styles.

SAY. included in

g & Bro's.

50 each 00 each 50 each and 75c

G.odwin. , AND SEE

aper Store, Lindsay.

A Moore. TICE

THE PUBLIC

tarting early. . opposite A Jewett's Livery Barn. A. MOORE.

dvertisements. WANTED.

: 9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. 74d-6mos, 38w-6mo

N IN REAL ESTATE. land on Kent-st., being that

on Mortgage Security, or

Mortgages and Debentur GES CHANGED. f re-payment on straight loan

he saving effected. TE bought and sold on

SOOTHERAN,

Want a House? Mr. Fitzpatrick on the School Or any other building put up, enlarged or repaired this summer ? Now is the time to decide what you want and get ready. I will be most happy to give you estimates and any other assist-tance that lies in my power. Call

J. P. Ryley.

and talk it over with me.

My New Dry Kiln

and get my prices.

Is a daisy, being built on the latest

approved lines. No warping or split

ting possible when lumber is dried in

my Kiln. Many of the old-fashioned

affairs designed years ago are almost

Don't throw any money away-call

J. P. RYLEY.

Factory near Wellington-st. Bridge.

FARMER'S

From the Beaver, Napanee. .

The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

TELL A STORY OF YEARS OF PAIN

AND SUFFERING.

Doctors Utterly Failed to Help Her and

Morphine was Continually Resorted

to-Became So Weak She Could

Scarcely Perform Her Household

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stone have been

residents of the township of Ernestown,

about ten miles east of Napanee, for a

period of about three years, and in all

that time have gained the esteem of all

their neighbors. For six years previous

to this time they had lived in Glenwood

who recently interviewed her she told the

following story : "During the early part

of our residence in Colorado my illness

first came on. At the outset every two

or three weeks I would be attacked with a

pain in my stomach. Later on it greatly

increased in severity, and at times was so

bad that I would scream aloud with pain.

A doctor was called in, but the only

benefit I ever received from his treatment

was through the injection of morphine

into my arm, as a result of which the pain

would gradually pass away. The

These attacks continued at intervals until

in frequency and intenseness. The result

system appeared to have given out. My

complexion turned a yellowish hue, and I

had little or no appetite. Latterly I

would be attacked with fainting spells,

became utterly unable to stand fatigue,

and could with the greatest difficulty

perform my household duties. A doctor

was called in, who treated me for some

time without benefitting me any. Then

he gave me what I now know to be Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had used

two boxes I felt somewhat better. I then

the treatment. I found that the pain

was gradually decreasing. I could get

rest and sleep at night, which had hitherto

been almost impossible. [continued

using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for several

months, and the result is that they have

effected a complete cure, and I am now

enjoying the best of health. I can assure

you it is a great relief to be free from the

trouble that made my life miserable for

so many years, and I have to thank Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills for succeeding when

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly

upon the blood and nerves, building them

anew and thus driving disease from the

system. There is no trouble due to either

of these causes which Pink Pills will not

cure, and in hundreds of cases they have

restored patients to health after all other

remedies failed. Ask for Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills and take nothing else. The

genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the

wrapper around which bears the full trade

mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale

People." May be had from all dealers

or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a

box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing

the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-

No More Wasp Waists.

The word is passed across the seas

The wasplike walst must go -

Twere well for her I know.

And yet on me 'tis tough-

Will not be long enough

Ah, yes, this fact I can't dispute,

The coat sleeve of my evening suit

Time was when it extended quite

Around her lissome waist,
As tenderly we said "Good-night,"
And modestly embraced.
Alas! to fashion I must bow,

And some new scheme invent— For twenty-seven inches now Is Myrtle's measurement.

Myrtilla now will breathe with ease-

dectors had tailed.

preceded by attacks of dizziness.

