

CURED BY TAKING

Cherry

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled ny lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured." -A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

The Canadian Bost. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1895.

The President Signs the Vene . zuela Commission Bill.

PEOPLE COMING TO THEIR SENSES

leading Public Men and Newspapers Beginning to Consider What War Wonie Involve-Strong Feeling Setting in Against the President's Action.

Washington, Dec. 21 .- The Vice-Pregient has announced his signature to the Venezuelan Commission Bill. It now goes to the President for his ap-

The President this afternoon approved the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission to inquire into the Venezuela boundary

In the Senate, Mr. Squire's Fortifimiles BH! appropriating \$87,000,000, was re-introduced by him with what le call d'an "emergency clause," makeg the amount "immediately availble," and was referred. And then the enale proceeded to the consideration d executive business.

Spouting and Gong-Beating ShouldCease Buffalo, Dec. 21.-The Commercial a Schale postponed action on the had time to look into the bunds for the war mania into which suddenly plunged, and mus-There are unmistakable the rising of a tide of public the opinion of thinking men at the great commercial bodiesth which the Government of this is bound to reckon. It is well the spouting and gong-beating ald cease for a time, and that the conference and conscience should

"MARCHING TO WAR." E G. W. Smalley Reviews the Affair with

Much Force in The Herald to-day reviews the Mation. "We are drifting into war, It might be truer to say we are arching to war. If we are doing it sciously, deliberately, with a clear EW of the goal before us and a clear urpose to promote hostilities, there is much to be said. The American ople have their destinies in their hands. The majority will decide. they choose war, it will be war. If ey choose to act from impulse or ission, no power, no earthly power,

in stop them." If war breaks, we are no longer alority and minority—we are Ameri-But till it breaks we are bound ask whether the appeal is really patriotism, or whether it is to namal pride or national vanity, or even national antipathies, prejudices or llousies. Don't let us mix things. country is one thing, Mr. Cleveand is another. To support Mr. Cleveis not necessarily to support the Possible that we should have to Mose between Mr. Cleveland and the hiry. Which should we choose? ere is a lesson for us in the opinion the rest of the civilized world. All ope is against the President's con-

tion and policy. he fact is a significant one Mr. r said the other day that a policy th had against it the sympathies of world was doomed from the start. may say we don't care, but we and must. Alliances are very things. If Europe says to us we can hope for no alliance with pean power, is that nothussia alone seems thus far neu-The press of every other coun-n Europe sides with England the United States. That does We we are wrong, but it may

to reflect a little. re fond of talking about France he were our friend. She once reasons sufficient to her, our nd a good friend; but her for three generations has at a memory. The French do and do not mind saying so, have, moreover, interests on this Atlantic which prevent them accepting the Olney-Cleveland the Monroe doctrine. So lin, Germany is against us, and The three most powerful of these two great powers condemn the President's out it is to them a subject of Italy is against us. No ce is heard anywhere in Europe for or if there be voices, they are of individuals, not of nations. opinion is the most potent of need if we plunge into a war dance of it, we are not fighting sland only, we are contending the tall European powers. Are we lough for that? We have to

FEELING AT CARACAS. nezuelans Shout "Down with the Engilsh"-Situation Grave.

York, Dec. 22.—A special from Venezuela, - to The World

upon the statue of Washington, and the American and Venezuelan flags are everywhere to be seen, either displayed side by side or entwined in significant embrace with the portraits of Washington and Monroe between.

Another mass meeting was held on the Plaza Bolivar this morning, at which were heard the cries: "Abajo Los Engleses" (Down with the English.) "Vive Cleveland y Los Estados Unidos (long live Cleveland and the United States.)"

The patriotic society for the defence of Venezuelan territory issues a protest against the pretensions and the past and proposed aggressions of England. It also requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to revoke the exequaturs of Venezuelan citizens who are acting as British Consuls in this country unless they resign immediate-

The Cabinet meets this afternoon to discuss the situation. It is believed that its action will be energetic. Guiana battalions are being formed. The situation appears grave.

