

YOUR ONLY CHANCE!

On FRIDAY evening from seven to ten o'clock and all day SATURDAY, the

24TH OF MAY,

We will offer the following inducements to cash buyers:

20 Lbs. of Bright Sugar for - \$1 00
15 Lbs. of Granulated Sugar for 1 00

We will only sell \$2 worth of each kind, or less, to any one customer, as the supply is limited.

BARGAIN DAY PRICES

Will rule in all the other departments. Look at this and beat them if you can:

2 Cans Salmon	25 cents
Starch, per lb.	5 cents
Oatmeal, per lb.	2 cents
Commeal, per lb.	2 cents
Baking Powder, per lb.	15 cents
Figs, per lb.	5 cents
Green Coffee, per lb.	10 cents
Tea, per lb.	5 cents
Koda Biscuits, 4 lbs. for	25 cents
Hard Seed, per lb.	5 cents
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10 cents
" Peas, "	10 cents
" Corn, "	10 cents
Laundry Soap, per lb.	5 cents
Corn Starch, per package	6 cents
Small Size Lamp Chimney	2 cents
Medium "	3 cents
Large "	5 cents
Coarse Combs	3 cents
" "	5 cents
Scrubbing Brushes	5 cents
Brooms	10 cents
Pins, per paper, large	1 cent
" " " " " "	2 cents
Jinex Collars, Gentlemen's, all sizes	12 1/2 cents
Jinex Collars, Ladies', all sizes	3 cents
Yowelling, all linen	4 1/2 cents
" " " " " "	5 cents
Shirting	65 cents
Cornets	35 cents
Ladies' Handkerchiefs	3 cents
Gentlemen's fine white shirts	37 1/2 cents
Ladies' Ribbed Vests	12 1/2 cents
Ladies' Hosiery, per pair	10 cents
Etc., Etc., Etc.	

We will commence this Great Sale at 7 o'clock sharp, tomorrow (Friday, May 23rd) night, for the benefit of our town customers who may not want to shop on May 24th. Visitors to the Great Exposition here on May 24th are cordially invited to drop in and take a look at the Bargains, and if you don't buy some of them our name is not

WILL D. ATKINSON,

—And we don't run—

THE FIRE PROOF STORE.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

The Ontario House!

Is the Place to Go

—FOR ALL KINDS OF—

Fresh Groceries, Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Baking Powders, Fish, etc.

Always on Hand:

Thorley's Cattle Food, G. B. Nichol's Fertillizer's, Six Different Brands.

FLOUR AND FEED

JOSEPH H. HALL.

Sanderson Bros.

DRUGGISTS, RICHMOND HILL

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, Perfumes in Great Variety

HAIR, NAIL, AND TOOTH BRUSHES. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Use Winter Balm for chapped hands. Its purifying and healing properties renders the Skin soft and silk-like in its texture.

—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

For the SPRING and SUMMER trade at

ROBERT SIVERS,

Consisting of all the latest designs and patterns in Gent's Alligator, Stanley Kid, Kangaroo, Shell Cordovan, Buff Bals and different kinds of Oxford work; also Ladies' and Misses Rheas, Fine Kid, Dongola Kid, Polish Calf, Oil Goat and Ladies' Oxford Shoes and Slippers. Children's shoes at all Prices.

Custom Work a Specialty. Sewed and Pegged Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

A Slight change in the Program

One of the speakers at the recent Reform meeting in this village, stated that the report of the arbitrators on school books showed that the publishers were selling them at less than the cost. At the meeting in Newmarket the other day, as reported by the Era, Mr. Davis, the Reform candidate for the north riding, stated that the publishers were selling them a little above the cost. It would be as well to settle upon some uniform plan so as all can agree what to say.

SIGNIFICANT.

Toronto Grip of last week:—"The \$7,500 which Hamilton received for the west-end sewer was procured through my efforts. The city had no legal claim to it, and even its moral claim was not strong."—Speech of Hon. F. M. Gibson. These are not the words of a boodling Tory: they are from the lips of a Member of Mr. Mowat's model Cabinet, and are addressed to his constituents as a plea for votes. How comes it, by the way, that Hamilton gets public money to support the Hon. Oliver, who knows but we might get the Viaduct paid for out of the public till?

Hughes is too Young to Run.

