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Letters should be addressed:

THE CANADIAN POST Printing House, Lindsay, Ont.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

THE BATTLE IS ON.

Debate on the Address Begun at Ottawa.

McINNES AND LEMIEUX OPEN OUT

Both Made Good Speeches, After Which Sir Charles Tupper Launched Forth Against the Government—The Premier Ably Replies to the Opposition Leader.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The proceedings in the Commons to-day were of a very lively character. The first business on hand was the disposal of a number of questions.

Mr. Cameron had five queries in reference to Captain McGregor of the Government survey boat Bayfield, charging him with being an active political canvasser and partisan on behalf of the Conservative candidate in East Huron.

Mr. Davies said the Government was not aware that Captain McGregor was an active political canvasser for the Conservatives, but complaints in that line had lately been made to the Department, which complaints would be investigated. On the occasion of the general election, Captain McGregor was absent from the Bayfield for some days, presumably for the purpose of voting. He was so absent with the knowledge of the Government. No record of any application for leave of absence was received, but the officer in charge of the survey was authorized to grant leave to any officer if he wished to go and vote.

In reply to another question by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Davies said the Government was not aware that Captain Dunn, of the Government cruiser Petrel, had conveyed voters from various ports on the east coast of Lake Huron to Owen Sound to vote for the Conservative candidate. No record was on hand in the department to show that the cruiser had been used for any such purpose. Captain Dunn had instructions to go into Lake Huron to patrol the waters of that lake. He was not limited to any particular point.

Mr. Cameron was informed by Mr. Laurier that it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce a bill to repeal the present Franchise Act, the intention being as far as practicable that the session should be short and expeditious. Should, however, the session be prolonged beyond the expected length the Government might then think it advisable to introduce a bill to repeal the present Franchise Act. (Opposition laughter.)

Sir Richard Cartwright, answering Mr. Langelier, said that two tenders had been received for the fast steamship service between Canada and England, one from the Allan Line, the other from Mr. James Huddart. Neither was in accordance with the conditions of the contract. The Government proposed to make further investigations before taking final action in the matter.

Mr. Laurier informed Mr. Langelier that it was not the intention of the Government to build a bridge in front of Quebec to connect the I.C.R. with the C.P.R. The Government had no application before them for aid for such an enterprise.

Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Davin that the matter of placing a sum in the estimates to pay the outstanding indebtedness in connection with the Northwest Exhibition held in Regina in 1895 was under consideration.

Mr. Davies informed Col. Kaulbach that the fishery bounty was regulated by statute and it was not the intention of the Government at the present session to introduce any legislation on the subject.

So also said Mr. Fielding to Mr. Kaulbach in the matter of placing Indian corn on the free list.

Mr. Laurier informed Sir C. H. Tupper that the Controllers of Inland Revenue and Customs under the existing law were not and could not be members of the Cabinet. The intention of the Government to restore these departments to their former status had already been announced by the Prime Minister.

Sir Charles Tupper called attention to the report of Mr. Laurier's speech, delivered in Montreal on Jan. 22, 1895, in which he claimed that under a revenue tariff all the raw materials should be free. He asked if Mr. Laurier had been accurately reported.

Mr. Laurier replied: "I must tell my honorable friend that, notwithstanding every desire I have to oblige him. I am afraid I shall not be able to gratify his rather fastidious curiosity. I am forced to make the painful admission that my memory, which I had the weakness to suppose was pretty good, is not equal to the task of remembering word for word a speech delivered more than 18 months ago."

Mr. Davies informed Major Hughes that no decision had been reached by the Government in respect to abandoning the Trent Canal enterprise. The matter of entering into new contracts was under consideration.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether the Premier had considered the urgent appeal which he made the other day to have the correspondence between His Excellency and the late Government laid on the table in order that it might be under consideration in connection with the debate on the address.

Mr. Laurier said he had, and saw no reason to depart from the decision which he had communicated to the honorable gentleman. The intention was to have the correspondence laid on the table immediately after the debate on the address was concluded. He proposed to have it printed so that members could be all cognizant of it.

