## GAS FIXTURES & FITTINGS

I would say to those who intend using that that having made a sulfable contract figure, with Mr. Invior. Manager of Consumers that Co., ) for doing this work, and having secured the best workmen and tools to be found. I am few prepared to do all kinds of this litting in its most approved styles. As there are but two months before this will be manufactured, I would think pareous to give this matter early consideration, and leave their orders, so that the works may be completed in time.

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More Department Complete. The Largest and Best selection of all kinds of Moves ever put on the Lindsay Market, Our RADIANT MOME Coal Stove has do equal Bofore purchasing please hall and exemine the only coal slove naving the colobrated Dupley Grate. Landsny, Sept Mb, 1489

#### W. A. Skitch.

SKITCHES CARRIAGE WORKS.

W. R. SKITCH

itinate to the public that he has now o hand a large number of COTTHES, COSLETCHS, and REAVY LUMBER SESTONS.

made out of the best seasoned timber which he will sell cheep. I have still a large number of finesies and Carringes which I will sell at regeomate terms in order to make room for my winter stock.

### The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, PHIDAY, PRBY 9, 1889, THE LICENSE QUESTION. HON. MR. FRANER'S SPEECH IN

An Able Vindication of the System. Continued from Arst page.)

any possibility he ever reached the treasury henches, so long as he was fortunate shough to remain there, he would prove brise to the resords of his party, and the principle which had been so rigidly applied in Others would be as rigidly applied in Poronto. And what was the record of the thoral party in this regard! Did not the hon goullows n know that in nodepartment of the government could be instance a single case in which an official appointed by the preceding administration had been removed by the present government, in spite of the very strongest templation to do by the hon, gentlemen's leaders at Ottown my of these officials walked out of their departments during elections to vote seatnet the heads of these departments, but in no single instance in twelve years was the Ottown rule applied. As he had said, the ileaning power had been conferred by the conservative party upon the board of police commissioners in office, this board being composed of the county judge, the police magistrate, and the mayor. The hon gentleman had averred that it was foul slander to infer that conservatives could not be found who were it to administrate but he was to be found to be were it to administrate to the conservatives. later the law, but he had spent a whole nour, and had worked himself into a pasdon, a proclaiming that the reformers who were appointed on the commission were not respectable men. The hon, gentleman had quoted from the Mall of the 7th of had quoted from the Mall of the 7th of January, 1874, but if he had desired to be honest with the house and the country he would have quoted from the Mall of the change in the law had been made for the change in the law had been made for the mere purpose of grasping patronage, but he would have found in the Mall of the oth of January a few days before the act was introduced and when it was well known that such an act was to be introduced. that such an act was to be introduced a report of a committee of the old legislative council, which was then led by Sir John Macdonald, so that they might judge of the composition of the committee. Here was what this committee had reported:

The committee has reported;
The committee to whom was referred to consider and report whether any and what measures can be adopted, either by bill or otherwise, to restrain the sale of interioral liquors, and for the better regulation of houses where such liquors are sold, and the petitions presented to your honourable house in favour of a stringent prohibitory liquor law, begieves to report

After referring to the enormous extent to which the consumption of intextenting liquors had attained, the report pro-

Your committee believe it will be found that this spread of intemporance has been accelerated by their indicious manner in which iteenses have been issued, the fast and unnecessary increase of places where intoxicating liquers are sold, which everywhere speatly exceed the requirements of the population, and the almost total disregard as to the persons by whom, or places where, such liquers should be refided, and which has led to the establishment of innumerable low tippling and gambling houses, the fruitful messeries of every crime. No effectual check is any whore apparent to centrol a system pregnant with calamity to the whole community, and which includes an awful desceration of the sabbath.

