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You think of Scott's Emulsion as only for those who have consumption or who have inherited a tendency to it. Almost its greatest use is for those whose condition is so impaired as not to be able to get the good they should out of their ordinary food. In nearly every case with these, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil brings back appetite, stimulates digestion, restores color and plumpness, and controls the diseases of thinness. Book about it, free,

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Proprietors.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE, 11, 1897.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON

Was Talked of by the Commoners Yesterday.

MORE OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION.

New South Wales Comes Under the Preferential Clause—Mr. Foster Thinks British Columbia Will be Supplied With Australian Meat to Exclusion of Canadian.

Ottawa, June 3.—(Special)—The House in Committee of Ways and Means today rejected Sir Charles Tupper's proposed amendment to the anti-combines clause of the tariff, and then proceeded to the consideration of succeeding items. Among these were the wine, beer and spirit duties, which were passed with practically no discussion. The mutton duty of 35 per cent. was made the subject of an attack by the Opposition, under the impression that the sheep-raising colony of New South Wales would be entitled to the privileges of the reciprocal clause. Mr. Henderson moved to strike out the item. The effect of this amendment, if adopted, would have been to place mutton on the unenumerated list at three cents a pound. Hours of discussion, involving the general subject of agricultural protection followed, the end being the defeat of the amendment. The progress of the committee was altogether satisfactory. The schedules of duties on animals, agriculture and fisheries were passed, excepting that the items of corn for distillers, wheat, rice, flour, oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, biscuits and sweetened biscuits were allowed to stand for discussion.

Mr. Davin made a vigorous attack on the combines clause.

Mr. Cargill believed the object of the clause was to obtain a controlling power over manufacturers and dealers. He was averse to all combines, although he thought some combinations, such as the Massey-Harris combination, had had a good effect in the economical production of manufactures. Since the Massey-Harris combination was formed the price of agricultural implements had been reduced to the consumer. The clause, however, gave too much power to the Government. He had no confidence in the Government, but if they would withdraw this clause and introduce a bill dealing effectually with combines he would support it.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Sproule, Langelier and Martin.

The Opposition amendment was then put and defeated.

Clause was then adopted and the committee proceeded to consider the tariff schedule on the agricultural list.

When the item of mutton and other meats was reached, Mr. Foster asked if the preferential clause would apply to New South Wales.

Mr. Fielding replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Foster argued that in that event British Columbia would be largely supplied with meat from that colony, to the detriment of the farmers of Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper contended that if overtures had been made by the Government to the Government of New South Wales that colony would have been glad to accord Canada preferences in her markets, as there were no such obstacles in the way as there were with England. The Government had thrown away a splendid concession, for which they were getting no equivalent return.

Mr. Fielding replied that New South Wales had admitted our goods free, and they could not make any greater concession than that.

Dr. Sproule said the Government were doing a great wrong to Canadian farmers by removing protection from them without any equivalent return.

Sir Richard Cartwright said if Canada wished to sell to a country, we must also buy from that country. Personally he would not be frightened or alarmed if the consuming population did get canned meat or fresh meat a little cheaper than they did before.

Mr. Foster rallied the Patrons on their change of front since the general elections. At that time they were loud in their denunciation of the subsidy to the direct Australian steamship line, as it was calculated to bring the farm products of Australia into competition with the agricultural produce of Canada. Now the Patrons were prepared to swallow the entire Liberal platform, to attend the Liberal caucus, to support the renewal of the Australian steamship subsidy, and, in addition, a one-fourth cut shortly on Australian meats. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Taylor compared the agricultural schedules in the old and new tariffs to show how by the latter the farmer had been hit. He wanted to know the opinion of the Patron members on these schedules. Mr. Rogers, Patron member for Frontenac, had evidently gone over to the Government body and bones, and, besides attending the Government caucus, he was supporting the abolition of the duty on corn, and reduced duties on wheat and flour.

Rev. Mr. Douglas (Patron, East Assiniboia) said the Patrons did not ask for protection. The difficulty was that there was too much protection left in the tariff. Parliament could take away the duties on wheat as much as it liked. The Northwest would not fear it.

Mr. Maclean insisted that the farmers of Ontario desired and should have protection against American wheat and flour, and against Australian beef and mutton.

Mr. Henderson also condemned the withdrawal of protection from the farmer. He moved that item 16, fresh mutton and lamb 35 per cent., be struck out, so the duty on these products would then be 3 cents per pound.

