16 See that drains are free fro ob-

struction, that they have a goodall

17 Surface water should be disped

of in small quantities. Great accou-

and proper outlets.

Positively cured. by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perpess, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose. small Pill. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. Bee you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Lad'es. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your dauggist for Cook's Cotton Root Com Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold in Lindsay by E. Gregory, druggist.

The Weekly Post

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY, 19, 1899.

ABOUT GOOD ROADS.

Continued from Page One.

There is another man who strives for the office of pathmaster, and looks upon his appointment merely as a victory over a neighbor. He exercises his authority in performing some act to aggravate a citizen with whom he does not see eye to eye. The improvement of the road is by no means the prime object; injury rather than betterment is the probable result, and those who are obliged to perform the work become disgusted.

Some men look upon their appointment as an acknowledgement by the council and community of their special skill as road-makers. The solicitation or acceptance of any advice from experienced men would be looked upon as a confession of unfitness, and certainly any suggestion to accept instruction from an expert would be regarded with contempt. The competent pathmaster, as well as the competent business man, is he who eagerly seeks from every source, the fullest possible information pertaining to his special line, believing that his knowledge never can be too perfect.

Loyalty to Pathmasters.

It is one of the weaknesses of the statute labor system that it is very difficult for a pathmaster to enforce prompt obedience to his orders. If a neighbor persists in idleness, or if, instead of doing as he is directed, he stops and argues for an hour on the wisdom of so doing, the pathmaster cannot obtain redress except at the expense of his neighbor's good-will, a step very few pathmasters are willing to take. A farmer could and would discharge an employee for pursuing such a course, but, in the case of a pathmaster the roads must suffer. Under a proper administration of the stament will be made along the right line, and with the greatest economy of la-

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much of the other work of grading and ditching; it is work which the average farmer understands to be of direct benefit and is entered into heartily. It follows that it is better for other

means to be used in performing other work. For the grading of the roads there is machinery which every township possess. For the operation of these cessary. It cannot be passed around placed in the centre. It will frequent may occur under certain occasional machines one man should be hired, as or a plow. These machines do not gravel is already on the road, requirknow how a road should be shaped, but in the hands of a man who does, they and ditching it is usually best to hire do this work perfectly, quickly and the work done by men who are accus- economically, good graders should be tomed to this class of work. One of | used. the most necessary steps to be taken so as to receive the greatest benefit from statute labor is to see that the material, whether gravel or broken stone, is prepared in the pit or quarry, ready to be drawn to the road. If screening, crushing or stripping a pit is tute labor commences. Gravel may be and flattened to such an extent as to plentiful, but of a very inferior quality. Usually no effort is made by the council to screen the gravel, remove the surface soil from the pit or in any way prepare the gravel for being placed on the road. Teamsters go to the pit, one or two at a time; it is of dertake the task of removing the earth objection is made to the use of clean and clay, in order to satisfy their few | gravel that it will not consolidate, a days of labor. In your section field | difficulty entirely removed by the use quently along the road to be improved. gravel should be raked into the wheel But with this material unprepared for tracks and into the hollow won by farmers except to plow and scrape the mud, and in other ways put in their time in useless effort. If the council would purchase or otherwise employ a rock crusher to prepare this stone and have it ready for hauling, if they were to purchase servens, strip pits, etc., and see that nothing but first-class gravel was provided, farmers would be encouraged and would will-

ingly spend their time to the fullest extent in hauling this material. A Supervisor. The first and greatest need of every and any system of road construction, is to have one min at the head of the work to act as a general supervisor. He must be a practical man, and if possible, experienced in road con-

struction, and acquainted with the principles underlying it. The advantage of having such an officer, appointed by by-law, with term of office secure as that of a township clerk, will be best explained by stating his

The supervisor should prepare a plan of his district, or township, showing all roads, and the location on them their requirements.

verts and bridges, showing dimensions, existing width. Twenty-four feet bematerial used in construction, their condition and the direction of the watercourses passing through them, memoranda as to the course of the water and location of the outlet.

as to roads, whether they are of gravel, stone or earth, graded or ungraded, the system of drainage, and nature and extent of traffic upon them. He should carefully study the sixteen feet. act remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowst- | present and future requirements of traffic on all roads, the class of roads best suited to such traffic, the width and depth of metal, width of graded portion, amount of crown and other . details of construction.

