THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medi-

cine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough, AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D. Dis. Sec. of the American Bap-

tist Publishing Society. Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

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Pain-Killer. A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cough, Rheumatism, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Croup, Toothache. TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

The Canadian Lost. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY, 7, 1897. §

THE HEART

MYSTERY.

(Continued from last week.) and your mother-in this dreadful affliction. How little we know what a day-nay, an hour-may bring forth!" The Earl had a habit of indulging in mild platitudes, which he enunciated with an air of profundity which almost lent them a touch of freshness. "I left home the bearer of an invitation to you to dine at the lodge to-morrow, but that, of course, is now out of the question. It will be Agnes' birthday"-Agnes was Miss Winterton-"so her ladyship is going to ask a quiet halfdozen to dinner, and you were to have been of the number.'

A glow of satisfaction burnt for a Even at a time like the present he could not help feeling a keen sense of gratification that his name should have been remembered on such an occasion. Might he not accept it, he asked himself, as an augury of the good fortune that would attend him when the time should have come for him to put to Miss Winterton a certain momentous question? As soon as the Earl had gone, Ed-

ward's eyes fell on the heap of unopened letters left there from morning. Business must go on whatever happens, and it was with a sense of relief that he endeavored to bring his mind back for a time to the commonplace details of everyday life. He took up the letters one by one, opened them, read them, and his mind took in their contents automatically, but his real mind was back at the bank-he was gazing again on that ghastly, upturned face, on those sightless eyes into which no light of recognition would ever flash more. Only last night he had been sitting by his father's side, worrying him about the details of a raitry debt of twenty pounds, hardly noticing how ill and careworn he looked, parting from him in his usual offhand, careless fashion; only last night There was one letter stil left un-

opened. He took it up and looked first at the address, as he always made a point of doing. There was a familiar look about the writing and yet he could not call to mind whose it was: Without more alo he tore open the envelope, and then he saw in a moment that the letter inside was in his father's writing. He was startled, to say the least. His , father had not wrtten to him since he was a schoolboy, unless it was now and then two lines of invitation to dinner, or on some equally trivial matter. What could he possibly have to say to him now? Before beginning to read the letter he took up the envelope again and saw that it bore the London post-mark of the day before; then he turned to the signature as if to make sure that it really was his father's writing. Then he drew his chair a little nearer the window and began to read.

CHAPTER VIII. The following is a copy of Mr. Hazeldine's letter to his son: Oct. 5, 18-

"My Dear Edward-When these lines reach you, he who writes them will be no longer among the living. The ent of my days is at hand. I am about to go hence, and be no more seen. "Three months ago I consulted two eminent Lendon specialists with reference to the state of my health. For some time I had had reason to believe that my heart was seriously affected, but I had shrank from turning doubt into certainty. At length, however, I did so, and the verdict proved to be little more than confirmation of my own secret fears. Both the men I consulted gave me to understand that, with great care, I might live for some time to come, but that there was a possibility of my being taken off at any moment. Rest and perfect quiet were essential to my case, and a complete release from the cares and worries of business all of which you will say might have been mine had I so willed it-and indeed it is quite true that I might have retired to some restful spot, and there, 'far from the madding crowd,' have eked out the poor remainder of my days, but for certain circumstances which rendered such a step an impossibility. What those circumstances were, I will now tell you. "Edward, from youth upward I have been a gambler-a secret gambler-but



so well have I kept the knowledge to myself that not even your mother has known of it, whatever she may have suspected. When I was a school-boy I used to gamble for halfpence. When I grew older I was in the habit of venturing my halfcrowns, and afterwards my sovereigns, on this race or the other. When I was a young man, and supposed to be taking my autumn holidays in Scotland or at the seaside, I generally contrived to find my way to Doncaster for the St. Leger; and over and over again I have gone through the whole gamut of a gambler's hopes, fears, exultations

