A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism-" I believe Hood's Sarsparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mrs. PATRICE KENNEY, Brampton, Ont. Bad Cough-"After my long illness, 1 was very weak and had a bad cough.

sould not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." Minnie Jaques, Oshano, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Bood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and July cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

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serince you live in should always follow your own name when writing to this office. We canuot readily and your name on our books unless this is done, as mony name are alilie,

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Casual Advertising, 10 cents per line (12 lines to one lach) first insertion; 5 cents each subsequent B acing notices in local columns, 10 cents per lin first in-ertion, an a 5 cents each subsequent insertion Small condensed advertisements, such as strayed sattle, teachers wanted, farm for sale, etc., \$1.00 for Butes for large spaces for business advertising made known on application at the office,

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grices. No job too big-aone too small, All business communications to be addressed to WILSON & WILSON,

LINDSAY, FRIDAY JULY 28, 1899

Causes Very Grave Talk in the Commons on Saturday.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHIN SIGHT

The Reassembling of the Joint High Commission Indefinitely Postponed-A United Country, Says Sir Charles Tupper, Backs Up the Prime Minister in Safe-Guarding

Canada's Interests. Ottawa, July 24.-For the first time this session the House sat on Saturday, snd the occasion was marked by an important statement by the leader of the Opposition, who, referring to the ansouncement in the morning papers that the reassembling of the joint high commission had been postponed until a later date by reason of the failure to arrive at a settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, frankly admitted that the time had come when Canadians should present a solid front and resist the encroachments upon Canadian rights. He withrew his former censure of the Government for not having followed a more aggressive course in respect of the negotiations, and heartily endorsed the policy of the Government. Sir Charles urged prompt action, and suggested that the Government bring in two bills taking authority in case of necessity for the construction immediately of a light railway from a Canadian port to Dawson City, and also to restrict miners' licenses and leases and other privileges in the Yukon to British subjects. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his first words, gave the leader of the Opposition the credit of having offered no opposition at all, but rather of having done his best to facilitate the negotiations at Washington; and also accepted the admission of Sir Charles that the remarks he made in his Toronto speech were altogether uncalled for Dy the actual events Referring to the Yukon boundary question, Sir Wilfrid said that the attitude the Government has taken must and would be maintained to the end From 3 to 6 o'clock the House passed many items in committee of sapply.

Sir Charles Tupper. On the orders of the day being called at Saturday morning's session, Sir Charles Tupper said he desired to call attention to the Alaskan boundary question. He read the statement made by the commissioners when the adjournment took place in Washington, and also his own comments thereon in a speech delivered in Toronto, and, continuing, said: "Now, sir. I am in a position to withdraw a large portion of the censure which

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food Rostores Weak, Sickly Women to Robust Health.

Any irregularities in the monthly uterine action is sufficient cause for women to be alarmed about their health. Whether painful, suppressed or profuse menstruation, the cause can be traced to some derangement of the

A few boxes of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will completely build up the exhausted nerves and restore the regular monthly action which removes from the body the clogged matter that would otherwise cause pain and serious

It is as a restorative for pale, weak women that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has in n aingularly successful. It counteracts the le'illitating diseases peculiar to women by feeding the nerves and creating new nerve fluid, the vital force of the human body.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has restored scores of hundreds of weak, sickly women to sobust health. 50c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's new illustrated book "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free 10

gour address.

I uttered on that occasion, after naving build a railway, and that hon. member's heard not very long ago the statement remark, that no one now believed in the made by the Right Hon. First Minister | Yukon Railway proposition of the Govthat it was perfectly understood by the ernment last year, he said: "It is my commission that they do not meet at all unless that difficulty were removed out after the further knowledge which I of the way. That statement places the have obtained of all the facts, that if position of the Government of Canada in a much better light than it appeared to interests of Canada it was committed by be before, and I felt it my duty to my the rejection of the Yukon Railway bill right hon. friend and to the men engag- by the Senate of Canada." After refered with him on that commission to frankly say that I had not so understood | he said he would take the railway propothe matter or I would not have expressed sition of the hon gentleman into very Government of Canada in the strong question of the exclusion of American rectly informed when I say that it has sideration, and after showing the farbeen decided that at present that convention shall not meet and it shall not ure he still counselled patience, as they meet because the Government of Canada | had not yet given up all hopes of negoa satisfactory reference and settlement of said Sir Wilfrid, "I have only to say, the Alaskan boundary question have in regard to the last proposition of my failed. I therefore desire to draw the at- hon, friend, that it is of such serious