Mr. McInnes, Vancouver, B. C., on rising to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, was received with Liberal cheers. He acknowledged the compliment made to his native province by the selection of himself for this task, the first time that such a compliment had ever been paid to British Columbia. He then launched out into a description of the resources of the province, condemning the late Government for their unprogressive policy towards the great west. He pointed out that British Columbia contributed $2,000,000 per annum to the Dominion revenue and the most the province had ever received in the way [illegible] For the last five years there had been a direct drain from British Columbia of three-quarters of a million per annum. He proceeded to eulogize the mining resources of the province, suggesting the establishment of a mint there and of a Department of Mines, under the Federal Ministry, to be placed in charge of a British Columbia representative. The members from British Columbia looked to the new Government to give them justice in the matter of Cabinet representation. He then dwelt upon the Chinese immigration question, proceeded to attack Sir Charles Tupper as the great stretcher and charged the late Government with fostering monopolies and creating depression throughout the country. An evidence of this depression was found in the fact that nearly every member of the House had had his life almost pestered out of him by applicants, some of whom were men of intelligence and refinement, for some miserable petty position. (Opposition laughter.) If relief was not accorded to the working classes from these legislative halls that relief would be enacted in the streets. (Laughter and "Oh, oh!") He looked to the present Government to do justice to all parties in the matter of the tariff. As to the school question, he said it was satisfactory to know that the question would be settled by conciliation. The Conservatives were now in the position of a foiled seducer, being engaged in the task of maligning and blackguarding the Province of Quebec, a province which they could neither win nor conquer. (Government cheers.) In North Grey the cry was against French domination. He expressed full confidence in the present Government, which he believed would build a democracy which would be happy and contented under Liberal rule. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lemieux, the young member for Gaspe, seconded the address in a speech in French. He declared that the Quebec Liberals approved the selection of Mr. Edgar for the Speakership. Coming to the Manitoba school question he said that after dodging the issue by every device for years the Conservatives had at last essayed a settlement by bringing down a bill into the House more remarkable for what it left out than for what it contained, guaranteeing nothing substantial to the minority. Then he added that the only way to settle this question was by the Liberal policy of toleration and conciliation. He was proud of the accession to the Premiership of a native of Quebec, but it should be remembered that French-Canadian loyalty was not only to one flag that floated over the citadel of Quebec, but to the British constitution wherever the meteor flag of Britain was unfurled. He concluded with a plea for unity of the races in the cause of Canadian development.

Sir Charles Tupper congratulated the mover and seconder upon their speeches, remarking that Mr. McInnes' speech was, while vigorously delivered, given in a rather aggressive spirit. He had referred to this being the first time upon which British Columbia had been honored by having one of its representatives move the address, but towards the close of his speech the hon. member had urged strongly, but of course unselfishly, upon his Government the necessity of having British Columbia represented in the Cabinet. In the late Conservative Government British Columbia had been so represented, but the hon. member evidently thought the privilege of moving the address the greater benefit to the province. Mr. McInnes was incorrect in attributing the Liberal success in British Columbia to a change in the sentiment of the people. The trouble was that there were too many Conservative candidates, and to that the honorable member owed his own election, for he was in a minority of 450 votes, as compared with the votes cast for his two Conservative opponents. Sir Charles could, however, congratulate the seconder of the address upon his patriotic speech, although he considered the facts, especially as regards Quebec, were against his contention that the Conservatives had done nothing for the fishermen and the farmer. The Liberals had opposed the encouragement to farming and dairying given by the Conservatives, as well as the Treaty of Washington, under which an award was obtained which enabled the Conservative Government to pay $150,000 a year in bonuses to the fishermen.

As to the Liberal victory, Sir Charles was pleased so far as it had elevated to the Premiership a representative of the French-Canadian race, but he regretted the mode by which this victory had been obtained. He had not obtained a majority upon any of the great issues upon which the two parties were divided. After the victory of 1878, Sir Leonard Tilley brought down a tariff bill, crystallizing the policy of protection, so as to draw the admission from the Liberals that the Conservatives had certainly carried out their pledges. Now, as late as 1893, Sir Richard Cartwright stated the fiscal policy of the Liberals to be to destroy this villainous protective system, which had been grinding out the vitals of our people. (Laughter.) He repeated in 1894 that the Liberal policy was, "First and last to do away with protection How? I do not care." Mr. Davies had declared the issue to be "Free trade versus protection," eliminating from the tariff every vestige of protection." Mr. Laurier, himself, declared that the duty on coal and iron should be removed.