A cable despatch from London says that at a public meeting yesterday the Government was petitioned to declare war upon Venezuela and the United States and resolutions were adopted declaring that England would never recede from the position she has Venezuela is sending diplomatic

missions to every foreign country. The country applauds the action of the Government and the nation is united.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Is Bown on the Jingoes-Tells Congress and the People to Go Slow and Rebukes Cleveland Generally.

The New York Herald of Saturday, Dec. 21, in discussing the proposed U.S. loan says to make it popular but "to go slowly in the Venezuela matter." The Herald admits that "the financial disturbance of last week, the decline in American securities, adrance in money rates, outflow of gold, etc., which culminated in a panic on Friday and menaced a depletion of the gold reserve in the U.S. Treasury. * * * was "the natural and inevitable consequence of the war scare by precipitancy of both Houses in authorizing a commission to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and have been treated with more respect, British Guiana. As Senator Sherman and other Senators urged on the floor of the Schate, there is no earthly need of hurry and every reason why Congress should go slowly." The Herald then appeals to Congress

to declare that its object in appointing a commission "is not war, but peace," and calls on "the country to go slowly and the people to reflect soberly."
The Herald points out that England buys \$500,000,000 worth of United States produce yearly, is "our best customer," that Great Britain "buys three or four times as much as she sells us," and concludes: "A war with England will mean lower prices for all our farmproducts and a general prostration of all kinds of business and commerce. to say nothing of other immeasurable

The Herald scores the American fingoes in unmeasured terms and says that it looks as if "every country in Europe will condemn President Cleveland's message."

THE AGO'N WOULD SOON BE OVER. Canada Would be Speedily Annexed-The Toronto Mail's Old Ally Speaks Out. -

From The New York Sun. The Canadian papers foresee that in the event of a war between America and England, the Dominion might be the first sufferer in the conflict of arms, but, as one of them puts it. Canada would feel "a certain amount of grim satisfaction" in preparing "for the worst." "The Yankees might be able to make the Canadians smart," it proceeds, "but until the bottomless pit is frozen over they cannot make us yield."

An emergency compelling us to take forcible possession of Canada would bring about the settlement of the annexation question in a way that is no more desired here than there. In the nature of things and inevitably, | the surprises of the week this for Engthe Dominion will seek and crave admission into the American Union if such a nemergency does not occur, and it would be better for both the independent republic and the dependent colony that the annexation should be thus peaceful and amicable. At most, our absorption of Canada by immediate conquest would only anticipate by a comparatively short time an acquisition which will come to us

The pluck which the Canadians are now displaying in the face of certain subjugation if war between England and the United States should occur makes us all the more ready to welcome them to be sharers in the glory fired with the utmost enthusiasm.
of the unconquerable Stars and Speaking of the disparity of the peo-Stripes. They are exhibiting a spirit of manliness which is inconsistent with their present colonial dependence. and are humiliated by it. We have no doubt that they would fight bravely in their somewhat pathetic allegiance to a power three thousand miles away. which would be powerless to save them from speedy subjugation. They would yield before "the bottomless pit is frozen over," but they would not give in without courageous resistance. In the lamentable and, we hope, impossible event of war with England, almost the sole employment we should have for our army of half a million men, outside of manning the coast defences, would be in the conquest of Canada, at least in the beginning. It would not be difficult for us to overrun Canada within a few months after the declaration of hostilities. If necessary, we could send thither several army corps as numerous as is the native population of the Dominion. It would be no disgrace to the Canadians to be beaten. That would be a foregone conclusion. They would be overwhelmed; and undoubtedly it would be the military policy of this country to make a short job of the conquest. and get rid of the pestilent annoyance of the Canadian fire in the rear. Afterward a comparatively small army of occupation could hold the Dominion. The consequences to Canada would be far less bitter, therefore, than its newspapers seem to imagine. The agony would be soon over. The worst for which the Canadians would have to prepare with grim satisfaction, to use the words of the Toronto journal.

