"Good Counsel Has No Price."

Wise advice is the result of experience. The hundreds of thousands who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, counsel those who would purify and enrich the blood to avail themselves of its virtues. He is wise who profits by this good advice.

Stomach Troubles—*"I was greatly troubled with my stomach, and even the sight of food made me sick. Was tired and languid. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me feel like myself again." James McKenzie, 350 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE CANADIAN POST is published every Friday. The subscription rates

$1.00 PER YEAR,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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. Register your letters when you remit by cash.

RENEWALS.—It is always best to renew two weeks before the date on your wrapper expires in order to insure uninterrupted service

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Always give both your old and your new Post Office when you ask us to change your address; the name of the town and the state or province you live in should always follow your own name when writing to this office. We cannot readily find your name on our books unless this is done, as many name are alike.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient, 10 cents per line (12 lines to inch); 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

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Small condensed advertisements, such as strayed cattle, teachers wanted, farm for sale, etc., $1.00 for three insertions.

Rates for large spaces for business advertising made known on application at the office.

JOB PRINTING.

Our Job Department is one of the best equipped printing offices in Canada, and is prepared to execute all kinds of printing in first-class style at honest prices. No job too big—none too small.

All business communications to be addressed to

WILSON & WILSON
Proprietors

The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, MAY 4th, 1900

GRONJE'S TERRIBLE PLIGHT

DESCRIBED IN LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH PRESS.

What English Soldier Thought of the March to Kimberley and the Final Assault on Cronje at Paardesberg—"The Canadians Cracked the Nut."

As so much has been printed about Cronje's last fight from Canadian writers, it may be interesting to learn how Englishmen viewed the battle and the Canadians' part therein, and for this reason we clip the following from a copy of the Manchester Guardian. The lack of boastfulness throughout will come as a refreshing draught to those who have been reading Col. Sam Hughes' highly-flavored letters in the Watchman-Warder:

Sergt. C. H. Wells, of the Army Service with the First Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, writes to his parents at No. 5, Creek-st., Deptford, from Koodoos Rand Drift, under date March 1st. What, with the heat and the travelling, scarcity of water, half rations—sometimes none at all—the force have had, he says, a bad time—"it is a proper shake up." On the march to Kimberley it was something cruel. We travelled about 115 miles in four days, and fought four battles on the road, but we marched into Kimberley without a single shot being fired at us. The people were quite surprised to see us, we had done it so quickly. The poor folk, besieged for four months, had been living on dead horse or anything else they could get. The artillery has done some marvellous work, as has the cavalry. I was in charge of the First Cavalry Brigade sick transport, and was just behind them as they fell, so, what with our own dead and wounded and those of the Boers, and hundreds of poor horses lying done up at the side of the road, I have seen a lot. After leaving Kimberley we had a very hard day's march to Koodoos Rand Drift—where I am writing this in a sandstorm, hardly able to see what I am doing—and the artillery played a game at shelling a big Boer laager, of which you have no doubt seen accounts of in the newspapers. The Boer general, Cronje, surrendered with about 3,000 men and had about 1,500 killed. Yesterday I went to the place to see if any of our wounded were there, and such a sight I never saw in all my life, and don't want to see another like it. What with the dead Boers and horses the stench was enough to poison one. Now I am on the march again. The writer speaks of General French as "one of the best generals," and presumes that he is "all the talk at home"—if he is not he should be. When they start to march no one but he knows where they are going.

Corp. George Wallace, son of Mr. Jas. Wallace, of Manor House, East Greenwich, of "A" Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment (Volunteers) Field Force, writes to his father from Krugersdrift on February 19th:

We left Graspan on the 15th, and marched ten miles to Ramdam. The next day's march was to Rietfontein, about nine miles. The following two or three days are a confused jumble in my memory of heat marching and extreme weariness. Jacobsdal was reached about 10 a.m. on the 16th. We were to have rested there that day and night, but just as we had all got fast asleep (about 8 p.m.) the order came to march. We marched all night, and struck the Modder at Klipdrift about four o'clock on the morning of the 17th. We were on the move again at 6.30 p.m., and marched along the left bank of the Modder, reaching Krugersdrift (18 miles) by 6 o'clock a.m. on Sunday, the 18th. We just had time to swallow a biscuit, a little coffee and rum, when we received the order to fall in, as the enemy was in force on the other side of the river. The Canadians, Gordons, Cornwalls, and Shropshires forded the river, which was about waist deep, and deployed on the open veldt with the river on our right flank and a line of low kopjes, occupied by our mounted infantry, on our left. About 8 a.m. we had the order to advance. My company formed part of the first line, and we took up our position along the crest of a low wave of the veldt, 600 yards from the enemy, who were posted in a line of watercourses, forming natural trenches and screened by thick mimosa scrub. Then began a terriffic rifle-fire from both sides, which lasted, with scarcely any intermission, until darkness fell. About noon two of our guns came into action on the ridge to our left and placed shell after shell in the midst of the enemy, and seemed to silence them for a time.