"Of late years, however, I have given up having anything to do with the turf, and have confined myself to transactions on the Stock Exchange. Three years ago I was worth twenty thousand pounds: to-day I am a ruined man. I wanted to turn my twenty thousand into fifty, and it seemed so easy to do it that I had not the courage to withhold my hand. Even now I have faith to believe that I could retrieve my fortunes were time given me to do so, but time is the one thing I can no longer call my own. The anxieties of the last few months have told terribly upon me, and I feel that the end may come at any moment. Besides which Mr. Avison will be at

and despair.

home in the course of a few days. "You may perhaps, ask in what way the return of Mr. Avison can affect me, unless it serve to transfer some of the cares of business from my shoulders to his, and, in so far, prove a source of relief to me. But, Edward. I dare not meet him! When I tell you this, you will know what I

"Yes, it's even so. Things that I have been able to cover up during his absence can be hidden no longer when he returns. I cannot, I dare not, face that which would inevitably follow. What a terribly bitter confession is this to make to you, my eldest son! "What, then, is to be done? How escape a disgrace which seems inevitable? There is only one mode of escaping from it-by suicide-and that is the mode I have determined to adopt. It is my last and only resource.

"You are aware that, many years ago, I insured by life for twelve thousand pounds. This sum, together with a thousand pounds standing to my credit at the bank (for I have always contrived to maintain a balance there in order to avoid suspicion), will be nearly all that your mother and sister will have tot depend upon after I am gone; should it, however, be discovered that I have committed suicide, the policy will be forefited and they will be left little better off than paupers. For this reason, therefore, if for no other, my death must not seem to be the act of my own hand.

"But there is another reason, almost as imperative, why the world must not be allowed to believe that I have put an end to my existence. It must never become known that I dare not face Mr. Avison, and my employer himself must never learn how his most trusted servant has betrayed the confidence reposed in him. The shame, disgrace and misery in which such knowledge would involve those I leave behind me must be avoided at every risk. There is only one way by which such consequences can be averted, and that is by making my death seem to have resulted, not from my own act, but from the act of another. In brief, the world must be led to believe, not that I have committed suicide, but that I have been murdered! "You will naturally ask how is such

an end to be accomplished? for in such a case nothing must be left to chanceevery step in the affair, every contingency that might arise out of it, must be thought of and arranged for beforehand. I will tell you what I nurpose doing-what, in fact, will actually have been done, to secure the object I have in view, before to-morrow's sun-

"In the first place, I have paid off to the uttermost farthing all my losses on the Stock Exchange; and as I have always speculated under an assumed name, there is no risk of its ever becoming known that the respected manager of the Ashdown Bank was the moment in Edward Hazeldine's cheeks. | desperate gambler he has been in "And now for the details of my final

arrangements. To-night-for the final act of the tragedy can no longer be delayed, seeing that Mr. Avison is already as far as Paris on his road home -to-night I shall work at the office till after everyone else has gone. I shall put Sweet off his guard. I shall arrange matters so that the door of the bullion safe in the strong room shall be found open, and the safe, to all appearance, rifled of its contents. The booty supposed to have been thus appropriated will amount to something over four thousand pounds, that being the sum in which I am indebted to the tank. My books will show that latterly the bank has been accumulating funds in notes and gold to a very confor certain contingencies which it would have to meet before long in the ordinary course of business. As for my worthless self-I shall be found dead on the hearthrug of my office,

stabbed to the heart. "Such is an outline of the program which will have been carried into effect before these lines meet your eye. In carrying out this desperate resolve I am merely anticipating the end of a life which no power on earth could prolong for many months, and which might go out like the snuff of a candle at any moment. The proceeds of my policy of insurance will be saved to my family, my fair fame will remain untainted, the world will respect my memory as that of a man just and honorable in all his dealings, while those I leave behind me will have no cause to blush for the name they bear. "Such being the case, why have I chosen to make you my confidant in this