neither devastated nor exhausted by it. The very weakness of Canada would save it from the awful physical suffering expected by the Toronto newspaper. Its anguish would be sentimental chiefly. Let us hope, however, that Canada will never be brought to either physical or sentimental suffering by the United States. When the Star-Spangled Banner is raised there, may it be run up over the Government buildings at Ottawa by the exulting Canadians themeselves, and not as a symbol of

conquest and subjugation by victor-

ious soldiers of the great American

would be almost wholly the loss of

their colonial dependence on Great

Britain, and really that would be a

blessing forced on them , and not a

calamity because of which they would

receive or deserve sympathy. The

campaign would be so short and de-

cisive that the Dominion would be

Democratic Paper, Wants Cleveland to Explain Himself.

Republic!

The New York Times of Saturday, Dec. 21, sustains President Cleveland, but calls upon him to make it perfectly clear to the American nation and the world "the unreserved determination of the United Statets to respect the rights of Great Britain as those of Venezuela" in connection with the commission that Mr. Cleveland is to appoint. Such a declaration, The Times says, is necessary to "prevent misunderstanding and allay undue ex-

editorial columns makes the foilowing defence of Mr. Cleveland's conduct, which at first blush would appear to citement."

be a reasonable one: "Mr. Cleveland seeks for his country not the slightest advantage at the expense of any other. He is not trying to extend our territorial limits. He does not claim to encroach upon the rights of any other nation. He does not pretend to decide what are the rights of either Great Britain or Venezuela. He simply asserts the duty of the United States to see that no essential wrong is done to any independent nation on this continent, and invites Great Britain to consent to the only possible adequate method of determining what the rights of the two parties to the controversy are."

(Where The Times is weak and where Mr. Cleveland is weak, if The Times speaks for him, is that while he is not trying to extend the territorial limits of the United States, he has dictated to another and a greater power how it shall settle a dispute with the South American Republic.)

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The New York Tribune Correspondent Writes Interestingly. New York, Dec. 22.-Mr. Isaac N.

Ford cables from London to The Tri-Whatever else may be said, President Cleveland has come to the rescue of the unspeakable Turk. The Eastern question has dropped out of sight. The President of the American Commonwealth has been transformed before English eyes into an unspeakable

jingo-the same President who has

been the rising hope of the stern, un-

here for 11 years as the consummate flower of American statesmanship. For four days Mr. Cleveland's message has been one of the supreme topics in England. The papers have been filled with it; little else has been talked about. It is doubtful if England has been more profoundly stirred by any other public event since the Trent affair. From every European capital has come loud echoes of English as-

tonishment. If Lord Salisbury had known as much about American feeling a few months ago as he does now, the demand for arbitration might have been rejected, but the Monrce doctrine would and greater pains would have been taken to avoid arousing national resentment. While Mr. Cleveland has commanded the attention of Europe by his undiplomatic language and defiant recommendation for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the rightful boundary of Venezuela he has united England in inflexible opposition to the Monroe doctrine as he proposes to apply it. The English people know little about either the Venezuela case or the Monroe doctrine, but when they read a deliberate proposal in the message that an American Commission should find out where one of the boundaries of the British Empire really was, and then take measures to keep British subjects on the right side of it, they were filled with wrathful indignation. The issue for them was simple and easily understood. With one voice they declared that no self-respecting nation could have its frontiers arbitrarily dictated by another power under threat of war. Europe, through the press of the great capitals, has also proclaimed that this method of applying the Monroe doctrine is imprac-

The force of the message was at first broken in England and Europe by the accepted explanation that Mr. Cleveland wanted a new political issue for the Presidential canvass, and that Republican leaders and journals could not afford to allow him a monopoly of American principles. This theory sufficed to reconcile the English to the situation when they had recovered from their flerce anger on the first day; but they have been astonished by the evidence that there is in America a widespread feeling of resentment against and hostility to England. They now find it difficult to believe that it is merely a game of jingo politicians, with the leader of the demoralized Democracy at their head pulling the wires for a presidential canvass, Of all lishmen is the most startling.