About 2 p.m. the order was given to charge, right and left half alternately. No sooner had the men risen than a perfect storm of bullets came whizzing clean into their midst, and more men were knocked over in two or three minutes than during all the rest of the day. So the attempt was abandoned, the men took what cover they could and resumed their former tactics until darkness put a stop to further hostilities. I was in the centre of the first line, behind an anthill, and fired away steadily until about noon, by which time the heat of the sun was terriffic, and I got so weak that I could not hold my rifle steady enough to fire. About 2 p.m. it clouded over, and a tremendous thunderstorm broke overhead, accompanied by a steady downpour, which soaked us through and through. Our casualties are very heavy. I don't know the exact number, but "A" Company has lost its captain and a sergeant killed and about 13 others killed and wounded. I had several narrow escapes. One time I had just laid down my rifle to rest myself a little when a bullet struck the backsight, knocking it off and throwing a shower of dust in my face. It was piteous after the battle to hear the moaning of the poor fellows who were wounded.

The conduct of the Canadians throughout the action was magnificent. They seemed to be totally devoid of fear and Canada has cause to be proud of her soldiers. One of the heroes of the day is Father O'Leary, our chaplain, who exposed himself continuously in his efforts to aid the wounded.

Writing, on February 28th from Paardeberg, Private Kilgour says: We are now having a few days' rest after more than a week's incessant fighting. Cronje and his force surrounded yesterday. It was the Canadians who finally "cracked the nut." On Monday, the 26th, we were sent into the trenches, and about two o'clock on Tuesday morning the order was given to advance. We gained a quarter of a mile, and had started to entrench ourselves in a new position when up went the white flag and the thing was done. In the afternoon we entered the Boer laager. It was an awful sight, and the stench was appalling. Dead horses, oxen, and mules were lying around in hundreds; some of them dead for a week past among the wreck of burnt waggons. I cannot understand how the poor beggars could have endured such a condition of things so long as they did.

THE LOGIC OF HOME BUYING.

The tendency, which is becoming more marked of late for many living within easy distance of commercial centres to purchase much of their supplies at those points, rather than in their own towns and villages, calls for more than passing notice. The old saying that "far away fields look green" will not meet the case, and we are driven farther afield for the true reason. Beyond question cheap freight, express and postal rates, together with the charm of buying at a distance—"unsight unseen"—has much to do with the matter.

But the reason above and beyond all is the departmental store, with its various attractive features and its immense use of printer's ink. The departmental store is a child of the people. If the people did not will it so it could not exist. The tendency of the past two or three decades has been to specialize, the inclination of the present is to generalize. The departmental store is simply a recrudescence, greatly amplified, of the general store of thirty years ago, where, be it remembered, one could buy nails and sugar, shoes and ribbons, pie, pork and pills, and all and every sundry article that human want might demand. The charm and convenience of buying one's every-day necessities under one roof appeals very strongly to the utilitarian sense of the masses.

But apart from this feature, it is debatable if the pecuniary advantages of buying at departmental stores justify anything like the patronage that goes to them. Situated as they are in cities, paying immense rents, taxes and other municipal charges, together with a huge wage list and the many incidental expenses of operation as compared with the town or village store, it is a certainty that the profits must be much greater to meet the increased cost of operation. How, then, can the departmental store sell cheaper than its country competitor? It can't, and sensible people know it, but many delight in being fooled—it was ever thus from the beginning.

There is another feature of the case that should appeal very strongly to the business sentiments of the people, even should the departmental be all that is claimed for it by its friends, and that is—loyalty to home institutions. If one ever hopes to see his own town or locality rise above poor mediocrity, that person must aid by supporting its mercantile and other business institutions. If the professional man, the merchant and the artisan, go abroad to purchase what they require, the merchant in turn has just as much as much right to get his professional advice, his labor, skilled or unskilled, and his other needs, from a distance. If that sort of thing pervailed to any extent there could only be one outcome, and that would be the ruination of the town, village or locality, pursuing so unwise and destructive a course. The people of any locality should realize their interdependence with and upon each other, and that every citizen, no matter what his calling, can not escape his responsibility to aid in building up and maintaining home institutions of every kind.

