"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

THE STORY OF NICKEL

A MODERN MIRACLE — STONES CONVERTED INTO BREAD.

Following the Ore Through the Smelter Until the Finished Product Is Reached—This Is Known as Matte, Which Carries About 60 Per Cent. of Nickel and About 22 Per Cent. of Copper.

V.

Copper Cliff, March 2.

In our last letter describing the process of smelting ore we saw the important part that water plays. Your guide further informs you that two of the things which more than anything else are necessary in modern smelting are wind and water. "If I were to ask you," your guide goes on, "what is the heaviest thing that passes through these furnaces, you would naturally answer 'ore.' But in reality there are nearly twice as many pounds of air blown into these furnaces through the pipes that we call tuyeres as of anything else. The air serves two purposes. First of all, it keeps the coke burning, and so generates heat. Then it burns the iron, or a large portion of it, which is in the ore. Just as you have seen a blacksmith hammering a bar on an anvil causing the sparks and shreds of glowing iron to fly around, so the air, rushing into the furnace, burns the iron and sets it free, while the quartz rock, which you saw added, seizes this iron and unites with it to form slag."

Out of the furnace at this end flows matte and slag. Matte contains copper and nickel with a little sulphur and iron. The slag contains the rock that was in the ore, the rock that was added, and a little of the iron that was in the ore and was burned out. Both of these substances fall together into a large tank, which is called a "settler." The matte is heavier than the slag, and so sinks to the bottom. The slag flows off into the slag cars, one of which always stands on the track below each furnace. The slag is carried out to the dumping ground. As it cools it forms good solid ground, on which it is hoped some day to erect new shops and offices.

The matte, as already explained, sinks to the bottom of the "settler." As you watch an electric crane comes moving slowly down the building, carrying an enormous pot which it carefully deposits in front of the "settler" directly under a clay-lined spout. At the end of this spout a steel bar sticks into the "settler" near the bottom. The furnace men pass a hook over the end of the protruding bar, and bending to their work smite it on either side with heavy sledges. In a few seconds a stream of molten metal breaks from the tap hole. Slowly it runs at first, blood-red and thick. Then it falls with force, sparkling in a brilliant orange-colored cascade.

As the metal falls beneath you the tapper watches it critically. "It is high grade," he says.

"How do you know that?" you ask.

"Well," he replies, "if it runs out cold-looking and thick like this," and he points to the glowing stream, "that's good stuff. But if it runs out thin, and there are sparks, then it is low grade." It goes up the converted badly. And then, you see——"

He does not finish the sentence, but jumps to a sheet-iron shield which he throws across the stream in front of him. In his left hand he seizes a long iron rod, on the top of which a pointed wad of clay is fastened. Watching his chance he carefully places the wad of clay in position, rams it home and closes the spout. Along comes the crane, drops its tentacles or hooks, which attendants fasten to the sides of the pot, which is now filled with glowing metal. Slowly the pot is lifted up and carried down the long building till it reaches a curious barrel-shaped cooler with a gaping mouth. That your guide informs you, is a Bessemer converter. The word, perhaps, conveys no meaning to you, but he explains that years ago Sir Henry Bessemer discovered that if you melted pig iron and blew air through it you could burn out the impurities and turn out first-class steel. About twenty years ago it was discovered that the same principle was applicable to the metallurgy of nickel.

The pot of molten metal, which the crane has just brought down the building, is poured into the mouth of the converter, which is a barrel-shaped steel vessel lined with quartz and clay. It seems a trivial matter, as in fact all the work done by the crane seems trivial; but here is a vessel containing five tons of molten metal emptied into another vessel as easily as you would pour out a dipper of water. After the converter has received the contents of the pot it slowly lowers its mouth until it is within about eight feet of the floor, to permit a man to throw in a stick or two of cordwood. Then the blast is turned on and the converter tips back until the mouth is brought under a hood which fits closely over it and gathers the sparks and flame into the smokestack.

"The converter," your guide informs you, "will blow for about two hours while the iron is burning out. As the iron burns out it unites with the quartz in the lining of the vessel and forms slag." When the converter has done its work the product is carried outside and poured into long iron moulds, where it is allowed to cool and harden. After it has become cold in the moulds it is broken up with sledges into slabs about three inches. That is matte. That is the finished product so far as Canada is concerned. It carries about sixty per cent. nickel, and twenty-two per cent. copper. The rest is mainly sulphur, the iron having mostly disappeared in the smelting. In this state it is shipped to the refinery in the United States, where the copper and the nickel are finally separated.