matter? Why have I imposed upon you the burthen of such a confession; Why have I not let you live on in ignorance, as your brother will live on in his? I will tell you why. "Notwithstanding all the precautions I shall take to obviate so untoward n result, it is just possible that my death may be laid at the door of some in-

nocent person. Many a guiltless man has been done to death by circumstantial evidence, and such a thing might easily happen again. I charge you, therefore, as my eldest son, that in the event of anyone being accused of my death, you at once make public such facts as will suffice to free him from so heinous a charge. Better, a thousand times better, that the whole truth should be told, than that the accusation of being a murderer should cling o anyone for an hour! I lay upon you this most solemn duty, being perfectly satisfied that I could entrust it into no better hands. My fervent hope, however, is that no such contingency may arise. Should it do so, your duty

will lie plainly before you, and I feel satisfied that you will not shrink from doing it. "And now, what shall I say more! I dare not write one-twentieth part of that which I feel, for fear I should break down; and I need all the strength I can summon to my aid to go through the ordeal before me. You will continue to be what you have always been-a good son and a good brother. You will treat your father's memory in your thoughts as lemently as you can. I have been weak, foolish -criminal even; but had fortune smiled mained unknown, even to you. I of one of the drawers-Mr. Brancker's my hearing them." should have lived and died prosperous drawer, he believed it to be-was and respected, and the local newspaper, in its obituary notice, would have attributed to me half the virtues under the sun. But should the world ever come to know that which I have hare rewealed to you then the colors it would paint me in would be black

"I can write no more. "Farewell, a long farewell. "Your unhappy father, "JAMES HAZELDINE." Edward Hazeldine was still sitting with his father's open letter in his hand, in a maze of grief, shame and perplexity, when there came a knock of deaths from Heart

Failure 00000000000000000

the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to

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perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally ******************************

at his office door. He put the letter carefully out of sight, and then said, 'Come in." A servant entered. "If you please, sir, the coroner has sent for you, and you are wanted im-

The corener and jury had met in a room of the "White Lion Hotel," a house not more than two or three hundred yards from the bank. The twelve good men and true were either tradesmen or private householders of the town, all of whom had known, and most of them had done business with, the late Mr. Hazeldine. After viewing the body, which still lay in the room where it had been

found, the jury went back to the hotel. The proceedings were watched by Mr. Prestwich, solicitor, retained by Mr. Edward Hazeldine, on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. Mr. Mace and three of his men were in attend-The first witness called was Clement Hazeldine, who identified the body of

the deceased as that of his father. The next witness was John Brancker who deposed to deceased having left the bank during the forenoon of the previous day, with the intention of going to London to change notes to the amount of about twelve hundred pounds for gold. When he left the bank he took with him the black bag which was always made use of on such occasions. It was not often, witness went on to say, that Mr. Hazeldine himself went to London to obtain change that was a duty which more frequently devolved upon him, witness; still, it sometimes happened that deceased had other business to transact in town, in which case he would bring back the gold himself.

David Measom, the railway booking clerk, deposed to having sold deceased a first-class return ticket to London and back by the ten-thirty train on the previous day.

Obed Sweet, night-watchman, deposed to the events as detailed in a previous chapter: To seeing Mr. Hazeldine enter the bank about half-past eight p.m., carrying his black bag; to hearing, as he believed, the front door shut his surprise when he went upstairs, to be ill-using the woman he went a ed. The Government do not admit tha: that deceased was still at work; to waiting until half-past eleven before going upstairs again, and to finding the office at that time in darkness, and Mr. Hazeldine, to all appearance, gone. Witness then went on to state that the noise he had heard about half-past ten had since been accounted ing come back to the bank to fetch his ed what right he had to interfere be- troller of Customs is that the only

In reply to a question by the coroner, it was stated that both deceased and Mr. Brancker had pass-keys, by means of which they could let themselves into the bank after ordinary business hours without troubling Sweet, unless the front door had been finally bolted for the night.

