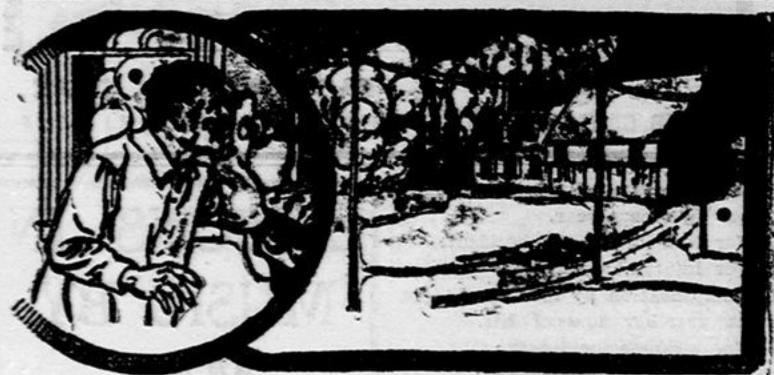


may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.





Nothing so much dreaded by the Farmer.

Telephone message rallies the whole neighborhood and even the Fire Brigade from the nearest town to the danger point and the farm buildings are saved.

Minutes at the beginning of a fire are worth hours after the fire gets headway.

The Bell Service saves those minutes.

It is an effective rural fire alarm system and the best possible protection against loss.

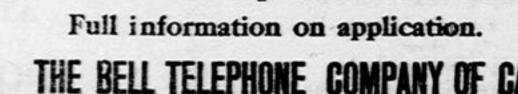
It more than pays for itself in the protection it gives. Are you risking your farm property without the Bell system? If so, call and see our local manager when in town.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

has 870 Subscribers in the Lindsay District; 428 Subscribers in the Lindsay Exchange. Long Distance Service with all points in Ontario,

Quebec and The Northern States. A Limited Telephone Service is unsatisfactory and

dear at any price. Tariff Rates to suit the requirements of all classes.



THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

THOMAS J. TILLEY, •

Local Manager.

supplies were selected, no one apk?ar-

ed. We ran the line on for about

week, in the hope of meeting our sup-

decided to send eight men to look

and the only place where supplies

could be obtained within at least

two weeks. The remaining men were

to remain in camp until we returned.

was all they could spare us. In ad-

dition to this the position of New

ADVENTURES WITH LATE ALEX NIVEN RACY NARRATIVE BY E. V. NEELANDS

The following interesting narrative New Pest, the point from which the is from the pen of Mr. E. V. Neeland son of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Neelands. Lindsay. It was read before the Engeneering Society of the School of ply men ahead, till we were forced Practical Science, Toronto, during to stop for want of food. It was then the session of 1898-9.

日四四四

T was my good fortune last spring to be appointed as assistant on the surveying party in charge of Alex Niven, O.L.S. Our work was to complete the boundary line between Nipissing and Algoma, about 180 miles in al, from Night Hawk Lake to the Moose River.

We left Temiscamingue on May 22nd and after crossing a six-mile portage proceeded up the Montreal River in canoes. The current was swift and heavy, but by paddling, towing and poling we reached the height of land after five days. Then, by utilizing a chain of small lakes, we arrived at Night Hawk Lake on June 5th, and commenced our work.

Nothing of moment occurred until we reached the Abitibi River about plans in case of the arrival of the supplies down the river had also been the middle of July, where we met supply men. We camped on the line caught by the ice, and after some our supply men, who had gone to Fort Abitibi for supplies. They also brought the mail, already a month swimming rivers. and a half old, which was the last we were to receive. They had lest one cance descending the rapids, but everstbing e'se was safe.

Our supplies were to ascend the Atitibi, which at this point is nearly parallel to the line, for about sixty red water that it was not the Abitibi. miles and were then to be packed into'the main camp, a distance which the map showed to be about fifteen miles. However, when we got opposite

About night we heard the roar of a rapid ahead, and pushed on eagerly thinking it must be the river, as, by our estimation we had come nearly fifteen miles. Imagine our dissapoint ment when we saw, from the dark,

> Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

It was too late to cross then as it

the bank that night. It was a gloomy situation; we had only one small loaf left among eight of us; we did not know where we were and it was cold and raining.