(Hear, hear.) There was testlinony which these hen gentlemen dars not impugn as to the state of things prevailing under the system they were now landing to the skies. This tory committee declared that the enormous special of intemperance was due to the in-judicious manner in which licenses had been issued; that there had been a vast increase in the number of places in which in-texicants were sold; that these places far exceeded the requirements of the population; and that no regard was paid to the character of the places in which or the persons by whom liquors were sold. But what was the proposition made by the Mail, the leading organ of hone gentlemen opposite, on the 6th of January, some twelveor thirteen days before the introduc-tion of the present act? The Mail said saltorially :-

When are Sandfield Macdonald was in power he had a bill prepared abolishing local pollec forces and abolithing a provincial force in their stead; but he was induced to drop it one session, and he was not afforded the opportunity of bringing it up again. The trish constabilary is a credit to the Emerald isle, and is cortainly far superior to what a large number of small local forces would be. There is no reason why the example of troland should not be followed in Cannda. The authorities of such a force being Frontierial, not mainicipal, why should not the issuing of thecases to sell tiquor be conducted by them, and the revenue derived there controls.

Here was a clear and unqualified admission of the failure of the old municipal system of granting licenses, and the Mail system of granting licenses, and the Mall advocated a change by which the provincial authorities should take in hand the granting of licenses, which was the very system now in force. And the Mail did not propose that the whole or even a portion of the license fees should go to the municipalities, but that the whole sum should be applied in the maintenance of this constabulary force. The Crooks set was introduced shortly afterwards, and he select the house if the government would not have been amply justified in amending the law as they had amended it, even if they had had no other justification, by the report of the committee quoted in the Mail, and that paper's article on the question! (Hear, hear.) The Mail said furth-

These men would readily acquaint themselves with the character of the persons who obtained licenses and would in a short time be so enabled to regulate their legic that in worthy persons in the business would very seem find their occupation gone. It strikes us that by the adoption of some such plan as this, not only would the temperance cause pressly gain, but the entire province would be supplied with a police force of surpassing executence.

In speaking of the report which he had motes from, the Mail said that there was a remarkable agreement between it and the reports which had appeared from time to time in its columns. This was said in light of twenty-sine years' experience of the municipal system of granting licenses; and it held that the administration of the and it had that the samunistration of the syntem had been scandalously missinan-nged. The hon, member for London would no more have dared to oppose at that time the distum of his organ than he dared do to-day, when there was a sweet little editorial chemb sitting up sloft, whowould be only too ready to apply the editorial blater to the hon, gentleman's back if he dared to disobey. (Hear, hear, and laughter,) The hon, gentleman had supplate) made a lond outery because 6 sca statements which he had found in a campaign

interpretation had been given in a para-creph of that pamphlet to the action of the licensed victualiers from what the facts justified; and I would like to ask the hon, genilemen if that pamphlet was not issued by the authority of the government.

Mr. France I am prepared to take the fullest responsibility for every statement made in that pamphlet; and I say further that the hon, gentleman, who waxed so warm in his virtuous indignation, who could assume such an air of fairness and ingenuousness, is just as much inclined as any men in the house to use an argument which leads up to, but does not quite square with the facts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I say that in the way in which he quoted from this pamphlet he did not water he whole facts, and that his argument was not ingentious. (Hear, hear, and choose,) He (Mr. Frauer) proceeded to say that it was stated in the pamphlet in the first paragraph, under the head of "The Licensed Victuallers" Memorial," that some of the profisions of the act were suggested by the licensed victuallers, through an influential deputation of their members, who waited on Attorney-General Mowat on the 6th of January, 1876, and presented an elaborate memorial upon the subject. So that on the very face of this pamphlet it was stated in the most em-phatic and unmistakeable terms that before the act was passed a memorial was presented on the subject of some pro-visions afterwards embodied in the act. The hon, gentleman with all his legal sharpness, all his legal sheare could not see the plain lines of English in which it was stated that some of the suggestions made by the licensed victuallers were afterwards carried out in the Crooks act. Wan there any fool in the whole province who did not know that the act could not come into force as a matter of law until the close of the session? (Hear, hear.) Nobody pretended that the act was inforce on the 7th of January, and on the face of the pamphlet was the clearest and most positive evidence that it could not have been intended to deceive anybody. (Hear,

hear, and cheers.)
Mr. Maukuttu-What is the Crooks set? the said some of its features were suggested. Read the whole page.

