large wholecale carriage factory. Business men endorse the proposition-then why not take hold and form a company? Again, their front view. Many women wear | the town offers great advantages as a site for a furniture factory. Industries requiring the raw material at our doors should be encouraged.

THE LUMBER QUESTION

It was an excellent idea for the Lindsay Board of Trade to discuss practical questions such as that set forth in Hugh Massey Baker's paper on the lumber question, as reported in The Post a few days ago. The discussion of live subjects is beneficial and stimulating, and will do good, whether we may agree or disagree with the arguments and conclusions of the speakers and the Board. Mr. Baker discusses the lumber question in its local and general aspects in an able and interesting manner, and his views are those of a practical man with a wide and varied experience. He shows clearly the importance, locally, of the lumber industry; and also shows the disabilities caused by the unfriendly and selfish legislation of our neighbors, as embodied, in its latest phases, in the Dingley Bill. In framing that bill, it is well known that combinations of the largest monopoly interests on the other side were able to secure special provisions of the most ingenious character; and the lumber monopolists appear to have had the most cunning expert in devising the best way to further their interests. Regard for the public welfare and the general good was not a leading principle -and it never has been in propping up the protective system on the other side.

Under these circumstances Canada has to face a special condition of affairs caused by this ingeniously unfriendly legislation. We must simply meet the American tariff in the way that will best protect and promote our own interests, and do as little harm as possible by trade obstructions. All will admit that the lighter the duties and the fewer the obstructions, the more beneficial it would be all round But that is not the present conditionnor is there likely to be any early change from present conditions. The timber policy inaugurated last session by Hon. Mr. Hardy was a step in the right direction, though it has resulted in a serious reduction in provincial revenues for the present, and has necessitated the adoption of other means of raising revenue. The Hardy government has successfully solved this problem in their new revenue scheme though, of course, as with all forms of taxation, it not exactly popular. Having decided to hold to our lumber policy, however, the people of this provvince must and will bear their share of the revenue charges with the best grace possible.

We must show our neighbors that "what we have we'll hold." As an eastern paper puts it: "We do not want to fight,

But by jingo if we do. We've got the pine, we've got And we've got the nickel, too."

of his wagon, and among the injuries Mr. Baker shows that while the high grades of our lumber have a good market in the old country, or command fair prices in this country, the lower grades are injured most seriously by the Dingley bill, and the problem is to frame our tariff so as to meet the Dingley contingency in the best way. The peodull, terrible ache in his loins, kept | ple of this country would no doubt submit to a good deal to meet the Dingley measure in the most effective way. It is extremely difficult to say, however, what would be most effective and satisfactory, taking into account the diverse interests of the provinces stretching along the frontier from Nova He bought a box and began taking | Scotia to British Columbia. The probnever to return. ed.

What is

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium. Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

Castoria

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for "Castoria Is so well adapted to children children. Mothers have repeatedly told me that I recommend it as superior to any preof its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

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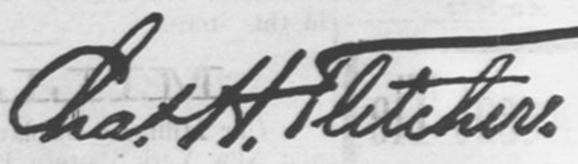
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Mendelssohn Pianos, Gerhard & Heintzman Pianos, also Sewing Machines and McBurney & & Beattie Bicycles.

P. S. - An bonest, energetic young man wanted to assist in selling. A

musician preferred. J. J. WETHERUP,

BOX 415. Cor. Sussex and Peel-sts., 3rd Door

OUR LOYALTY IS GOOD ENOUGH

The attention of those good friends in the opposition ranks, who so persistently declare that the present brand of Canadian Imperialism is spurious, is respectfully drawn to the following extract from an article in the London (Eng.) Advertiser, commenting upon the suggestion that the Domin'on should take some definite part in the general part of Imperial defence:

"We, here at home in this country would never think of pressing the matter upon any colony, even if we supposed some debt to be due from it to the Mother Country. Against Canada we do not pretend to have outstanding claims at present; on the contrary what Canada has recently done in the matter of her own tariff and in the matter of Imperial penny postage constitutes rather a claim upon ourselves. But if we are somewhat eager for the opportunity of welcoming a proposal from Canada for taking a more active part in the necessary duty of Imperial defence, it is not because we should regard such a proposal as a satisfaction of any claim, or because we have any desire that our pecuniary burdens should be lightened at Canada's expense, but it is because the taking up of the responsibilities of Empire by any one of our co'onies draws us all more closely together and gives greater sense of comradeship, the only relation in which the different communities established by our own people in every quarter of the globe can be permanently united and bound to one an- ITHE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

"While we hope the time for that may come, we are by no means insensible that the relations between Canada and the Mother Country have lately grown more intimate than they were. The sense of unity-we might almost say of identity-has increased and it has been marked quite recently by sacrifices on the part of Canada which we on this side, do not value the less highly, because we believe they are sacrifices that have been wisely made, in the interest of Canada herself. We believe here that her relaxations of her tariff in favor of Great Britain will be as advantageous to herself as to us, and that by establishing a penny postage with Great Britain she has shown sound economy. But it is easy when, in a few days, he began to feel were alone to be considered. The diffi- to see that was not altogether believed believed to be real sacrifices, and they ly see that cheaper coal would be a de- were generously and cheerfully made Mr. Hubbs in writing of his case, cided advantage. | How would the for the sake of the Empire. So long as says: "I live in the municipality of North-western consumer regard a pro-Indian Head, and all who know me tective tariff on the lower grades of can youch for the truth of this state- lumber? What is one man's meat may ment."

which the colonies regard the Empire which is theirs, we need not greatly ploded in the United States before himself. (Published by the Copp, Clark ed. Kidney Diseases cannot exist. It undoubtedly receive full discussion at which it is manifested. Penny postage is every bit as good as a squadron."

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