Next morning at daybreak we ate the last of our bread and started to ford the river in the rapid; one of the men was already across, and the rest were in the river when we heard a shout down stream, and presently a cance came around the bend with one of our supply men, Toussaint Hunter, in it.

They had reached the line the same day we had left, and on reading one of our notes Toussaint had came back travelling all night to head us off at the river. We learned from him that it was twenty-five miles to the Abittibi, instead of thirteen, and we were not going in the right direction reach the fort, so his arrival most opportune for us, as if he had been five minutes later he would have missed us and we would have starved in the bush.

After a delay of nearly ten days we were able to rejoin the remainder of the party on the line with the

On October 10 after obtaining supplies from Moose Factory the chief Hudson Bay Post on the Bay, we commeced our return journey, and found it even more difficult than we! had anticipated. The current was so swift and heavy that we seldom could make more than ten miles day against it. In addition to this we had to encounter a series of very bad rapids, nine miles along, all of which had to be poled, as there was to try again. no portage cut.

reached New Post, sixty miles above the line; here we spent Sunday, the first night under a roof for nearly meal in two or three hours, and After a value attempt to raise an five months. Next week we worried our way on up the river, poling, towing, paddl ng, against a current that never seemed to slacken. The hardest work came on Saturday when we could feel her setting. We quickly more brought us to the foot of the we poled up the Long Sault Rapids threw over all her load, and paddled lake, and as we were almost out of seven miles, through a storm of rain

denly colder, and from Sunday until bark canoe made it impossible to Thursday we worked our way up the see, the more so in the darkness, its stream in a continual snow storm, position and nature. The snow now was very deep, and camping was a most elaborate pro- shore, in spite of constant bailing, first sign of civilization, a road and cess. It was necessary to go ashore she went under, and left the six of an abandoned farm. The same night about 4 p.m. in order to prepare for us struggling in the water. Two of the coming night.

night the canoes had to be thawed man, the Indian having never reached for several miles down, making it

we said, "we'll get to the lake and back to our camp fire. by noon Saturday we'll reach Fort Abitibi." But, as usually happened, our hopes were doomed to disappointment. When within about eight miles of the lake we were stopped by pack ice, jammed in the river as far as we could see, We broke through it however, with poles, but reached the lake, only to find what was apparently a worse condition of affairs there, but on climbing the high bank saw that the ice did not extend more than two miles at the most. We broke our way through this also and reached the open lake that night, though too late to cross, as there was a heavy swell from the north, and our boat, a bark one, was leaked by the ice. We decided, therefore, for New Post, a Hudson Bay fort, to camp, and make a desperate attempt to reach the Fort by the next

Imagine our disappointment when next morning we discohered the About enough bread for two days lake was frozen over as far as we could see. It was impossible to walk as the ice was too thin, yet it was Post was very uncertain, the map, too thick to break through in canoes Ogilvie's report, and the latitude dif- It was over a hundred miles to the fering from each other by as much Fort by the shore, and this was thru as twenty-two miles. Still it seemed country so rough and snow so deep that we could not march more than Our plan was to work back along ten miles a day. In addition to this, the line twenty miles,, and then turn several of the men were not in a conwest, and march out to the supposed dition to undertake a trip of this naside of the fort. Owing to the lack ture, and we had only one day's proof provisions however we were for visions left.

ced to abandon this plan, turning Good fortune had not altogether west eight miles back. We left notes abandoned us, though, for it happenon all the mile posts stating our ed that an Indian taking his winter that night and the next day started difficulty was induced to let us have west and walked all day fording and a bag of flour and a smoked beaver. We also caught a few fish and a few given up all hope.

days later shot a cariboo. By Tuesday the ice Lecame solid enough to walk on, though not with- by making us cut wood. After each out considerable risk; but, our food | meal they would take us to the edge supply becoming sadly reduced again, of the clearing and point significantwe were forced to start. Two af our ly to the trees, and then to the axes Indians left us here, under the pre- and we would get to work; although tence of catching fish, and followed we were still too weak to use them us later. The rest of the party aban- Finally, making a bargain with the

| what was absolutely necessary, began | when we reached the Fort, we set out | given its first and second reading and

was already dark, so we camped on cance with us on a sleigh in case of half way we met two of our men com meeting open water.

