Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil.

They cannot digest it.

It upsets the stomach.

Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites; that is, we have broken it up into little globules, or droplets.

We use machinery to do the work of the digestive organs, and you obtain the good effects of the digested oil at once. That is why you can take Scott's Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence with any issue.

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

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WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1897.

THE LEGISLATURE

After a Midnight Session the Budget Debate Closes.

BUT A DIVISION WAS NOT TAKEN

The House Then Went Into Committee of Supply—Speeches by Opposition Leader Whitney, Patron Leader Haycock, and an Effective Reply By the Premier.

The budget debate has closed and the House gone into Committee of Supply without a vote. The leader of the Opposition and his followers fired all their guns and then gave up the fight in disgust, after the speech of the Premier, who handled Mr. Whitney without gloves until he forced him to admit that the trust funds held at Ottawa were available assets belonging to the province.

Mr. Whitney's Charges.

He said he cared not whether the Macdonald Government was lavish in their expenditure or not, the matter of importance to-day was whether the Hardy Government was conducting the affairs of the province in a careful business-like manner. He contended they were not. This statement was cheered by the Opposition. He stated that Mr. Garrow had spoken against the policy of the Government upon several occasions. This Mr. Garrow gave an unqualified denial and assured the House he was in entire accord with the Government. Mr. Whitney denied that he had repudiated Tupper, Thompson and Bowell as his political leaders. He was willing to admit he had been a willing follower of all these men. He then turned to the surplus and charged that the Premier at one of his political meetings had recently stated that the $5,000,000 surplus was all in cash.

Hon. Mr. Hardy: "I said nothing of the kind, I can assure my honorable friend."

Mr. Whitney continuing, said he was not prepared to prove it then, but he would return to the subject later. (Laughter.) He referred to Mr. Harcourt's statement that the cost of maintenance per head for patients in Ontario's public institutions was much less than that of similar institutions in the United States. He thought this proved nothing, since the cost of living generally in the United States was much greater than in Ontario. He denied that direct taxation was his policy. He said his policy was anything that would put a stop to direct taxation, which was sure to follow if the Government was permitted much longer to govern the province. Several of the gentlemen on the Government side had asked if the Opposition thought the people were taking them and their arguments seriously. Why had the session been called so soon then, if not because the Government was on the gallop to an election and wished to keep the Opposition off the stump, so that the people might not be fully informed as to the issues of the day. (Laughter.) He denied he had ever said the assets of the province were "unreal, intangible and delusive." He said the Opposition agreed with the Government so far as the assets of the province were concerned. He contended strongly that every year of late the Government was spending more money than they received and that it was useless for them to longer contend they had a surplus. Before closing he desired to refer to the Simpson affair. He said Simpson had in March, 1892, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee and had gone home to get his books. Nothing was heard of him again until the following April, when a doctor's certificate was sent to say he could not return because of ill health. Neither Simpson or his books had been seen or heard from since.

He wished again to state that the province was practically at the end of its timber resources. This he believed to be true. He denied he had ever said the most of the good legislation of Ontario had been placed upon the books by Meredith and himself. If the Mail said so, the Mail was wrong. (Hear, hear.) He blamed the Government for having allowed Hon. Mr. Ross to remind the Opposition of the stand they had taken upon the Separate school question. He thought this subject, which was dead and in its grave, should not be called up again. He assured the House the reason he had advocated the separation of Toronto university from Government control was that the heads of that institution themselves had urged this course upon him. He had been told upon good authority that the heads of the university had expressed these views themselves to the Minister of Education.

Hon. Mr. Ross: "No such representation was ever made to me." (Cheers.)

Mr. Whitney continuing, said it was none of his concern. (Laughter.) He disclaimed any present connection with Sir Charle Tupper, Messrs. Montague, Haggart or Clarke Wallace, and said they had nothing to do with the coming Conservative campaign. He closed by calling upon the Government to bring down their timber policy as quickly as possible.

The Patron Leader.

Mr. Haycock followed, and again complained of the method of keeping the public accounts.

The Premier's Reply.