Peel is surprised at the youthful appearance of Toronto's Orange Inspector. The redoubtable James L. has been taken for a younger son of the real Mr. Hughes. In his favourite haunt at Brampton, where that sturdy hunter, Uncle John Baxter, tracks the white egg and the yellow butter to their lair, the assistant Police Magistrate has been mistaken for the elderly Conservative candidate. Every Saturday afternoon since Columbus discovered America Mr. Baxter has voyaged out to Brampton with his market-basket, and never until last week was he mistaken for any other person than his honoured self. As he was heading for the busy marts of trade with his trusty market-basket on his arm an Irish yeoman overtook him. "Good luck to ye, Mister Hughes, be the soul I'd like to see ye win, because why, it's yerself 'ud be the smart man in the House."

Mr. Baxter thanked his friend and passed on, and a little later the elector met the real Jas. L. Hughes.

"I've just been talking with yer father, Mr. Hughes said he. It's the smart old man he is entirely, and sez I to him, sez I, I hope yez will win, and it's glad I am to see yer father's son out here workin' for the old man."—Telegram.

Liberals Denouncing Mr. Mowat.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, never cast a Conservative vote in his life. But he finds he can support Mr. Mowat no longer. He has nothing against Roman Catholics as such. They have the same rights in Canada that Mr. Clarke enjoys—the same right to hold their opinions, to teach them, to exercise all personal, civil, religious and political rights. But it is Mr. Clarke's opinion that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has not been content with personal, civil, religious and political rights. Attempts have been successfully made to establish wrongs instead of rights. The success of these attempts has been due to the subservience of Mr. Mowat and if he intends to manage the schools in the interest of the Roman Catholic church he must do so without Mr. Clarke's support. In the course of a speech before the Reform association of South Westworth last week the reverend gentleman said he had come to the parting of the ways and could go no further with his old-time political associates. He said "the separate school question, the ballot question and the French school question had all been disposed of according to the behests of the Romish hierarchy." Mr. Mowat had refused to assert that the separate schools were to be managed by the laity and not by the priests; and this at a time when men like Archbishop Cleary were commanding all Roman Catholics to support separate schools, and threatening pain and penalties of an ecclesiastical nature if they did not do so. Mr. Clarke continued:—"The legislation about the French schools had been specially unsatisfactory to his mind. Under the dictation of a power, bent on establishing a French nation in Canada, the English language had been thrown into the shade, objectionable text-books tolerated, and the practices on the Church of Rome taught in the public schools of Ontario. The whole trend of the school legislation had been shaped at the instance of the priests, and every effort in the direction of a better state of things had been persistently thwarted. Under these circumstances, he could no longer support the Mowat government. These were a political trickster. They are the carefully weighed sentences of a man who believes the educational interests of Ontario to be of greater importance than any other which at present demand public attention. And Mr. Clarke is the representative of a very large and very influential class. This class is not made up of noisy men but of the most thoughtful members of the old Reform party, who have changed no political opinion, deserted no political standard, but have with grief seen their political leaders wander into forbidden paths and put the public schools of the country in peril at the bidding of the Roman Catholic bishops. And there are enough men like-minded with Mr. Clarke to change the complexion of the legislature.—Packet.

A Marvellous Recovery.

I was so ill with inflammatory rheumatism in 1882 that I was given up, and had all my sons, begged me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. After the third bottle I could sit up alone and eat a good meal, and in six weeks I was out of bed feeling better than I ever felt. I take three bottles every spring and two every fall.

Mrs. M. N. D. BENARD,
Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

The Thornhill Meeting.

The political meeting at Thornhill on Tuesday night was largely attended, many ladies being present. On the whole it was an enthusiastic and orderly. Shortly after 8 o'clock the hall began to fill with those anxious to hear the speakers who were billed to appear. Unfortunately through a misunderstanding the principal speaker of the evening, who was expected to be present, had been engaged for Lucknow on the same night, which was not known until after the bills had been issued, and too late to be recalled. Mr. Clarke Wallace also had been asked to go to Haldimand.