"Does anyone know whether pass-key belonging to deceased has been found? asked the coroner of Mr. "It was found in one of his pockets,"

was the answer. The next witness was Amanda Sweet the nightwatchman's wife, who deposed to finding the door of Mr. Hazeldine's room locked and the key outside, as it was said to have been left by last witness, when she went at halfpast seven a.m. to sweep out and dust the office as usual. The first thing she did was to draw up the blinds, after which, on turning round, she saw the body of deceased lying across the hearthrug with a foreign-looking knife a little distance away from it. Being asked what she did next, she replied that she screamed and fainted right

Peggy Lown, charwoman, deposed to being sent by Obed Sweet in search of a constable; to encountering Mr. Judd a short distance from the bank, and telling him what had happened, and to finding a constable a few minutes afterwards.

Ephraim Judd deposed that, in consequence of what last witness told him. he hurried to the bank, and there found Sweet and his wife by the dead body of Mr. Hazeldine. The evidence of Contable Jeremy was to a similar effect.

Chief Constable Mace deposed that in consequence of a message sent him way, and taking that gentleman with him. He then went on to describe the finding of the body, and produced the knife which last witness had picked up and given him. He told how he had found the door of the strong room open, as was also the door of the bul- er. lion-safe inside; and that, as Mr. Brancker would tell them, there was little doubt the safe had been robbed, for four days till this afternoon." and notes and hard cash to a very large amount made away with. He then went on to describe how he had tell you the same thing if you ask made a thorough examination of the her.

unseen and unheard by anyone. stance, Mr. Mace remarked, to which er." it would be necessary to call the at- Mr. Brancker has just told us that tention of the jury. On the floor of knocked at your door some time bethe office usually occupied by Mr. he knocked repeatedly, but that no-Brancker and Mr. Judd were several stains, apparently quite recent, which | body answered his summons." had all the appearance of blood-stains Dr. Barton, who had examined them at his request, would no doubt be pre-

pared to give the jury his opinion lieved Mr. Brancker would tell them that he was utterly at a loss to account for the existence of the marks in question. Before proceeding fursuggest that the jury should be re- door." quested to examine the stains for

This course was agreed to, but it was first deemed advisable to take the evidence of Dr. Barton.

CHAPTER IX.

Dr. Barton, having been sworn, de-

The papers are full posed to the fact of deceased having met with his death by violence. His chest had been pierced by some sharp instrument which, in all probability, had penetrated the tissues of the heart; but that was a point as to which he could not speak positively until after the post-mortem examination. Death, in that case, would have been all but instantaneous. He had examined the weapon produced and compared it with the wound, which it exactly fitted. In his opinion, there was little doubt that the knife in question, was the one with which the fatal blow had been inflicted. There had been a certain amount of hemorrhage from the wound, but scarcely as much as might have been expected-a little on the floor, rather more on the clothes of deceased. Death had taken place several hours before he, witness was called in. He was not prepared to state how many hours before; it might have been five, or it might have been eight or nine; it was impossible to speak with exactitude. The clothes of the deceased were, to a certain extent, disarranged. His vest was unbuttoned, the ends of his cravat were hanging loose, his collar had been violently wrenched from the button which

> When the jury had reassembled after their visit to the bank, Dr. Barton was the Coroner, stated that, to the best | Mr. McCleary started in to discuss recalled, and, in reply to a question by merely casual examination, the stains on the floor of the office usually occupied by Mr. Brancker and Mr. Judd had been caused by blood. by the jury and some by Mr. Prest-

wich, he deposed as under :