He should possess full information as to location, extent and quality of material suitable for road construction, and amount of plank and timber | timber could be subjected. Each year obtainable from ratepayers in the township or district suitable for re-

dition of all bridges, indicating those | nual outlay. The life of these strucwhich require repairs or reconstruct tures is so short that it is not more tion, together with an estimate of than five years before repairs are recost, and a statement dealing with quired, and these repairs in a short such special protection work on time amount almost to renewal, and streams as he may deem worth the that of the most expensive kind. A council's consideration. There should broken plank, or stringer, a rotten log also be reference to any needed re- or any timber replaced with new at location or deviation of existing roads | different periods, makes the maintenwith a view to doing away with | ance very costly, and this class of strucbridges, culverts, expensive grades, ture the most temporary and expencuts or other features which tend to sive. No sooner have they all been reprevent permanent work and economic | built than we must again commence

He should consult with all pathmasters and report to the council, showing the number of days' labor in each division, the work to be undertaken, and the amount of money which should be appropriated by the council to properly utilize the statute

He should arrange with divisions desiring to compound statute labor for a term of years, with a view to the construction of permanent and finished work.

Drainage.

The drainage of a road is quite as important as the graveiling, but the best way to obtain this must be one adapted to the nature and elevation of the soil, and the direction and extent of natural watercourses, etc. It is imperative, however, that provision shall be made wherever the soil is in a low or wet location, or is of a retentive nature, that it shall be drained both above the surface and below it. Sandy or gravelly soils very frequently do not need sub-drainage, while clay always requires it. Unless there is natural sub-drainage, artificial underdrainage must be resorted

Considerable has been done in making open drains by the roadsides in your townships, but a great many of these need deepening and cleaning to provide better sub-drainage. A much better practice than having deep open drains, is to use tile placed below the frost line. These should, wherever practicable, be placed beneath present open drains on each side of the road. No matter how good the material placed on the surface of the roadway, unless the natural soil beneath is kept dry the metal is forced down and the mud comes to the surface. When roads in this country are gravelled, they are frequently termed "Macadam." The important feature of the roads built by Macadam, however, was the drainage not the surface covering.

Tile and open drains must be kept free, with a good fall to an unobstructed outlet. It is useless to drain water from the roadway and then keep it standing in drains until it soaks into and softens the natural soil under the gravel. At all seasons of the year, structions of snow and ice are likely may be made by the municipality, for to occur, the outlets should receive special attention.

Crowning the Road. Too much crowning is as bad as too little; but the road must be crowned or rounded to shed the water to side forming statute labor, to set aside his elled roads are perfectly (lat. and thing the present methods in regard correspondence. She at once addresspersonal feelings and opinions, and some are lower at the centre than at promptly do the work allotted him. | some are lower at the central to roads in Ontario are contrary to This is the relation of the tax-payer | the sace. It provides in a proper state | stone is dumped loosely, without even to the puthmaster. On the other hand, of repair, have a rise of about one inch spreading, on a badly graded, badly the pathmaster (and going further to the foot from the side to the cen- drained sub-soil. In the use of these back, the council), owes it to the tax- tre. To crown the existing gravel roads the same recklessness is glaringly payer that all plans shall be carefully roads which are too flat, the square apparent. When the wide tires have prepared and considered before the shoulders at the side should be cut universally replaced the narrow tires work is commenced, so that improve- off. If these shoulders are composed which are now found on farm wagons, of clean gravel, forced from the centre | a great part of the road question will of the road by wheels, the material may be solved. Narrow tires of two and be drawn in towards the centre. As one-half inches in width have only onea rule, however, it is of such a qual- half of the bearing on the road which One of the most profitable methods ity as will turn to mud immediately the would be provided by tires of proper of using statute labor is to utilize it fall rains commence, and should be used width. By the use of a six inch tire in hauling gravel. In this work there in levelling the sides of the road, or the is less opportunity for wasting time; it in any other way that circumstances without yielding, twice the load is work which is more agreeable than may make advisable. This stuff from which it could support with a three instances, been brought indiscriminately to the crown of the road, with the result that a firm gravel foundation road, plow and upheave it. Wide tires has received a coating of mud. During the summer it may have made a very than an injury to the road, inasmuch pleasant surface, but in wet weather as they act as rollers to preserve a it becomes slushy, holds water and des- smooth, hard surface. In some localit-

clean material properly applied. To

The gravel placed on the roals of your townships has been merely dumped in the centre without any further treatment. The first effect of this is to drive vehicles to the side of the road. These side tracks are used until late n the fall when they have become cut up destroy the shape of the road, preventing surface drainage. Water is held clean. at the side, soaks into the roadway, and the gravel is forced down into the quarter of a cord of gravel.