There is also a lesson our mercantile friends should learn, and that is: Keep what the people need, cater to their wants promptly, tell them what you have by advertising as freely in the home papers as the departmental stores do, and there is very little fear that any great amount of trade will go past their doors.

Finally, be it remembered that it is a palpable fallacy that departmental stores sell more cheaply than home institutions, and it is high time that those who foolishly believe so should awake to the fact and realize the injury that they are doing to their own locality without in any way benefitting themselves.

Worn-Out Nerves

Bring Headaches, Backaches, Pains in Limbs, Sleeplessness, Irregularities, Nervous Prostration and Paralysis.

Woman's work is never done. From early morn till late at night many a woman toils on day after day, week after week, and year after year, with no rest, no recreation, and not even change of work, for it is the same monotonous round over and over again.

Little wonder that the nerves are shattered, the system run down, and the body racked by pains and aches. Little wonder that the head aches, the digestive functions are impaired, and the delicate organs become irregular. Little wonder that beauty fades, the skin becomes pale and sallow, and the body thin, weak and worn out.

To correct these ailments and to renew the vitality of the body a restorative is necessary, and there is no greater restorative known to man than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a new wonder of medical science that gets down to the foundation and builds up gradually but surely until the whole system is revitalized and disease becomes a thing unknown.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is put up in pill form, and if taken regularly according to directions will positively and permanently cure the most serious nervous disorders of men, women and children. 50c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free. 23

Lame for Two Years

It is not necessary for a man to meet with an accident to become lame or otherwise physically impaired. Friends of Mr. Samuel Donaldson, Pittsburg, Postmaster at Dufferin, Ont., postoffice, have wondered for some time what could be the matter with him, and when told that his crippled condition was due to rheumatism, could hardly believe it. But such was the case, however. Mr. Donaldson was lame with rheumatism for two years, and during that time suffered internal pain and experienced the greatest difficulty in getting out of a rig. Mr. Donaldson used liniments and mixtures of all kinds to no purpose. At last he tried Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure on the suggestion of a friend, who had been cured of a similar complaint, and after taking one bottle of this wonderful preparation the pain disappeared, and now he is as well as ever.

MR. S. DONALDSON.

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure is put up in 50 cent bottles, containing ten days' treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

PRISONER RELEASED.

Victim of Kidney Disease Escapes from its Clutches by Means of Dodds' Kidney Pills.

Sharbot Lake, April 30—Twenty years ago this month, John Nicholas Babcock first noticed the symptoms of Gravel and other Kidney troubles. Since that day he has never been free from pain until immediately previous to the report of his complete cure which appeared recently. He has been like a prisoner sentenced for life, but his sentence is up to-day.

He says: "After twenty years of pain caused by Gravel and other kidney troubles, I am pleased to make it known that I have been completely cured by one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. During these years I have spent hundreds of dollars without receiving any lasting relief."

JUST CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

The following advertisement appeared in the Toronto Telegram of Saturday:

WANTED A few good labourers for sewer work in Lindsay. Apply 14 Bellevue Avenue.

Surely the men who live and spend their money here should have had their interests safeguarded, and natives of other towns should not be permitted to do work which our own workmen are entitled to.

Matters are constantly coming to light which go to prove our contention that publicity in town affairs is the only true safeguard against such bungling. The people still have some rights, and the only way to maintain them is to let the light of day shine freely upon every action of the council.

The council of last year is pointed out by its apologists as being a model council. Secret meetings and dark doings may commend themselves to many, but we venture to say that if proper publicity had been given to the deliberations of that august body they would not have been permitted to enter into any bargain that would not have secured to our laboring men the building of our own sewers.

Boiled Down Facts

ABOUT . . .

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills

No remedy ever introduced in Canada has gained so many words of praise from sufferers all over the country as these thoroughly effective pills.

WHY?

Because they positively cure all diseases brought on by impoverished blood, such as heart trouble, nervousness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc.

ALSO

Because they induce sound, healthy sleep, and restore VIM, VIGOUR, and VITALITY to the body.