Settlement

The Petition Sent by Senators and Members to Rome Read by the Minister of Public Works With Telling Effect - Uprearious Applause When He Concluded. Ottawa, March 30 .- (Special.) -- Great

interest centres in the House proceedings, everybody being anxious to hear what the Solicitor-General would say. Mr. Mulock, in introducing the bill to amend the Superannuation Act, said it dealt with the superannuation of officials who have contributed for ten years or more to the superannuation fund. In the event of such officers dying in the service they got nothing. If superannuated they receive an annuity for the rest of their lives. The percentage deducted from salaries is to be funded, and interest is allowed on it. When an officer retires or resigns that money is his. But while in the service he will have no call upon it. Should he die in the service it will pass to his heirs. Officers hereafter appointed will not come under the fund. Those who have contributed less than 10 years will have 5 per cent. interest on their contributions, and the sum will be carried to their credit. The reason for the difference regarding those who have ten years labor to their credit and those who had work ed that time was because the latter could retire at any time with a gratu-

was about to read:

freedom.

To His Holiness Leo XIII .:

The Petition to the Pope.

Most Holy Father-We, the undersign-

Your Holiness has already been made aware of the conduct and attitude of

certain prelates and of certain mem-

clare guilty of grievous sin those of the

electors who would vote for the candi-

dates of the Liberal party.
Sincerely attached to the institutions

Catholics the most complete liberty, we

respectfully represent to Your Holi-

ness that these democratic institutions

under which we live and for which Your

Holiness has many times expressed sen-

timents of admiration and confidence,

can only exist under perfect electoral

Far be it from us to refuse to the

clerky the plenitude of civil and poll-

tical rights. The priest is a citizen

and we would not for a single instant

deprive him of the right of expressing

his opinion on any matter submitted to

the electorate; but when the exercise

of that right develops into violence, and when that violence in the name of

religiou goes to the extent of making

a grievous sin out of a purely political

which the consequences cannot but be

If, in a country such as ours, with

population consisting of persons of

various creeds, and wherein the Pro-

te tent denominations are in the ma-

jority, Catholics d'd not enjoy in ail matters relating to legislation the same

political freedom as their Protestant

fellow countrymen, they would ipso

facto be placed in a position of infer-

lority, which would prevent them taking

the legitimate part which they are en-

titled to take in the government of the

country, with the possibility, more-

over, of conflicts between the various

groups of the population, which history shows to be ever fraught with danger.

Then, again, an active and violent in-

tervention of the clergy in the domain

of political questions submitted to the

people must of necessity produce

amongst the great mass of the Catholic

population a degree of irritation, mani-

festly prejudicial to that respect which

inspire and command.

religion and its ministers should ever

Some 20 years ago His Holiness, Plus

IX., your illustrious and impented

predecessor on the pontifical throne,

acting through the Sacred Congregation

of the Propaganda, made it his duty

to put a stop to certain abuses of a

similar character, and forbade the in-

tervention of the clergy in politics. This

prohibition was generally respected so long as His Eminence Cardinal Tas-

chereau was able to guide the church

in Canada, but since old age and

infirmities have paralyzed his guiding

hand, the abuses to which your illus-

trious predecessor had put a stop have

begun again and threaten once more to

create trouble among us and to com-promise, not only Catholic interests in

this country, but the peace and harmony

which should exist between the various

elements of our population. Again af-

firming our absolute devotion to the

faith of our fathers, and to the church

of which you are the supreme head;

affirming our respect and attachment for the person of Your Holiness, our at-

tachment to the interests of our coun-

try, and to the Crown of Great Bri-

its aegis and protector, we

behalf the most wise prescriptions and prohibitions of your predecessor, pro-tect the consciences of the Catholic

electors, and thus secure peace in our country by the union of religion and

liberty, a union which Your Holiness

has many times extolled in those im-

mortal encyclicals whose precious teach-

ings we desire in all things to follow;

and lastly, grant to the children of the church, now addressing Your Holiness,

Mr. Casgrain asked if the hon, gentleman

meant to accuse any of the Bishops who went to Rome of branding Mr. Laurier as

"Yes," said Mr. Tarte, "The hou, gentle man who is at the head of affairs to-day

(Mr. Laurier) was denounced to the papal

authorities as a bad Catholic and a Free

Then Mr. Tarte went on to say that the

Bishops, upon their return, issued a c ren-

lar stating that the Pope had assured them

no delegate would be sent. But a delegate

had been sent, said Mr. Tarte. "My sons.