mud and is largely wasted. Gravel should be nicely spread on the roadway and thoroughly rdled so that travel will at once use it. The of a roller. If a roller is not usel, the

Are prepared from Ta-ture's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, sible. and Constipation. Sold absolutely necessary. everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

single horses, until the whole roadway | is hard and smooth under traffic.

Width of Road. The width of the graded portion on the majority of country roads has al- lations are hard to handle and ardeready been fixed. Various ideas have structive. Obtain outlets into aprevailed among the different path- tural water courses as often asiosmasters regarding this detail, and the | sible. width differs accordingly, ranging from 18 Instead of having deep ditch to of all culverts, bridges and water ten to forty feet. In the case of old underdrain the road, use tile. courses, classifying roads according to roads which have been coated with [19 Give culverts a good fall andree gravel or crushed stone, it will seldom outlet, so that water will not feze He should prepare a list of all cul- be deemed practicable to change the in them. tween ditches will generally be found ample, while less than eighteen feet is seldom advisable.

It is not to be understood that the formance of statute labor. width of the graded roadbed is neces-The plans and records should show, sarily the width of the metalled portion The latter, for the majority of country roads, need not exceed eight feet, but for very largely travelled highways, may increase to twelve or even

> In no branch of municipal, work is so much money wasted as in the construction and maintenance of sluices and culverts. In most townships these are built of timber. Timber is perishable, cuiverts are

subjected to repeat changes of wet and dry weather, the severest test, to which a large number of these culverts are renewed at a cost of from \$5 to \$50 each, in some townships aggregating His report should specify the con- from \$500 to \$1,500, and this is an anthe reconstruction of the first; in th's way the expenditure becomes perpetual, and fixes a large percentage of our annual tax. If these culverts are in their proper locations, natural watercourses and other fixed places, they will always be required, and their construction in the most durable manner is the best and most economical plan.

> Cement-Concrete Pipe. Excellent cuivert pipe of concrete

can be manufactured in any gravel pit under the direction of the municipal ergineer. The pipes are three or four inches in thickness according to diameter; which latter may safely and conveniently reach three feet. The implements required are of the

s'mplest kind. The most important are two steel, spring cylinders, one to set inside the other, leaving a space beween the two equal to the thickness of the concrete pipe. By "spring-cylinder" it may be explained, is meant such a cylinder as would be formed by rolling an iron plate into a tube without sealing the joint. With the smaller of these cylinders the edges overlap or coil slightly; but are so manufactured that the edges may be forced back and

set into a perfect cylinder. These two cylinders with joints flush, are set on end, the one centrally inside the other, and on a firm board bottom. The concrete made of first-class cement and well-screened gravel, is then tamped lightly but firmly into the space or mould between the two cylinders. The tamping iron used to press the concrete into place is so shaped as to fit crosely to the cylinders.

The concrete is allowed to stand in the mould for a few hours, when the cylinders are removed; the outer and larger cylinder by inserting an iron wedge into the joint, and forcing the edges apart; the inner cylinder, my inserting the wedge into the joint and turning the edges so as to allow them to again overlap, returning to the shape of a coil. The outer cylinder having thus been made larger and the inner one smaller, they can readily be taken away, and the concrete pipe is then left until thoroughly hardened.

Just such a number of pipe as are actually required for the season's work need be manufactured; the implements required are inexpensive, and the pipe perience can be reduced to a very small amount. Culverts of concrete pipe are laid in a manner similar to those of sewer pipe.