tention of the House for a few moments to the position in which this question | could determine to give it their assent, now stanus." He then referred to the misapprehension which existed in the United States and in England, due in great part to the steady and persistent efforts of the press of the United States of America to mislead the public mind on the question. Under such circumstances he felt that he should say that he and those on his side of the House would do anything and everything in their power to strengthen the hands of the Government in taking such a course as will preserve and secure the rights of Canada against the most unfair and unjustifiable course on the part of the United States in this most important question. After defining the position that case referred to impartial, unbiased, un-Canada took and maintains that the prejudiced men, who will give to it the United States owns only the rights of Russia, in all their completeness, and those alone which they gained by purchase and treaty, he characterized the proposition of the United States as monstrous and insulting to Canada and Britain. That monstrous and insulting and your new Post Office when you ask us to change proposition was: "You must allow us to ; the name of the town and the state or name as umpire the representative of supply and did an excellent afternoon's some country whose position is so subservient to the United States to make it work, adjourning at 6.0'clock until Monabsolutely certain that we shall get everything in our favor." They even went further. They said, "in case such an international tribunal is agreed to by us, on any terms, we require as a sine qua non that you will agree that if that international tribunal decides that Skaguay and Dyes and the Lynn Canal belong to Canada, you must give them up, and we shall retain them." No British or Canadian Government would consent to a settlement of the question on the only terms on which the United States said it could

be settled. He touched on the Yukon Railway bill thrown out by the Senate last year, and said that bill had not now a friend in the world, and referring to the great discoveries of gold in the springing up, said it would not do to let determination on the part of our great pressed by both Laurier and Tupper. neighbors is persisted in. He would add to that another bill, a bill passed by the unanimous vote of this House, providing that while existing rights must be respected, because neither England nor Canada would ever consent to anything like an act of repudiation or confiscation, for the protection of Canadian and British rights, from the time the proclamation of the Governor-in-Council brought

ed to any but British subjects. He then moved that this House do now adjourn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) said there were many things said by the previous speaker with which he was disposed to agree, and some things to which he must take exception. He accepted the admission that he (Sir Charles) had been mistaken in his Toronto speech and he acquitted him altogether of offering opposition in the House on this question. The leader of the Opposition could speak more freely on this question than he could as leader of the Government and as a member of the commission, but he could say this, however, that the attitude they had taken was approved by Canada generally and must be maintained till the end. The case of Canada seems to be impregnable in this, that it rests upon what apears to the sense of fairness and the sense of justice of every man who will approach this subject with a fair mind. The terms of the treaty of 1825. which the question rests, and which has to determine the ownership of the strip of boundary in dispute, are, unfortunately, not so clear as to admit of a ready interpretation. Continuing, he "Under such circumstances there are only two methods of settling the dfilculty on fair and honorable terms. One is: Giving and taking, Canada surrendering a little of her pretensions and the United States surrendering a little of her pretensions, but I have no hope up to this moment, or very little hope, that we can settle the question by any compromise at all. If we have no hope that we can settle the dispute by compromise, there are only two other ways in which we can settle it. One would be by arbitration and the other would be by war. I am sure that no one would think of war, and everybody would agree that, though sometimes our patience would be sorely tried, though sometimes we might believe that our opponents were taking undue liberties with us, and undue advantage over us, still, everybody will agree that we must exhaust all peaceful means of reaching a settlement by arbitration. There is only one way, and that is by referring this matter to arbitration. In the negotiations at Washington we have not been able to come to the terms of arbitration. Both parties are agreed that there should be arbitration, but who would constitute the arbitrators? who would compose the tribunal? and what would be the questions submitted for reference? are questions upon which we could not come to an understanding. The matter has been referred by the commissioners to their respective Governments, and as we have seen from the reports in the press from day to day

tion of Lord Salisbury and the Foreign

Office and of Mr. Choate, the American

ambassador at London. I am sorry to say

that at this moment, in the last days of

the month of July, the question is not

perhaps any more advanced towards set-

tlement than it was in January. The

high parties to the controversy have not

been able yet to come to the point of

agreement, but if we have not yet reach-

ed the point of agreement we must still

up hope. I am quite sure that between

such nations as the United States and

Great Britain, even if there were not the

ties that exist between those countries,

there must come some arbitration and

of Sir Charles Tupper to take nower to

deliberate conviction at this moment, and ever a crime was committed against the ring to the probable routes to the Yukon myself with regard to the action of the serious consideration. He thought the way in which I did. I believe I am cor- miners required the most serious conreaching character of the proposed meashave found that all their efforts to obtain | tiation. "Under the circumstances, consequence that before the Government they would have to consider it very seriously and at great length. As I have said, I appreciate very fully the spirit in which my hon, friend has offered his remarks. In whatever he said in regard to our negotiations I fully concur. I maintain the position that he has expressed to-day, that we cannot give up the rights of