he said, "publish a paper (Le Cultivateur),

of which I am the political editor. That

paper, without any explanation being ask-

he is a subscribed to my son's paper. I fee-

I cen be a good Roman Catholic and a good

British subject at the same time. I knew

that if the Pope, who is one of the broad-

est-minded men of the age, knew the op-

o Rome for liber'y. The al ars of the hon.

As to the charge that the minority had

had had four Interviews with Mgr. Langevin

himself. But His Grace would have nothing

but Separate schools, and that was out of the question. The Holy See was not op-

posed to Public schools, for in Ontar'o the

Public schools were attended by 50,000 Ro-

man Catholic pupils, yet in those schools

religious teaching was restricted to one

In his naive way. Mr. Tara, dealt with

friends opposite thought the Covernment

was going to make a fool of its if, but the

Government is not going to do it. I never.

sat among a body of such safe med as the

members of this Government. The coun-

the Department of Public Works he had

dismissed about 100 because they were not

protect ourselves; we are not going to put

ourselves in the hands of our enemies. And

their Protestant neighbors. (Liberal ap-

Mr. Craig followed. He said it was time

the tariff. "Of course," said be,

d, was placed under the ban. That means

a bad Catholic and a Free Mason.

the apostolic benediction.

Ottawa, October, 1896

Your Holiness will renew in our

fatal, not only to constitutional liberty.

but to religion itself.

there is an abuse of authority of

of our country, which ensure

parted from the principle underlying the superannuation system, and would lead to the former condition of affairs where officials who were either suffering from ill-health or were inefficient through old age were kept on because dismissal would reduce their families to destitution. Dr. Montague said the optional clauses would throw a great burden

Mr. McMullen claimed credit for beon the fund. ing the father of this bill, as it was framed on lines of his. Had the superannuation system not been abused by the Conservatives there would have Springs, Colorado, and it was during been no necessity for this measure. their residence there that Mrs. Stone was The bill was read a first time. Mr. Fielding, on orders of the day attacked with an illness that made ber being called, said the statement in The life miserable for years. To a reporter

Ottawa Citizen that he gave any private tipe regarding the coming tariff was absolutely false, and without a shadow of foundation. Mr. Foster was glad to hear the straightforward denial of Mr. Fielding. It would be a shameful act for any member of the Government to give a private warning to any industry. If, however, Mr. Fielding yesterday had only given a direct answer to his (Mr. Foster's) question, he might not have left himself open to attack. At this point the Speaker interfered

and Mr. Foster resumed his seat. Mr. Fitzpatrick then rose to continue Mr. McNeill raised the point of order that Mr. Fitzpatrick having spoken last night he could not speak again today. He quoted a number of English precedents in support of his contention. He did not want to shut the Solicitor General out, but only wanted to have the rule defined,

Mr. Speaker's ruling was in favor of Mr. McNeill's contention. He thought a member in moving the adjournment should confine himself strictly to the formal motion, and in future he would ask that the rule be observed. Doubtless, however, the House would allow Mr. Fitzpatrick to make his speech. [Opposition "Hear, hear's."] Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed his appre-