Hon. Mr. Hardy arose to reply at eleven o'clock and pointed out how ridiculous it was for Mr. Whitney to say the House had been called together because the Government feared to have the members of the Opposition upon the stump. If Mr. Whitney could hurt the Government by his speeches he would have a better opportunity of doing so in the House where the press would more freely report him than in the country. What had he gone all over the country charging, and what had he charged in the House? He had talked about poor old sick Simpson; he had charged the Government with having purchased a $12 field glass; and had made a scandal out of a $40 purchase. This was the class of argument the Government had to fight, (cheers) and he did not think such arguments were dangerous. As to the Simpson scandal, he read from the sworn evidence of Simpson before the Public Accounts Committee, to show Simpson had simply been called upon to send his books which he had done. This was one of the great scandals the Government was responsible for. (Laughter.) Mr. Whitney had stated everywhere that the provincial audit was a farce. He had said the Dominion Auditor could not be dismissed except by the House, not by the Government, and gave the impression that the Provincial Auditor was a minion of the Government. This was a falsehood. The Provincial Auditor, who had started his duties under Sandfield Macdonald's Government, was subject to dismissal in exactly the same manner as the Dominion Auditor. (Cheers.) He pointed out the course of the Opposition regarding the boundary question, how Mr. Whitney and his friends had stood by Sir John Macdonald when he had passed a bill in the Dominion House handing over to the Manitoba Government the land in dispute, and which was afterwards awarded by the Privy Council to Ontario. The people of the province owed the Conservatives a debt in reference to this matter which they had at all elections since tried to pay back, and which they would again try to pay back at the coming elections. (Cheers.) What was all the trouble about? It seemed the Opposition made all the row because of the words "assets" and "surplus," the Opposition contending the "assets" were not "surplus," although they could not deny there was something there which had to be called either assets or surplus. (Cheers.) Then another cry was, "Oh, the Sandfield Macdonald surplus is expended." Who, but an idiot, did not know this fact? In a progressive province such as Ontario what else would be done with this money but expend it in needed improvements? As a matter of fact, it all went to pay for debts contracted by the Macdonald Government. He then read the Acts passed granting money by Macdonald's Government, showing that not one dollar of the Macdonald surplus had gone to the Mowat Government that had not been pledged. (Cheers.) The Macdonald surplus amounted to some three millions. It had gone, with millions more, granted by the Mowat Governments, to railways, prisons, asylums, roads, etc. (Cheers.) Twenty-five years ago the Conservatives were crying "blue ruin," as they were to-day. They said the people could not "stagger" along much longer under the burdens of the Mowat Government without direct taxation. Yes, the Government was going right along with plenty of money for all legitimate purposes and direct taxation was as far off as it was twenty-five years ago. (Cheers.) The Opposition claimed that for the three years, 1894, 1895 and 1896, there were deficits amounting to one and a quarter millions. Now, the human ingenuity of man could not possibly make this statement agree with truth. (Cheers.) The Government had nothing to hide. In 1894 there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $30,589. In 1895 there was a deficit of $111,397, and in 1896 the deficit amounted to $152,845, but in all they did not amount to anything like what the Opposition claimed. This was but a sample of the way the Opposition misrepresented the facts and thereby hoped to gain power. Since Mr. Whitney had at last admitted that the four millions of trust funds at Ottawa were available for the purposes of the Provincial Government he had nothing further to say, and sat down amid storms of applause. The House then went into supply without division.

No More Gambling.

Hon. John Dryden's bill to prevent gambling provides that no game of chance shall be permitted at any agricultural or horticultural fair, or within half a mile of such. Upon conviction for such offense the lowest penalty shall be $20 and costs, the highest $100 and costs.

The Holiday Term.

Hon. Mr. Hardy, answering Mr. Whitney, said he would not be able to say until Monday next when the holidays would begin or end. It was quite possible the House would sit between Christmas day and New Year, but not open either of those days. He could not say at present this would be done, but at latest would inform the House on Tuesday. He announced that the new revised statutes would be distributed next Monday.

Price of Toll Roads.

Messrs. Louis Kaufman, warden of Oxford County; Mr. T. Buchanan and T. H. Noxon, of Ingersoll, and E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock, waited upon Premier Hardy yesterday and asked that Toll Roads Commissioners should be allowed to fix a fair price in cases where these roads may be turned over to the counties which propose to purchase them. The Premier promised to have the subject brought before the Government.