> turned so soft that it was impossible -a nephew of the drowned man. I to use the ice, and two days later a warm south wind broke up the ice said nothing, but after a few mom' left for next day, and we were not ferred to the subject again. yet half way to the Pest.

That same afternoon we discovered an Indian "cache" containing som fish and flour. These were immediately appropriated, and also two old bark canoes which we found. The two Indians which had left us came up with one of the boats left behind, so that we now had enough to carry the whole party.

Next morning, notwithstanding a heavy swell, we again set out, each cance paddling as hard as possible to get through. When still about twen- laborious feat, owing to the windty miles from it, a heavy fog arose so that we could not see 100 yards ahead. As no one in our boat knew the lake, it was impossible to run except by compass. We blundered on as well as we could till about 4. when we heard yelling through the elose at hand, and heading for it we our baggage. Fortunately we disfound an Indian shanty on the shore. They told us the way to the Post, used to carry the toboggans, though and we again set out.

miles when it became so dark that it twice suddenly, and left us to hau) was impossible to go on, so we land- our load out. ed and boiled some tea, though we Two days of this monotonous work had no food. We stayed around our brought us to Island Lake, where fire till about 1 p.m., when the fog the same misfortune occurred that having lifted somewhat, we decided had so often happened before, the

discussing the prospect of a fine hot the moment we thought no harm walk the shore, abandoning our to-Next day the weather turned sud- leak, the peculiar construction of the ing south-west to Lake Temisca-

gratulating ourselves that our trou- the stern, raising the damaged bow south' bles were almost over. "To-night," out of the water, we managed to get

> Here we passed a most miserable night, especially as a heavy snow storm came on, making it almost impossible to keep the fire alive, the mere so as wood was scarce and we had no axe.

Next day we decided to walk the shore to the Post, but two miles trought us to a river that it was impossible to cross, as it was over two chains wide, deep and rapid. We then decided to go back to our camp fire, and next day tried to reach the Indian's shanty that we had seen on the shore. Next morning three of us started back, the others remaining in case anyone came back to look for ng in every seam, being hadly strain has, We struggled on all day through the bush, using a compass altogether, as it was still snowing, and we could not see the sun; sometimes so weak that we could only walk a few minutes at a time. At last, when we had almost given up hope of ever reaching it, we saw smoke on a point almost a mile away. The last mile was the hardest, and it took us what seemed hours to walk. At last w came to the clearing. An Indian was behind the house cutting wood. We shouted, and he dropped his axe; he could not speak English, but in brok. en Indian I explained the situation, He grunted sympathy and took us at once into the house, and told the squaws to get us something. It was soon ready and we started in like famished wolves. The menu was not claborate, lumps of dough, fried in grease, but I never spent such a happy hour before. Next morning the Indians went out

and brought in the other two men, who were utterly exhausted and had

While we stayed with the Indians they guarded themselves against loss doning the canoes and everything but Indian, to give him certain goods

ing out to meet us, I went out on the On the following day the weather ice to meet them. One was an Indian sa'd "Toussaint is drowned .: He completely. By this time we were re- ents thought came up again, and he , duced to a slice of bread a meal, and said, "And so Toussaint is drawned? more than half the men had nothing Yes. Well by gosh!" and never re-

> The three of us turned back to look for the body, while the others went next day, after a fruitless search

We found the party busily engaged in making toboggans for our trip out as the idea of canceing was now altogether given up. Three days later, we again started south, every man with a toboggan and taking one cance on a sleigh. We had scarcely gone eight miles when the weather again turned soft necessitating huling the toborgans through the bush, a long, fall prevailing along the banks.