On motion of Mr. John Langstaff, Mr. Humberstone, Reeve of York, was called to the chair. The chairman in calling the meeting to order stated that each person who was to speak would have a fair hearing, and asked if there was any person in the audience desirous of speaking in behalf of the Mowat Government. Mr. Clements, of Toronto, having expressed a wish to speak, it was understood that he would be granted one hour and a quarter after Mr. Clendenen, and Mr. Fullerton would reply. The chairman in this stage read a letter from Mr. John Gibson, the Opposition candidate for East York, stating that owing to a death that had occurred in his family a day or two previous to the meeting, it would be impossible for him to be present.

Mr. Clendenen opened by assuring his audience that he did not appear against Dr. Gilmour upon any personal grounds. He wished the audience as intelligent men to listen to the several arguments that might be brought forward, weigh them well, and cast their ballots accordingly. He said that he was in favor of a law against personal canvassing. He considered this a necessary adjunct to the ballot. There is no difficulty about my position said Mr. Clendenen, or to know where I stand. My platform has been published to the electors through the press, and upon that platform I am prepared to stand or fall. He denied that he was stirring up race feeling, but rather to grant unto all creeds and all classes, equal rights. All barriers to make a united people should be broken down, and one of these barriers, and a great one, is the Separate School. Children of the Roman Catholic and Protestant should be taught together, and religion at the home and church. There is no difficulty in the teaching of all children in one large hall, taught under one roof in the public schools of Richmond Hill and Thornhill, and why should there be in the rest of the province? He was prepared to follow Mr. Meredith because he was in the right course. He believed separate schools could be abolished; they had been forced upon us by Quebec; his resolutions to amend the British North American Act had been passed, and it was absurd and ridiculous to say that we have not the power to amend the Act as regards separate schools. Most of the provinces at the present time are without these separate schools and why cannot Ontario be without them? It had been said if you abolish separate schools you break Confederation, but he was not afraid of that; and again he had been said if you abolish them in Ontario you will have to be abolished in Quebec. You cannot put the public schools of Ontario and Quebec on the same plane, one is a dogma school and the other is non-sectarian. We want a united and harmonious country from ocean to ocean, and the English language should prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Mowat had laws upon the statute book in regard to French and Separate Schools that he was afraid to enforce. We have school monopolies and the arbitration in regard to the price of school books had been carried on with closed doors and the evidence which had been taken had not as yet seen the light. Prohibition was touched upon as also the liquor law; he denied that the latter was stepping stone to the former. He was in favor of prohibition and a motion that he made to this end was carried in the County Council, that the said council should urge the same on the Dominion House. Dr. Gilmour had voted in the Legislature against taverns being closed on Christmas and other holidays. Mr. Mowat promised on taking over the license under the Government's control to put one representative on each Board of Commissioners, but instead of doing that, instead of keeping his promise, as a Christian man should have done, he broke it and put the most bitter party men on the Boards throughout the Province. Mr. Meredith has proposed that the power of appointing commissioners of license should be granted to the County Councils; the men appointed on their merits. Mr. Clendenen denied the sale of timber limits. To the extravagant salaries paid to sheriffs and registrars. To buying from supporters of the government without tenders. To our mining interests not being properly attended to. To the ballot not being secret. Blamed the government and its followers in the House for voting down a motion to make bribery and corruption an election punishable by imprisonment, and wound up a very good and calm speech with cheers from a majority of those present, having spoken about one hour.

Mr. Clements, on behalf of the Mowat Government, took the platform. He began by saying that Mr. Clendenen had travelled over a good deal of ground, but coming down to hard ground he would ask his hearers, are you going to support Mowat? He was answered by yes and no. The next being in the minority. For the fifth time he (Mowat) appeals to the country. Then, he referred to the different cries with which Mr. Meredith had previously appealed to the country. He referred to Mowat and Meredith's past records, of course, to the disadvantage of the latter. He pronounced his opinion of the different systems of the selling of timber limits in the Dominion Government, the first being so much superior to the latter. He condemned Meredith as being only an obstructionist in the House. Mr. Mowat was a wise legislator, and his code of laws was pronounced the wisest in the world. Mr. Mowat had satisfied both the temperance people and the liquor dealers! Read an article of 15th January in the "Good Templar" of Canada, strongly in favor of the Mowat Government—this paper is printed by Hunter, Rose & Co. Challenged an instance, either in Thornhill or East York, of a tavern being deprived of its license on account of its owner being a Conservative. Referred to a Mr. Gillies, a postmaster at Davenport, being deprived of his office by the Tory government. He then went into general matters regarding Mr. Clendenen. Referred to Mr. Clendenen in the County Council and in the Junction Council regarding taverns. Referred to the amount of money received from timber limits by the Ontario Government being more than either the Dominion or Quebec Governments received. Referred to the time when the Mowat Government took office the amount of surplus funds in the treasury; to the large sums being paid to costly transmitters; the amount of railway aid granted to the country. Claimed that they have \$6 millions in the treasury. He, Mr. Mowat and his righteously Government, was the envy and admiration of the other provinces of the Dominion. Quoted the words of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, regarding the admirable manner in which the finances of the country have been managed. Compared the debt of this province with Quebec,