CANADA'S FIGHTING ABILITY.

General Laurie Tells Englishmen About Our Military Strength.

London, Dec. 22 .- In an interview on the defense of Canada John W. Laurie, M.P., who was appointed a Lieut.-General in the Canadian militia in 1862, said that Canada could in the event of war immediately place in the field 100,-000 men, each of them filled with the highest loyalty to the Motherland and he said that it was not a question of 66,000,000 against 5,000,000 because Canada's people were mostly within striking distance of the frontier, while although the frontier on the American side was more thickly populated, the main population was some distance away. It would take the United States longer to bring up some of its forces than to send troops to England. There was no question of the Canadians being unanimous in their resolution to defend their country and remain a part of the British Empire. Canada would be perfectly friendly with the United States, provided the latter minded its own business, but if it once attempted to interfere in Canadian affairs there was not a man in the Dominion who would not cry. "Hands off." The French-Canadians were equally solid against Canada's absorption by the United States. He had the highest opinion of the French-Canadians. - '471' Cleveland's Sedan.

Berlin, Dec. 22.-The Vossische Zeitung in an article referring to the financial panic in New York says : "The outcome is likely to prove to be President Cleveland's Sedan. The economic position of America is bad now, but what will happen in the event of war.? The North German Gazette expresses fear that it will take at least a decade for America to recover the confidence of the politicians and financiers of Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 18 .- The Cologne Gazette, discussing President Cleveland's message to the American Congress says: Against pretensions of this kind, all of the European states will stand by England, for it is a question to be decided once for all whether unbridled claims of the United States shall be recognized or European civilization subordinated to North American civilization on the American Continent. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to persist defiantly in a conflict so passionately

The Vossische Zeitung, says that the President's sharp tone against England and his emphasizing the Monroe doctrine will attract the attention of other powers.

The National Zeitung says: Ruderess towards unliked countries is the rule when Presidents re-seek office. As the Washington Government claims exclusive rights in the matter of arbitrating American affairs, the whole arbitration claim becomes a pure farce, as is also the demarcation commission. The Boerson Courier says that England first haughtily treated the Alabama claims but was afterwards have divided up Africa. They would obliged to accept arbitration on the so divide it undoubtedly, if al'owed." question, and that established a pre-

The Boerson Zelfung says: President Cleveland's answer leaves nothing to be desired in its outspokenness. England will begin to comprehend that America is no longer a field for English expansion. Mr. Cleveland appears to intend purposely to offend other powers, but it must be remembered that the elections in the United States are near. The Local Anzeiger says that the

Any Amount of Warlike Talk Indulged In.

MONEY VOTED FOR A COMMISSION.

Proposal to Spend One Hundred Million Dollars to Strengthen the United States Army and Navy-Comments of American and European Newspapers.

Washington, Dec. 18.-Several Senators are thoroughly in earnest about the President's message and propose to back him up in the most substantial manner. There have been numerous conferences of Senators, and there appears to be a somewhat practical unanimity that an appropriation should be speedily made that would enable the Administration to equip an army if it were necessary to call one into the field. With this idea in view, Mr. Chandler (R., N.H.) this morning introduced a bill which provides that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, one million infantry rifles, 1000 guns for bending free-trader, and recognized field artillery, and not exceeding 5000 heavy guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the arsenals, or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in this country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the President, who shall conform, when practicable without delay, to the methprescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of one hundred million dollars is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Mr. Grout (R., Pa.) offered in the House a bill of the same purport as Mr.Chandler's. It appropriates one hundred million dollars to be immediately available, for the construction of fortifications and other works of defence on the sea coasts and along the Canadian frontier, and for their armament with heavy ordnance. In order to raise the sum of money

necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue and sell bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States, within 30 days. Mr. Hitt introduced a resolution in the House appropriating \$100,000 to defray the expenses of a commission to fix the Venezuela boundary, which