Mr. Franch Yes: I will do what you did not do I will read every word of it. (Cheers.) It goes on to say that the companied stated:

memorial stated: "We are quite prepared to concede that the 'Liquor Question,' as it has been affectedly called is becoming a question indeed. People are now beginning to allow that it is a question. They confess and we affirm, that it is a question which must be attended to: that it is one which is growing and strengthening and deepening, and which cannot any longer be pattered with or avoided. Propix of all classes and all parties are beginning to see that something is acceded to check the growing evils of intemperance, and something more on the one hand than mere-conversation, and something else on the other hand than simple attempts at legislation, is required to meet and remedy this great social evil under which we are laboring. This is a tent which is now beginning to spread.

evil under which we are laboring. This is a truth which is now beginning to spread."
And again, "We are agreed in, this, that the act of the Ontario legislature known as the 'Crooks Act' is, on the whole, a fair and a just enactment, and if its provisions were strictly carried out and enforced (with some slight alterations, to which we shall hereafter refer), we think that intemperance would greatly decrease, and the public on the one hand and the tavern-keepers on the other would be generally satisfied."

on the one hand and the lavers keepers on the other would be generally satisfied."

The memorial further urged more rigorous inspection, and that not once but frequently during the year; statutory provisions requiring better accommodation on the part of lavern-keepers; and that the character of the persons applying for a license should be fully considered before the application should be untertained. Further: "That the houses of parties selling without license should be closely watched, and the law strictly enforced." And after pointing out certain grave evils arising from unlicensed traffic, the memorial proceeds to say: "To counteract this, we think that government inspectors should be appointed. Reperience has shown that such officers are far more efficient in suppressing such traffic and bringing the affenders to justice than the police force, which is required for the discharge of other duties.

These memorialists spoke of " the act of the Ontario legislature known as the Croks act." What act was that? The only act in force at the time was that? The only act in force at the time was the Crooks act of 1874, and yet they went on to urge the appointment of Government Inspectors. The pamphlet went further for it The pamphlet went further for it supplied the hon, gentleman with the very reference to the Mall upon which he had attempted to set up a charge of fraud and deception. The next paragraph was:

"This memorial was published at length in the Toronto daily papers of the 7th of January, 1878, and duly signed by the president and sec retary of the licensed victualiers association." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There was not a schoolboy in the province who did not know the very pages on the floor of the house might have known that the act providing for the appointment of government commissioners and inspectors did not become law for weeks or months after the 6th of January, and yet the hon, gentleman gave the people of Ontario so little credit for common sense and com-mon intelligence as to suppose that they could be deceived by such a plain statement of facts as appeared in the pamph-

Mr. Muskurrit Hear hear.
Mr. Fhaskit The hon, gentleman said
"Hear hear," which would seem to show "Hear, hear," which would seem to show that he reaffirmed his belief as to the small amount of common sense posessed by the people. The people of Ontario, whose champion the hon, gentleman professed to be, were indeed to be pitied if they had come to the hon, gentleman for certificates of their common sense. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If the hon, gentleman could not trust the common sense of the people, he (Mr. Fraser) and his friends could; the liberals were the men who had always shown by their acts their abiding belief in shown by their acts their abiding belief in the sovereignty of the people, and they left it to high tories like the member for fondon to pose in one moment as friends of the people, and in the next to insult their common sense and intelligence. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The hon, gentleman spoke of fraud, but he (Mr. Fraeer) thought he had proven that if there was a suspicion of fraud against any one in connection with this matter, in this debate or elsewhere, the suspicion reased on the other side of the house. (Hear, hear.) The kind of argument which the hongentleman had employed to-night was of The kind of argument which the hon. gentleman had employed to-night was of the same kind he had resorted to in the bye-elections, and no wonder; therefore, that the people had snat upon his candidates. (Hear, hear.) There was somthing more. The present Crooks act was in force in 1877, when the licensed victualiers memorised the city council of Toronto. In that memorial they said that the Crooks act was the moet successful measure yet adopted. That was after the appointment of commissioners had been undertaken by the government. More than that when the Durkin set, and later the Scott act agitations were in progress in Hamilton. Lambton, Hallon and other places, the accredited agent of the license of victualiers went the entire round stumping against the Temperance act, and