"How much matte have you made to-day?"

"Well, let us see; 22 tons last night, and 10 to 15 tons to-day, with probably two or three more before the shift changes—say, 40 tons for the 24 hours. It is not as high as has been done, but the rock is not the best. We will do better when we get into a new bed."

"Simple, isn't it?" your guide remarks; and you are tempted to answer, "Yes, when you know how."

Then your guide becomes reminiscent. "Yes, when you know how. But it has taken time and courage and money to learn how. Three years ago there was nothing here where we stand, but a rocky hillside and a swamp. It took money and brains to effect the change. It took more. It took faith in the future. It took brains and money and perseverance to produce the nickel. It took ability, foresight and courage to find the market and to seize it. It we cannot cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, we make two pots of matte where there was less than one before, and to some extent we have accomplished the miracle of turning stones into bread."

So far we have been tracing the history of the successful development of the nickel industry. It is an inspiring story; but it is only part of the history of Canadian nickel. There is another story, much less encouraging, but scarcely less interesting. The woods around are full of the evidences of failure. To make the story complete both sides of it must be told. Something about the other side will be given in the articles of this series that are yet to appear.

Women Chainmakers.

The female chainmaker of the Black Country stands long at the forge. She has to work now and again with her child at her breast or with a sharp eye upon the little one as it crawls about the spark sprinkled floor. It makes no difference whether her hands are blistered or her body scorched with flying iron, she toils on and, working twelve hours a day, earns from 5 shillings to 8 shillings per week. She needs no larder, for she lives from hand to mouth, and if her children can sit to a feast of bread soaked in hot water and flavored with weak tea they become quite epicurean. The bellows blowers, both children and old men and women, turn the wheels or pull the bellows beams at the princely rate of threepence per day.—London Tit-Bits.

A Real One.

Redd—I hear she is going to marry a bookmaker at the track.

Greene—Well, she always did love outdoor sports.

Fatal Wreck Near Sudbury.

Montreal, March 13.—Two passengers, supposed to be immigrants, were killed yesterday afternoon on the Soo branch of the C. P. R., just west of Sudbury, according to information received at the head offices of the company here.

One car left the track and caused three or four others to be turned over. A number of passengers were also injured, two badly.

No names have been received here.

Three Deputies Killed.

Kansas City, Mo., March 13.—In a pitched battle near Vinita, Indian territory, with a gang of Indian outlaws, three United States deputy marshals were killed Sunday night.

Frozen to Death.

Ninga, Man., March 13.—Chas. Thompson, a citizen of this place, was found frozen to death about two miles south of the town Saturday. He had lost his way.

Balfour In Charge Again.

London, March 13.—Former Premier Balfour returned to the House of Commons yesterday and assumed the leadership of the Opposition.

He was heartily welcomed on all sides.

The Irish members saluted Mr. Balfour with the cry of "Welcome little stranger."

The Tariff Debate.

London, March 13.—The first day of the debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir James Kitson, Ministerialist, declaring it to be the determination of Parliament to resist any attempt to institute protective duties proved to be uneventful.

Lives With Broken Neck.

Winnipeg, March 13.—John Martin of McGregor, Man., fell off a load of hay last week and broke his neck. He is still alive at the General Hospital, in a very precarious condition, his entire body being paralyzed.

ADDRESS IS PASSED

A Wide Range of Subjects Touched On In Debate.

PRESENTATION OF ESTIMATES

Mr. R. L. Borden Criticizes Mr. Fisher's Montreal Speech and Also Reviewed Some Political Points Raised During Recess—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Replies Most Effectively, the Premier Being In Good Form.

Ottawa, March 13.—With industry, and an obvious effort to serve faithfully the people who sent them here, the House of Commons yesterday entered seriously on its sessional career. The plan was to inaugurate and conclude the debate on the address; but, after the mover and seconder, leaders and other giants in debate had spoken, side issues sprang up, including repentances on the indemnity bill, which kept the House going until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, when the end was reached, and the way paved for other business by the presentation of estimates.

Mr. Knowles and Mr. Chisholm justified their choice to open the debate, the former making breezy comments on the insurance investigation, which he apparently believed would be fruitful of some revelations.

The Opposition Leader.