We then crossed Upper Lake on the thin ice, not, however, without some of the party getting through. Here we came to a long stretch of open water and again we were forced to take to the woods, the canoe taking covered an old bark canoe, which we it could only be kept affoat by con-We had gone about seven or eight stant bailing and, even so, she sank

ice could neither be broken or walked A point about two miles ahead, on, and it took us three days to make After a week's hard struggle, we loomed up through the darkness, and eight miles over it. We then crossed we headed for it. We were eagerly the height of land and the head of

counting what we should have, when old Hudson Bay batteau, which was we crashed into a piece of ice. For lying sunk here, we again started to was done, but as the cance backed off boggans for the last time. Three days for the nearest shore. It was useless | provisions again, we decided to leave to make any attempt to stop the everything and take to the bush, go-

- Leaving everything except a little food we struck off through the woods, When within about 200 yards of the and on the second day came to the we reached the Indian village at the the men struck for shore, one with a mouth of the Quinza. Here we get The work in the rapids was now waterproof bag, which acted as a our first news of the outside world particularly severe, as the spray from support, and the other, an Indian, and also our first meal in civilization the icy waters and the snow made it clinging to some paddles. The rest of |-potators and other luxuries. We eximpossible to use a cance pole more us stayed with the boat, and after a pected to take the steamboat next than a few minutes at a time, while hard struggle succeeded in dragging morning, but unfortunately during wading was almost unbearable. At it ashore. Here we found only one the night the lake was frozen over out over a fire, as each day snow the shore. For some time we were too necessary for us to walk the lake for and ice would accumulate on them weak to move, but as soon as we twenty-five miles to Ville Marie where till they were almost unrecognizable. were able, we empired the canoe, and next morning we caught the steamer On Thursday morning we were con- by making two trips, and getting in Meteor for Gordon Creek and the

MAKES HAIR GROW

Higinbotham has an invigorator that will grow hair or money back. The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care

If your hair is getting thin, gradually falling out, it'cannot be long before the spot appears.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALVIA, the Great American Hair Grower, first discovered in England. SALVIA furnishes nourishment to take the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed. A large bottle for

Visiting His Old Home

Mr. Wm. A. Bateman was in town tofday en-route to his old home south of Taylor's Corners, Mariposa township. Mr. Bateman has just returned from Boston New York and Montreal He leit Mariposa about 25 years ago. Mr. Bateman is practicing law in Michigan and is also interested

At last night's session of the Council the agreement between the town and the Light, Heat & Power Co. regarding the purchase of the local power plant came up for consideration. The agreement was read clause by clause by the Clerk, and on motion of Reeve Vrooman and Ald Babcock, the Council expressed its acceptance of the terms of the agreement for the purchase of the plant for \$30,000.

At a special session on Monday night a by-law for the submission of

The Victoria Loan

and Savings Company INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1895

Capital Faid Up \$230,000.00. Reserve Furd \$58,800.00

Executors of estates will find the d bentures of the Company particulars on to the Post. We followed them the suitable for the employment of funds committed to them, as they combine? liberal interest rate with the very highest security and the authority of the Government to invest therein.

Money to loan on real estate first mortage at current rates.

JAMES LOW,

NEWTON SMALE,

Manager

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

A Complete Banking Service

Available for Manufacturing and Commercial Houses, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Municipalities, Corporations, farmers and private individuals.

Savings Bank Department at every Branch. Lindsay Branch : F. F. LOOSEMORE, Manager,

Dunsford " Little Britain Branch: C. S. THOMPSON, Accomin Nestleton Station Branch: W. J. WHITE, " Branches also at Canmington, Woodvill's Leaverton, Pefferlaw, Brechin, Sunderland and Blockstock.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

REST, - \$7,000,000

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The Money Orders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce are a safe. convenient and economical method of remitting small sums of money, They are payable without charge at every branch of a chartered bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States.

The Orders and full information regarding them may be obtained on application at the Bank.

In the event of loss of a Money Order the Bank will, on receipt of a satisfactory guarantee, make arrangements to refund the amount of the lost Order.

H. A. HOLMES, Manager 'Lindsay Branch



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ESTABLISHED 1917.

Branches of the Bank in every Province of the Dominion. A general banking basiness transacted. Savings Department at every Branch.

Office Hours: 10 to 3 c'el sek Saturdays 16 to 1 o'clock

BLACK Manager Linesay Branch

His Worship Mayor Beal said he had received a communication from Hon. Adam Beck in which assurances es were given that the municipality would experience no trouble in obtaining the assistance of the Legislature when necessary in connection

with the proposition. Mr. Beck also informed Mayor Beal

would sell for \$60,000 more than it was worth to-day.

Co. St. Catherines Col. For sale at Higinbotham's store,

the march for the Post. We took one taking him as guide. When nearly a date set for the vote.