of the association also said, that the Crooks act was a good measure and ought to satisfy the people, and that therefore the Scott act was unnecessary. (Cheers.) Yet they said the licensed victualises did not approve of the Crooks act. After six years experience of the act the licensed victualises did not even to-day say that in their opinion the power of issuing licenses should be restored to the municipal councils. (Hear, hear.) They were not in accord with hon, gentlemen opposite. It was only a short time ago that the licensed victualises of this province met in Toronto, and when they came to discuss this question they did not propose to go back to the old system, but their resolution asked that the municipalities should be given some voice on the license boards, while fully recognizing the difficulty of constituting a board which would inspire the confidence of all sections of the community. But did they suggest giving back the connected or all sections of the community. But did they suggest giving back the power of issuing licenses to the municipal councils? No. They suggested as those who might constitute a license board and control the licenses the names of the councontrol the licenses the names of the country judge, the warden, the mayor, the reeve of a village or township, and one elected by the council and one appointed by the government. From among these they said a license board of four might be selected; so that even those gentlemen, unfriendly as they were politically to the government and ready to denounce them when they could, did not say they wished the system abolished by the government restored. (Cheere.) Now they had the legislative council of 1856, they had the leading organ of hon, gentlemen opposite in 1876, in favor of hon, gentlemen opposite in 1876, in favor of the change from municipal council control. the change from municipal council control. The hon, gentleman had told the country, and askedtheir opinion upon it, the change he proposed. What did they find the Methodist body, perhaps the largest religious body in the province, declaring with regard to this challenge of the hon, gentlemand to the change of the constant of the change of the control of the change of the man for public opinion? The general con-ference of that body unanimously passed the following resolution after the change proposed at the conservative convention:

proposed at the conservative convention:

"Although we cannot accept as righteous absolutely any license law, yet, if we must tolerate some one as the tentative regulator of an evil until we can have it removed, we must regard the Crooks act as the best instrument for this suppression the province of Ontario ever had. We would emphatically deprecate any legislation that would impair its efficacy, and we would respectfully recommend our people where this law obtains to use their voice and franchise to prevent the control of this license system reverting to the municipalities, where the industrions ward politician and the interseted liquor dealer so largely manipulate the election."

ion. Here was the largest religious body in Ontario, with no political bias in the matter, solemnly discussing a great moral question, and what kind of legislation would be best for the whole province, and that was their united opinion. (Cheers.) Would the hon, gentleman say now that the Crooks act was a fraud, and that the government had practiced deception regarding it?
Mr. MEREDITH - I said the provisions of

the Crooks act regarding the constitution of the boards of license commissioners were a fraud, and I repeat it.

Mr. FRANKE.—Then this body says it is not a fraud. (Cheers.) He wanted no better evidence of the endorsation of the Crooks act. Now, the hon, gentleman was Crooks act. Now, the hon gentleman was willing to change his policy on the least provocation. At the conservative convention the hon gentleman and his friends formulated their views on the license question. He placed these views before the people, but the moment he found the people of Ontario, to whom he appealed, declaring against his policy the hon, gentleman was quite prepared to change his views. At the convention the views of the hon, gentleman were formulated in a resolution tleman were formulated in a resolution. ber that before the rooks act every muncicipality outside the cities had power to issue licenses and regu-late within certain limits the number of licerses to be issued. Well, the resolution passed by that convention was as follows: passed by that convention was as follows:
Itesolved, that the present system of issuing tavern and shop licenses through the government officials having been instituted and systematically used to render those engaged in the liquor traffic subservient to the administration of the day, it is the opinion of this convention that without interfering with the laws regulating the liquor traffic and limiting the number of licenses, the power of issuing licences and the fees derived therefrom—should be restored to municipalities,

Now, the hon, gentleman proposed something else.