Mr. Borden spoke for upwards of an hour, in an unusually deliberate and serious vein, reviewing some of the points raised during recess. He criticized Mr. Fisher for saying recently at Montreal that the farmers of Canada do not want a preference in the British market, saying this was in conflict with the resolution of his colleagues at the colonial conference, and called for his resignation. He also complained of the "ungenerous" treatment of Mr. Haultain in his not being called to the Premiership of Saskatchewan. On the insurance question Mr. Borden partially adopted the argument of Mr. W. F. Maclean, and said the House should have been consulted as to the form of inquiry.

The Premier In Good Form.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply was characterized by brevity and good humor. His attitude reminded old Parliamentarians of some of the successful traits of Sir John Macdonald's leadership. He denied interference with the choice of the Premier in Saskatchewan, and said anyone who knew Governor Forget would know that would not be tolerated. As to Mr. Fisher's speech, Sir Wilfrid jocularly remarked that the Liberals never were supposed to be cast in one groove of thought on all matters, as were the Opposition, but on matters of policy there was give and take, and ultimate agreement. He discussed the Saskatchewan election frauds, and said the duty of prosecuting offenders lay with the Attorney-General of that Province, and not with the Dominion Government. Later Mr. Lake made general charges against the officials, and Mr. Oliver explicitly declared that on proof being given of the crimes alleged any guilty official would be instantly dismissed. The indemnity question came up spontaneously, and drew promises to vote for modifications from the two leaders and several private members.

A large number of bills were presented and read a first time.

Nine Months' Estimates.

The estimates for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, were brought down last night. They total $67,936,547, including $16,342,015 capital account.

The Auditor-General's report was also brought down last night.

Bad Fire In Wolseley.

Wolseley, N. W. T., March 13.—A disastrous fire visited Wolseley Sunday morning, doing damage to the extent of about $40,000.

TERRIBLE ECZEMA ON LITTLE BOY

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Face Itched Most Fearfully—Hands Pinned Down to Prevent Scratching.

MIRACULOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"When my little boy was six months old, he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes, hands, arms, chest, and back, in short the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed, we had to pin his hands down; otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

ALFONSO HOHRATH.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before." F. Hohrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa. June 5, 1905.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Cure for the Skin."

SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Both Banwells Committed By the Toronto Magistrate.

AN INCRIMINATING LETTER

In Letter to Brother, Enclosing $1,000 of the Crown Bank's Money, Banwell Tells Him That "I Have Done What I Have Often Threatened to Do"—Another Says "Another Week Would Be Too Late."

Toronto, March 13.—Edwin St. George Banwell and his wife were yesterday sent for trial to answer to the charge of stealing $41,300 from the Crown Bank. They will probably be tried at the present sitting of the general sessions under Judge Winchester. The grand jury will consider the case this week.

The evidence taken before Magistrate Denison went to show that Mrs. Banwell was in the bank on the morning of Dec. 9, the day on which the money was stolen, and that the large purchase of diamonds was made on the afternoon of that date, and by a young woman, whom the salesmen believe to be Mrs. Banwell, but the identification is not positive. The woman came into the stores unaccompanied, and although she spent several hundred dollars in each store, it only took her about five minutes to make her purchases. She paid for them in Crown Bank bills, which she carried loosely in a black leather satchel, which had been bought that afternoon from the Julian Sale Co.

Detective Black and G. de C. O'Grady, Jr., told of finding the money and jewelry in the Banwells' possession in Kingston, Jamaica. Other witnesses, employes of the bank, described how the shortage in the cash was discovered on the 11th, when Banwell failed to put in an appearance at the bank to take up his work.

Received $1,000 With Letter.

Selwyn, a brother of the prisoner, told of receiving $1,000 and the following letter, which, he said, was in the handwriting of his brother:

"Dear Hugh,—Have done what I have often threatened—left home for keeps. Incidentally I have taken some of the bank's money, so will likely be away for some time.

"Nora is with me, but if anyone says she led me to do it, or any such rot, they are liars. It's my own idea, and I would have done it long ago but for Nora.

"As my contribution to the family are now cut off, I enclose some of my pile, which please use for mamma's benefit. But I think it would be better to tell her nothing about it. In fact, you had better not let on you heard from me at all. And for God's sake don't let there be any nonsense about tainted money, or such rot. You need the money, so may as well take it. But go canny about using it. You will probably be suspected and watched, so keep it well out of sight. I have wrapped them up so no one could see what they are by any chance. Destroy this as soon as you read it. You won't hear of me again for some time, I hope, as we intend to vanish completely.