He left the office about nine o'clock ter his return from London, although this matter. he had understood from Sweet that he | Mr. Speaker ruled that the point was was at work in his office. witness, left the office Mr. Judd was still there. All the other clerks had stir out again until past ten o'clock. organ bellows for him at church. He chause is to those countries. duties on Sunday next. He had hardly ance. Mr. McNeill proceeded thus far left home, when a few drops of rain when he was interrupted by loud cries began to fall, and he then remember- of "Order." ed that he had left his umbrella at the | Mr. Davies arose and said the bon. bank, and determined to call there and gentleman could not anticipate the tarwhat he was going to do. On reaching ing such an opinion, This did not surprise him, knowing, as the tariff resolutions he was not now in | in a position to agree to everything he did, that Mr. Hazeldine often work- order. If it were a subject which had that had been done. He took exception ed till a late hour. Having to let him- arisen since the tariff resolutions were to the duty on agricultural implements. self in with his pass-key, he went into placed on the table of the House, he He held that protection had not done the inner room, and there found his did not see how he could prevent him the West any great service, and it was umbrella in the corner where he had from going on.

on reaching Strong's cottage, al- succeeded in restoring order and good though there was a light in one of the humor all round. He ruled, however windows, no one came in response to against Mr. McNeill discussing the mathis repeated knocking, and that at ter when it was properly before the length he went away, convinced that House in the tariff debate. As he was walking through the fields tion in regard to this announcement. little out of his way to ascertain what the German and Belgian treaties apply

husband and wife. So enraged the British colonies, woman turned upon him, and demandtween husband and wife. So enraged country at present entitled to the priviwas the woman that she took up a leges of the reciprocal tariff is the stone and flung it at him, hitting him | United Kingdom of Great Britain and over the left eye. For a few moments Ireland. There may be other countries he felt stunned, and by the time he which may become entitled to those had recovered himself both the man privileges upon representations, but the and the woman had disappeared. St. decision of the Customs Department Mary's clock was striking midnight as to apply that tariff at present to the he opened the garden gate of his own United Kingdom of Great Britain and

In reply to a question by the Coroner, witness stated that, in company made by the Controller of Customs ap with Mr. Mace, he had visited the to the present, in accordance with that strong room. He had found the door clause to the Governor-General-in-Counof the bullion safe open, and from the cil, and have the Government acted forcursory examination, which was all he had yet had time to make, he had no doubt that gold and notes to the amount of between three and four thousand pounds, together with the twelve hundred pounds' worth of change, had been abstracted from the coffers of

the bloodstains on the floor of your office, nor of the marks of a similar kind scattered about the contents of "I know nothing of them whatever,

my life than when I saw them there structions sent to the different Customs "I presume that you locked your drawer before leaving it last evening?" | ferential arrangements. "To the best of my recollection

"And you found it locked on your arrival this morning?" "I certainly did. To me the whole affair is utterly inexplicable." At this juncture, who should shoulder his way into the room but William Strong, the man Mr. Brancker had been so anxious to see the previous evening. Mr. Mace recognized him, and whispered to the Coroner, and next by the last witness, he hurried to the | moment, greatly to his surprise, Strong bank, calling on Dr. Barton by the | was summoned by name out of the Have you any objection to tell the

court where you were tast evening between the hours of half-past ten and half-past eleven ?" queried the Coron-"I was at hone, sir. I've been ill, and have not put foot outside the door "Will you swear to that ?" "Of course I will, and my wife will

premises, but without finding any clue Then, if you were at home the whole to the mode by which the perpetrator of last evening, as you state, you of the crime had obtained access to could scarcely have failed to hear if the bank, and had afterwards been anyone had knocked at your door?" able to get clear away with his booty | "Of course I couldn't, sir; my house ain't like a gentleman's mansion. There was, however, one circum- There's only four rooms in it altogethtween ten and eleven last night-that

> where," said Strong, with a puzzled shake of his head. "All I know is that I was never out of the house, and that nobody could have knocked without "What time did you go to bed last "At twelve, to the minute-my general time. If I go to bed sooner than that I can't sleep." "Perhaps Mr. Brancker was mis-

taken in the house," suggested one of ther in the case he would respectfully the jury, "and knocked at the wrong "Well, sir, I hardly see how that could happen," said Strong, with a slow, incredulous smile, "seeing that my little shanty ain't one of a row, but stands all by itself." John Brancker could contain himself no longer. He started to his feet "Do

20 be Continued,)

The Debate on the Budget Will Close To-Day

Several Questions Asked and Answered, After Which Rev. Mr. Douglass Took Up the Tariff Bebate and Was Followed by Mr. X. Clarke Wallace of West York.

