The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Publishers' Notice.

THE CANADIAN POST is published every Friday. The subscription rates

$1.00 PER YEAR,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence with any issue.

REMITTANCE should always be made in the safest manner. Post Office and Express Money Orders are always safe and may be sent at our own risk. Register your letters whenyou remit by cash.

RENEWAL.—It is always best to renew two weeks before the date on your wrapper expires in order to insure uninterrupted service

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Always give both your old and your new Post Office when you ask us to change your address; the name of the town and the state or province you live in should always follow your own name when writing to this office. We cannot readily find your name on our books unless this is done, as many names are alike

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten Cents per line (solid type) Nonpariel, first insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion.

Reading notices in local columns 10c per line first insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion.

Small condensed advertisements such as strayed stock, teachers wanted, farms for sale of six or eight lines, 25c each for three or four insertions. If more than eight lines an additional proportionate charge is made.

Discounts to merchants for business advertising by the year or for a shorter time. Rates made known on application.

WILSON & WILSON,
Proprietors

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1898.

A PROVINCIAL LOSS

Which Aggregates No Less a Sum Annually Than $651,576 Capitalized at 3 Per Cent.

Toronto, June 21.—The annual report of the Provincial Instructor in road-making was published yesterday afternoon.

The first part treats of the money annually lost by farmers through faulty roads.

The report says: It is doubtful if there is a mile of true macadam road in Ontario, outside of a few towns and cities.

Little Better Than Trails.

A century ago the roads of Ontario, such as existed, and they were very few, were mere trails. To-day, notwithstanding the amount of money and labor placed in them, the majority are little better than trails. The populous districts of Canada are covered with networks of roads, while other lines are being projected wherever opportunity presents itself. But while capital has exhibited so much enterprise in providing the great lines of commerce, the lesser routes have been overlooked and neglected. Common highways, while less in extent and cost, are not one whit less in importance. Over them must pass all the freight which feeds the greater railways, and it is this first cost of transportation which so enormously increases the cost of production and lessens our ability to compete in the markets of the world.

Loss Capitalized Is Annually $651,576.

At three per cent. the annual loss to the province represents a capital of $651,576.

The report goes on to deplore the lack of systematic management, whereby much honest effort has gone to waste. Gravel, or even broken stone roads, built cheaply and well, is the requirement, and once built should be kept in repair.

The report says: "The first and greatest need of any and every system of road construction is to have one man at the head of the work to act as a general supervisor," and further, "a great many townships buy gravel by the load. This is very much like buying water by the pailful instead of digging a well. Gravel should be bought by the pit or by the acre, and should be available at all times for any farmer who wants to increase the value of his land by improving the road past it. Especial care should be taken by councils to see that, prior to the performance of statute labor, the pit is stripped and the gravel otherwise treated if necessary."

One Cause of Waste.

Then follows detailed instructions as to how roads should be made, with illustrations, and in this section the report says: "When wide tires have universally replaced the narrow tires which are now found on farm wagons, a great deal of the road question will be solved. Narrow tires of two and one-half inches in width have only one-half of the bearing on the road which would be provided by tires of proper width."

At the conclusion are a number of "briefs," containing the gist of the report, and which every farmer would do well to study.

HUMAN SACRIFICES

On the Altar of Diabetes, Saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills, Only.

Hardly a family in the country is free from Diabetes. Great thirst, failing sight, numbness in the thighs, bleeding gums, swollen ankles, emaciation, nervousness, pale or turbid urine, loss of sexual power, decaying teeth, pains in the loins or small of the back, are all positive signs that Diabetes is in the system.

Do you know how it ends? IN DEATH. A premature, horrible, agonized, pitiful death. The victim has no peace, no ease in life. His days are filled with tortures. His nights are waking dreams of agony. He longs to die, yet fears the terrors of his end. He dies, a bloated, fetid, repulsive mass of corruption. That is the only end of unchecked Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They drive it out of the system thoroughly, create new, clean blood, rebuild the diseased kidneys, and restore robust health.

HE SHOT GEN. BLANCO

Mariano Salva Attempts to Avenge His Brother's Death.

"DOWN WITH BLANCO!" THE CRY

Details of the Attempted Assassination—The Spanish Governor of Cuba Wounded in the Left Leg Above the Thigh—Shafter's Transports Not Yet at Santiago—War News.