was unanimously adopted. The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the Venezuelan commission, as recommended by the President, will not be passed in the Senate quite as expeditiously as it was rushed through the House. The House simply appropriates the money necessary; the Senate proposes to make it a more serious matter. When the bill comes over it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senator Morgan favors increasing the appropriation to \$250,000; but there is another and more important reason why the bill should be referred. The Monroe doctrine has never been perpetuated in and of the United States statutes and it is the purpose Senate Committee to engraft this doctrine into this bill. The time was never so opportune, it is said, and the House will doubtless ac-

cept the amendment. President Cleveland and Mr. Olney began to realize very early this morning the intensity of the patriotic feeling which has followed the publication of the President's Venezuelan message. They found scores of letters from prominent people, all containing endorsements of the policy which the Administration has adopted, and these have been supplemented by telegrams from all parts of the country.

Ex-Congressman Coombs of New York, who is one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, was among President Cleveland's callers at the White House to-day. Mr. Cccmbs congratulated him, saying he had read the message with interest. and assured him that it had struck a popular chord in the public breast, and that the people were with him. "That is not what concerns me," replied the President with grave deliberation, "I am more concerned to know that the people consider it just and proper, as I do myself."

Mr. Morgan's Ideas.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.), the present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expresses his views on the President's message as follows: | Great Britain is not likely to evade "I look upon the President's message ple of Canada and the United States | as a thoughtful, able, carefully prepared, vigorous document. It is time that we should have an utterance of this character, and Americans who always like a straightforward declaration will support all that the President has said on this subject, so fraught with vital consequences for the people

"The message will meet with the approval of the Congress, and will teach England that she has gone as far as she dare in this matter. The whole subject will be up soon for discussion in the Senate, and I predict that there will be nothing uncertain about the sentiments that will be expressed on the floors of the two Houses of Congress. That I deem the situation one of the most vital importance is suggested by my motion yesterday granting the Committee on Foreign Relations the authority to sit during the recess of Congress."

Mr. Whitney's Approval. New York, Dec. 18.-William C. Whit-

ney has expressed himself as follows: "It is simply a renewal affirmation of the Monroe doctrine. It expresses the meaning and purpose of that doctrine. Mr. Cleveland's expression of it is clear, concise, and not by any means overstated or intemperate.

"It does not matter on what pretext England is seeking to extend her system of government on this continent. If she seeks in any way to extend her territory against the will of Venezuela. she comes in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. And since we say, in obedience to that doctrine, that she shall not extend her system of government on this continent, it is for us to decide whether or not she is doing so either by just arbitration or through our own investigation. It is certainly not for England to decide for us whether she violates the Monore doctrine or not. That we must decide for our-

"I do not consider Mr. Cleveland's messagein any sense a jingo document. It is strong and decided, as it should be. I do not think we need worry about war. War is a long way off. The simple fact is that we cannot abandon the Monroe doctrine, and that we must make clear our mitention to stick to it whenever a foreign power shows an inclination to forget its existence and vitality.

"Mr. Cleveland states our side of the case very clearly. We keep our hands out of Europe and European rows on condition that Europe shall keep her hands off this continent. Without the Monroe doctrine there would be nothing to keep the European powers from dividing up South America, as they

Grain Men Not Worried. The Glasgow grain market is quiet not having been disturbed by President Cleveland's message to the United States Congress. The Glasgow dealers announce that they will follow the lead of the London and Liverpool markets, but do not expect any rica in prices in Glasgow. The stock and iron markets are fractionally lower. The consensus of opinion among the grain dealers of Glasgow in regard to President Cleveland's message is that if war should result, the American grain dealers will suffer most, as they

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wail not be able to dispose of their surplus wheat, while Grea; Britain has other markets. Was Understood Beforehand.

A number of politicians seen at the various Conservative clubs by the United Press representative maintained that diplomats, acting under the instructions of Lord Salisbury, had sounded the European powers during the last autumn, and prior to the despatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note, with the results that the diplomats answered that all the powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any interna tional authority.