Quoted the same old article from the Telegram about the ballot and the election for Mayor in Toronto. Claimed that Mr. Clendenen was in favor of Mr. Mowat's son being made sheriff. Touched lightly on the French school question; placed all the blame on Dr. Ryerson; lived in Berlin for two years; the schools there are practically English although German. Mr. Ross has changed the mess brought upon us by the action of Dr. Ryerson; told us that in 1886, 25 schools in the province taught no English, but in 1888 some English was taught. Went into the history of how separate schools became law. Quoted from pamphlet in Irish election; said they were issued by Mr. Meredith, notwithstanding that gentleman disclaims all knowledge of them. Told a story about a father and his son which was somewhat amusing. Said Mr. Clendenen was misleading as to the contrast of separate schools in Quebec and Ontario. Appealed to the sympathies of the Protestants in Ontario not to do away with separate schools in Ontario as they followed religionists in Quebec will then be forced to go to the public schools in Quebec where the dogmas of the Roman Catholic religion are taught. Said that no request had been asked for the ballot in separate schools. Referred to something Mr. Hughes had said at Peel, etc. Having spoken his full time he took his seat, thanking the audience for the patient hearing granted him.

Mr. Fullerton took the rostrum—congratulated Mr. Clements. Told a story in which he compared the previous speaker to spreading himself like to a certain fowl under difficulties. Took up the Lykett case to which the previous speaker had referred; compared the action of the House of Commons in the case of the Lykett with the white washing of one Lovings by Mr. Mowat in the other. Referred to the case of Mr. Gillies in which capital had been made. Hay was the postmaster and sold out his business to Gillies including the post office. The inspector of post offices would not acknowledge him as the postmaster without the consent of the Dominion Government. Mr. Wallace is not responsible for having taken the postmastership from Gillies, as he was never acknowledged by the government to be postmaster and further that he was not able to give security. Referred to a paper quoted by Mr. Clements which is published by a firm, a member of which is treasurer to the reform fund. Compared the pleasure of the liquor dealer and temperance people with the license law of Mr. Mowat, (as stated by Mr. Clements) as a man serving two masters, which is condemned in scripture. Referred to Mr. Mowat's son being appointed to the office of sheriff and his being the very first man to condemn the system of the family compact, yet he breaks through the rule he formerly upheld and appoints his own son to the office. If Mr. Meredith had frankly said "I have served this country fairly well and have endeavored to discharge my duty fairly, I think I have a right to give that office to my son." (Mr. Fullerton) did not think anyone could have come out mid said "Your son is not fitted for that position. There was twelve or fifteen thousand dollars a year in the office and young Mr. Mowat had to get it. He could imagine Peter Ryan going down to Mowat and saying, My hands are perfectly clean, I don't want anything, but I do want to see your son in the position. Mr. Meredith was referred to after the same way. Mr. Mowat had made capital from posing himself as a better man than his neighbors. Now he had travelled with Mr. Meredith, had been in his company, and though he does not boast of his being better than other people, I tell you (said Mr. Fullerton) that Mr. Meredith neither