ciation of the Opposition's courtesy. Then he plunged into the discussion of the school question, incidentally referring to Mr. Foster's attack upon him for non-fulfilment of his anteelection pledge to his bishop. He had one remark to make and that was when the inside history of the school agitation was written it would be seen who were the secret foes and false medicine given me, however, had not the friends of the Manitoba minority. [Lib slightest effect, and the doctor appeared eral cheers.] He referred to the mandeto be greatly perplexed, and thereafter self as not opposed to the interference continually resorted to injections of of the Roman Catholic clergy in the morphine when ever the attacks came on. | elections, but he did object to then in fight out the issue without clerical our return to Canada, when they increased terference. But despite the pledges friends there has been the most active was that I grew weak, and my whole interference against those Liberal candidates. The pledge amounted to a contract between the two parties, but neither party seemingly had lived up to it. His (Mr. Fitzpatrick's) case was the most aggravated of the lot. He Having given his pledge to his bishop from that day to this he had been called upon for an explanation as to whe ther he had fulfilled its conditions, but the pledge had been delivered up to the Tory party to be made use of for cheers. Not only that, instead of the clergy holding aloof from the election contest, they in his county actually worked against him ,and yet he beat

purchased the pills myself and continued deposit. [Liberal cheers.] Mr. Fitzpatrick said that personally he was in favor of the Manitoba minwere entitled under the Privy Council judgment. He believed, moreover, that secular and religious teaching should go hand in hand. Under the present agreement the Manitoba minority would not get all they ought to get, but it was utterly out of the question under existing circumstances in the House to secure more for them at the minority to take this as a final set would ask them to take it in the spirit in which it was given to them. At the same time he would ask them to look in the Manitoba Legislature and in this House and see where they could get any more than was now offered to Why, even in the Manitoba Legislature, Mr. Roblin, Conservative leader, had moved the six months' Proceeding, he commented on the appointment of Mr. Charles Russell as the Canadian solicitor in Eng. land, and disagreed with the Conservative doctrine that no change should have been made. Then he spoke of his trip to Rome. He went there and came back. [Laughter.] After he came back some one else went there. [Laughter.] Speaking seriously, he

went to Rome, not on behalf of the Government of Canada nor in the interest of the Government of Canada. He went to Rome to endeavor as a Roman Catholic to bring the gularman Catholics he felt be had before source of comfort and gratification to the Roman Catholics to feel that they belonged to a religious body in which there were over 240,000,000 subjects, and being tired of it. If any Conservative of fered a resolution condemning the settlement he would vote for the Government, ment he would vote for the Government.

Mr. McInerney criticised Mr. Foster's atif he went to Rome with a grievance he could lay it before the head of his Church within two days. [Hear, hear, lear, le

go to Rome?"

Germany, but these were as nothing compared with the influence of he who Mr. Tarte: No.

He had learned that specific charges had been sent to Rome against certain of the clergy. Yet this same Mr. Tarte was not clergy the violent champion of these presided at the Vatican. "Why did he long since the violent champion of these same clergy in the House. Some hon. members: "Give it up." The Solicitor-General: "Here is the NOTES FROM . GALLERY. reason—not in my words, but in the words of Mgr. Satolli—because I cannot find words to convey my ideas to Items From the Departments and Other fear, but everything to hope in the
existence of the Catholic Church in
their midst. He has everything to
hope and nothing to fear, not only as ! The daen interest manifested this af-

regards their independence and consti-tutional liberty, but as regards the lib-in the House was recorded the liberty of political parties as well, to none of which does the Church nor the Pope desire that Catholics' interests full House and crowded gulleries, Joseph Israel Tarte delivered certainly his best speech in Parliament. The ocshould bind themselves. The Church casion will ever be a memorable one holds herself on a higher plane, and to those who were present. Few men would dare to speak of the bishops so boldly as Mr. Tarte did. His manly looks only to the common good, to the reign of truth, of love and peace. That is why I went to Rome. [Loud Liberal cheers.] utterances will commend themselves to all reasonable-minded men in this country and will show to the world what strides Quebec is making these days in political freedom. Mr. Taris read the now famous petition of the Liberal senators and members to the

cheers.]
The debate was continued by Messrs. Dupont, Lariviere and Quinn.
Mr. Tarte said if it suited the Opposition to fight the school question he did not object. They had been fairly beaten in June last and since, and the Liberals were prelast and since, and the Liberals were prepared to repeat the dose at any time. (Govpared to repeat the dose at any time. (Govpared to repeat the dose at any time.)