ALSO

Because their use enables the system to successfully resist attacks of colds and the inseparable results, viz., lung and kidney troubles, a fact of especial importance at this season of the year.

50 cents per box. Five boxes $2.00. All druggists, or Dr. Ward Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANT CANADIAN HORSES.

5000 REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSVAAL FORCES.

Major Dent Commissioned to Buy Just as Many Suitable Horses as He Can Secure.

(Montreal Gazette, April 28.)

Major Dent, I.G.R., of the British War Office, is at present upon special service in Canada. His mission is to purchase remounts for the troops in South Africa. On Tuesday of this week Major Dent paid a flying visit to Montreal. The result of his visit was that the Telfer and Climie Company, horse dealers, 131-5 Inspector-st., were authorized to purchase in the province of Quebec a large number of horses for the Imperial government. The exact number was left in abeyance, with the stipulation that a number not less than 200 and not exceeding 1,500 must be obtained by May 15. Within twenty-four hours Messrs. Telfer and Climie had dispatched a score of buyers to scour the province. Already these have obtained upwards of one hundred suitable animals, of which four or five carloads are expected to arrive in Montreal to-day. By next Saturday, it is expected that between three and four hundred horses will have been secured and brought to Montreal. These will be inspected by Major Dent, and, if found satisfactory, instructions will be given Messrs. Telfer and Climie to obtain as many more of the same standard as can be purchased in Quebec. The first shipment will take place from Montreal on May 15, on the Elder-Dempster steamers, Milwaukee and Yola.

Previous to visiting Montreal, Major Dent had placed a contract for 1,000 horses and 500 ponies in Toronto, and it is understood that a similar contract has been placed in Ottawa. All the horses obtained in these two centres will be transported to Montreal and shipped together with the horses purchased by Messrs. Telfer and Climie. It is estimated that in all between four and five thousand horses will leave Canada direct for Cape Town, within the next month and should these give complete satisfaction, it is almost certain that as many times that number as the Dominion can furnish will be requisitioned before the close of the war.

The importance of Major Dent's mission to the farmers of Canada cannot be overrated. The Imperial government wants just as many remounts as it can obtain, and it wants them just as quickly as they can possibly be obtained, the scarcity of horses in the Transvaal being, as is well known, one of the greatest drags to the advance of the British army. A particularly good class of horse, that is, horses of special breeding, is not desired. What is wanted are good sound, hardy, workable horses, between 14.1 and 15.3 and between 6 and 9 years old. No other stipulations are made, excepting that all greys are debarred. Consequently the government, not desiring a particularly high class of horse, are not willing to pay a particularly high price. This is destined to prove one of the greatest difficulties in securing them. Horses suitable in every respect for the work can be bought by the thousand in Chicago for from $75 to $85 each. Canadian farmers are liable to anticipate reaping a golden harvest for comparatively ordinary horses. Should they so endeavor the chances are that not only will they injure themselves financially, but nip the entire project in the bud. Should they see the possibilities of the industry which Major Dent's mission is sure to stimulate and part with their horses for reasonable prices, two important objects will be achieved. The horse breeding industry in Canada will be given the impetus it has long needed and the British public will be brought to realize that Buffalo and Chicago are not the only horse market in the world. This is the substance of a conversation with Mr. Telfer, of the firm of Telfer & Climie

POLITICS AND THE WAR.

(Toronto Star, April 25th.)

The Toronto World aims to become the leading organ of the conservative party in Ontario—or at least it is very widely credited with nursing this somewhat peculiar ambition. As a political organ it is not unlike the horse of which the owner said as he gathered the reins in his hand before starting on a journey. "This here horse of mine'll either yank me to town quicker'n any other horse or he'll kick the buggy into kindlin' wood before we've gone a mile."

Of late the World has gone in harness like a lamb, and has quietly turned down side roads along which it could never formerly have been driven at all. It is now natural to expect, when you see it heading down a side road, that the whole conservative procession is being directed that way. Whether it leads, or goes as guided, does not concern our present purpose.

The course pursued by the World in connection with the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa is interesting. Unquestionably the World is a wide-awake newspaper, and has enjoyed a wide support from people who admire its restless activity. This fact makes its course on the question referred to, important. It has blended its views with its news so carefully that it would take a skilled analyst to resolve them again, and the hurried public has not had time, day by day, to do that.

What has been the course of this once tractable follower, but now docile precursor of the conservative party, on the question of Canada sharing in the war in South Africa?