drinks nor smokes and I believe him to be a good Christian man. Mr. Clendenen did not move that the son of Mr. Mowat was entitled to the office of sheriff as stated by Clements, but he did not approve of the office being divided into two, and the language made use of by Mr. Clements respecting Mr. Clendenen was unworthy of a gentleman. He thought the fees of the sheriff and other officers of the province should after sufficient salaries were paid those officials go back into the pockets of the people. Peter Ryan was out in the cold, and something had to be done for him. Well, what did they do? The registry office in the city was getting too large in the shape of fees, so they divided it, and Mr. P. Ryan was made Registrar, and they have two where one would have done, and instead of putting the money back into the pockets of the people, they put it into the pockets of these hungry office-seekers. Mr. Ridout, who is one of the old family compact and registrar of the County, is now over 50 years of age, and his death is being watched for by three or four hungry men. The Hon. Joseph Tait among the number. Five officials receive \$38,000 in the city of Toronto from fees, and the Government that keeps them there is corrupt. They profess purity in elections, but a few weeks ago a circular from Mr. Preston, the Grit organizer, was sent around collecting funds from the officials of the Government. Mr. Clements told us a corrupt bargain struck between Mr. William Patterson, when he ran for this constituency, and Mr. Clendenen, to the effect that the latter wanted to get a license for a hotel and that he wanted to support Patterson, providing he secured it. Now this is calumnious and untruthful. Those present, who know Mr. Patterson, can testify that he is a man above making such a bargain. And the truth is Mr. Clendenen never ran an hotel, I myself, am acquainted with Mr. P. Patterson and a more honorable and upright man I never knew. Mr. Fullerton referred to the act of a Grit in trying to force a Mr. Mowat in Toronto to vote Reform against his convictions, and he was actually deprived of his license on this account. The principle under which licenses are granted, is wrong and should never have been placed where they are. Referred to G. W. Haggerow, when he was a partner of his; drafting a bill to take the appointment of Division Court clerks and bailiffs out of the hands of the Judges, and the Mowat Government afterwards taking charge of this bill as their own, as wrong in principle and contrary to true Liberal principles. Referred to the question of Church and State at some length, showed that the present attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in the matter of Separate Schools is a connection of Church and State and should not be allowed to exist in Ontario. If the Hon. G. Brown was alive at the present time he would be along side of Mr. Meredith on the question of Separate Schools as opposed to Mr. Mowat. A good man may be a poor teacher, and all the schools should have the same certified teachers and be subject to the same inspection. Mr. Meredith stands where he has been four years ago. Referred to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth and the persecutions of those days. He intended to refer to several other points but the hour had grown too late. He called upon them to exercise their franchise on the 5th of June according to their convictions and closed an able address, amid the cheers of the audience, of an hour's length. The meeting closed at fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock.

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Because 400,000 PEOPLE IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES VOUCH THAT IF YOU ARE SICK THEY ARE THE ONLY REMEDIES IN THE WORLD THAT WILL GIVE YOU HEALTH

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The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Each of these cities has a hospital which has been built up with suffering humanity. Crowds of patients are daily being brought to the hospitals, and the medical profession is daily being called upon to cure them. The Hospital Remedies make no pretensions of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public, the Hospital Remedies Co. have expended a large sum of money in procuring the best of the world's medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public, the Hospital Remedies Co. have expended a large sum of money in procuring the best of the world's medical knowledge and experience.

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No. 8.—NEUROUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER. A quack cure—faded public will be a genuine remedy for an infirm condition. No. 8 is Gold n. which will cure you. Beware of cheap imitations which charge high prices for cheap and worthless drugs and pills, the properties of which they are not able to give. Beware of cheap imitations which charge high prices for cheap and worthless drugs and pills, the properties of which they are not able to give. Beware of cheap imitations which charge high prices for cheap and worthless drugs and pills, the properties of which they are not able to give.

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"DEAR SIR.—Four years and years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst form, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose I was persuaded by friends to try B. B. B., which I did, and after using 5 bottles I was completely cured."

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Cures BILIOUSNESS
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MRS. A. J. DEACON,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters
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Cures HEADACHE
Cures HEADACHE

A PROMPT CURE.

DEAR SIR.—I was very bad with headache and pain in my back, my hands and feet swelled so I could do no work. My sister-in-law advised me to try B. B. B. With one bottle I felt so much better that I got done again. I am now well, and can work as well as ever.
ANNIE DUNN,
Tilsburg, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters
Cures BAD BLOOD
Cures BAD BLOOD
Cures BAD BLOOD

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Bad Blood may arise from wrong action of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. It is cured by regulating and toning these organs, removing the cause and making new rich blood, removing all blood diseases from a pimples to a scrofulous sore.

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COUGHS, SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, and all disorders of the Throat and Chest, the Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula and other kind of skin diseases

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THOMAS HOLLOWAY
Jan. 5th 1885