Washington, June 21.—Information has just been received in Washington of the attempted assassination in Havana of Captain-General Blanco by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution as a consequence. The volunteers parade the streets unofficered, crying "Viva Weyler," "Down with Blanco." The people, especially the autonomists, are leaving as rapidly as possible, and General Blanco, wounded as he is, holds daily conferences with the commanders of the volunteers, who are apparently powerless to bring about a more peaceful state of affairs.

The attempted killing of the Spanish General took place recently as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. Salva, the young Cuban who sent a rifle ball into General Blanco's left leg above the thigh, is a member of the volunteer guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother was also a volunteer and was recently arrested on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Spain against the established Government. Young Salva was thrown into prison and recently was tried before a court-martial and condemned to death. His brother made every effort to save him, and a number of appeals were made to General Blanco for clemency, but without avail. When the findings of the Spanish court-martial were laid before him he unhesitatingly approved them, and the young volunteer was executed. There was considerable dissent among the volunteers at that time, but no open outbreak. Mariano Salva very quietly continued his duties at the palace and made no reference to his brother's death. In his heart, however, he harbored the idea of revenge, and he was seeking every opportunity to consummate it. His own post was usually in a part of the palace little frequented by Gen. Blanco and his opportunities for meeting the Captain-General were few.

On the day of the shooting, however, he succeeded in obtaining permission from his commanding officer to exchange with another soldier, and he secured the coveted post in front of the palace. Salva waited until the time Gen. Blanco usually came out in the afternoon, and took up his position on the outer steps of the palace, a short distance from a platoon of volunteers, also on guard. He had not been there long when the doors were thrown open and Gen. Blanco, surrounded by several gentlemen with whom he was talking, emerged. As he stepped out the young soldier moved forward a pace and raised his rifle as if to salute. Instead of doing so, however, he quickly brought the breech of the weapon to his shoulder and before those near him could spring forward had sent a bullet into the group. His aim was badly taken because of the officers who were near; its object was effective none the less, and Gen. Blanco, with an exclamation of pain, sank down. The utmost confusion reigned for a few moments until the nature of the wound was discovered, and the Governor-General was taken indoors again.

While all the confusion was going on around him Salva stood calmly aside from the group of his comrades, almost where he had stood when the shot was fired. He made no effort to repeat the shot nor to escape. His comrades held aloof from him a moment, but when one of the officers who had come out from the palace with Gen. Blanco rushed at him with drawn sword and with an evident determination to take summary vengeance for the shot, the other volunteers quickly surrounded him and warded off the strokes of the sword. Salva made no efforts to avoid the sword thrusts. "I have avenged the death of my brother," he said, "and that is all I had to live for." As soon as Gen. Blanco had been removed Salva was arrested and thrown into Morro Castle, where he still is, awaiting the death which will evidently be meted out to him. The news of the attempted assassination spread rapidly over the city, and long before nightfall the inhabitants were in a state of uproar. The volunteers, sympathizing with their dead comrade and his imprisoned brother, fomented the confusion, parading the streets and shouting "Down with Blanco," "Long live Weyler," and shouting loudly for the recall of the latter to Havana. Places of business were closed, and the peaceful residents vacated them and their houses and took refuge in the country. Gen. Blanco has few friends, and all the misfortunes of the war, past and present, are laid at his door.

Salva, the young man who fired the shot which came so near leaving Cuba without a Spanish Governor, is 27 years of age, and was born on Cuban soil. He was among the first to form a volunteer company, and with his brother had served faithfully until the latter fell under the suspicion of the authorities and was condemned to death. Salva is of good family and is intelligent. He is a typical Cuban, swarthy and of medium size, and of undoubted bravery and determination.

SHAFTER NOT AT SANTIAGO.

And Admiral Sampson Is Wondering What Is the Matter—General Garcia Is Coming On.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, June 19, 6 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 20.—The United States troops under General Shafter have not yet arrived. The delay is inexplicable. According to the latest information of Admiral Sampson the transports sailed last Wednesday, and they should have reached here this morning. Valuable time and favorable weather are lost by the delay. Though it is blistering hot, there has been no rain since the marines landed. The Cuban officers say that in this mountainous section of the southern forest the heavy rain has practically ceased until the end of July.

The Cubans are extremely active, and a cordon has been drawn around Santiago de Cuba.