Sir Richard Cartwright arose to inform the House that the new tariff of New South Wales was practically free trade; they had emerged from the mire of protection.

Mr. Foster then asked if the Government, in granting the preferential rate to New South Wales, had looked into the extent of the competition it would bring upon Canadian producers.

Mr. Fielding said that, while New South Wales was undoubtedly entitled to the preference, nothing had yet been decided.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro noticed a reference to the iron trade in Nova Scotia. He said no one was struck so hard by this tariff as the iron industry. He ridiculed Mr. Henderson's claim that 35 per cent. was too low a protection for the farmer, and the idea that the farmers, who constitute 65 per cent. of the population, could grow rich by supplying the 12 per cent. population included in the manufacturing class.

Mr. Fraser said that the home market was a good thing, but it depended upon two things, cheapness of transportation and the ability to get products to the consumer in a fresh condition. Ontario, Quebec and the lower Provinces could produce enough for the whole of Canada, leaving out of the question the production of the great West. He ridiculed the idea that the farmer would be subjected to any competition in mutton from the old land or the United States. He declared that if the farmer had equal conditions with any other country he would not be afraid of competition. As to competition from Australia, he would leave that to the gentlemen opposite, who had, when in power, pursued a policy that would encourage the introduction of the products of that country. The tariff did not go so far as he would like it by any means, but on account of the tariff reaching into every department of trade in the country—its ramifications and ramifications—it was difficult to go farther. He did not say that certain industries might not feel the effect, but it must be remembered that the consumer had been bearing the burden for eighteen years. It was time the consumer had a chance. He believed the tariff would strike deeper than the Government anticipated. He thought the Opposition were taking a very poor way of showing their loyalty to the Empire.

Mr. Maclean told the committee that East York had been converted to Conservatism by the fact that the National Policy built up at the door of its people a city of 200,000 inhabitants, which afforded a home market for the whole province. The Liberals, he said, were undertaking to eradicate protection. The Conservatives would fight the next election on the principle of protection. If the Liberals tried to eradicate protection, which was increasing in popularity among the farmers, they would make the mistake of their lives.

After Mr. Foster had pointed out that mutton only cost between 1 and 2 cents a pound, and that 35 per cent. ad valorem was no protection at all, Mr. Fisher accused the ex-Minister of Finance of inconsistency. Had he not at the intercolonial conference advocated preferential arrangements for the interchange of products with Australasia?

Mr. Foster held that there was no inconsistency about it. The difference was that while the present Government gave a preference to New South Wales for nothing in return, he had advocated giving that colony an advantage for an advantage in return.

Mr. Fielding argued that at all events the result to the farmer was the same; he was to have the competition of Australian mutton in either case.

Mr. Foster: Yes, but with the compensation in one case of whatever preference his products would in return get in the New South Wales markets. Now he gets no advantage whatever there over his competitor, the American farmer.

Mr. Fielding: The Canadian farmer does not fear the competition of the world. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"]

Mr. Oliver (Lib., Alberta), said he was not in the House to advocate protection, but, seeing the Government was still giving protection to certain industries, he thought the Alberta sheep raiser was as much entitled to protection as anyone else. [Hear, hear.] This ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. on 2 cents a pound was no protection at all, and he thought it ought to be changed to a specific duty.

Mr. Bostock (Lib., B. C.) thought it would be a good thing if cheap mutton from the United States would drive sheep out of British Columbia altogether. They were not wanted by the ranchmen.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell (Lib., Vancouver) said what they wanted in British Columbia was cheap food. What was the use, he asked, of protecting mutton, when they had to import it from Alberta?

The discussion was continued until 11 o'clock, when Mr. Henderson's amendment was negatived.

On item 46a, 7 1-2 cents per bushel on Indian corn, Mr. Foster inquired what regulations had been made.

Mr. Paterson said he had not as yet made any special regulations, but the collectors would, of course, collect the duty under this item. In enforcing the clause he would probably have recourse to the assistance of the officers of the Inland Revenue Department stationed at the distilleries.

Messrs. Foster and Wallace urged that this clause could only be made workable by strict regulations under which the duty should be collected.

Mr. Paterson asked the Opposition if they wished to strike out the item and admit corn for distillation free of duty.

Mr. Foster said they favored a duty on all corn. The Controller would fail in his duty and lose revenue unless he had regulations made to govern this clause.