But as the campaign proceeded, the Liberal leader got new light and most emphatically declared that the policy of protection was not to be overthrown, but improved. He had, therefore, received no mandate from the people to break down the policy of protection and adopt free trade or a revenue tariff, as had been the professed object of the Liberals for years past, and he congratulated the Hon. First Minister on the enlightened views which he had at last been induced to adopt, promising, as it did, security to our industries in consequence of that enlightenment. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles went on to charge Mr. Laurier with having one policy in Ontario and another in Quebec, denied having appealed to the electors of Canada, in his Winnipeg speech, to reject Mr. Laurier because he was a French-man and a Roman Catholic, claimed that the Conservatives had a popular majority of 19,000 in the late election, denied having had any communication with the Bishops of Quebec prior to the election, and attempted to justify his course in throwing overboard Remedial Legislation as a part of the Conservative policy. He also attacked Mr. Laurier's alleged proposal to allow the United States joint control of the Canadian canal system, claimed the National Policy had kept Canada from experiencing depression and urged that the Government do not paralyze Canadian industries by delay and uncertainty in dealing with the tariff. He concluded by asserting that protection was absolutely indispensable.

Premier Laurier Follows.

Mr. Laurier was received with great Liberal applause as he arose to reply. He had not much fault to find with Sir Charles Tupper's speech, nor would he criticise it at length. Everything considered, it was a moderate speech for Sir Charles Tupper had given up a high office, unlike Caesar though; he came and saw, but had not conquered. It was evident, he continued, that Sir Charles was not yet aware of the cause of the recent political earthquake. He would not go minutely into the charge that the Liberals had not won upon any issue before the people; he would simply say, "Here we are, and there are they." So, too, he preferred to look at the general result rather than go minutely into the argument that the party defeated had 19,000 more votes than the victors. What then became of the much "talked" of gerrymander? (Opposition cries of Hear, hear.) There were other causes for the Conservative defeat. First, because their fiscal policy, misnamed the National Policy, had not fulfilled the expectation of the people; second, because of the extravagance and corruption of their administration; third, because, instead of appealing to the conviction and conscience of the people, they had appealed to sectional and religious prejudices, thereby creating distrust, and a division in their party that would never be healed. (A voice, It's all healed now.) It was because of those two Conservative parties that the mover of the address had been elected. And as to his speech, he was bound to say that Mr McInnes had pled the cause of British Columbia as he had never heard it pled before. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Sir Charles, evidently believing, with Talleyrand, that speech was given us to conceal our thoughts, accused him of undue candor in his interview with an American newspaper reporter. The same could not be charged against Sir Charles, who, in 1891, declared that the Conservatives had been invited to undertake negotiations at Washington, and after Mr. Blaine's denial, was forced to eat humble pie, before he could get an audience at Washington. As to consenting to joint control by the United States of canals in Canada, he was only following out the policy of the late Administration, and in support of this read an order in council, commissioning two Canadian engineers to act with those appointed by the United States in furtherance of the deep waterways convention scheme. As to the fisheries, he would say that the treatment of American fishermen by the Conservative Government in 1886, 1887 and 1888, was such as to bring upon us the threat of commercial war.

He admitted the speech was rather a meagre bill of fare, but he had not supposed the honorable gentleman would have had any stomach for a very heavy meal under the circumstances. (Laughter.) As to the issue of the Governor-General's warrants, that matter would be discussed at another time. Sir Charles had charged that, while elected on a policy of tariff reform, the Government was not prepared to carry out its pledges. The issue really was whether the National Policy should be preserved intact as it was, or whether it should be reformed.

Now they were asked to bring on their tariff reform measure at once. The reason that it could not be done was that, even when the people decide for tariff reform it cannot be had without exposing the country to some extent to commercial disturbance. The Government would have to proceed cautiously. Undoubtedly certain items might be referred to immediately. The hon. gentleman had referred to coal, but the tariff should be reformed as a whole. What might benefit some might injure others, and to disturb the condition of one might disturb the condition of all. Therefore, he continued, we are forced to the conclusion that if we are to reform the tariff, as reform it we will, we must do it in a single general measure to be submitted to Parliament.