Future Water Powers.

The bill introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting water-powers, proposes to give power to the Commissioner to reserve from sale any water power or privilege on Crown lands, and sufficient area of land in connection therewith for the erection of buildings and plant, and to make terms and conditions upon which such water power and land may be sold or leased and developed.

Whatever hope may have animated the Conservatives in the Legislature of their obtaining power in the near future was utterly shattered last week, as much by internal strife and jealousies as by the crushing exposure at the hands of the Premier and Hon. Mr. Ross. It seems Mr. Marter is again anxious to take the reins of leadership and it is said upon good authority he has a fairly strong backing from Conservative members, though if it came to a vote Mr. Whitney would carry the day. Yet there is trouble. Mr. Marter, when forced to resign his leadership, felt he had not been given sufficient opportunity to display his ability. He had made no telling speech in the House, but gave it as his reason he had not had time to prepare one, what with organization, etc. He determined some months ago to show his fellow-Conservative members they had made a great mistake in removing him and placing Mr. Whitney in the post of honor. He spent days, weeks, months, at preparing a speech. That speech he delivered in the Legislature early last week. It took him over three hours to say all he had prepared and it is not going too far to say it was the best speech he ever delivered in or out of the House. Many, in fact most, of the Conservative members, Mr. Whitney excepted, thought the speech very powerful, and several, in congratulating Mr. Marter afterwards, remarked that perhaps they really had made a mistake in asking him to resign. Between Mr. Marter's speech and the terrible mess Mr. Whitney has made of it during the week the Conservatives may, as predicted before, go to the country with some other leader than Mr. Whitney yet.

The Opposition for years have denied strenuously that the four million dollars held as trust funds by the Dominion Government at Ottawa for the Province of Ontario were to be considered as assets of the province. Year after year for nearly a quarter of a century the financial critic of the Opposition in delivering his remarks upon the budget would protest that the capital held and debts due by the Dominion Government to Ontario, bearing interest, and the collections by Ontario paid over to the Dominion Government in 1889 and 1890 on common school fund account should not in any sense be considered as part of the assets of the province. Upon the contrary, by some remarkable method of reasoning, they contended that there were debts which should be charged up against the Provincial Government. What was the consternation in the ranks then may be imagined when Mr. Whitney innocently and candidly admitted during the course of the debate that these funds were properly considered assets and unknowingly knocked the largest plank in his party platform from under his own feet. The leader was not the only one upon the Opposition side who seemed anxious to put his foot into it. They all seemed to get rattled after Mr. Whitney's break and between admissions, trivial and false statements and harsh words, succeeded as never before in making themselves and the party appear most ridiculous. First came Mr. Matheson, who got into hot water over the "prison labor" question. He did not want to have any of the products of prison labor placed upon the open market, but when asked what he would do with prisoners he advised such a brutal course of treatment that his own followers frowned him down. Then Mr. St. John cropped up again with his piggery and made his bosom friend Mr. N. Clarke Wallace ridiculous by describing the pig inspector in such terms as to leave the House under the impression that this official was none other than his friend. When the House opened Mr. Whitney boasted he was going to kick up a great row and make himself heard all over the country before the session closed. He was going to talk when he liked and say what he liked. He was not going to allow the Premier to dictate to him in anything. He was a free man and was bound to have his say. He intimated he would have something important to say, something which would make the Government tremble, and when the time arrived for him to formulate his grave charges they simmered down to a complaint that one of the Government inspectors had purchased a $12 marine glass and presented it to the captain of one of the lake steamers who had rendered valuable services to the Government, and who might have sent in a bill for a much larger amount with perfect propriety. When the Premier found that the mountain had produced so small a mouse he refused on Friday night to continue the debate and so crushed the Opposition with the few remarks he did make they permitted the Speaker to leave the chair and the first item of the yearly estimates to pass without a kick or even a whimper. The Opposition, so loudly brave and belligerent upon the stump, crawled into their holes at the end of the second week in the House and prayed the Premier to let them have a long Christmas holiday.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—The Government announced its timber policy in the Legislature yesterday afternoon through Hon. Mr. Gibson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who delivered an able speech covering the whole subject and giving fully the Government's reason for the course adopted. It is needless to say the speech was listened to by all the members of the House present with the greatest interest, and it was most noticeable that Mr. Whitney and others prominent in the Opposition were anything but pleased to find the Government adopting a course which would appeal to every fair-minded man in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Gibson said the members were familiar with the subject with which the bill he was about to introduce dealt, namely, the exportation of logs and the timber question generally. It should be held in mind that the exportation of logs had not become important until within recent years. Until the last three years exportation had not taken place upon a large scale. For the information of the House and country he would give the actual export of pine from 1880 to 1896 inclusive:

Year.	Feet exported.	Value.
1880	72,000	$ 784
1881	200,200	13,298
1882	2,682,000	20,230
1883	1,243,000	13,323
1884	1,641,000	11,397
1885	964,000	7,906
1886	378,000	2,284
1887	2,864,000	24,429
1888	6,349,000	49,000
1889	383,000	3,270
1890	10,834,000	94,254
1891	32,116,000	261,475
1892	36,699,000	313,281
1893	73,887,000	651,122
1894	125,837,000	1,050,550
1895	277,837,000	2,359,478
1896	211,745,000	1,859,369

In all the number of feet of pine exported since 1880 had been 787,481,000. It was an important fact that but little of this timber had gone from sales made by the Mowat Government. All the timber that had been exported as the result of sales by the Mowat Government had been 5,000,000 feet. No logs had been exported from the sales of timber lands during the years 1880 and 1896. The great bulk of timber exported had been taken from limits sold prior to Confederation, or by the Sandfield Macdonald Government, or by the Blake Government of 1872. All the logs exported under the Mowat Administration had been less than one-fiftieth of the total export. Until recently the subject of export of logs had been but of little importance to the province of Ontario; it had always been considered a Dominion Government affair and treated as a matter of trade and commerce. The country had agreed the matter should properly belong to the Dominion Government because international questions and treaties were involved. In 1866 the Dominion Parliament had fixed an export duty of $1 per thousand board measure and continued it until 1886, when the duty was increased to $2 per thousand. In 1888 the Dominion Government was authorized by Parliament to remove all duty on logs. These facts went to prove that the Dominion Government seemed to charge itself with the duty of dealing with timber and logs. There had been a measure of reciprocity in the past between Canada and the United States in the matter of timber. The policy of the Conservatives had been to remove the export duty on logs when the United States Government removed their import duty on lumber. This was the state of affairs until the passage of the Dingley bill, which imposed a duty of $2 per thousand upon lumber going into the United States. This was a reversal of policy of the previous Administration. The feature of this legislation which had caused irritation in Ontario, however, was the "automatic attachment" to the Dingley bill, namely, that should Canadians impose an export duty upon logs ipso facto the United States import duty should be increased on lumber to $4. The effect of this was that even should Canada impose an export duty on logs, the American lumberman would still have a great advantage dealing in lumber as against the Canadian. The Georgian Bay lumbermen were practically cut out of business by the American lumberman who own timber limits in Canada. The Dingley bill shut down the Georgian Bay mills whether they were owned by Canadians or Americans. The people of Ontario seemed to believe that it was all important the logs should be reduced to lumber upon Canadian soil, and yet it might not matter so much. It was surprising what a small amount was expended in proportion in reducing the log to lumber. Four-fifths of the total cost was employed in cutting down the timber, hauling it to the water and placing it in rafts, and but one-fifth was expended in reducing it to lumber. Under present conditions the entire four-fifths of the cost was expended in Canada, the money going for supplies and labor. The transfer of Ontario's lumber mill industry to Michigan was most distasteful to Canadians, and the question arose, "In how far were Michigan lumbermen themselves responsible for this?" It was well known most of them were opposed to this course and had exerted themselves to their utmost against having a greater duty than $1 per thousand imposed upon lumber going into the United States. They were all opposed to the "automatic" arrangement of the Dingley bill. This led him to speak of the so-called "secret" meeting the American lumbermen had had with the Government. Deputations were in the habit of waiting upon the Government upon all subjects daily and the Government had never considered it its duty to inquire whether the press was represented or not. As a matter of fact, the Government had known nothing as to whether the press was represented at that meeting or not, but in order the proceedings might be used in future as a reference a shorthand reporter had been called in who had taken down word for word what had been said. His report would be laid before the House with others papers in connection with the matter. (Cheers.) The present holders of licenses had strongly urged that the Government had no right to impose new restrictions after they had purchased and paid for their limits. Before sales of timber had been made the conditions of the sales were printed and those who purchased could not see the justice of changing the conditions after the purchase. He thought there was a great difference between licenses already issued and those to be issued in future. (Cheers.) The Government had granted the right to cut this year and had been paid for that right. He considered it would be an outrage amounting to confiscation to impose restrictions upon those licenses. (Hear, hear.) Such a course would not be honorable (hear, hear); it would not be just. The Georgian Bay lumbermen were the people most injured and yet they themselves did not desire any such course. (Cheers.) Had such conditions been imposed no logs would have been taken out this year, which would have meant absolute starvation to many Canadian settlers and lumbermen laborers who depended upon the winter's work in the woods for their living. (Cheers.) Considering the whole question, coolly and dispassionately, the Government had concluded it would have amounted to confiscation to interfere with the present licenses, but as regards the future their course was reasonably clear. There was no doubt as to the sentiment in the country that there should be restrictions in favor of manufacturing in Canada. The Government should act in sober judgment in such a manner that in all future time they could defend their action. There were two sides to this, as to all other questions, for instance, while the present conditions injured the Georgian Bay lumbermen they did not seriously affect those of Ottawa district, but should an export duty be placed upon our logs the Americans might prohibit Canadian lumber and ruin the Ottawa lumbermen. The Government was therefore against anything resembling measures of retaliation. No one could complain, however, if the Government decided to have Canadian logs manufactured by Canadians in Canada. (Loud cheers.) The Government had already provided against Americans working in Canadian woods: the inspector had already deported a number of them (hear, hear), and the result was a great increase in the wages for Canadian woodsmen. (Cheers.) He then read the clauses of the bill, which provides that in all future sales of timber the Government should make it a condition that the timber should be manufactured in Canada. The Act to come into force April 29 next.