Recall the time when the proposal was first made that Canada should send a body of men. It will be remembered that the World was, among newspapers, the most impetuous advocate of the scheme. It contributed all its energy in stirring up public feeling in favor of sending troops. During the few days when the government of Canada, conscious of a responsibility in the matter that did not occur to irresponsible people, weighed the serious issue, it swelled the outcry which the voice of the conservative party raised against the Premier for pausing at all to consider the outcome of the constitutional question of calling parliament to authorize action.

Later, when the first Contingent had been sent off, and when one day news came that mules had stampeded with ammunition wagons and a considerable body of British soldiers had been made prisoners, the World was the first to demand that a second contingent should be sent from Canada.

A day or two before the opening of the session of the Dominion parliament on February 1st, it came out with a demand that parliament, immediately on opening, should vote $5,000,000 to assist Great Britain in the war.

During the five weeks at the opening of the session, in which the conservative members displayed a frenzied desire to have Canada take all or as much of the war on its own hands as the Empire could be coaxed to permit, the World never tired of holding up to public execration Messrs. Bourassa and Monet for their expressed views and Hon. J. I. Tarte for the opinions that he was suspected of having, no matter what he might say. Recall all that has occurred and then note what the World now says:

"Up to date fifty-two of the men who joined the Canadian Contingents have been killed or have died in service in South Africa. This is quite a heavy loss, and the end of the war is not yet within sight . . . If Canada is to furnish men to fight the battles of the Empire, she must have some kind of a voice in the legislation that leads up to war."

Why speak of our losses in this connection, since the complaint a short time ago was that out men did not get into the peril soon enough and in sufficiently large numbers! As to not sharing in the war without having a voice in the declaring of it, is that not precisely the stand that Hon. J. I. Tarte took from the very first, and yet was he not mercilessly assailed as a traitor? But the World says further:

"The South African war was a preventible condition. It could have easily been headed off. The war is the outcome of a mistaken policy on the part of Great Britain."

Did Mr. Monet or Mr. Bourassa or Mr. Chauvin say more than this? Did Hon. J. I. Tarte ever say as much? Yet the paper that now says this is the same that shouted that a first contingent be sent, demanded that a second follow it, and that five millions of dollars be voted without debate to assist in the war. It assailed the Premier because he paused to consider before offering up those fifty-two lives as a sacrifice to the Empire—paused, although he believed "that England never engaged in a juster war than this," and was abused for even pausing by a newspaper that now admits that its convictions were not behind its professed opinions, and that it regarded the war as preventible, and the result a mistaken policy on the part of Great Britain. It adds:

"Neither Canada nor any of the other colonies will be so ready in the future to take part in any war which may be the result of ignorance and blundering."

What has occurred to bring about this most amazing change in the attitude of a leading conservative newspaper? No new light has been thrown upon the causes of the war. The main question remains precisely as it was.

The fact is that the conservative party in Canada has begun a new attack. Presuming upon the belief that Quebec would object to the sending of Canadians to fight in Africa, the sending of men was vociferously demanded. The expectation was that if Sir Wilfrid assented he would lose strength in Quebec, while if he did not he would lose strength in the other provinces. He assented. After waiting a reasonable time to let the enthusiasm subside it seems to be now considered safe to round up the gains in Quebec and here and there throughout the country. Sir Charles Tupper gave the cue in his Quebec speech. It is, of course, expected that the rank and file of the party will not object to having been played with when they perceive the party advantage to be reaped from the whole manoeuvre.

Lumbago

is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys did their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Heart Palpitation.

A QUEBEC LADY RELEASED FROM GREAT SUFFERING

She Had Tried Many Medicines without Avail, but Ultimately Found a Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than disease of the heart. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden and with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most serious lingering illness. The slightest excitement brings suffering and danger to such people.

For several years Mrs. Gravel, wife of P. H. A. Gravel, foreman in Barry's cigar factory, St. John's suburb, Quebec, was such a sufferer, but thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is again in the enjoyment of good health. Mrs. Gravel says:

"My general health was bad for several years, my appetite was poor, and I was easily tired, but it was the frequent sharp pains and violent palpitation of my heart which caused me greatest alarm. I tried many medicines, and was treated by several doctors, but in vain. Finally I became so poorly that I was not able to do any housework, and was frequently confined to my bed. At the suggestion of one of my friends I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a few boxes I began to gain new strength and vigor. The pains in my heart were less frequent and less severe, and in every way my health was improving. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I had completely recovered my health. I have gained in flesh; my appetite is good, and I am able to do my own household work without feeling the awful fatigue I was before subject to. I am very thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have truly released me from much suffering, and I hope that others may be induced to try this wonderful medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Progressive Company.