Mr. McGregor said that the corn coming in now for distilling purposes paid duty as usual. Mr. Foster was borrowing trouble.

Eventually the item stood.

Many items of a non-controversial character were adopted.

Good progress was made, and at midnight the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MRS. EDMONDS SHOT HERSELF.

A Mournful Tragedy Which Took Place at Port Rowan Yesterday.

Port Rowan, Ont., June 5.—Early this morning the news that Mrs. Edmonds had ended her troubles with a shot from a gun was circulated through the town, and inquiry substantiated the deplorable fact. Mrs. Edmonds had her troubles in life and sorrows too deep to talk about, and which she had hidden away in her own heart. This made her despondent, and she became weary of life and sighed for release. She procured some cartridges at Simcoe, and early in the morning, when everyone was asleep, she pointed the gun at her heart and pulled the trigger. The charge lodged in her shoulder above the heart, making a mortal wound. But she was conscious when her friends reached her room, and was able to relate the story of the tragedy. She was a Miss Soper before being married to Walter Edmonds of Detroit.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS

Mr. Mulock Makes Some Great Revelations.

EXTRAORDINARY WASTE OF MONEY

Political Favorites Employed at Their Own Figures by the Late Conservative Government—The Jubilee Colonels Depart for the Old Country—Ottawa News.

From The Globe.

Ottawa, June 4.—(Special)—A charge frequently made by the Liberals while in Opposition was that the Administration of the public business was conducted on a scale of the most reckless extravagance and that this would be proved when the day of reckoning came. The day of reckoning has come in another department, and the story of waste of the public money in the postoffice service is scarcely less startling than that published a few weeks ago as a result of the investigation into the affairs of the Kingston Penitentiary. The Postmaster-General has had a return prepared giving particulars of the letting of a large number of mail contracts under the late Administration, and containing much interesting correspondence from Conservative members to the department, regarding these contracts. In his message transmitting the report to the House, Mr. Mulock says: "In explanation of this supplementary report it may be proper to state the circumstances which call for it. Shortly after entering upon my duties as Postmaster-General information reached me from persons who had tendered for mail services, but who had not been awarded the contracts, to the effect that their lower tenders had been passed over and the contracts awarded at higher prices, and I accordingly called upon the officers of the department to produce and enter in a register all tenders so passed over. This was accordingly done, when it appeared that tenders for 330 services had not been considered when the contracts were awarded, and in upwards of 100 instances the department at the time of awarding the contracts had received tenders to perform the services at lower rates than those at which the contracts have been awarded. Most of such contracts were renewals of existing contracts. In numerous cases contracts were renewed many months in advance of the time when they would in ordinary course expire. These various methods prevailed to a great extent in the year 1895-96. As these investigations appeared instructive as illustrating the serious extent of the loss to the treasury by the renewal of contracts without tender, a statement was prepared showing the dealings of the department with the mail contracts during the last year of the administration of the late Government from which it appears that 1416 contracts had been made during that year, and that of these 598 had been let without tender. That is 42 1-4 per cent. in number of all the contracts entered into during such year were let without tender. In looking at the aggregate of the amounts at which these contracts had been made the results are even more striking. The total of these amounts was $850,953.14, and of this sum the contracts let without tender amounted to $457,052.70, or 53 1-2 per cent. of the whole."

Sir Richard Cartwright gives notice of motion to-night that after Tuesday next there shall be two distinct sittings of the House on each sitting day until the end of the session, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 p.m. until adjournment. Government business to have precedence.

The Jubilee M.P.'s, Lieut.-Cols. Price Tucker, Domville and Tyrwhitt, left this afternoon for Montreal, where they will board the Vancouver for England. Senator Boulton, who is the only military gentleman from the Upper Chamber on the staff, leaves to-morrow. Col. Domville is paired with Col. Prior, and Col. Tucker with Col. Tyrwhitt for any divisions which may occur in the Commons during their absence. Quite a number of friends saw the colonels off at the station.

There was an interesting discussion at the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture this morning in reference to the feeding of corn exclusively to hogs, and in other localities the feeding of whey to hogs. In this connection, a letter was read from the William Davies Company, Ltd., of Toronto urging hog raisers not to feed exclusively on corn. Mr. Cargill and Mr. Maclaren read letters from Ingersoll and London packers denying the statement that they bought corn-fed hogs from Kent and Essex. They maintained good bacon could not be produced from corn-fattened pork, and if Canadians wished to maintain the high standard of their bacon in the British market, they must feed with mixed grains. In their letter to Mr. Cargill the Canadian Pork Packing Company of London said they had no objection to corn being imported duty free as it was a good feed for cattle, horses and other farm stock, but it should not be fed to hogs. It would spoil the reputation of Canadian bacon, which was superior to American. The committee decided to recommend to the farmers of Canada that it is undesirable to feed their hogs exclusively on Indian corn, as it has the tendency of injuring the reputation of Canadian bacon.