"Jean."

This money he turned over to the manager of the Home Bank, where he is employed.

Premeditated.

Amongst the papers found on Banwell was a portion of a letter in his own handwriting, written to Miss Hector. It shows he had been contemplating looting the bank. It reads thus:

"You must know that I am as anxious as you are. Please make every effort to come to town on Saturday, as I have a shrewd suspicion that it will be too late if we wait another week. Don't tell Mus that you WILL come—that you are——"

On the back of this was a list of the stolen moneys, and also an account of the money spent for the diamonds. In all, $2,170 was paid for the jewelry, and it only took about half an hour to get rid of that amount of money, according to the clerks who sold the goods.

The courtroom was crowded, many present being women. Banwell, during the hearing of the evidence, sat in the dock. His wife was given a seat in front of the dock. She wore a brown suit and kept her vail down, except when asked to raise it for purpose of identification. H. B. Ardagh represented both prisoners. When the evidence was in Mr. Ardagh argued there was no evidence upon which to send Mrs. Banwell for trial, but the magistrate did not agree with him. Crown Attorney Curry conducted the case for the Crown.

THE COURRIERES HORROR.

17 Rescuers Lost Adds to the Grief of the Stricken Community.

Paris, March 13.—An additional disaster following yesterday upon the terrible calamity that befell the workers in the coal mine at Courrieres on Saturday has cast its shadow over the stricken town. A party said to consist of 17 men, who went into the mine for the purpose of recovering the bodies of those who perished on Saturday, lost their lives in the undertaking. They had descended in spite of the engineers' warnings against making a further effort.

A gang of 25 Westphalian miners who, it is said, were sent to Courrieres at the express desire of Emperor William, arrived there yesterday with special salvage apparatus, but no further work will be permitted until the mines are cleared of gases, which it is expected will take 48 hours.

The mine companies' latest estimate places the number of victims at 1,060.

Seeding Begun.

McLeod, N. W. T., March 13.—A settler on Willow Creek, one mile from here, seeded 16 acres of wheat on the 9th inst.

Headed For Canada.

Winnipeg, March 9.—Fifty carloads of settlers were loaded in Illinois alone yesterday for shipment to Canada, said C. Wesley Speers, superintendent of immigration, last night.

41 Killed.

Vienna, March 9.—By a collapse of the gallery staging in the Earls Mine at Raibl, district of Ttrvis yesterday, 40 miners and one engineer were killed.

Arrested For Murder.

Vancouver, B. C., March 9.—Thos. Taylor, a negro waiter, wanted in Seattle for fatally stabbing another waiter, has been arrested here.

We Will Buy

You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma, Abscess—Anæmia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bowel Troubles, Coughs—Colds, Consumption, Contagious Diseases, Cancer—Catarrh, Dysentery—Diarrhea, Dyspepsia—Dandruff, Eczema—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Goitre—Gout, Gonorrhea—Gleet, Hay Fever—Influenza, La Grippe, Leucorrhea, Malaria—Neuralgia, Piles—Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scrofula—Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Throat Troubles.

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles, Liver Troubles, Stomach Troubles, Women's Diseases.
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

A B D.....
1 4 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

WARRANT SWORN OUT.

Toronto World Reporter Charged With Serious Theft of a Government Document—The University Bill.

Toronto, March 13.—(Globe Special).—Charged with stealing a "document, the property of the Ontario Government, containing certain information," a warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of C. McIntosh Fisher, a reporter on The Toronto World. Last night the police were looking for Fisher, but were unable to locate him, and at 2 o'clock this morning the warrant had not been executed.

Yesterday morning The World published a lengthy story of what it declared in its headlines was the report of the University Commission. The story was given with great detail and apparent authentication, although it was subsequently repudiated by the secretary of the commission, Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, who said it was not an official report. It was evident, however, that official information had leaked out in some manner, and the members of the commission held an investigation yesterday morning, with the result that the warrant was issued.

The information in the warrant is sworn to by Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, printers, who have a contract for the Government printing, and who at the time were working upon an important public document, said to be a portion of the bill relating to the University of Toronto, which is shortly to be presented to the Legislature.

MISS ANTHONY GONE.

Noted Woman Suffragist and Temperance Reformer Passes Away.

Rochester, N. Y., March 13.—The long and eventful life of Susan B. Anthony closed at 12.40 o'clock this morning. The end came peacefully.