Mr. Witth Is not a county a munici-

pality?
Mr. FRANKR said yes, but nobody ever heard during all the discussion on this neard during all the discussion on this question any suggestion that the power should be vested in county councils. Hon, gentlemen had always been telling the people in the towns and townships that they would have restored to them the powers than the county to the cou or to regulate taken away from them. The hon, gentleman complained that the convention resolution had been misconstrued. But how did the Mail interpret the hon.

gentleman's proposition! It said: We propose to give back to the municipali-ies the rights of which they have been depriv

What rights? The rights formerly possess ed by towns and incorporated villages of issuing licenses. (Cheers.) Did the hon. gentleman now propose to restore these?
No, but to give to the county councils the power to constitute a new kind of license board. The hon, gentleman had shifted his ground altogether. But this was not the lirst time he had changed his base. He was consistent with his own inconsistency. He had gone one way at one time with respect to the boundary award, and now he was heading another way. So with this license question. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Macdonald had said nothing about county councils at the convention, but the whole tenor of his remarks was to adopt a system under which the municipalities would again have the power to issue licenses. At Yorkville Sir John Macdonald said: If I carry the country, as I will do, I will tell Mr. Mowat, that little tyrant who has attempted to control public opinion by getting hold of every little office, that I will get a bill passed at Ottawa returning to the municipalities the power taken away from them by the license act.

"I will get a bill passed at Ottawa!" Who was the tyrant there? (Hear, hear.) Who was the dictator and the king? It was not the people's representatives who would the people's representatives who would pass a bill, but "I will get a bill passed." The position they had formerly taken was too plain for hon, gentlemen, and to enable them to get away from it public opinion would not endorse them. (Cheers.) Would public opinion give them any greater credit tor further opinion in the matterf Would the people believe that if the hon, gentleman was in power to-morrow he would not again shift his ground? Why, a weather-cock did not oftener shift its course. (Cheers.) The present Crooks act weather-cock did not oftener shift itcourse. (Cheers.) The present Crooks act
was introduced in 1876. It transpired that
some of those appointed commissioners
under it were also members of councils.
One would think that the hon, gentleman
(Mr. Meredith) would have been glad to
know that the representatives of the people
wore on these boards. (Hear, hear.) But
strange to say in 1879 the hon, gentleman
introduced a bill to make it impossible for
members of councils to sit as license commissioners or to act as inspectors, and he missioners or to act as inspectors, and he was to-day the author of that amendment to the law as at present on the statute book. (Cheere.) Yet now the hon, gentle-man would like to allow councils to do

that the government opposed the amend-ment, but the hon. gentleman, while draw-ing attention to that, kept dark as to his own yote in the matter. (Hear, hear.) Again when it was proposed to have the commissioners appointed by government hon. gentlemen opposite did not vote against it, for they proposed on motion of the member for East Grey (Mr. Lauder) to amend the bill so as to provide in cities are towns seperated from counties for municipal purposes the mayor, and in other places the three license commissioners, so that all they asked for was that one member of the council should be placed on the board. The member for London voted for that motion, and yet in 1879 he voted that there should not be one at all of the municipal council not be one at all of the municipal council to sit on the board. (Cheers.) Another motion was made on the same occasion in 1876 to the effect that no license should be granted to houses not having all the tavern accommodation required by law. There again the opposition was divided, and the gentleman who led the oppositon voted nay and with the government on that question. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the hon, gentleman would tell them now, that although he (Hear, hear.) No doubt the hon, gentleman would tell them now, that although he voted in 1876 that there should be no saloons, he was quite prepared to go the whole length now. The hon, gentleman proposed to give to municipalities all the money derived from license fees. That proposal, it should be noted, was never made before. Hon, gentleman opposite, when in power, never legislated in favour of it, and it was now intended as an additional bait to the municipalities. What they said to the municipalities now was, 'We shall not give you the control of the liceuse, but we shall give you some money."
From the speeches of hon gentlemen one would imagine that the present government was the first to take a portion of the license fees from the municipalities. As a matter of fact that had always been the law. The government was getting a trifle more under the Crooks act than before, but at the same time the municipalities were etting three times as much as formerly Did the hon. gentleman think they would he able to bribe the municipalities by giving them seventy or eighty dollars more! He believed that if the figures were correct-

ly given the municipalities would not get even so much if the hon. gentleman's plans were carried out. The government said now, as every government had always said, it was proper and right—having regard to the administration of justice and the crime which might be traceable to the liquor mffic-that out of the revenue from the licenses a portion should go to the province for the purpose of meeting part of the ex-penses of the administration of justice. Hon. gentleman told the municipalities they would get all the fines from the Crooks act enforcement. Why, they never got all the fines before the Crooks act was passed. But hon, gentlemen, by the adroit way in which they manipulated the license figures,