Ottawa, April 29.-(Special.)-The leaders of the parties have agreed that the debate on the Budget shall be con-Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Lariviere,

who is very persistent in asking for inhad held it, and the wristband of one formation on the school question, said sleeve of his shirt had been nearly torn that the negotiations which took place away-all indicative of a struggle, however brief, with his assailant. The were confidential. When they were conidea of suicide was one which had nevcluded the terms of the settlement adopter entered his-witness'-mind; had would have seemed to him altogether ed were communicated to the press. Government, and afterwards embodied in an act of the Legislature.

of his belief, and speaking from a the dismissal of Mr. Fairbrother, postmaster at Beamsville. He referred to the brutal treatment of Armenians by Turks, but such treatment was mild John Brancker was then recalled. In compared with that to which the Govwhich were put by the Coroner, some ployes. He was about to enter into a when Mr. Davies took the point that Mr. McCleary was out of order, as he without having seen Mr. Hazeldine af- had a notice on the paper governing

Cleary was shut off. he went straight home and did not whether the tariffs of Germany and He then decided to go and call upon able to Canada as that made in sched-William Strong, the man who blew the the D of the new tariff-the reciprocal had heard that Strong was ill, and he | Mr. McNeill said it would seem, then, wanted to ascertain whether he that the Government had placed this would be well enough to attend to his resolution on the paper in blank ignor-

get it. On his way to the bank he en iff discussion, and that was plainly and countered Mr. Judd whom he told palpably what he was doing by expressdisposed to accept the tariff, but there were some things he must bring to the the bank he saw that Mr. Hazeldine's | Mr. Speaker said if Mr. McNeill was office windows were still lighted up. discussing a subject which arose out of notice of the Government. He was not

left it. He found it in the dark. He | Mr. McNeill once more, therefore, redid not go near Mr. Hazeldine, but left turned to the charge and made remarks the bank at once without seeing any about the conduct of the Government on agricultural implements had been reone, and went on his way towards in placing these resolutions upon the order paper without knowing what ef- freight on coal oil from Petrolea to Being requested to continue his nar- fect they would have. He was again torative, and relate what happened af- terrupted by loud cries of "Order," and terwards, witness went on to say that great confusion existed, but the Speaker

Strong was not at home. As there Mr. Maclean (East York) called atseemed no likelihood of more rain, the tention to an advertisement in a Montmoon being now shining, he determined | real paper yesterday, signed by the Belto return by way of the footpath gian Consul-General, stating that Belthrough the meadows by the river. gium would insist upon goods from that This would take him quite a mile out country receiving the most favored of his way, but that did not matter | nation treatment in Canada. He asked as he was in no hurry to reach home. the Government what was their intenhe heard the sounds of a man and wo- The Premier: The answer of the Govman quarrelling. As the man seemed ernment is what has already been stat-

was the matter. On coming up to the to the resolutions now before the House. pair he remonstrated with the man | Mr. Foster: I want to ask whether it for his behavior, when both he and the | was to be understood or not that when woman turned upon him, and an order was given to the Customs offidemanded to know what right cials to allow British goods in at 1-8 interfere between reduction, that that included or excluded Mr. Fielding: The decision of the Con-

Ireland, and to no other country. Mr. Foster: Has any report been

Mr. Fielding: The judgment of the Government is that the Controller of Customs has ample authority under the terms of the resolution to act for himself, subject to any later action which the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to take, and therefore no report from asked the Coroner, "that you know the Controller of Customs was neces-I am correct in stating that, while the Controller of Customs has discussed the subject, no formal order has been passed up to this moment.