General Garcia, with 4,000 troops, coming by forced marches from Caney, is now nearing Santiago. His troops are within 40 miles of the city. He left 3,000 men at Holguin to prevent the Spaniards there from effecting a juncture with General Toral at Santiago.

The Spanish troops at Guantanamo, under General Masso, are also cut off from General Toral, and are badly pinched for food. They wildly appealed for provisions and reinforcements, but the only reply they got was that both were impossible. General Masso said his men were even then at half rations, and that the supply was only sufficient to last during the present month.

General Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at General Rabi's camp, 18 miles west of Santiago, and brought to the flagship this afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops.

General Garcia is very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards are starving and cannot hold out long, and that the war in the island will end in a few months.

At Guantanamo.

Two regiments of troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, which will be held as a base until Santiago falls. There has been no sign of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla for several days. It is estimated that over 300 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans and have withdrawn.

The upper bay is to be occupied immediately. Lieut. Delehanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday.

Kingston Cable Cut.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

Last night the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius discharged three more shells. A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

MUNYON

The Learned Professor Creating a Sensation.

REMARKABLE CURES

In All Parts of Canada Convince the Most Confirmed Invalids That They May Yet Enjoy Health and Happiness.

THE CURED TELL

The Glad Story of Their Relief From Suffering.

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, Rockingham, Ontario, says: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh and blood disease for over two years. I could not do any work. Was most of the time confined to my bed. Had terrible pains every day. Running ulcers broke out and were not healed for many months. The trouble was accompanied by sore throat and even my mouth became full of ulcers. In fact I was a confirmed invalid. The village doctor gave me medicine and gargles, which did me no good. He then advised me to go to a hospital, where I was treated by five doctors, but when I got home I was worse than ever, and confined to my bed. No appetite and completely prostrated. I finally began the use of Munyon's Catarrh and Blood Cures, and two bottles of each have made me a well woman, and oh! how grateful I am."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price, $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 Albert street, Toronto, Ont., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

PRESIDENT AGUINALDO.

Philippine Insurgents Declare Their Independence—A Provisional Government Officially Proclaimed.

Chicago, June 21.—A special cable yesterday to the Record from John T. McCutcheon, a staff correspondent with Dewey's fleet, reads as follows:

Hong-Kong, June 20.—General Filipine officially proclaimed a provisional Government in old Cavite June 12. There were great ceremonies and a declaration of independence was read, renouncing Spanish authority. General Aguinaldo was elected President and Daniel Perindo Vice-President. The insurgent Government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

The rebels have captured the Spanish Governor and the garrison of 300 men at Bulucan. The Governor and garrison at Pampanga are surrounded and the Governor and garrison of 450 men have been captured at Batangas. June 9 the family of Governor-General Augusti fled to the interior for safety.

The Spaniards in Manila are reported as having shot thirty carbineros for attempting to desert to the rebels. Aguinaldo sent an ultimatum to the Governor that if more were executed he would retaliate on Spanish prisoners.

The Baltimore sailed to-day to meet the Charleston and troopships. The French warship Pascal arrived June 15. The German warship Kaiser is expected daily.

The United States transport Zafiro brought the news.

General Monet Killed.

Hong-Kong, June 21.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 17, it was reported there then that General Monet, coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Salacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked, and was taken by ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued, and was carried on for three days, during which General Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered.

MARINES AND CUBANS

Put a Spanish Camp to Rout With Much Loss to the Enemy—A Trying March.

United States Camp, East Side of Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14, 8 p.m., by the Associated Press Despatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15.—(12.30 p.m.)—The United States marines, under Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Huntington, made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerillas today, and completely routed the enemy. The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott. The co-operating Cubans were under Col. Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the city and killed about 40 Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded, two Cubans were killed and four wounded. It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400. The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe fire of the enemy.

A Trying March.

The captured camp lay about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines, and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles. Lieut.-Col. Huntington decided on the attack early in the day, and about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of the endurance of the marines, and before the battle ground was reached 22 men had received medical attendance. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile bands darted backward and forward on the scout. It was from a hilltop at noon that the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house, the officers' quarters, surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of the rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them. The troops quickly moved into line of battle with the Cubans on the left flank by the line of morfation affected, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice. Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, bu the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For 20 minutes bith sides maintained a terific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans were cool, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For the most part, the American firing was done individually, but at times the officers could direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

The Enemy Gives Way.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separating, darting through the brush and zigzagging to scape the bullets. It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased. Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, and private Walker, of company D, had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing has been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

The Dolphin Opens Fire.