Canada; we have to maintain them as they are, but the rights of Canada are limited by the rights of the United States in this matter. There is a hazy point where the rights of the United States begin and the rights of Canada end, but, as befits honest men, as befits honest nations and friendly nations, there is only one solution-to have the

best judgment they are able to give." On the motion to go into supply, Mr. Kaulbach called attention to the recent negotiations at Washington with representatives of Jamaica and British Guiana, and asked if Canadian interests had been safeguarded. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that they had.

U.S. PLANTS BOTH FEET DOWN.

Possible Chance of Compromise Unless Canada Gives In-The United States Has Definitely Decided What It Will Not Do for Canada's

Advantage. Washington, July 24.—The speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian House of Commons on Saturday have attracted marked Yukon, the immense trade which was attention in Washington and have aroused no little feeling. It seems to be matters remain as they are. He then sug- the unanimous opinion among public gested that the Government should intro- men here that Canada and not the United duce two bills for the purpose of meeting | States is responsible for the breaking off this case, and let those bills be passed by of negotiations, and this is as far as any the unanimous vote of the Parliament. prominent official connected with the Let one bill authorize the Government to negotiations is willing to go for publiprovide for the construction of a railway | cation. Neither Secretary Hay nor Senafrom Kitimat Arm to Dawson, and let tor Fairbanks would consent last night that bill provide that it shall only go to be quoted in regard to the Canadian into effect on a proclamation by the Premier's speech, although it was not Governor-in-Council the moment our difficult to discover how completely at Government finds that this unreasonable variance they are to the sentiments ex-

Premier Warning His Countrymen, New York, July 24 .- A Washington despatch to The Herald says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks in the Canadian House of Commons are interpreted here to mean that he is at last giving warn-. ing to the Canadians that they will have to make many concessions in their demands in connection with the Alaska boundary dispute. Authorities here fully it into operation, no license to mine in agree with him that a compromise on the Yukon, no permission to obtain any the lines heretofore proposed by the Canfacilities in that country should be grantadians is impossible. The Administration is very firm in its decision that it will not withdraw one foot from the line it has fixed in its negotiations with Great Britain, two miles north of Kluckwan. Sir Wilfrid evidently knows this, and is pointing out to his country the danger of war in case it does not yield. His speech, coupled with the fact that the British Government has recently replied to our last note, is considered encourag-

What Concession? New York, July 24.-A special from Washington to The Sun says: The Canadian authorities have made a slight concession in regard to the Alaska boundary dispute, and in consequence a better feeling prevails in Government and diplomatic circles. Canada, however, has not consented to relinquish her claim to a harbor on the Lynn Canal This Government has definitely determined that it will not grant harbor privileges, and unless Canada should relinquish the contention in that regard the controversy will be as far from settlement as ever.

It Rests With Canada. The World's correspondent at Washington says: It rests with Canada now to decide whether there shall or shall not be an agreement relative to the boundary line of Alaska The position of this Government is thoroughly known and will be inflexibly adhered to. Dew .y's Acceptance.

cable from Admiral Dewey: "Trieste, July 24.—Letter received and invitation accepted. Expect to arrive about Oct. 1. Will cable definitely from Gibraltar. Have written. Dewey."

Macdonald's Tour. Winnipeg, July 25 .- Hugh John Macdonald, the Opposition leader, accompanied by R. P. Roblin, begins a campaign tour of the province to-day. The first

New York, July 25 .- Mayor Van

Wyck yesterday received the following

meeting will be held at Minnedosa. HE OPERATION WAS SUCCESSFUL

Surgeon at Paris. Montreal, July 25 -Mr. Joseph Tarte, son of the Minister of Public Works, received a cablegram from his father in Paris yesterday morning, stating that he had undergone an operation for liver complaint, which was successful An unconfirmed report is in circulation here to the effect that President Loubet intends conferring upon Hon. Mr. Tarte the distinction of Commander of the Legion of the matter has been engaging the atten-

In the House of Lords. 113 to 22. The House also passed the third reading of the bill creating an Agricultural Technical Instruction Department for Ireland.