Wagon Tires.

condemned. They cut and grind the on the contrary, are a benefit rather troys the foundation beneath it. The les wide tires are objected to under shoulders having been disposed of, the argument that they increase the clean material from the pit should be draft required to move the load. This shaping up with a light conting of the increased draft is due to the ruts

Short Rules for Pathmaster. 1. Carefully plan and lay out the work before calling out the men. 2 When preparing plans, keep the work of succeeding years in view. 3 Call out for each day only such a number of men and teams as can be properly directed.

on a full day's work from every man, is one day less of life left for you. and see that it is performed. 5 See that all the gravel hauled is 6 Every wagon box should hold a

7 Specify the number of loads to constitue a day's work. 8 Properly grade and crown the road before puting on gravel. 9 A fair cown for gravel is one inch

to rise to eath foot of width from the side to the ontre. 10 Give the badway on hills a higher crown than in level ground, otherw's water will h'low the wheel tracks. One and one-haf inches to the foot from side to cen're will be sufficient. 11 Spread the gavel evenly over the road, and keep it aked or scraped into the wheel and hore tracks until consolidated. A road aller should be used for compacting the gravel. 12 On all gravel loads, crown the roadway by cutting ff the sides, put-

Rouse the Liver | not cover the old gavel foundation with earth from the sie uniform and the gradens easy as pos-

15 Whenever water sands on the

coadway, or by the side o the road, or

thenver the ground is sen to remain noist, better drainage is needed.

20 Make early arrangements for having on the ground when requed, and in good repair, all machinery ad implements to be used in the ir-

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One an Remain Well, No Chraic Disease Can ge Cured Unless he Stomach is First Made Strong nd

Th's is plain because every organin the body depends on the stomach or its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sigw blood are made from the food with the stomach converts to our use. How useless to treat disease wh this, that and the other remedy ad neglect the most important of all, he

The earliest symptoms of indigeson are sour risings, bad taste in the moth gas in the stomach, and bowels, papitation, all-gone feeling, faintness, hedaches, constipation; later comes iss of fiesh, consumption, liver and hart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous postration, all of which are the indirecresult of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indeestion should make it a practice to ake after meals one of Stuart's Dyspesia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve inthe mouth and thus mingle with the sava and enter the stomich in the mostnatural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Ur. Jennison becase they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essence wich wholesome food before it has time to Keeps perfectly in any climate. ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on somach diseases and thousands of estimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marihall,

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS

An Item in The Weekly Post Leads to the Meeting of Brother and Sister After Seventeen Years' Separation Mr. Thos. Cawley, of Victoria Road,

formerly bartender at the Chirpaw house, was in town on Tuesday last, and thereon hangs a tale in which The Post figures. Seventeen years ago, or thereabouts, Thomas was brought to Canada by a relative, leaving an elder sister in London. Years passed, the relative died, and Thomas was compelled to hustie for a living. Finally he drifted north to Victoria Road, and remained there.

In the meantime his sister was anxious to get trace of him, and sent many letters to Canada without success. Eventually she decided to em:grate, thinking, like many in the old land, that this country was but a small spot on the earth's surface, and that she would speedily be able to locate her brother. Her surprise and disappointment may be imagined. She advertised in the leading papers in Toronto and Montreal for a time, and then adopted the plar of writing to everyone of her name she saw mentioned in lists of gatherings, but never Joue, obtained the slightest clue to encourher in her faithful quest. Some married there, removed to Ottawa and

respondence at intervals Some months ago a visitor at her home happened to pick up the wrong vallse when leaving the train at Ottawa station, and when she opened it the correspondence page of The Weekly Post was found covering the contents. The valise was sent back to the station, and it turned out that it belonged to a young lady from th's section in attendance at the Ottawa Normal. By an oversight the portion of The Post was not restored to the valise, and following her invariable custom, the hostess picked it up almost mechanically to glance over the names. Eureka ! one of the first her eye rested upon was that of Thos. Cawley, in a paragraph under the Victoria Road also that as she had written hundreds has been suggested as a maxim for out to be her missing brother she would give up her quest of many years in despair. At the same time she wrote to Monsignor Laurent, thinking Victoria Road must be close to Lindsay, and when the rev. gentleman enquired if any member of his congregation knew of the whereabouts of one Thos. Cawley, Dr. Blanchard, who formerly pract'sed in Victoria Road, was able to solve the mystery. Cawley was communicated with, and the message fo mad a key to the somewhat puzzling

letter he had received. A few days later he visited Ottawa, and was welcomed by the happy sister, whose love had prompted her to seek h'm so faithfully and so assidiously. Needless to say, she treasures that mutilated section of the Weekly Post as one of her most valued posses-

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.