Mr. Bedford, superintendent of Brandon Farm, delivered an instructive address to the committee.

Vigorous opposition was again offered to the K. & P. Railway Bill this morning, which asked power for the receivers to sell the road. At the last meeting of the committee there were the greatest allegations of collusion among the parties who wish to sell the line to make a pot of money out of the deal, and a good deal of heat was developed in short order. Mr. D. C. Fraser moved for a reference to the High Court of Justice as to whether the road may be sold or not, and also deciding the claims within two months from the passage of the bill. Various interests were heard, after which the bill was adopted.

AN ENORMOUS OFFENCE.

A Printer Accused of Setting Afloat $1,250,000 Worth of Imitation Bonds.

New York, June 3.—Richardo De Quesens and his handsome wife were arrested by United States secret service agents to-day and accused of forging Costa Rican bonds. He is the proprietor of a small printing house in Malden-lane, and he is supposed to have set afloat $1,250,000 of excellent imitations of Costa Rica Government issues. The arrests were made on information from Port Limon, Costa Rica, where other arrests have been made. The results of the sourious bonds sales have been, it is said, devoted to a conspiracy against the reigning Administration. De Quesens and his wife deny all allegations.

Paris, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron Des Rotours, a Protectionist Deputy representing the fourth district of Lille, submitted a motion to raise the duties on American products if the United States fixes prohibitive duties upon French products.

Cuticura.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.

SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

WILL THE TURK GO?

And Will Greece Gather the Harvest in Thessaly?

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ABOUT IT

Count Muravieff Expresses Sympathy With Greece—Turks, However, Have Apparently No Intention of Getting—Conditions on Which Greece Will Call Off Her Fleet.

London, June 5.—It is officially stated that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has expressed to the Greek Minister at St. Petersburg, his personal sympathy and his hope that Greece will be able to save the harvest in Thessaly. It is also understood that Germany now advocates the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly, provided Greece gives a satisfactory assurance of the payment of indemnity. But, there is still every indication that Turkey means to remain in Thessaly. Several Turkish officials, accompanied by their harems, have arrived in Thessaly from Constantinople. Edhem Pasha has ordered granaries to be prepared for the storage of the harvest and is using every inducement to get the peasants to return and to accept Turkish rule.

Terms of the Sea Armistice.

Athens, June 4.—The Cabinet decided this evening to sign a sea armistice on the following conditions:

"The Greek fleet will quit Ottoman waters. Vessels under Turkish or neutral flags, bound to or returning from Turkish ports, and vessels north of the armistice line, will not be examined. Vessels carrying troops and munitions for the Turkish army will not be allowed to enter ports north of the line. The Turkish fleet must not leave the Dardanelles. The despatch of reinforcements to garrison towns in the Archipelago is prohibited."

Attempt to Horsewhip Labby.

London, June 4.—While Mr. Henry Labouchere, the editor of Truth, and member of Parliament for Northampton, was on his way from his residence to the House of Commons to-day, a young man accosted him and attempted to assault the editor with a horsewhip. It developed that the assailant was the son of the Rev. George Brooks, otherwise known as the "Prince of Begging Letter Writers," whose doings were exposed in the columns of Truth. Brooks, who was formerly a Methodist parson, is said to have obtained the sum of $40,000 within a period of five years by sending begging letters to Cabinet Ministers, Dukes, Archbishops, directors of the Bank of England, generals, admirals and, it is said, to William Waldorf Astor.

Can't Stop the Rinderpest.

Cape Town, June 4.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day, the Secretary for Agriculture, P. H. Faure, announced that the shooting of cattle had been stopped as being a useless attempt to maintain a clean belt. He added that it was impossible to prevent the rinderpest from reaching Cape Colony.

South Africa Committee Adjourned.