Mr. Reid asked if there were to be any restrictions imposed this year as to the cut.

Hon. Mr. Gibson said the Government had inquired into that matter, and since the cut would not be so large as within some years past they had not thought such action necessary. They had decided, however, to restrict the cut in future, but had not as yet decided upon the exact amount. The bill was then read a first time and House adjourned to give the members time to look over the bill.

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I can recommend Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills to be a good friend, as I have suffered with my kidneys for the last four years. The sample box I got at Boyce's drug store relieved me so much that I got another box of them. Your little Liver Pills are also a great relief, as my bowels were hard to move, for it would be two days before I could get any relief, until I began taking your pills. I will do all I can for them and advise my friends to take them.

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Dr. Hobbs **SPARAGUS** Kidney Pills.

For sale by P. Morgan.

PRONOUNCED GUILTY.

The Jury at Brampton Finds Against the First of the Shelburne Perjury Prisoners.

Brampton, Ont., Dec. 21.—In the Coleman perjury trial court opened yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock, and the first witness called for the defence was Mrs. Hamilton, who gave evidence to the effect that Twibble called at their house on the Saturday before the trial commenced at Orangeville and told her to tell Mr. Hamilton not to go near the office, as he was watched, and also to tell her husband he was in the office the night Mrs. Stevenson was there; that he saw the order signed and knew all about it.

Mrs. Coleman was called, and swore positively that her husband left for Shelburne about 12.30 o'clock on Nov. 23, that he arrived home about 11 p.m., and told her that Hamilton had some queer times in his office; that he had a dispute with a lady in his office about an account and an order. This lady, witness said, from the description given by her husband, was Mrs. Stevenson, as she knew the woman, having had previous dealings with her.

This closed the case for defence.

After lunch James Small was re-called, but nothing new was elicited from him.

At 2 p.m. Mr. Johnston opened his address to the jury, and went over the evidence very carefully. Mr. Johnston's address took two and a half hours in its delivery.

At 4.30 p.m. Mr. O'Leary began his address to the jury on behalf of the Crown. He reviewed the evidence as given by the witnesses in a very able manner. Mr. O'Leary closed after an eloquent address, lasting an hour and forty-five minutes, with a simple request for justice only at the hands of the jury.