Continuing, Mr. Laurier said the most important part of Sir Charles' speech was his reference to the Manitoba school question, in which he charged that the Liberals had a policy here and policy there. He took issue with him in this, and when asked what was the Government's policy on this question he might retort with the old Conservative cry, "What is the Opposition's policy?" Sir Charles had been ready only five months ago to die that the Manitoba minority might get justice, and this was past. In North Grey the chief Conservative whip says he was sent there by Sir Charles Tupper, that the remedial legislation is no longer a part of the Conservative program. It was the same old double game and double policy. The question had been bungled by the Conservatives When finally they did act it was upon untenable grounds, for the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and Parliament was political not judicial, to be exercised for the welfare of the country as a whole. Interference was the last resort.

The Liberals set out by approaching the Manitoba Government. The Manitoba Government responded, and all he could say was that he had every reason to hope that when again Parliament assembled this question would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned Of course they did not hope to satisfy the extremists on either side who were sharpening their knives to cut their pound of flesh from the bleeding corpse of their country. His settlement would, however, satisfy all reasonable men He would only despair of his country should Tory tactics prevail. In this connection he quoted Sir Charles Tupper's speech in Winnipeg, in which he asked them why they should desert him on the school question to turn to a French-Canadian Roman Catholic Premier, who had promised to do more for the minority It was the same tactics, he said, that prompted Sir Charles to send Whip Taylor to North Grey to say on his behalf that a vote for Paterson is a vote for French-Canadian domination.

Sir Charles Tupper here arose and most emphatically disclaimed having sent anyone to make any such statement.

Mr. Laurier's retort was that the denial came suspiciously late, seeing that the morrow was polling day. "What matters it," said the Premier, in conclusion, "whether the majority comes from one province or another, if the arguments used in one of the provinces were these we used in all the provinces? Sir, the men who to-day occupy these benches are fully conscious that upon this and upon other matters they have a difficult and an anxious question to deal with, and that they must act, not by appealing to one class, not by appealing to one section, but upon all questions and all occasions appealing to all classes and to all sections with the view, with the supreme view of making Canada a country, not only a country, but one country as well." (Cheers.)

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Charles Tupper (on Mr. Laurier's motion to adjourn the House) referred to the loss the country had sustained by the death of Sir David Macpherson.

Mr. Laurier acquiesced in these sentiments of regret, and added a kindly reference to the death of the late Liberal member-elect for North Grey.

The House adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

A militia general order, issued to-day, calls out the following corps for training next month:

No. 1 district—Camp at London, commencing Sept. 8. R.R.C.I.; No. 1 depot, 21st, 22nd and 30th Batts.

No. 2 district—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Sept. 15, R.R.C.I., No. 2 depot, 12th, 31st, 35th, 37th and 39th Battalions.

No. 3 district—At Kingston, commencing Sept. 15, 4th Hussars, 45th and 47th Battalions.

Camps are also to be held in Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 districts.

A new establishment list for permanent corps and active militia has been approved.

Field batteries are increased from 4 to 6 guns, involving an increase in strength from 79 to 102 men, and from 29 to 49 horses.

Troops of cavalry become squadrons, with an increase each of 7 men to enable them to comply with the new cavalry drill.

As foreshadowed the other day, a new Senator has been called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. A. P. Angers Mr Isidore Thibadeau of Quebec is the new member, and is a well-known man in the Province of Quebec. He has been Vice-President of the Banque Nationale, a director of the Grand Trunk Railway and President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was President of the Executive Council of Canada in 1863-64 in the Sandfield-Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

The Government will place in the estimates a sum to cover the outstanding liabilities against the North-west Exhibition at Brandon. The understanding of those who have been interested in laying the question before the Ministry is that the accounts will be paid by a vote of Parliament.

ONDERDONK'S DIVORCED WIFE.

The Baroness Blanc is Again Wedded to a Wealthy New Yorker—Her Third Venture.

Hamilton, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—A despatch was received from New York to-day, announcing the marriage of Baroness Blanc to Vaugh Waters, a wealthy young New York boy, about 20 years of age. What adds local interest to the event is the fact that the Baroness is the divorced wife of a young Hamiltonian, Shirley Onderdonk, son of Andrew Onderdonk, the extensive railroad contractor. She is about 35 years old. When she was Miss Elizabeth Lawrence Nicholson, daughter of F. L. Nicholson, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, she attracted attention by reason of her beauty. In 1880 she married a wealthy merchant of the Quaker City, named Alfred Lawrence Reigel, who left her after a few months of matrimony, and when she procured a divorce she went upon the stage as Betty Reigel, but was a failure.