Mr. Paterson, in answer to Mr. Ives, sir, and I was never more surprised in said he would lay on the table the insystem. He bighly eulogized Mr. Lauofficials calling for proof of the British origin of goods admitted under the prerier as a statesman and leader.

Rev. Mr. Douglas continued the de bate on the tariff. He said he proposed to show that it affected the Great North-

Nature's Detectives. When a crime is committed, no matter in



her great force of dedies has one that will eventually hunt down and arrest that particular disease. Lung and bronchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with; because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected. but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these elusive maladies. They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility." The best detective remedy which Nature has provided to search out and arrest these perplexing ailments is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It lays an arresting hand directly upon the poisonous, paralyzing elements hiding in the liver and diges-

It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly vitalized blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue; feeds the nerve-centres with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy. Forweak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Castoria.

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should do more for the manufacture

than the old tariff, because the duty

Lethbridge, \$6.66 per ton, was three

times what ought to be a fair rate, so

that the reduction of one cent per gallot

was but a slight relief. However, the

people of the Northwest did not want to

destroy the Petrolia industry, and if the

Government would but allow the coal

oil to go through in tank cars, that

would be equivalent to a reduction of

51-2 cents. He also wanted the duty

reduced on implements and fruit. The

seople of the Northwest were pretty

well satisfied with the tariff, recogniz-

tion because their percey had because

scooped from them, [Hear, hear,! 1:

England took our surplus agricultural

products we should take English manu-

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace replied that

f. as the hon, gentleman boasted, the

Government had scooped the Conser-

cative policy, it meant that their tar-

iff was largely protective, and how

did the honorable gentleman's satis-

faction with that square his own and

his friends' campaign speeches? [Hear,

hear.] But Mr. Wallace did not agree

that the tariff was wholly a protec-

tionist one; neither did it fulfil the

pledge of free raw material. For in-

stance, there was the duty on coal,

and the duty of over 100 per cent. up-

on uncleaned rice. What the Govern-

ment ought to do was to impose an

export duty on saw logs and pulp

ceeded to analyze the tariff changes. Taking the tariff as a whole, said Mr.

Wallace, in conclusion, he favored it

whenever changes had been made they

would result in the wiping out of Cana-

honest goods to the people. Mr. Laurier

could satisfy his free trade supporters

by pointing them to the speeches of the

Finance Minister and Sir Richard Cart-

friends complained, he could point thera

to the nine-tenths of the Tory tariff

left untouched. Because be believed

the prosperity of Canada was bound up

in a protective tariff, and that when

the Government had departed from it

they had made a very grave mistake-

for those reasons he hoped the resolu-

Mr. Macdonald (Huron) defended the

tariff as a great reform of the fiscal

Mr. Bennett said that there was a

grave commercial crisis in Canada at

present, due to the Government's

bungling over the tariff He asked Mr.

Laurier what had become of his pro-

mise of free coal and free iron. Then

he proceeded to discuss the lumber in-

dustry and strongly advocated the im-

position of an export duty on logs.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) accepted

the tariff as a great boon to the

Northwest. He was pleased that the

luxuries had been taxed. He would

have liked to see a duty on tea. He

wanted the Government to grapple

Mr. Kendry defended the principle

of specific duties, particularly that on

woolens. The removal of specific du-

ties would cause Canada to be flocded

with cheap shoddy goods from Eng-

land. The closing of the woolen mills

would mean a loss to farmers, as it

would deprive them of their market

Dr. Roche (Marquette) told a story

of broken political promises by the

Liberals with embellishments, which

created great applause among his own

for wool.

with the transportation problem.

tions would not pass. [Cheers.]

wright; and when his protectionist

dian industries that furnished cheap and

in so far as it remained unchanged, but

wood. Then the ex-Controller pro-

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SIGNATURE

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

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

OR BURNED?