The Government had a specially assailed on incidental incidental incidental and incidental incident been specially assailed on incidental grounds. They had been accused of violating their duties as Ministers of the Crown by appealing to the Rose for the later to the Rose for the Rose for the later to the Rose for the Rose fo yesterday called it forth. by appealing to the Pope for his interfererce. He was glad this matter had been brought up, because it gave the Liberals an opportunity of stating their case before Parliament. There was nothing to conceal in this matter. The Government, as a Government, had nothing whatever to do with the appeal to Rome. He frankly admitted, however, that a group of Roman Catholic public men belonging to the Liberal party fook steps to secure the sending out of a party party of his signature to the document he was about to reed:

the Imperial Act, the words, "of preed, members of the Senate and members of the House of Commons of Candada and representing therein the Liberal party, present ourselves before Your Holiness as respectful and devoted children of the Holy Church to complain of the existence of a state of things which, if allowed to continue, things which, if allowed to continue, meetings for a longer continuous per-iod than 12 days. This will shut out Windsor and other frontier cities. The might be extremely dangerous to the constitutional liberties of this country, as well as to the interests of the church

spectors to be appointed.

bills of a public character were introduced at the opening of the House this afternoon. They were Mr. Chariton's, to secure a better observance of the Lord's day, Mr. McLennan's to compel railway companies to sell secondclass return fare tickets on the same basis as first-class and Mr. Wood's (Hamilton) respecting building societies and loan companies carrying on business in Ontario.

House, and we, the members of the

House, are the sacristans of that tem-

ple; we are the priests, the ministers

at this chiline, we wantle or un.

worthy as we may be, are the men

who must protect the civil liberties of

try does not come to their relief and

does not pronounce in their favor and

guarantee their c.vil liberties, which

they now profess they seek to protect?

Parliament, I will aid and support

them in doing what they should, now,

here, and not outside, to protect the

liberties, not only of the people of Que-

I must take objection to the state-

ment of the Solicitor-General (Mr.

Fitzpatrick) last night in the compari-

son he made between His Holiness

and Her Gracious Majesty. We who

are Canadians say that there is no

one but Her Majesty to appeal to in

the protection of the civil liberties of

British subjects the world over. She

is the guardian of our civil liberties,

not His Hojiness of Rome, and as a

Conservative I hope to have the sup-

port of all the Conservative party in at

least making the statement. And there

were names mentioned in that state-

ment in regard to civil liberty. I have

the greatest respect for the present

Pope of Rome. He is known to be a

liberal man, but the Liberals must in-

voke some other name in regard to lib-

erty than that of Pio Nono. When we

read the history of the unification of

Italy, when we recall the names of

Garibaldi and Mazzini, and the other

heroes of that struggle, he is not the

man whose name should be quoted by

the Liberal party in the vindication

of the liberties of the people of this

I have to say on the school question,

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just

wish to reiterate what I said before,

namely, that we in Ontario consider the

indicate them we feel they ought to

not by a roundabout mission to Rome.

Mr. Macpherson, in a maiden speech,

dealt with a number of topics referred

believed the Government would care-

tion, that in the same way liquor dealers should pay their fair share of tax-

Clarke Walace lost no time in tacki-

ing the school settlement, to several

clauses of which, he said, he would

have objected had it come up in Par-

liament, but he recognized the sover

eignty of the Legislature of Manitoba

in the matter. He protested against

the appeal of the Canadian public men

Abbe Proulx, then Chevalier Drolet,

then Mr. Charles Russell and lastly

Mr. Fitzpatrick had gone to Rome to

appeal to the Pope in a matter

which should never be adjudi-

cated upon but by a British subject.