The Joker Gets in His Work. That the situation resulting from the communication of President Cloveland's Venezuelan message to Congress is not generally taken as seriously as the newspaper articles on the subject indicate is evidenced by a cablegiam wired by some members of the London Stock Exchange to the President of the New York Stock Exchange, inquiring whether in the event of an English fleet appearing before New York the vessels would be hampered by excursion steamers, It is the opinion in financial circles

in London that President Cleveland's message will render the placing of a new issue of United States bonds London impossible.

The stock exchange market opened quict and steady, except in the case of American railway stock, which was unsettled and weak under the influence of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress. Further Editorial Comments.

The Sheffield Telegraph, the organ of the steel plate manufacturing districts, says: Mr. Cleveland's language is admirably calculated to induce England to bid the Yankees do their worst. which, as they would be the attacking power, seeing that they have neither | than outweight the expense. army nor navy to sreak of would incline to the Fidiculous. Still, if the United States really mean fighting, the challenge. Certainly we will not be turned from the plain truth by

A Good Thing for London. London, Ont., Dec. 20.-Mayor Little this afternoon affixed his signature to the Grand Trunk car shops agreement, and a few minutes later the city seal was attached, finally completing the deal which guarantees to London for the next forty years at least the western car construction and repair shops of the Grand Trunk system.

MR. CORBY RETIRES, The Popular Member For West Hastings Issues a Letter to the Electors,

Belleville, Dec. 18 .- The Executive of the West Hastings Conservative Association. consisting of the president, vice-president and the Executive Committee, met last night at the call of the president, Col. Ur-quart of Trenton. Mr. J. F. Wills acted as secretary. The president read a letter from Mr. H. Corby, M.P., stating that he desired to resign from his position as re-presentative for West Hastings and that he placed his resignation in the hands of the association to be dealt with as they would consider best. Mr. Corby's letter gives the reasons for

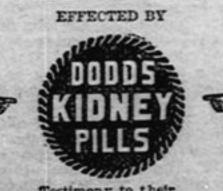
the step, which are briefly that his physicians have ordered the utmost care on his part regarding his health, and being un-able to put into his legislative duties the energies he desires, he relinquishes the A committee was appointed to draft a re-

ply, in which it was recommended that the resignation be not accepted. A resolution was passed expressing the hope for his speedy return from abroad with health fully restored.

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of the Kiel Canal. In 1896 like attention will be given to every not able happening. The chief events in art literature and music and the drama will be artistically presented W. D Howells, in the new department, Lite and Letters, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the Busy World will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of

Amateur Sport.