There may be thousands of days to come but there may be only one -that is the point. Are you taking chances and carrying your own risk?

If so, are you wise? Would it not be better to join your life with 30,000 others in the

and protect those you love and those that love you from the suffering caused by the untimely or unexpected death of their bread-Full particulars of the cheapest,

safest and best Insurance sent free on application to

THOS. WHITE, R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll. High Sec'y, Brantford ERNST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford.

ended. But it is wholesome, enjoyable,

farmer's wife is a well woman. The work becomes weary drudgery when the woman is sick. The work drags and the woman's pride is hurt. Her ambition is to do as much and better

work than her neighbors. It is a distinct triumph if her butter is generally regarded as the finest in the county.
But fine butter and bad health don't go together. Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm, Enosburg,

Vt., writes to Dr. . V. Pierce, Bufing the past year I found that I was to become a mothin rapidly failing health. I suffered dreadfully from bloating, and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I had to give up my work and I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. I followed your directions and took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your hygenic instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my work (we live on a

good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short, easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy. The one medicine that gives prompt and sure relief is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a tonic and purifier

assist the stomach in digesting all | does not induce a craving for stimulants.

WORSE THAN YELLOW FEVER. Kidney Disease Man's Deadliest Foe

Dodd's Kidney Pills its Only Cure. Toronto, May 15th-"Yeliow fever and smallpox combined, do not kill as many people, as Kidney Disease does,"

was the assertion of a prominent Toronto physician, recently. The assertion is fully borne out by facts, and were it not that there is a means of checking and curing Kidney disease the number of its vicitms would But the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills

keeps the death-rate from this complaint, quite low compared to its former height. If Dodd's Kidney Pills were used, in every case of Kidney Disease, there would be no deaths from it. .

Temperance Column.



FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND. EDITED BY ELLEN E. SHARP

Love and Cruth.

The temperance people of Lindsay and vicinity will take a pleasure trip on Thursday afternoon, June 8th, per Steamer Crandelia, over the Scugog, Goese and Sturgeon waters, calling at Sturgeon Point and Fencion Falls before returning. Our country friends will do well to avail themselves of th's opportunity for sight-seeing and visiting the places above mentioned. A suitable program is being prepared for the occasion, and the committee of management promises that the excursion will be far in advance of the ordinary outing. The boat will return in good time.

The Royal Templars of Temperance wil! meet Tuesday evening, May 30th, at the residence of Dr. W. H. Clarke. -"Put not your trust in politicians,"

-Lieut.-Col. Hughes, M.P., will address a meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Lindsay, on Friday evening, June 9th. The subject will be " A Trip Through Merry England, Pacific Isles and Far-Away Australia." Particulars

We have had enough of plebiscites. Liquor papers are dead in love with B'shop Potter.

The liquor traffic cannot be licensed without si--the church vote. He who favors licensed drink is certainly no Prohibitionist. Far less is he who favors high license. There are two essential points about a Prohibitionist. One is to live right.

The other is to vote right. When we have converted the church to prohibition the backbone of the work will have been accomplished. The plebiscite was like playing

game and finding out the rules afterwards-rules that leave you no chance to win. Those who were fooled out of their votes on the plebiscite will not be so anxious to vote for the politicians next

general election. If the church were known to be true to the question of Prohibition, would Laurier have ventured to ignor the plebisctie majority.

We have need to press the Prohibition cause at church conferences and other religious meetings, as well as at political conclaves. Although they deny it more than they ever did, those who stand by the

liquor traffic are with very few exceptions influenced by appetite. Of all the cold-blooded, cruel and inhuman plans for raising revenue ever devised by the ingenuity of man or the devil, this saloon revenue plan is the

- not a saloon opposite their door merely, but the saloon. We have worked and sacrificed, and yet have not completed our task. Let us work harder and make greater sacri-

fices. We are now getting the measure of our undertaking. High license is one of the most shortsighted methods of ousting the saloon. The revenue argument helped to save the bar-room in Canada when the antis dare not offer a single word or

DR. A. W. CHASE'S OF CATARRH CURE ... ZUC. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free, All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

argument on any other point.