As hte enemy began breaking from the camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signalled, and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Meanwhile Lieut. Magill was seen coming with forty men a sreinforcements, and Captain Mahoney was on the way with a hundred more. But before either could reach the scene, the trouble was over.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all got away ,taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

THE MERRIMAC EXPLOIT.

Uncle Sam Recognizes the Services of Lieut. Hobson's Daring Band—Promotions Announced.

Washington, June 16. — Substantial recognition has been given by the Navy Department to the members of the crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance to Santiago Harbor and sank her across the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns. Official recognition was taken of their valor when Secretary Long signed the orders to Admiral Sampson directing the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieut. Hobson's reward will come later through Congress.

The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them.

The orders sent to Admiral Sampson direct the promotion of the men as follows: Daniel Montague, master-at-arms, to be a boatswain, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year. George Cherette, gunner's mate, to be a gunner, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year. Rudolph Clausen, Osborne Delignan and —. Murphy, coxswains, to be chief boatswains' mates, an increase of $20 a month. George F. Phillips, machinist, to be chief machinist, from $40 a month to $70 a month. Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from $38 a month to $70 a month.

In addition to the promotions, steps have already been taken towards the presentation of medals to Constructor Hobson and the members of his gallant crew. What new honors await Constructor Hobson, who planned and executed the brilliant coup, have not yet been disclosed.

Sarrien Essays It.

Paris, June 21.—M. Dupuy having failed in his efforts to form a Ministry, M. Sarrien has undertaken the task.

For a Horrible Crime.

Hamilton, June 21.—Stephen Clarkson of Ancaster was committed for trial by the Dundas Police Magistrate yesterday morning on a charge of incest.

ONLY 18 MAY BE TRIED

List of Election Petitions Now Arranged for Trial.

MANY WILL LIKELY BE DROPPED

Of the Sixty-Two Entered the Probability Is That at Least Two-Thirds of Them Will Never Come to Trial—The Trials Fixed for August and September.

Toronto, June 18.—The indications from the conference held at Osgoode Hall yesterday morning regarding the trial of the host of election petitions seem to be that at least two-thirds of the 62 on file will never come to trial. The proceedings took place in the Court of Appeal room, and the Judges present were Mr. Justice Osler of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Rose and Mr. Justice Ferguson. A batch of four solicitors representing each party was also present: Messrs. W. D. McPherson, Edmund Bristol, James Baird and D. W. Saunders for the Conservatives; Messrs. R. A. Grant, C. J. Holman, George Ross and H. E. Irwin, for the Liberals.

In all, applications for the trial of only fifteen straight petitions and three cross petitions were put in, seven against Liberals, and eight against Conservatives, also three cross petitions against defeated Liberal candidates. The place of trial was fixed in each case for the convenience of the solicitors, but the dates will be fixed by the Judges for their convenience, having regard also to some extent to the convenience of counsel in each case. The trials, it is understood, will not begin before August, and will probably be concluded in that and the following month. The following is the list of constituencies and places of trial as filed:

North Perth (Lib.), Stratford.
East Lambton (Lib.), Sarnia.
Halton (Lib.,) Milton.
West York (Lib.), Toronto.
East Northumberland (Lib.), Colborne.
South Perth (Lib.), Mitchell.
Dufferin (cross), (Lib.), Orangeville.
West Elgin (cross,) (Lib.), St. Thomas.
South Ontario (cross), (Lib.), Whitby.
North Waterloo (Con.), Berlin.
North Renfrew (Con.), Pembroke.
Centre Simcoe (Con.), Barrie.
North Hastings (Con.), Belleville.
Dufferin (Con.), Orangeville.
East Elgin (Con.), St. Thomas.
South Ontario (Con.,) Whitby.
West Elgin (Con.), St. Thomas.

While these are all that it has been positively indicated would be tried, the solicitors state that there will be others in constituencies where the petitions were filed so late that up to the present it has been impossible to find whether there is sufficient evidence to justify the cases going to trial.

A BITTER CRY.

"Send Us Provisions or Boards to Make Coffins."

St. John's, Nfld., June 20.—The British steamer Avlona, bound for Pilley's Island, to load ore for Philadelphia, has arrived here, after four days confinement in northern ice floes. She reports that the ocean is covered with ice fields, and that there are thousands of icebergs along the coast.