In July, 1887, she married a man named Baron Frederick Blanc, a member of the Long Branch West End coterie, and the pair spent their honeymoon in Europe. Blanc had no title, the name of Baron being given at his christening, but it pleased the humor of the woman to call herself "Baroness." Blanc secured a divorce from her. Fred Yuengling, son of the millionaire brewer, was the co-respondent.

The "Baroness" again tried the stage and again failed. Then she married Shirley Onderdonk. Divorce followed the next year.

Last May it was announced that she had signed with Augustus Harris to appear in England, but the great impresario died soon after.

Rev. Dr. Burns, principal of the Hamilton Ladies' College, received a nice testimonial this morning for his devotion to the cause of Ireland, when John Ronan, Ald. Dwyer, James O'Brien and John Ford, four representative Irishmen, waited upon him at the college and presented him with a purse, with enough money in it to defray his expenses to the place of convention, to be held in Dublin, and to which he was nominated a delegate. Dr. Burns was unable to accept the invitation, owing to his duties at the College, but expressed regret at his inability to do so, and thanked all who had contributed to the fund.

There was a sad case of wife desertion at the Police Court this morning, when Harry Leather was charged by his wife with deserting her and her three children. The woman said Leather had left her, going to board at some other house, giving her and her children nothing. P.M. Jelfs ordered him to pay her $3 a week for support. Louis Bessey, who was brought from Caledonia yesterday, was charged by his father with stealing $150, which he failed to deposit in the bank. The boy said he was not guilty of stealing the money, but took it, and the case was laid over.

The Police Commissioners met this morning to appoint a constable to succeed the late Thomas Watson, and selected Horace Hazel, a brother of Thomas Hazel, the grocer. The successful applicant is a fine-looking man, 5 feet 11 inches in height, weight 216 pounds, and has a chest measurement of 42 inches. There were 35 applicants but Hazel was the unanimous choice of the commissioners.

DON'T POUND DYNAMITE.

An Awful Affair in Parry Island—Two Men Blown to Pieces and a Third Will Die.

Parry Sound, Aug. 20.—A terrible accident occurred on Parry Island this afternoon. It appears that a number of men were blasting in the rock cut near Rose Point, and in putting in a heavy charge of dynamite they had occasion to pound the charge down, when it exploded. Two of the men, named Jim Smith and the foreman, Arthur Hillman, were killed, the latter having his arms blown off and his leg shattered. John Olsen, who was one of the gang, was badly injured.

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.

The Wooden Exposition Building and the Covered Half-Mile Track Destroyed by Firebugs.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Fire started in the Exposition building and in the covered half-mile track at the Buffalo Driving Park simultaneously about 15 minutes after the last of the spectators who witnessed the Grand Circuit races this afternoon had left the track. The Exposition building and half of the covered track was burned. One man named Martin, a hostler, who was taken into the covered track in an intoxicated condition just before the fire started, is thought to have been burned to death. The horses in the stables surrounding the track were rescued with much difficulty.

Six dwelling houses on Puffer-street were totally destroyed and five others badly damaged.

It was one of the hardest fires on record in the city to fight. Twenty firemen were overcome by heat.

In the Exposition building were stored all the election booths of the city, together with 300 racing sulkies. All were destroyed.

Beyond doubt the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will be over $200,000.

No Lives Lost.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—It was ascertained to-day that no lives were lost in the fire which destroyed the Exposition building, part of the covered track at the Buffalo Driving Park and several dwellings on Puffer-street last night. Nor were any of the valuable horses quartered there injured. The twenty or more firemen who were overcome by heat are reported to be out of danger to-day. There is no doubt but that the fire was of incendiary origin. The police have made no arrests, but think the fire was started by stable followers. The insurance on the building will not cover half the $200,000 loss.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

THE FRAM IS SAFE.

Dr. Nansen's Exploring Steamer Arrives a Skjervoe—His Joyful Telegram.

Christiania, Norway, Aug. 20.—Doctor Nansen's Arctic exploring steamer Fram has arrived safely at Skjervoe, a fishing post on the bay near the North Cape. A despatch from Skjervoe to The Aftenposten says that on Aug. 14 the Fram called at Dant's Island, where a visit was made to M. Andree, the Swedish explorer, whose intention it is to attempt to find the North Pole by means of a balloon. M. Andree had not yet made his ascension. The Fram sailed from Skjervoe for Tromsoe to-day. All on board were well.