productive work that is pleasurable if the Why it Might Have Been Unhealthy to Have Lived in the Mesozoic Age. Millions of years ago, in the far-away periods known to geologists as the Mesozic or Secondary age-the fifth 'day," or oen, of the Biblical account of the creation, when "God created the presented a very different appearance from that which exists at the present time. There were no chalk cliffs, for chalk did not yet exist; there were no (true placental) mammals, no that soon after devouring his proy he must have met his death in som way

lions, elephants, horses, cattle or sheep; the trees were mainly various forms of tropical conifers, which grew | before his meal had time to be dig sted. in luxuriant vigor in the warm humid soil; and the general appearance of the scene must have been far less beautiful and attractive than the diversified beauty which the English landscape now exhibits. But the country was altogether un-

fitted for the habitation of man, who would soon have been exterminated by the gigantic monsters which roamed over it in countless numbers; giant mailed reptiles of astounding size and strength, enormous frogs as large as a great ox, monstrous bats, somewhat like lizards (Ichthyosaurus and others) some of them fifty feet long, with jaws six feet or more in length and of sufficient to devour a couple of men at one mouthful, and which for a substantial meal would require nearly a dozen men; their eyes being as large as a man's head, and their teeth powerful that works on one special set of organs | weapons, which could crush a young and puts them in a perfectly vigorous, elephant. And there were animals healthy condition. It quickly soothes in- like tremendous bats, one variety of flammation and stops debilitating drains | which, (Pterodactyl), had a skull five | on the system. Taken regularly during | feet in length,, and great wings in prothe period of gestation it greatly lessens portion, and could probably have car-the pain and danger of childbirth. Although sweet to the taste it contains | ed him at his ease; a terrible monster | no sugar which often disagrees with weak (the Megalosaurus), whose colossal in a certain registered mortgage which will be prostomachs; nor does it contain any alco- frame must have weighed at least two duced at the time of sale, and upon which default in hol, or opium in any form, and therefore tons; a huge amphibian (the Plesios-does not induce a craving for stimulants, aurus), with a neck ten feet long, of by PUBLIC AUCTION at the R 321 Hotel, in which Cuvier remarked that "it presented the most monstrous assemblage TUESDAY, MAY 80th, 1899, of characteristics that has been met world," and a dreadful and enormous premis s, viz :devouring monster, the Ceteosaurus, | Lot Number E ght in the Ninth Concession of the fifty feet long and ten feet high. But | Township of Elect, in he County of Vic.oris, conprobably the largest animal which taining one hundred scree, more or less. ever trod the earth was the Atlantosaurus, the length of which, accord- and barn, Soil is a clay and sandy loam. ing to Geikie, is supposed to have been not much short of 100 feet, with a height of 30 feet or more. Assuming | TERMS :- Ten per cent, of the pu chase money this to have been a carnivorous animal to be paid down at the time of sale Terms for payit is easy to imagine the number of ment of he balance will be made known at the time men, women and children this appal- of sale. For further particulars apply to ling monster would devour in the course of a day if man had then existed on the earth. (It is stated that Professor Reed, of Wyoming College, has | -70%2.

The work of a farmer's wife is never A BATTLE FIELD OF MONSTERS recently discovered a specimen no less high, the abdominal cavity of which was over 30 feet long and 15 feet wide.) Lyme Regis, on the south coast of England, appears to have been a veritable battle-field of these prodigious and ferocious animals, for there a stratum of lias is exposed which has yielded a rich harvest of many kinds of fossils, numerous perfect skelltons great sta-monsters," (R. V.)-England having been exhumed; and there are animals fought against and preyed pon each other, for fossil coprolites r veal the fact indisputably. In one inclunce the undigested broken bones of an ichthyosaurus were found enclosed w'thin the ribs of a larger animal, proving

A FIERY SKIN.

V. C. Vices, soul a

Dr. Agnew's Cintment Wi 1 Soothe, Coo

and Heal it. With the skin fairly ablaze from itching, burning skin diseases, such as eczema, tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, and other distressing eruptions, one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will quench the fire, give instant relief and comfort; and cure and leave the skin clear and soft. In three to five nights it will curec any kind of piles.

New Advertisements.

UCTION SALE

In the TOWNSHIP OF ELDON.

Under and by Virtue of the power of sale contained

with among the races of the ancient at 0 e o'clock pir., the following valuable lands and

On the abov property are erected a frame house

The farm is about 8 miles distant from the Village of Woodville, and about 1 miles north of Hartley P.O

REID & WCOD. Vendora' Solicitors, Freebold Lean Building, Toronto.