London, June 4.—The Parliamentary Committee enquiring into the Transvaal raid adjourned to-day, after hearing a statement of the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, the Earl of Selborne, to the effect that the Colonial Office had absolutely no hint of Dr. Jameson's plans, which statement was followed by brief speeches from counsel.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

London, June 4.—A special despatch from Naples says that Mount Vesuvius is in eruption. An area of 2000 yards long by 500 wide is covered with lava and it is considered dangerous to approach within 400 yards of the principal crater.

Von Tausch Gets Off.

Berlin, June 4.—Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret political police, who has been on trial here for nearly two weeks past, charged with perjury, high treason and forgery, was acquitted to-day.

French Cabinet Having Dissension.

London, June 4.—A special despatch from Paris says rumors are current at the French capital of serious dissension in the Meline Cabinet and that its reconstruction is probable.

House of Commons Adjourned

London, June 4.—The House of Commons adjourned to-day until June 17, after the workmen's compensation for injuries bill had been passed through the committee stage.

The Irish National League.

Manchester, Eng., June 5.—At the annul meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain here to-day, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, and President of the League, made a speech urging that the present is no time for recrimination and that the members of the league should devote their energies to living issues. There was a large attendance.

A resolution calling upon the Irish to abstain from taking part in the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was presented and carried, Mr. T. P. O'Connor remarking that nothing could induce him to attend the Jubilee festivities or to be numbered among those who rejoiced over a reign which had been most disastrous to Ireland.

An amendment to the resolution, declaring that the condition of Ireland was due, not to Queen Victoria, but to the legislation of the men selected to make the laws, was rejected.

Collision in the Channel.

London, June 5.—A collision occurred to-day in the English Channel between the British steamer Roecliffe, from Odessa, and the British steamer Port Victor, bound for Jamaica. The Roecliffe was sunk and the Port Victor was badly damaged, and is being towed back to this port. Part of the crew of the Roecliffe are on board the Port Victor; the remainder are supposed to have been landed by one of the Port Victor's boats.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Items Culled From the Despatches and Condensed Into Paragraphs in Order to Economize Space.

Spain is still without a Cabinet.

George Mashaw and a man named Flint are in jail at Watertown, charged with counterfeiting. They are held for the United States Court.

Crops in Brandon, Man., district are said to have suffered from frost. Rain is needed in Emerson and Morris neighborhoods.

Indian runners have been trying to stir up a feeling on the reserves about Winnipeg in favor of Almighty Voice, but have had no success.

The will of the late Harriet W. Holman of London, Ont., has been filed for probate. The realty amounts to $7000 and the personal property to something over $500.

On Monday next Catarsqui Chapter, No. 1, R.A.M., of Kingston, will celebrate its centenary with fitting ceremonies. St. John's Lodge of the same city is now in its 102nd yeaer.

Two Chinamen were nabbed in Buffalo yesterday on suspicion of smuggling themselves in from Canada. A young woman in a bicycle suit was seen piloting them, but she skipped.

An amendment by Mr. Allison, increasing the rate of duty on squared or round timber, used for spars or in building wharves, from 1 cent to 1½ cents per cubic foot, was passed.

Renaud, King & Patterson's furniture establishment in Montreal was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5000 or $10,000; fully insured, both stock and building. Spontaneous combustion is given as the cause.

The police of Los Angeles, Cal., don't believe the story that Benjamin and Peter Dorland, formerly of Oakville, Ont., were murdered and scalped by Indians in California. McCann, who gave the story out, is not known there.

COOL KING GEORGE

Says If the Greeks Want Him to Go He'll Go.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS NONPLUSSED.

Princes Constantine and Nicholas Also Assume a Defiant Attitude, and George, the Sailor Prince, Is Not To Be Found—Latest News by Cable.

London, June 6.—A fortnight ago everybody awaited with confidence news of the revolution in Athens and the flight of the royal family. Now, confidence is equally strong the other way. The fact is that King George's philosophic attitude has completely upset the schemes of the revolutionists and disarmed opposition.

"Here I am," he has been saying in effect, "and here I shall remain if you want me. If you don't, I am quite willing to clear out, bag and baggage. Only say the word and I will go aboard a foreign warship, and you can go to the devil or wherever your childish folly may lead you."

This kind of attitude simply non-plussed the Greeks, who expected the king to flee in despair or appeal to them, cap in hand, to spare the royal feelings.

The Crown Prince and his brother Nicholas have taken a similar line. The former takes no pains to placate either the officers or soldiers. He quarrels with the former with much apparent enjoyment, and bullies the latter. He openly expresses the ardent hope that the negotiations will quickly terminate in a treaty of peace, and announces his intention to follow his usual course of spending the summer on his country estate, as though he had been taking part in military manoeuvres instead of war.