Shortly after receiving the news of the arrival of the Fram at Skjervoe and her intention to sail from that place at once for Tromsoe, Dr. Nansen started for the latter place to meet her. Before leaving Hammerfest, Nansen wired Captain Sverdrup, the commander of the Fram, as follows: "A thousand welcomes to you all. Hurrah for the Fram!"

The Crew Experienced 52 Degrees Below Zero and Her Deepest Sounding Taken Was 13,110 Feet.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—Captain Sverdrupupon, arriving at Skjervoe, telegraphed to the Government that the Fram had arrived after a successful voyage. The highest latitude reached was 85 degrees 57 minutes. A despatch from Skjervoe to The Aftenpost says that after the Fram left the New Siberian Islands she became fast embedded in the ice, which drifted in the direction Dr. Nansen expected it to do. From July 10 the vessel worked her way through the ice in a southerly direction and reached open water on August 13. When in the highest latitude reached some birds—guillenots and fulmars and norwhals—were seen, but no other organic life was visible.

The Verdensgang has a despatch from Skjervoe which states that the deepest sounding taken by the Fram was 2185 fathoms (13,110 feet). The lowest temperature recorded during the voyage was 52 degrees below zero.

Prepared to Leave the Fram.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Christiania Norgenbladet makes the statement that upon one occasion after Dr. Nansen left the Fram embedded in the ice in March, 1895, the crew of the vessel loaded sledges with provisions and prepared to leave the ship. The Fram, according to The Norgenbladet, still has on board three years' provisions and 550 tons of coal. Upon the occasion of the Fram's calling at Danes' Island, Spitzbergen, on August 14, M. Andree, the Swedish explorer, told Captain Sverdrup that the season was too far advanced to justify a balloon ascension, and that it was the intention to leave Spitzbergen on August 20. The Fram arrived at Tromsoe last evening.

Dodds' Medicine Co.

THESE BRISK LITTLE PILLS ARE EXACTLY WHAT IS ALWAYS NEEDED IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS ATTACKS AND DYSPEPSIA. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25C. A BOX. DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, TORONTO, ONT.

Pyny Pectoral.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que., report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., Sole Proprietors MONTREAL

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.—West half lot 9, in the first concession of Eldon, containing 100 acres 96 are cleared and under first-class cultivation, good frame house and barn. Apply to E EVANS, Cresswell.—24

FARM FOR SALE IN OPS.—Comprising the West Half of Lot 6, in the 8th Concession. 100 acres, known as the Morrison farm; five miles from Lindsay, on leading road; 93 acres cleared and under good cultivation; first-class new frame house and good outbuildings; two never-failing wells. Apply to JAMES BYRNE, Lot 11, Con. 8, Ops. Lindsay, June 1st, 1896.—18-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—150 acres of first class farming land, being lot 14 on the 13th concession of the township of Mariposa. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and fenced, and possesses a never failing supply of water. There are also situated on the premises good farm buildings. The property is very desirable and will be sold on reasonable terms. HUGH FERGUSON, Woodville, —88tf.

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 36, Lindsay.—11-tf-w.

FARM FOR SALE—In the township of Mariposa, being composed of the E ½ and South-West quarter of lot 5 in the 12 con., containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, all cleared and under good state of cultivation. A large new brick house, frame barn and stable erected on the premises. About eighty good bearing fruit trees, three wells, and well fenced; about forty rods from a good school and ½ mile from church; situated 3 miles from Cannington and 3 miles from Woodville stations, and about 7 miles from Manilla and Mariposa stations. A rare chance to purchase a good farm. For particulars apply to ELIAS BOWES, Lindsay, P.O.—22w-tf.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES INTENDING TO BUILD.

The undersigned offers to sell eight desirable building lots, three fronting on Victoria Avenue, one on Melbourne and four lots on Cambridge-st. He will accept $10 down on each lot, and $5 per month on each lot for the balance of the purchase money until paid. Any reasonable price will be accepted from $3 to $4 per foot of the frontage of each lot. Also a new Brick Veneered Cottage, 6 rooms, a woodshed, a summer kitchen, and a soft water cistern; also a good stone cellar, to be sold cheap. Apply to

—w15-tf. J. S. McCARTHY.

Real Estate Bought and Sold ON COMMISSION.