Miss Anthony had been unconscious practically all of the time for more

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

than 24 hours. Only her wonderful constitution kept her alive. Miss Anthony died of heart failure, induced by pneumonia of both lungs.

$50,000 FOR SPAIN'S QUEEN.

Princess Ena of Battenberg Will Wed Alfonso June 2.

Madrid, March 13.—Premier Moret yesterday officially communicated to the Cabinet King Alfonso's bethrothal to Princess Ena of Battenberg, who hereafter will be officially known as Victoria Eugenie.

The Minister of Finance wil present a bill appropriating the sum of $50,000 annually for the future queen.

The date of the marriage has been definitely fixed for June 2.

The Hamilton Plumbers.

Hamilton, March 13.—Justice Mabee will give the plumbers case to the jury this morning, after addressing them. A. D. McArthur, sales agent for a Port Hope firm, who was examined yesterday afternoon, admitted that he confined his sales to the members of the Master Plumbers' Association. Several witnesses were called, with the object of showing that the work done by members of the association was superior to that done by plumbers outside of it.

London "Subway" Opens.

London, March 13.—The Danter street-Waterloo "Tube," one of the late Charles T. Yerkes' group of railroads, was opened to public traffic Saturday. The new artery, the length of which is 5 1-4 miles, runs north and south. The construction of the road was commenced in 1898.

HARDWOOD LOGS WANTED

Highest price paid for

Elm, Basswood, Ash, Birch Logs

also Basewood Excelsior Wood.

RIDER & KITCHENER CO'Y, LIMITED.
LINDSAY. - ONTARIO

WANTED! HIDES AND BARK

The R. M. Beal Leather Co., of Lindsay, will pay HIGHEST CASH PRICE for HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, LAMBSKINS, TALLOW and BARK. Office and warehouse at Wellington-st. Bridge.—6m.

The Lindsay Lumber Co.

DEALERS IN

Dressed and Rough Lumber
Lath and Shingles.

We carry a full supply of building materials. Parties going to build will do well to let us figure before placing their contracts.

Can furnish Oak, Poplar or Georgia Pine for interior finish.

YARD—West of Flavelle's Egg House.
Office—Academy of Music Block.

Notice to Farmers

We have now prepared all varities of peas to give out to growers and we would ask those who have left their order to grow for 1906, to call at once and take delivery of the seed.

Those who wish to procure seed and have not selected the varieties or left their order, will please call at once as some of the desirable sorts are getting all booked up.

We might say that the prices paid this year on many varieties are advanced over last season.

Jas. M. SQUIER & SON
SQUIER & FLAVELLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SPECIAL TRAINS for SETTLERS
EVERY TUESDAY
—During March and April—
To Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets good from any G.T.R. or C.P.R. point in this district. Secure your tickets and sleeping berths early.

Ask for "Settlers' Guide" and "Western Canada."

T. C. MATCHETT, - Agent,
C.P.R. - LINDSAY.

YOU CAN SAVE

by ordering now. For a short time only we are SELLING AT COST Parlour Suits and Chairs, Couches, Lounges, Easy Chairs

W. HOLTORF

Upholsterer, Undertaker, etc.
16 William-st.

FOR SALE.

Gerhard-Heintzman Piano,
Mason & Risch Piano,
Dominion Piano.

Sherlock-Manning Organs,
Dominion Organs,
Doherty Organs.

New Williams' Sewing M'bine
Standard Sewing Machine,
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

The above are all new goods, also some second hands. Special Bargains, as I am closing business. Also for sale

Two Brick Houses, Harness and Buggies

J. J. Wetherup

BOX 415.
Office Cor Sussex and Peel-sts

The Canada Paint Co.

"PRISM BRAND"
Ready Mixed Paints

Made from pure oil and lead—in the latest artistic shades.

To be had in any quantity.

(THE OLD RELIABLE PAINTS)

—For sale by—

McLENNAN & Co.

CATHRO'S SUITS

Give satisfaction because the material is of the best and the workmanship without fault.

We invite an inspection of our large stock of SCOTCH, IRISH, and best CANADIAN WEAVES. Better values have never been offered to a critical public.

Just now is a good time to leave your order for a fall suit. If you are thinking about one, don't fail to see our goods and get our prices before deciding. It will pay you.

A. CATHRO, Merchant Tailor.

—The Evening Post Want, Lost and Found column is read by at least 4,000 citizens ever night. See the point? Make use of it—the cost is but a trifle.