The Victoria Montreal Fire Insurance Co., which was organized in May last with a capital of one million dollars, eight hundred thousand dollars being already subscribed, is offering the remaining two hundred thousand dollars at par. The Company has established agencies at most of the desirable points in Canada and is steadily building up a large business. Fire insurance business is constantly increasing in Canada and there is plenty of room for this new comer in the field. The Victoria-Montreal is anxious that its stock should be bought in by business men rather than by capitalists, partly because a company whose dictorate and principal shareholders are all leading business men, naturally has a greater measure of public confidence, and partly because men actively engaged in business have more or less insurance to place and are therefore able to put a good deal of business in the Company's way. As an inducement to big policy-holders to invest in Victoria-Montreal stock the Company offers a 20 per cent. discount on any insurance that may be placed with the company direct through one of its agents by a holder of five or more shares. The saving that a large property owner could make in this way would be very great.

WHAT "VICTORINE" DOES, WE HARDLY DARE TO TELL.

It sounds too good to be true, to have clothes made white as snow by boiling and rinsing only, no rubbing seems incredible to those who for years have worn out their strength on the washboard.

Yet our customers substantiate our claims.

Madam J. Ruel, 296 St. Malo, Quebec, writes: I want to buy a large quantity of Victorine. It is a wonderful thing indeed.

Childerhose Bros. & Co., Eganville, Ont., writes: Express another supply of Victorine, it is selling well and gives great satisfaction to everybody.

Mr. M. Dooher, Lombardy, Ont.: The people want it.

2 cakes cost 5c and wash 4 boilers of clothes.

W. CRAWFORD GADEN & CO.
Mfrs., Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

K&K K&K K&K K&

WAGES OF SIN

A Book for Young and Old.

OUR RECORD Estd 1878 250,000 DISEASED MEN CURED

WE CURE NERVOUS BLOOD SKIN & PRIVATE DISEASES

DRS K&K

250,000 CURED

YOUNG MAN Have you sinned against nature when ignorant of the terrible crime you were committing. Did you only consider the fascinating allurements of this evil habit? When too late to avoid the terrible results, were your eyes opened to your peril? Did you later on in manhood contract any PRIVATE or BLOOD disease? Were you cured? Do you now and then see some alarming symptoms? Dare you marry in your present condition? You know, "LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON." If married, are you constantly living in dread? Is marriage a failure with you on account of any weakness caused by early abuse or later excesses? Have you been drugged with mercury? This booklet will point out to you the results of these crimes and point out how our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. It shows how thousands have been saved by our NEW TREATMENT. It proves how we can GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CURABLE CASE OR NO PAY.

We treat and cure—EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECRET DRAINS, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER diseases.

CURES GUARANTEED

"The Wages of Sin" sent free by enclosing 2c stamp. CONSULTATION FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.
DETROIT, MICH.

K&K K&K K&K K&

W. F. BROAD,

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

CAVANA & WATSON

Ontario and Dominion Land Surveyors

Engineers, Land, Loan and Insurance Agents. Money to Loan at 5 to 6 per cent. Orders by mail for surveying or engineering receive prompt attention. Offices: Margaret Block, Mississauga Street, Orillia, Ont.—63w

GEO. SMITH, O. L. Surveyor and Draughtsman, engineer for the County of Victoria and Township of Ops, Mariposa, Eldon and Georgina. Woodville, Ont.

Boundaries between Lots accurately defined. Plans of Towns and Villages made for registration as per Registry Act. Municipal Drainage under the Drainage Act a specialty. Levels and Grades taken for all kinds of Tile or open Drains. Plan, Elev tion and Detail Drawings made, and construction supervised of Bridges, School Buildings, etc. Mechanical Drawings of any kind for patents, neatly executed. Will be at the office of Mr. O'Boyle, Clerk of the Township of Ops, Kent-st., Lindsay, every Saturday.

Escaped All Loss.

Montreal Star, April 27th: The Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Co. last week cancelled all its insurance in the Hull and Gatineau districts. The cancellations above referred to were the result of an investigation made by Mr. E. L. Temple, one of the managers of the company, a short time previous to the fire, and goes to show that the interests of the stockholders are being closely watched. See advt. on another page.

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