I have a number of first-class Houses for Sale an to Rent. These are principally brick and well located. Prices range from one to four thousand dollars.

Also a number of choice farms to sell or to rent: These are well situated and in good state of cultivation. Apply to

C. CHITTICK.

Lindsay, January 9th, 1895.—96.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated funds	30,500,000
Invested in Canada	900,000

Rates and premiums as low as any other respectable company. The settlement of losses prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurance effected with or without profits. Moderate Rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars of rates apply to

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent for Lindsay and Victoria Co

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the revised statutes of Ontario, chap. 110, the creditors of William Simpson, late of the Township of Verulam, in the County of Victoria, Stonecutter, deceased, who died on or about the second day of April, 1896, are on or before the

30th Day of September Next,

1896, to send by post prepaid to Samuel Quigley and George Tinney, the younger, of the Township of Verulam, Bobcaygeon Post Office, the executors of the estate of the said William Simpson, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. The said Executors shall, after the 30th day of September next be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then notice, and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim such executors have not notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

McINTYRE & STEWART, Solicitors for the Executors.

Dated at Lindsay this 18th day of August, A. D. 1896.—28 3w.

Hotels.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, GOODERHAM, ONT., C. WAY, Proprietor.—Every attention paid the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars. Good stabling. Carriage meets all trains. Sept. 3rd, 1894.—26-1yr.

Architects and Surveyors.

A. G. CAVANA, P.L.S., and Dominion Land Surveyor, Land, Loan and Insurance Agent, Orillia, Ont. Orders by mail for surveying or Engineering will receive prompt attention. MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent. Orillia, March 12. 1890.

Dunn's Baking Powder.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Money to Loan.

MONEY LENT on Mortgages. Straight loans at FIVE PER CENT. on satisfactory security. Terms of payment to suit the borrower. Mortgages negotiated. MOORE & JACKSON.

MONEY TO LOAN. STRAIGHT LOANS AT VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES, repayable on terms to suit borrower. Also a amount o trust funds to loan on advantageous term

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister. etc., Lindsay, Ont.

Money to Loan 5 to 6 PER CENT.

According to amount borrowed and security given. We are prepared to make Loans from either private persons or loaning companies as may be desired, and in amounts and upon terms to suit borrowers. Interest and instalments payable at our office.

McINTYRE & STEWART, Barristers, Lindsay.

MONEY TO LOAN 5 TO 6 PER CENT. PRIVATE AND COMPANY FUNDS.

Good farms and town loans at above rates, according to amount and security. Small loans at current rates Interest and principal may be repaid to us. Expenses moderate. Mortgages and other securities negotiated

McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID, Barristers, etc., Baker's Block, Opp. Veitch's Hotel, Lindsay

MONEY LENT

Arrangements have been made by the undersigned to lend on Real Estate security at rates of interest from 5 to 7 per cent., very large sums at 4½ per cent., the mortgages taken for any term not exceeding ten years, and the interest payable yearly, half yearly or quarterly, on days fixed to suit borrower. Principal can be reduced by instalment. Apply to

BARRON & STEERS, Dominion Bank Building, William-st., Lindsay.

Veterinary Surgeons.

W. F. BROAD, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Registered member of the Ontario Veterinary Association. Office and residence, Peel-st., two doors east of Salvation army barracks and two doors west of Curling Rink. All calls mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Charge moderate. —34w.

Marriage Licenses.

J. C. RAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, CAMBRAY.—57.

R. J. LeROY, COBOCONK.—Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Victoria, Aug. 25th, 1890.—16-1yr.

GEORGE DOUGLASS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, MANILLA, ONT.

Barristers, Etc.

MOORE & JACKSON — Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office, William-st., Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. ALEX. JACKSON.

A. P. DEVLIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., County Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace, Lindsay, Ont. Office over Misses Paton's store, Kent-st.

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, etc., Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, No. 6, William-st., south Lindsay, Ont.—25.

BARRON & STEERS, (Solicitors for Dominion Bank); office in the new Dominion Bank Building, William-st., Lindsay. J. A. BARRON, Q C.—59. WM. STEERS.