Winnings of Canadians.

It's Long Drawn Out. there must come some arbitration of the uela yesterday before the British-Venezguestion." Referring to the proposition uelan boundary arbitration commission.

House Has Still to Deal With the One Reason Why the Yankees Will Not Arbitrate Alaska. Railway Appropriations.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE AGAIN ON SESSIONS IN SUPPLY

Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British

Charge d'Affaires at Washington, Are

Trying to Solve the Alaskan Diffi-

culty on Somewhat New and

Different Lines - Newspaper

Comment.

Canadian officials have laid stress upon

the refusal of the United States to accept

fair arbitration of the pending questions.

it may be proper to explain the reason

for refusal, as pointed out yesterday by

a high official. In the first place, the

United States Government, it is contend-

ed, is absolutely certain of the soundness

of its claims in the matter of boundary.

for submitting the matter to arbitration,

on the ground that a good cause had

nothing to fear from fair arbitrators, but

this Government holds that arbitrators

is admitted to the Lynn Canal we would

be deprived of the only weapon which we

now possess for the protection of our

miners going into the Klondike from

It was for this reason that Secretary

Hay rejected the Canadian proposal to

arbitrate, attended by the condition that

in any case Pyramid Harbor should be

bestowed upon Canada. Then, too, it

was realized that an agreement to arbi-

trate might be extremely unpopular in

the west, so that the officials will be glad

to adjust the matter without resort to

This has caused a revival of the project

to allow Canada free privileges at some

specified ports on the Lynn Canal, Dyea,

Skaguay or Pyramid Harbor, perhaps,

while allowing sovereignty over them to

remain in the United States, and this is

one of the propositions now engaging at-

tention. It is realized that this plan

would meet strong opposition from that

element which favors no concessions

whatever to Canada, but under such

reasonably expect to benefit a good deal

At Work on New Lines.

tions respecting the Alaskan boundary

are now in progress between Secretary

Hay and Mr. Tower, the English charge

d'affaires here. The negotiations are

directed towards an adjustment of the

issue by amicable arrangement between

the parties, though on somewhat different

lines from those pursued during the

spring and summer. The principals are

not without hope that success may attend

tion yet in reserve in case of failure on

The officials here are in no wise alarm-

ed at the recent developments at Ottawa,

feeling confident that Sir Wilfrid Lauri-

er's utterances, in which he mentioned

tended by the Canadian Premier. The

strong language attributed to Sir Charles

Government, and it is realized that great

latitude may properly se allowed in

viewing the utterances of members of an

Reproves Sir Charles.

icle severely reproves Sir Charles Tupper

for his belligerent tone and says: "It is

easy and obvious to say that war over

such an issue is not to be thought of,

but the situation has neverthless its seri-

ous elements of danger. We hope sincere-

ly that the Canadians, even if they have

an excuse for irritation, will not make

The Thunderer Talks.

Saturday's debate in the Canadian Parlia-

self with unnecessary energy, but, look-

ing to the present position of the Alaskan

his oratorial fireworks.

Ottawa ior Washington.

negotiations we hope we may disregard

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tone was studi-

ously conciliatory and moderate, and as

no concessions will be made in Alaska

ible that the United States should be un-

willing to consent to arbitration when

other efforts have proved ineffectual.

Their attitude at The Hague and in the

Venezuelan affair makes it impossible

not involving questions of national

000

Cerrities .

Timin,

DIABETES

u want a horse worth \$100, you'd be silly

URES RHEUMAT

to pay \$100 for his photo only. If a

you'd be silly to buy an

DODD'S ARE SOLD IN BOXES LIKE THIS.

for them to refuse to arbitrate a dispute

London, July 25 .- The Daily Chron-

the present lines.

opposition party.

Washington, July 25 .- Direct negotia-

arbitration, if possible.

That would seem to be a good reason

Washington, July 25 .- Inasmuch as the

The Agricultural Estimates Discussed a Some Length The Experimental Farm and Management and Stock Critieized-The Illustration Stations -Many Opposing Views as to Their Utility.