We read with horror of the cruelty and butcheries of Gen. Weyler in the fair Isle of Cuba, but little reck we of the ravages of that more direful King of Grave-Fillers, KIDNEY DISEASE, here in cur midst.

People of high and low degree drop into graves on all sides of us daily from Kidney Trouble. We incur it ourselves. We encourage it. We do everything but

Yet there is a cure, pleasant as a May morning. Sure as fate. Infallible as heredity. Before this wonderful remedy, the agon'zing tortures of Kidney Ills vanish like a snowfiske in a flery furrace. This cure, of which we sound the praises is DODD'S K!DNEY PILLS. Yet not alone we, but every one who has tried them. One hundred per cent. of cures we Here are examples :-. Smith, 16 Carrol St., Toronto,

says ,- 'I have taken eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills which have cured me of Heart Trouble, Pain in the back and Dizziness, ofter other (reatments had failed," D. J. Kenney, Queen's hotel, Mount Fcrest, says:- "Have suffered greatly from Nervousness, but information as to the effects of Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases led me to use them, with the result that I am cured.

Louis H. Bounsall, 573 King East, Torooto, says : - ' Had been troubled for sereral months with pain in my Back and Kidneys which prevented my entering in olcycle events, but am in the ring once more af er using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. James Stokes, Descropto Oct , says:

-From the first box taken of D dd's Kidney Pills I found relief, and hundreds here, knowing me for the past fifteen years, can youth for my cure of long standing Kidney Trouble.

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Scott's Emulsion.

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The Canadian LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY

King George Now Has a

The Victorious Troops of the Sultan

Up Their Success at Larissa Delyannis Informed by kill George That His Resignation Would be Acceptable. London, April 29.-The Athena

pondent of The Standard says The Turkish army, or its guard, has followed up the suce fore Larissa, and at 6 o'clock the ing (Thursday) began an attack on the Greek position at Pharsala

The Official List. Athens, April 29.-The follow the official list of the new Cabin isters, as corrected this event Premier and Minister of Man Ralli; Minister of War, M. Tsa Mnister of Finance, M. S. Minister of Education, M. Car Minister of the Interior, M. Demetrius Ralli, the new and Minister of Marine, was er of the Opposition. He ha Minister of Justice and Ministe terior and is well known as lawyer and orator. He is 50 y

and studied at the Univers Athens and Paris. Admiral Canaris and M. L. as well as M. Sotiropoulo, ha clined portfolios, the new Minis take on a composite charact rely for its support upon a of followers of M. Ralli and M. Delyannis made the statement this afternoon;

King George summoned me to

ace and declared that except cumstances compelled him t the Cabinet and to form a ne try from the ranks of the O He begged me to second his refused to tender my resigns because of my love of powe order that such a step migh misinterpreted. I urged the use the privilege of the crow blame upon us. I added was no reason to fear tha measure would be consider rope as a censure upon ment's policy. Judgment formed as to that after the net had been tried." M. Delyannis added: "I vulge the policy which necessary. I can only say

would not have been impo the peace of Europe wou assured because of the rec the frontier line adjudge treaty of Berlin." Fighting Going On Athens, April 29.—(11 p.m. that according to a despa sala General Smolenski's been engaged since 1 p.m.

fierce conflict with the

corps beyond Velestino, in

of Aiviale, A battalion

trial without loss of ten

a battery of artillery ha to reinforce the Greeks, w. appears to be favorable. Trikbala Falls. Athens, April 30.-(1 a.m. just received from Pharsa terday (Thursday), at 4 p. a Turkish army corps from occupied Trikhala unre Greeks have fallen back Railway communication and Pharsala has been ! advance guards of the Ti have moved forward and taken up various p

Women and Children Rome, April 29 .- A de Athens to The Message 600 women and children the terrible retreat from

in immediate contact and

is believed to be imminen