Mr. Casey accused Mr. Wallace of

having thrown off his mantle of in-

dependence and come out in his true

Tory colors. He defended the appeal

to Rome as being the only means of

settling a difference between the

clergy and laity of the Roman Catho-

Then John Ross Robertson took up

the parable and made the fur fly for a

few minutes. He expressed the opin-

ion that the school question was dead

and buried. The sconer the Conserva-

tive party recognized this the better

it would be for them. He extended

his congratulations to Mr. Tarte for

his frank and fearless utterances.

With reference to the appeal to Rome, as long as Catholics settled their civil

vindicate them in this chamber

[Applause.]

bec but of the people of Canada,

What will happen to gentlemen on

There was a great batch of questions on the order paper, but none of special interest

of the tariff and read the past declarations of Liberal members to show how in swallowing the proposed new tariff provision came to be read, it would be known as the Laurier-Mowat tariff they were doing the jumping jim somersault act [Conservative] cheers.] He proceeded to refer to the school question, and pointed out that in the petition to Rome the Liberals. Senators and members, spoke for the Liberal party, that being expressly Moreover, the petition stated gone to the Pope. He (Mr. McInerney) was anxious to know now what those communications were. He charged Mr. Tarte with having made the de claration that, unless justice was granted to the minority and the guarantees under the constitution secured for the French minority, they would annex themselves to the United

wrong. I never made any such statement in the House, nor out of it." Mr. McInerney said: "Just wait until I have finished. In the House on the 6th March, 1893, Mr. Tarte referred at some length to the position of Catholics, and wound up with this sentence: "There is a large space where we could get protection, and where our rights would not be assailed." [Conservative cheeral

It is nothing more or less than a threat

rebel against the constituional autority of this country." He claimed that the school settlement was not a settlement, because it had not been accepted by the Roman Catholic mnority. The bishops had certainly the same right to express their views as had Anglican Synods or Methodist Conferences.

Mr. W. F. Maclean followed: I de
school question settled. We sympathize sire after the speeches to take up the as far as we can with the people of attention of the House for but a very Quebec in their efforts to maintain ew minutes. I wish merely to say their civil rights, but if they wish to that I repudiate any responsibility what might be construed as an at tempt to introduce again a measure coercive of Manitoba on the school question. I desire to repudiate responon my own behalf as a Conservative to in the speech from the throne. He repudiate any connection with any- fully work out the details of the tariff coming from Ontario, and further to thing which might be construed to im- bill, and that it would be acceptable ply that the Ontario Conservatives are to the country. On the subject of pronet in sympathy with the people of hibition, he expressed himself as en-Quebec in any attempt they may make | tirely opposed to it, and hinted that a to protect their civil liberties. I have plebiscite would not show a majority every sympathy with what has been in favor of prohibition. He believed said concerning the attempt now being in the view put forward by Lord Salismade by the Liberal representatives of bury, who took the ground that tea the Province of Quebec to vindicate dealers should pay their share of taxatheir civil liberties. These people have not only my sympathy in that attempt, but in my newspaper I have backed them as well as I could, This school question, in my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of all Conservatives in the Province of Ontario, is a question that has been settled forever. While the minority of Manitoba had a grievance, and I believe the highest court of this country decided that they had, pression that was being practiced he would put a stop to it. And we were not talsand while that grievance was sought to be remedied under the constitution, the question was still an open one, but Mr. Tarte read the pledge which the Eish-op of Rimouski asked Mr. Guite of Bounnow that that has been settled by consitutional means, we have not the right venture to sign, and praised him tor not signing. He added: "We, therefore, went to bring it up again. gentleman opposite went to Rome against case under the constitution of the