Ottawa, July 25 .- The Prime Minister and Sir Charles Tupper had a conference yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided that until the railway appropriations shall have been brought down it would be useless to discuss the question of terminating the session. Estimates that the session of Parliament will be concluded next week are hardly grounded in appreciation of fact. If things continue as at present there is little hope of closing before the week ending August 12. The Prime Minister and his colleagues had hoped to close the session next week, but this hope has been abandoned. Three Sittings in Supply.

are almost all subject to the fatal weak-The House spent the three sittings yes- ness of compromising. In our case, any terday in supply, the items under discus- compromise would amount to the loss of our whole convention, for once Canada sion being those under the heading of agriculture. There was some opposition to several items, especially that for illustration stations, the utility of which was questioned, but Mr. Fisher vigorously extortion, and perhaps expulsion. defended the educational features of the work carried on in connection with agriculture, of which the illustrated stations were, he said, among the most useful agencies. Mr. McMillan (South Huron) was opposed to the stations, and Mr. Fisher agreed to allow the item to stand for further consideration, with a view to a possible reduction of the amount and the application of a portion of the grant The House then got into committee of to experimental work with tobacco.

The Premier said he would consult with the leader of the Opposition and fix a day for the discussion of the Senate

In answer to Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Finance said the railway Washington Authorities Say There Is No subsidies would be brought down to-morrow night or Wednesday.

In Committee of Supply On the motion to go into supply, Mr. arrangement American miners might McNeill tried to move an amendment embodying the idea expressed by the from the construction of the proposed Premier on Wednesday during the debate railway running from a free Canadian on preferential trade with reference to port on the Lynn Canal straight through its being the duty of the Government to to Dawson, in the heart of the Klondike. endeavor to secure preferential trade, but as objection was raised by the Premier that he had not been furnished with a copy of the resolution, who was now sustained by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. McNeil withdrew his motion, and will probably renew it to-day.

Belcourt's Fad for Ottawa. The House then went into committee of supply, taking up the votes of the Department of Agriculture and passing the vote for archives, after a short discusin the course of which Mr. Belcourt, who pleaded very hard for a vote of \$75,000 for the proposed new geological museum at Ottawa, was informed by the Minister of Finance that no money could be voted this year. Experimental Farm Vote.

the word "war," as an alternative to There was some discussion on the item arbitration, was given a meaning not inof \$3,000 for the year book and the manner in which it is distributed, and a long discussion on the Experimental Farm Tupper is not credited to the Canadian both of which items eventually passed. On the Experimental Farm vote Mr. Clancy stated that he had heard the opinion expressed that the Experimental Farm stock were too few in number and

Mr. McMillan, well-known farmer, criticized the farm management. The distripution of seed grain had been a great benefit to the country, but beyond that the farm had been a failure. There was an arboretum of 150 acres which would simply develop into a park for the city of Ottawa. He heard that the gentlemen in charge of agriculture were not thoroughly practical men. He was disgusted every time he went to the farm and looked at the class of animals there. He commented severely on the employment of a "herd of 40 men" at the farm at large salaries, averaging \$300 or \$400 a year. He admitted that Prof. Saunders had turned the stock account from a deficit into a profit of \$980. The Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Fisher thanked Mr. McMillan for to deal with in a spirit of give and take. the question, and appreciated the sugges- fuller recognition of the imperious needs st. Linday, opposite Baptist church. Linday, June, the manner in which he had dealt with We have a right to expect from them tions, which, coming from a practical of a great maritime state, which finds farmer, were of especial value. Referring | its access to its own coasts threatened by to the complaint of Mr. McMillan that a foreign claim." sufficient information was not given in the annual report regarding the dairy experiments, Mr Fisher said he had given instructions some time since which would remedy that defect in future reports. Respecting the condition of the stock, Mr. Fisher explained that it was the result of the discovery that, unfortunately, tuberculosis existed in the heard at the Experimental Farm, owing to which the herd had been largely reduced in numbers. He wanted to make up for this loss as rapidly as possible, and, therefore, he was asking for an increased vote this year. During the last two years the officers of the farm have been buying several thoroughbred animals, which will be found to be of the highest class and quality, and of great value in improving the quality of the stock at the farm. Mr. Fisher said that he had also provided in the estimates for the purchase of two or three thoroughbred male animals of the most useful breeds in this part of the country in order that the advantage to be derived from having good grade cattle might be demonstrated. Many of the farmers who had been most successful had improved their herds by means of thoroughbred animals, but the public were not privileged to get information of the methods pursued by these gentlemen. therefore the Experimental Farm should take the work up for the general benefit of the farmers. Experiments were also being made, Mr. Fisher stated, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of soft pork, and it was the intention to show the effect upon pasture land of sheep pasturing, a most important item in agricultural economy.