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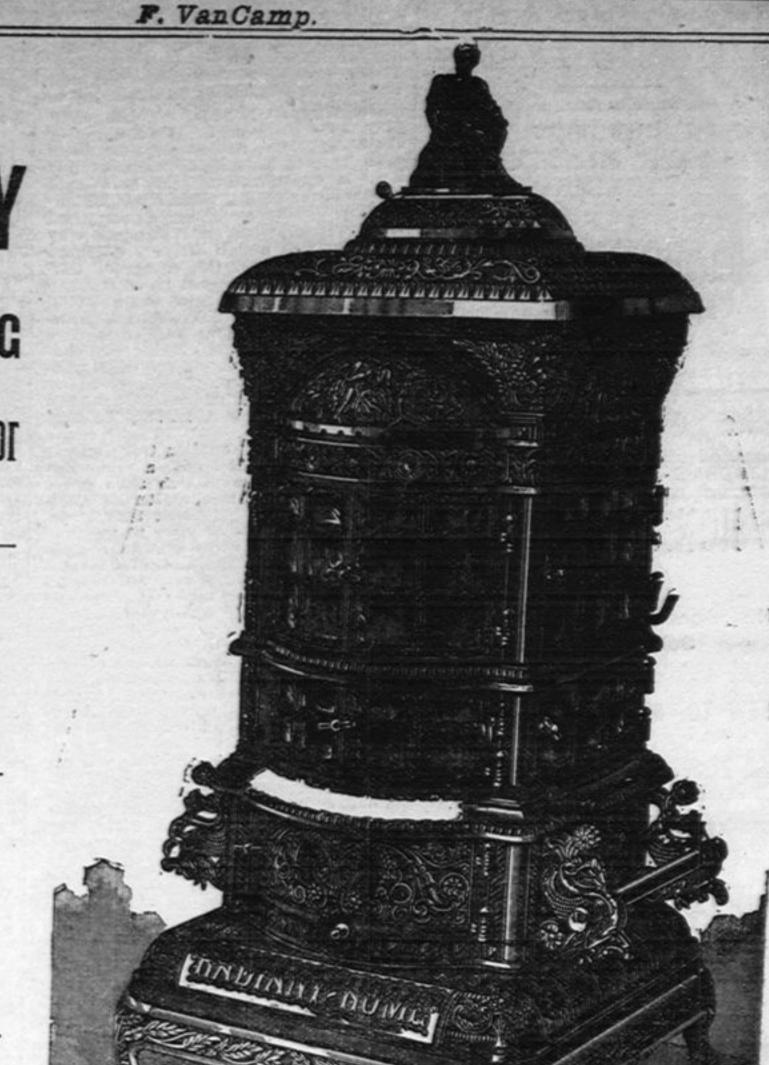
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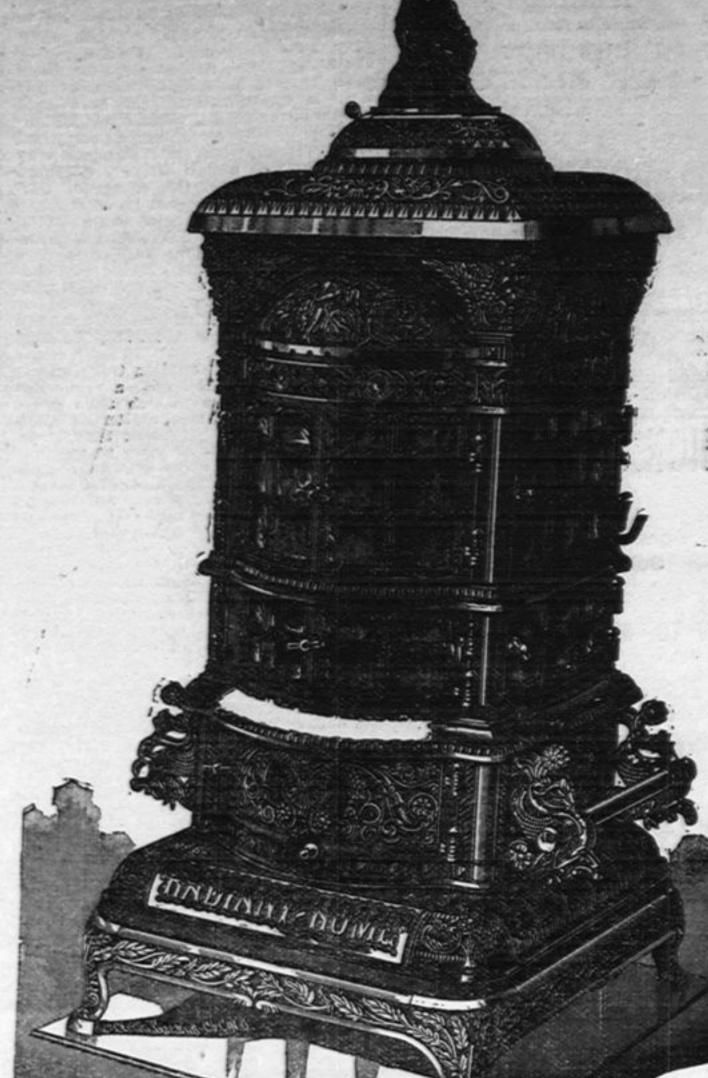
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THE AUCTION MART,

JAS. H. LENNON, Opposite Benson House.





of the honor and reputation of beloved country, and to remember the verdict of history is foreand in the censure of Christen-

anti-English feeling is increasing

Fresh flowers are placed daily