Prince Nicholas, when seen by a correspondent at Thermopylae, the other day, was going about moodily in a dirty tunic and torn trousers. His chief desire was to ascertain why destiny had taken him from his books and made him a colonel of artillery. The only man of action in the family, the sailor, Prince George, has disappeared from view, but his friends say that he does nothing but fume and rage at the hidden forces which tied his hands at the critical period and reduced the Greek fleet to ignoble inaction. Rumor says that he has quarrelled with his father, and would have no compunction in taking over the throne.

The last Garibaldians have left Athens and the air of the capital no longer throbs with their wailings. On their way from the front, they did little but shout about their shameful betrayal by the Greek commanders. When they reached Athens they screamed that they had been robbed. Many of them are young fellows of good families, whose fond parents loaded them with fine raiment and jewelry. They had to exchange their finery for uniforms before proceeding to the front. What was their indignation upon returning to find their finery gone! The completeness of the loot would have justified the belief that the Turks had been in charge of the warehouses. The military authorities at Athens protested that there was some hideous mistake. The things must have been mistaken for war stores and sent to the front, or served out to reservists when the stock of uniforms was exhausted. Anyhow, they were not where they ought to be. Letters with remittances also were gone.

The Meeting of Ambassadors.

Constantinople, June 5.—At the meeting between the Ambassadors of the powers and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, on Thursday last, at the Tophano Palace, Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador; M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Signor Pansa, the Italian Ambassador, it now appears, made a distinct declaration against the retrocession of Thessaly to Turkey. This attitude of the three Ambassadors named is regarded as being of the highest political importance in view of the fact that since the Czar's telegram to the Sultan, there has been a marked rapprochement between Russia and Germany. Here the opinion is expressed that the indications point to a resuscitation of the league of the three Emperors, if that league is not already an accomplished fact.

CANOVAS REINSTALLED.

The Old Cabinet Will Remain in Office in Spain Just as It Was.

Madrid, June 5.—The Queen Regent has confirmed Senor Canovas, the Premier, in his Ministerial powers, and the Cabinet will remain in office, with personnel and policy unchanged.

All the leading members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies who were consulted by Her Majesty, as well as three marshals, have advised the recall of Captain-General Weyler from Cuba.

William Howlett Wheeled Against a Buggy at Pickering and Was Badly Hurt.

Pickering, Ont., June 6.—Last night about 9 o'clock, while Mr. William Howlett, an employe of the Spink Mills, was wheeling along King-street, he collided with a vehicle driven by George Stoner. Howlett was knocked down, and it is thought the horse stepped on him. He is hurt internally. The doctors have no hope of his recovery. The wheel was badly smashed.

Barn Burned With Contents.

Pickering, Ont., June 6.—A large frame barn at Pickering harbor was totally destroyed by fire to-night at 10 o'clock. A self-binder, about sixty bushels of oats and a number of fowl were burned. The building was owned by Mrs. Gardner, and occupied by Mr. Simonds. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was nearly new. The previous one was burned in the same place about three years ago. The amount of insurance, if any, unknown.

Dodd's Medicine Co.

Beware!

Whenever in need of kidney treatment always be true to yourself and refuse any substitute or imitation of the original and genuine

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, Lot North Half 10 Concession 5, Ops, on or about 1st May last THREE YEARLINGS consisting of one Heifer, nearly red, one red and white Steer, also one very small red Steer. Any person giving information as to lead to the recovery of the same will be rewarded by applying to MRS. JAMES BRANIFF.—68 w3.

FARM FOR SALE—North half of Lot Number 18, in the first concession of Ops, all improved. Large stone house and woodshed, two frame barns, stabling for ten horses and ten cows, sheep house, hog-pen, and driving-shed, with two wells; creek running through the farm, and large orchard. School house on the farm. Three miles from Lindsay. Every information given by applying to DAVID EAGLESON, SR., Colborne st.; Number 86, Lindsay.—11-tf-w.

Oliver's!

PHOTOS ARE THE BEST
31 WILLIAM ST. LINDSAY.
Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

ORGANS, PIANOS AND SEWING MACHINES.
—OF—
ANY MAKE DESIRED.

J. J. Wetherup.

Office and Residence Cor. Sussex and Peel-sts., Box 415, Lindsay.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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