Illustration Stations. After recess the discussion of the item of \$20,000 for illustration stations, which had been commenced during the afternoon, was resumed and continued until London, July 25 .- The House of Lords | 11.13, when it was allowed to stand. The vesterday passed the second reading of other items for agriculture then passed the Tithe Rent Charges bill by a vote of and the House adjourned at 12.10 o'clock.

Edmonton T rail Is Awful. Wrangel, Alaska, June 20, via Scattle, July 25 .- The Stikine River steamers Strathcons and Casca have arrived here with 57 suvivors of the Edmonton Trail. Bisley Camp. July 25 .- With the These unfortunates had been on the for a few months more, until, should amount of prize money tales of hardship and demonstrated the such be the event, we have to come to Canadians' total amount is to be deamounts won in team competitions, the trail nearly two years. They related such be the event, we have to come to was £462. From this amount is to be denon-feasibility of both the land and water the painful conclusion that there are no was £462. From this amount is to be denon-feasibility of both the land and water the painful conclusion that there are no ducted £127 for entrance fees. Each ducted £127 for entrance fees. Each routes overland. Under orders of the more hopes to be entertained of arriving discourse of the team will receive Canadian Government, the Hudson Bay at a basis of arbitration, I do not give about £14. hundred sick and starving still struggling along the Liard and Pelly Rivers. tinued his argument on behalf of Venez- During the past winter it is estimated that 50 died of sourvy and as many more were drowned.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliarms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse excess, Mental Worry, Excessive us of Toacco, Opium or & imulants. Mailed on receipt t price, one packa, re \$1, six, \$5. One will please, swill cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, One.

Wood's Prosphodine,

Wood's Phosphodine sold in Lindsay by E. Grayory, druggist.

Victorine

finds her work much easier when she uses VICTOR. INE to wash her clothes. It only needs boiling and rinsing and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

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HURLEY, and all fir t-18 s grocers. 2 cakes for 5c will wash 4 boilers of clothes.

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their efforts, and then there is arbitra- The Royal. The Imperial. The British America. The Wellington Mutual. PLATE GLASS.

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ness entrusted to us. R. WIDDESS, F. C. TAYLOR.

Marriage Licenses. .O. RAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAG J. LICENSES, CAMBRAY, -57.

Veterinary Surgeons.

things worse by being themselves impracticable. America has some justifica-Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Registered member of the Ontario tion in her demands aftent Skaguay and Veterinary Association. Office and residence, Prel-st, two doors east of Salvation army barracks and two doors west of Curling Eink. All calls mail o Dyea. It is essentially a case for finding a moderate and reasonable formula on telegraph promptly attended to. Charge moderate The Daily News admits that both Canada and the United States have good cases, and says: "It is an intolerable

Physicians

situation, and one which the Americans, as a friendly nation, should be prepared OF L. HERRIMAN, M. D., M. C. P.

> DR. G S. RYER-ON, 60 COLLEGEST., TORONTO.

Eye, Ear. Nose and Throat Specialist London, July 25 .- The Times this morning, commenting editorially upon REAR, M.D., ment, on the Alaskan boundary matter,

says: "Sir Charles Tupper expressed him-Physician, Surgeon and Coroner, 35 years in practice, the last four years in World's Greatest Sanitorium, Hot Springs, Ark. Telsphone, HOG2 BR 18., Oakwood.

Goal Surgeon and Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.;

without Canada's knowledge and consent there is no room at present for the pessi-28 Wellingtor-st, Telephone 48 mistic views of impatient politicians in Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fairbanks we see no reason for either gloom or recrimination on either side. It will be more dignified for the two great nations to settle their differences without reference to

Office and remdence, Russell-st., second door west of York-st, Office hours, 9 to 10,30 a.m., 1,30 to 3 p.m., third parties, but it is altogether incred- | and 7 to 8 p.m. Linday. April 8, 1891, -84-ly.

Miscellaneous.

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or house fittings, but unless you're a practical man you won't know much about the quality of what you get-you will have to take the dealer's word for it. It's a rare thing to hear a complaint

about either our goods, work or prices, We try to make each order so good that it will win us another. If you're going to build anything this spring call and get prices and view sample work.

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S.EL GE 0. Prayer at 7.30. E.

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