Rigg Bros.

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During a visit to wholesale markets we picked up some social lides that are extra good value.

HERE IS ONE SPECIAL -Ladies' black Cotton Hose, best German dye, fine quality, sold regularly at 15c, on sale here at 10c per pair. Bought a big lot to secure this price. Newest patterns in fancy Dress Ginghams, fancy printed Dress Muslins, Ladies' Summer Vests, 5c to 25c. Special line of Shirtings at 10c, worth 12c. New Straw Hats, in Ladies' Trimmed Sailors, Men's and Boys' Fancy Straws, Men's and Boys' Bioycle Cape, and newest styles in Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, have

BINDER TWINE! BINDER TWINE! BINDER TWINE!

We are in the Binder Twine trade, and have received a carload of GOLD MEDAL brand Pure Manila. This is the twine that gave such good estisfaction last season, and is the most economical twine in the market, as it rans 700 feet to the pound, is evenly spun, made of pure Manila, and gives you no trouble in binding at a time when lost time caused by using poor twine, means money. All the other leading brands of twine kept in stock and you can depend on getting a supply any time during the season. Prices and quality are right. WOOL! WOOL! Wool wanted for cash at highest market prices. or in exchange for Goods. We carry a tull line of woollen goods to trade

for wool, in addition, the full stocks in each of the 10 departments in the store are at your disposal when trading wool, eggs, or any other One point about trading butter and eggs at this store-if goods and prices are not satisfactory in every respect, you can take cash at one cent

per dozen less on eggs and one cent per pound less on butter. HOGG BROS., Oakwood

BRYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYA

Wrought Iron Range Co.

HOME COMFORT VICTORIES / FCUP MEDALS-3Gold and 1 Silver, World's Centennial Cotton Exposition, New Orleans, 1894. HIGHEST AWA DS-Nebraska Agricultural Fair, 1887 DIPLCMA-Clabama Ag'l Society, Montgomery, 1868. AWARD-Chattahoocare Vailey Exposition, Colum-HIGHEST AWARD -St. L uis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. 1889. GOLD MEDALS and & DIPLOMAS-World's Colum-Dan Exposit o . Chicago, 1983. HIG EST AWARDS-Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1898. SIX GOLD MEDALS and Diplomas-Cal, Midwinter Fair, '94. SILVER MEDAL-Industrial Exposition, Toronto, Can., 1895 345,584 Home Comfort Ranges Sold to Jan. 1st, 1897

uniform price throughout Canada and the United States. Made of open hearth, celd rolled recel-plate and malleable tron—will last a life-time with ordinary care. WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., LIMITED Founded 1864. Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000 Factories, Salegrooms and Offices: TORONTO, CANADA, and ST. LOUIS, MO. Western Salesrooms and Offices: DENVER, COLO. 12 We manufacture and carry a complete stock of Hotel Ranges and Kitchen goods; also the enequalled HOME COMFORT STEEL FURNACES. V'vite for catalogue and prices.

Range Plustrated is sold only from our own wagons at a

What Some of Our Many Customers Say:

This is to certify that we have bought and thoroughly tested for four years Home Comfort Ranges, and conscientiously say they are perfection. Fine church about their ballot. Ask them, heaters, extra bakers and great fuel savers—in fact one-half the wood does the church about their onliet. Asserted in the saloon urge them to vote against the saloon work, and we consider them the cheapest stove on the market and will last a

life-time properly used. E Widdifield, Aurora O H Dennis, Newmarket W Wilson, Jos Lundy, Thornhill Mrs V. Hendricks, Hedford Geo Hendricks, E Burk, Dollar

L McMurchey, Temperanceville P McMurchey, Geo F Stewart, T H Legg, J S Ottis, A McNeil, Edgerton C W Cosmer, Thornhill

Hundreds more could be added. Mrs Vanhorn, Dollar This is to certify that I have a Home Comfort Range four years, and we are now well satisfied and would have no hesitation in recommending them to others, as the stove is just as good to-day as when we purchased it.

W T Playter, Pine Orchard J E Widdifield, "6" C H Dennis, Newmarket

-71w4.

J W Wilson, Aurora R W Pearson, Newmarket Fred Brillinger, Bogart-town

G. L. SMITH, Div. Supt., Port Perry.