With us, different from what is the United States, our Government must assume the political responsibility of every act done by this House; that, for the administration of the constitution, no matter what the courts have decided, the Government, the dominant party, is responsible. The courts may have declared that the minority had rights which had been taken away. but the restoration of those rights was a matter of policy, a matter of responsibility, and that responsibility am glad to know from the approval of the hon, gentlemen opposite they to see that even the Prime Minister ac cepts that responsibility of the settle ment which has been made. The Lib-

erals as a party accept the responsi-bility of the settlement, and, speaking to another point. when I find any one of my employes not loyal to me I shall dismiss him at once."
He concluded by declaring that the sentiment of the people of the Province of Quebec was changing and they were no longer exclusive, but anxious to be at one with their Protestant polishbors. (Liberal applications)

Pope. Senator Landry's statements of

At the close there was one of the most striking demonstrations seen in Parliament for years. The Liberal cheers were prolonged and again and

viously chaste character," being struck out of the Canadian act. Section 183 governing seduction of a ward or servant, is made to apply to men in authority or employes in shops and stores, as well as in factories, mills and workshops. A new section is added prohibiting the holding of race Art Union Lottery system is to be crippled by allowing only the giving of pictures as prizes. The combines clause is amended to exclude combins-

t bers of the secular clergy, who, during the general elections in this country, in the month of June last, intervened in a violent manner in restraint of electoral freedom, taking sides openly for the Conservative party against the Liberal party, and going so far as to declare guilty of grievous sin those of the portant bill in the Senate to-day respecting the employment of coldren.

Ottawa, March 31.-(Special.)-Three

on the address. He took up the question | the other side of the Bouse if it turns

Mr. Tarte: "You are altogether Mr. Tarte: "Is that all?" Mr. McInerney: "That is enough.

country. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is all that the hon, gentleman is prepared either to unite to the States or else but I think it is very important, and I think I speak the views of the great bulk of the Conservatives of Ontario in regard to that question.

troubles in Parliament he did not care where they settled their spiritual difficulties. It was time the hell and damof parliamentary responsibility, I come nation arguments on behalf of certain Conservatives in Quebec were stopped After what was said on this point If the Pope had been a party to the yesterday in this House by the Solicischool settlement, he (Mr. Robertson) tor-General (Mr. Fitzpatrick), after what was said by the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte), after treating I say that the Government and their party must take full responsibility for escape that responsibility. They have the settlement went too far and gave said that it is on behalf of their party | the Roman Catholics too much. For that they went there, and, seeing that instance, it was not right to exclude we are governed by the principle of Protestant teachers from certain ponsibility, they schools. Again, he thought it a mis-ponsibility before take to provide for the teaching of we are governed by the principle.

We are governed by the principle.

Parliamentary responsibility, they must accept that responsibility before the people. They say that they went to Rome to vindicate the civil liberties of the people of Quebec. Mr. Speaker, of the people of Quebec. Mr. Speaker, while I sympathize with them in their efforts to conserve their political liberties. It is not in the test those liberties. It is not in the vatican, it is peter's, it is not in the Vatican, it is peter's, it is not in the Vatican, it is not in the Seven Hills of Rome that the political, the civil liberties of Britthe political in the Vatican, it is people of Quebec were deceived if they people o

SPRING

We Have Every Kind of Field and Garden Seeds You Require.

IF A FARMER,

An important measure was introductory our Red and White Clover Seed—it is carefully selected, plump and clean—the kind we ed into the senate by Sir Olver mowat, this afternoon. It amends the Criminat Code of 1892 in several particulars. The clauses relating to publication or printing of immoral literature are made much more stringent. The seduction clause is made to conform to the Imperial Act. the words, "of pre-

IF A GARDENER,

You know that your success depends upon having reliable seeds—the healty, virile kind that produce big vegetable and make your reputation. We are supplied by the best seedsmen known to the trade, and confidently] ask you to make your purchases here.

IF A CITIZEN,

tions of workingmen.
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