which they manipulated the license figures, would actually make the people believe that the government was taking a large amount from them which they were receiving before the passing of the Crooks act. That was not so. No person would believe anything but that almost every one of the municipalities were receiving three times the sum from the one receiving three times the sum from the opration of the present license law as against If the question of money entered into it as all, the municipalities were benefitted by fairly welland honestly administered. They had undisputed testimony with regard to that. Hon, gentleman were raising a a clamour because they thought, as the tory party had always held, that office and position should be held by them and them only. (Hear, hear.) The greatest effort of his hon, friend while on his feet was decrying the administration because they were not prepared to give positions to conserva-tives. His view was that so long as the service was as well served by a liperal as by a conservative the former should get the position. They did not propose, any nore than hon, gentlemen opposite would propose were they in office, to bestow the propose were they in office, to bestow the public patronage on their opponents. That was the honest thing, he said, because these who professed to dothe contrary were frauds, as they would do precisely the same. The government had never used its influence with the tayang leaguest for poinfluence with the tavern-keepers for po-

Mr. MEREDITH interrupted by charging that the provincial secretary had written a letter in the case of a saloon-keeper in London, directing the commissioner to issue a

itical purposes.

Mr. FRASER scouted the insinuation that Mr. Fraser scouted the insinuation that when, perhaps, the provincial secretary received a complaint he issued a direction for the grauting of a license it was an improper thing. What was wrong about it even if it had occcurred? If the letter had not been written and the license for some reason withheld, then hon. gentleman would have raised a cry about it and alleged political motives. (Cheers.) The hon gentleman took exception to the anhon, gentleman took exception to the appointment to office of the political friends of the government. Were there no honest and able men among the political friends of the government? Were all the honest and capable men represented by hon. gentlemen opposite?
Mr. LAUDER-Ha, ha.

Mr. FRASER -There was a time when the hon, gentleman who laughs boasted of being a liberal. There was a time when he would have scorned to have been called a dishonest man. There was a time when he raised his voice on the liberal side, but the loaves and fishes and trusteeships took him over. (Cheers.) If the whole case against the government hung on such a siender charge as that the provincial secretary had directed a London saloon-keeper to receive his license, the case must be a very bad one. (Hear, hear.) From the first day the act came into force till the government had not directly or him over. (Cheers.) If the whole case very bad one. (Hear, hear.) From the first day the act came into force till the present the government had not directly or indirectly, exercised a political influence in the matter of administring the license law. His hon, friend from East Grey, in whose county he had been during a campaign, could not say that he at any time tried to use political influence with the tavern-keepers. Hon, gentleman would have to bring something more serious before the people if they would have the people believe in this matter other than the friends of hon, gentlemen believed, other than the licensed victuallers themselves believed, other than the religious bodies and thinking people of this province believed. They would have to bring something more substantial before the country, or the people would declare, as they declared in the byelections, that they had no confidence in them. (Loud cheera.)

Mr. MEREDITH replied. He charged the Commissioner of public works with not having dealt with the question at issue at all, and he stood and had tacitly pleaded guilty to his charge that the government had broken the promise made to that house. He gave the most unqualified denial to the charge that Sir John Macdonald had induced him to change his policy. He charged the hon.commissioner of public works with having proposed that the matter should be referred to the privy council provided certain terms were agreed. Yet, after this, he came round and charged the opposition with inconsistencey, but if there had been inconsistencey it was equally shared in by the government side of the house.

The division was then taken with the result that the amendment was lost by 49 to 26.

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Lindsay, Jan. 18th, 1883.—1209.

A. CAMPBELL

Man

busin

or Fo

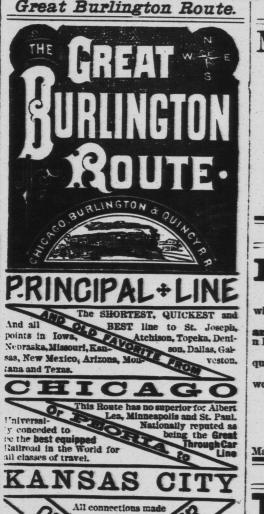
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JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, January, 19th, 1883,-19-4.



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