She also reports that four tramp steamers are blockaded at Twillingate, and that the mail boat Virginia Leake is also blockaded and is unable to reach White Bay with provisions for the destitute fishermen.

Heartrending reports of suffering and starvation are reaching this city from French shore settlements. Seven persons, it is said, have died of hunger in St. Anthony, where the poor are living on dry codfish, doled out by the residents. If a steamer does not reach there soon with food, it is feared scores will perish.

From Quirpon to Cape Norman there is not a barrel of flour. In a small cove at the bottom of White Bay six families are reduced to half a barrel of flour. Five men walked across the bay, looking for a trade schooner. When they found it they were like living skeletons and nearly dead. They informed the captain, who gave them some provisions. They said that if they failed to get back within a week all their families would be starved to death.

Another case is reported where a family had been existing on a loaf of bread for six days. The Rev. John Lynch, a Catholic priest, residing in Conche, despatched a messenger to Tilt Cove with a telegram couched in these appalling words: "Send on provisions at once; if not, boards to make coffins."

Destitution is also reported in Salmon Cove, Perry Cove and other places in the Bay de Verde district. The weather is cold and trade is unusually depressed.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL.

His Daily Drive Suspended—Physicians Summoned in Attendance.

London, June 18.—A special despatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck's health is causing renewed anxiety. He is reported to be suffering great pain from inflammation of the veins of his right leg, his daily drive has been suspended and his sleep is broken. Dr. Schweniger, the Prince's physician, it is asserted, has arrived at Friedrichsruhe, and Count Herbert Bismarck was expected there last night.

Anti-Jewish Excesses.

Cracow, Austrian Galicia, June 18.—The situation in the District of Gorlice, in connection with the anti-Semitic excesses, is of the most serious character. Bands of men from other districts have reinforced the petroleum workers and peasants of Gorlice, and are attacking, plundering and burning public buildings. They have attacked the towns of Biecz and Gorlice, which had to be defended by troops.

London, June 21.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says:

"Captain General Augusti telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city, and will be unable to communicate further with the Government."

San Juan Refortified.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 21.—I can state positively that since Sampson bombarded San Juan the fortifications there have changed materially.

On the hill back of the railroad station there have been mounted three six-inch guns. They are unmasked and easily sighted, but they command the bay.

Morro Castle has undergone many changes since the bombardment. All guns are now trained down to point at any angle.

Will Not Give Up Hobson.

Washington, June 21. -- Commodore Watson has notified the Navy Department that General Blanco refuses to give up Lieut. Hobson and his men.

Madrid, June 21.—Premier Sagasta, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said nothing had been decided, "in spite of the American reports," regarding the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions, who were captured by the Spaniards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel leading into the harbor of Santiago.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time—She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, ONT.—"I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." MRS. H. F. PARM, Degrassi Street.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

W. A. WHITE.

If you are thinking of doing anything in the building line this year now is the time to get estimates and plans, which I am prepared to furnish at short notice.

W. A. WHITE
Builder and Contractor.
Shop and Residence Cambridge Street

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. 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 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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

W G Woods

NOTICE TO

CHEESE MAKERS.

I purpose handling Cheese Maker's Supplies of all kinds for 1898 and will always have a complete stock on hand the convenience of which should be appreciated and I will thank you very much for your patronage. Our Mr. Joseph Brown, an experienced Cheese Manufacturer, will have the pleasure of calling on you in a few days with the lowest quotations for the best goods in the market and will be glad to secure your orders. The following is a partial list of our stock:

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

—Hansen's Rennet Extract in bottles
—Hansen's Rennet in 10 and 20 gal kegs
—Hansen's Cheese Color in bottles
—Hansen's Cheese Color in kegs
—Thatch's Rennet and Color in kegs and bottles
A rebate of 25c per pair for old bottles.
—Ohio Scale Boards
—Seamless Bandage
—Cheese Caps
—Milk Books
—Scrub Brooms
—Curd Vats
—Curd Mills
—Curd Knives
—Cheese Presses
—Cheese Hoops
—Scales
—Whey Cans
—Thermometers
—Testing Glasses
—Babock Testers
—Separaters, all sizes
—Cheese Factory Boilers
—Milk Cans, a specialty.

We will be pleased to give quotations for anything in this line and feel satisfied we can save you money.

Respectfully,

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