McINTYRE & STEWART, BARRISTERS Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc. Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent-st., Lindsay. D. J. McINTYRE, Q.C. T. STEWART.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON, Barristers, Etc., Lindsay. Offices immediately opposite the Daly House, Kent street. JOHN McSWEYN. DONALD R. ANDERSON

McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc., LINDSAY and FENELON FALLS. Lindsay Office: Baker's Block, Kent-St. We are loaning Money on real estate, first mortgage, in sums large and small to suit borrowers, on the best terms and at the very lowest rates of interest We do not lend on notes or chattel security.

Dentistry.

DR. HART, DENTIST, - Lindsay. Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, also graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ont. OFFICE—91 Kent-st., opp. the P. O.

DR. E. A. TOTTEN, DENTIST. Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. OFFICE—No. — Kent st, rooms formerly occupied by Telephone Co.—24-1yr.

DR. F. A. WALTERS, DENTIST, Lindsay - - Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University— All the latest and improved branches of Dentistry carefully performed. Charges moderate. OFFICE:—Over Gregory's Drug Store at corner Kent and William-sts.—73-1 yr.

DR. NEELANDS EXTRACTS teeth without pain by GAS, and VITALIZED AIR, administered by him for 26 years with great success He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of Gas for Extracting Teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the to 186,417 persons without an accident. Dr. N ands uses the best local Pain Obtunders.

Beautiful Artificial Teeth, inserted at moderate prices. Please send postal c before coming. Office nearly opposite the Simps House, Lindsay.

MR. GROSS, DENTIST, LINDSAY. Member of Royal Colleg Dental Surgeons Ont. All branches of Dentistry, including the Gold Porcelain Crowning system, successfully practiced Mr. Gross is prepared to give you the benefit o the very lowest prices, and the best terms on Artificia Teeth. Fit, finish and material guaranteed. For the Painless Extraction of Teeth he is still using Gas and Vitalized Air with his usual success also the best local applications for killing pain. Gums numbed by "Freezing". Remember Gross, the reliable Dentist, over Kennedy's store, Kent-st.

Physicians.

DR. BURROWS, graduate of McGill College, 1866. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., noon to 6 p.m. Telephone connection. Lindsay, July 16 1892.—15 1y.

W. L. HERRIMAN, M. D., M. C. P. & S. Kg. Office and residence, Cambridge st., Lindsay, opposite Baptist church. Lindsay, June 9, 1886.—96 1y.

DR. JEFFERS, 28 WELLINGTON-ST. TELEPHONE NO. 43.

DR. C. N. LAURIE, Graduate of Trinity University, Fellow of Trinity Medical College; Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Office—Medical Hall, Coboconk, —91.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, OCULIST and AURIST, COLLEGE-ST., TORONTO. Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1893.—63-1y.

DR. WHITE. Graduate of Toronto University Medical Faculty also Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; OFFICE.— Corner of Russell and Lindsay-sts. June 7th, 1894.—13-1yr.

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN, Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario; late Physician to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District, Office and residence, Russell st., second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 3 p.m.; and 7 to 8 p.m. Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—84-1y.

Business Cards.

W. R. McPHEE, Clerk of the Municipality of Mara, Atherley postoffice. Money to loan on farm and town property at 6 per cent.

GEORGE McHUGH, AUCTIONEER. Residence, Wellington-st., LINDSAY.

W. F. O'BOYLE, CLERK OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF OPS, INSURANCE AGENT. Fire, Life and Accident, best Companies. MONEY TO LOAN. Private and other Funds at Lowest Rates. General Accountant, Real Estate Agent, etc. Office, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, LINDSAY.

ELIAS BOWES. AUCTIONEER for North and South Victoria and Townships o Brock and Manvers. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES LINDSAY P. O.

GEORGE FOSTER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. Mortgages and Notes collected on short notice. Lindsay, August 7th, 1895.—74-1yr.

PETER BROWN, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. ADDRESS, OAKWOOD P. O. Sales attended to with despatch and satisfaction guaranteed —37-1yr.

D. EAGLESON, Chartered Accountant of Ontario. Books of all kinds written up. Statements of accounts made out. Balance sheets prepared. Contracts made for writing up books by the week or month. Book opened for business men on the system best suited to their business. Partnership accounts adjusted. All kinds of accounts audited. Instruction given double entry bookkeeping when desired. Also agent for the MUTUAL RESERVE Fund Life Association, the largest natural premium life company in the world. Parties who intend to insure will save money by insuring in this company, as their rates a little over half those charged by old line companie Address, Box 354, Lindsay Nov. 18 1891.—80-28y.