Coleman Guilty.

His Lordship addressed the jury, and reviewed the evidence with them. His charge was to a certain extent against the prisoners.

The jury were out about an hour and returned with a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. Sentence was not passed on prisoner.

It is not settled yet what case will be proceeded with to-morrow.

TOM NULTY'S TRIAL.

Case to Come Up in January—Crown Asked to Pay the Defence Witnesses.

Joliette, Que., Dec. 18.—Tom Nulty, of Rawdon, was arraigned yesterday morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering his three sisters and brother. He was remanded for trial on the 10th January next. He did not ask for a mixed jury. Rene De Salberry, counsel for Nulty, made a request, asking that the Crown be made to pay the expenses of the witnesses of the defence. The petition will be taken into consideration.

WORD FROM WALSH.

No Doubt That He Has Reached Fort Selkirk in Safety.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—A letter was received at the Interior Department yesterday from Major Walsh, who said that he and his party got over White Horse Rapids safely, and were starting to go across Lake Laberge, which he expected to do without any trouble.

No doubt but he is now safe at Fort Selkirk is entertained.

U. S. Consuls to Canada.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The President to-day appointed Harlan W. Brush, of New York, as Consul at Clifton, Ont.; Charles W. Merriman, of Wisconsin, as Consul at Brockville, Ont.

A Canadian 118 Years Old.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 16. — Louis Soule, a French-Canadian, who for 20 years had lived in a tent in the mountains near Buffalo Gap, in Taylor County, died on Monday. He was 118 years old, and was born near Montreal. He lived in Texas for nearly 40 years.

English Cockroach Must Go.

London, Dec. 20.—Miss Eleanor Ormerod declares in the papers to-day that the English cockroach is in danger of extermination before the hordes of imported German black beetles.

DID HE WANT TO MURDER HER?

A York County Farmer Imprisoned on a Most Serious Charge.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—Yesterday County Constables Robert Burns and W. Boyd brought to the cells at the Court House Thomas Hurlburt, farmer, living on lot 31, concession 2, Markham Township. He is charged with having administered poison to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Hurlburt, last month, for the purpose of attempting to murder her.

The couple are young people, Hurlburt being 32 years of age, and have three children, the eldest of whom is ten years old. Hurlburt is a farm laborer. His wife was ill at the time of the alleged offence.

He was brought before Magistrate Ellis this afternoon and remanded until next week.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE.

Grocer James Scott of Woodstock Charged With Attempting to Defraud.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 17.—At the quarter session yesterday James Scott, a well-known grocer, was tried for having sold his stock-in-trade to J. McKenzie for $2,300 abut a year ago for the purpose of defrauding Thomas H. Parker and other creditors. It appears that he paid out the greater part of this sum to his creditors, but did not pay any of it to Parker, who is alleged to have benefitted by payments on prior mortgages to the extent of $700. The judge charged strongly in favor of the defendant, and the jury, after being out four hours, stated they could not agree, and were discharged. They stood ten to two for acquittal.

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Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

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A very interesting little book for men only, which must be read to be appreciated. Through its honest advice, thousands have been restored to perfect manhood. For a short time mailed free, in plain envelope, securely sealed. Address the Author:

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Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

New Advertisements.

IF YOU want anything you have not got, advertise for it in the want column of THE EVENING POST.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The North Half of Lot Number 18, in the First Concession of the Township 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; two wells, creek running through the farm, large orchard; school-house on the farm. Three miles from Lindsay. Every information given by applying to DAVID EAGLESON, SR., Colborne st., No. 36, Lindsay.—86w-tf.

FOR SALE—200 acres of improved land in the township of Brock, lot 20 12th con., known as the Mapleton Farm, one mile from Cannington. This is a very desirable property for stock or grain raising, having every facility, being well watered by a never failing spring running through the centre of it; orchard, 2 dwelling houses, stable and outhouses. For terms and particulars apply to T. L. McMILLAN, 556 Queen-st. west, Toronto.—96tf-w.

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ABSOLUTELY CURES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops itching and bleeding, absorbs the tumors. Sold by druggists or by mail for 50cts. Prepared by Dr. SWAYNE & Son, Philadelphia.

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