IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, CMPOUND ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION UR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

Armbrecht's Coca Wine.

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATICUE OF MIND AND BODY AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

"Experience and scientific analysis reveal to to us in Coca, the most tonic plant in the Veg-etable Kingdom."—Manuel Fuentes. "It (Coca) is, in a word, the most powerful estorer of the viral forces."- Dr. Schwalk, ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE, though more onic in its properties than Iron or Quinine, NEVER CONSTIPATES.

See Medical Reviews. For sale by leading druggists throughout the world. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO., 2 Duke st., Grosvenor Sq., London.

Medical.



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tries-in fact, the abolition of all customs and tariff dues. The question as to who pays the dury has been discussed by economists of reputation from Adam Smith, Mill. Bleardo and other writers downward who argue that the burden of customduties falls on the importing community. and not on the community which sends the goods on which the duties are imposed. But they admit there are exceptions to the rule. I would not presume to say whe her these eminent writers are right or wrong. these eminent writers are right or wrong. They may be right from their standpoint, especially so far as England is concerned. But after fifty years of an extensive business experience and reading I humbly submit the emclusions which I have arrived at in connection with our trade with the United States. When the supply exceeds the demand the price, as between the two countries is not used and in their case is countries, is equ zed, and in that case is regulared by the European or foreign markets. This is the case at the present time with wheat and cheese in Canada and the United States. The price is governed both in this country and in the states by the price in European and when combinations price in England, and when combinations are formed to control the market and put up the price, may of such a necessary article as coal, the consumer, importing coal into Canada from the United States, would, in such abnormal cases, pay the duty.

A few years ago we had a magnificent crop of oats in Canada, and there was a good demand for them in the United States. That year I shipped 180,000 bushels to Boston, which I bought at the several stations of the Midland railway in the erai stations of the Midland railway in the vicinity of Peterboro. When these shipments reached the boundary line at Island Pond they were stopped by the American customs officer until I paid the duty of ten cents per outled, amounting to \$18,000 for rather I should have said the farmers from whom I bought the outs paid the duty to support the American customs. the duty to support the American government. A merchant residing at Ogdens-burg or Richaster shipping 180 000 bushels to Boston from his side of the customs line at the same time, and selling at the price

at which I sold my outs, would receive \$18(00) more than I received, and could pay the American farmer ten cents per bushel more than I could pay the Canadian farmer. WOOL-GROWING IN CANADA. Sheep-raising in Canada should be profitable for farmers. Are flocks increasing? Have they not decreased since the termination of the reciprocity treaty in 1866; Why? Because the price of wool has been so low that farm re found it undesirable to keep large flocks of sheep. How would commercial union affect this proper; ? The price of wool in Optario for some years past has been from 18 to 20 cents, while the price in the states has been for the same grade 35 cents. Do away with the duty and the price in Ontario for fluece-washed wool would be at leas 30 cents per pound. The duty on wool impored into the United States is ten cents per pound. In coned States is ten cents per pound. In con-firmation of what I say I submit a letter from my Boston agents, one of the largest wool houses in America:

BOSTON, Aug. 3!, 1887. W. Cluston, Esq., Peterboro. Ont. W. Cluston, Esq., Peterboro, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—With your request for a posting in regard to! Canadian wool fully in mind, we now take pleasure in quoting you 35½c as the price current here for Canadian wools, duty paid, and would further asy in this connection that those wools when brought to our market, come-into direct competition with Kentucky and Maine wools; and, but for the heavy duty upon your class of stock, we should be able to use a large quantity of it in this country to good advantage, inasmuch as the class of goods with which it competes is in somewhat limited supply in the states.—Respectfully yours,

Mr. Dryden, a farmer, and a member of

Mr. Dryden, a farmer, and a member of the Ontario legislature, says in his speech on this subject:

"Last week I had a call from two American larmers, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Michigan. Both have large flocks of Shropshire grade, but the Pennsylvania farmer raises sheep for meat and the Michigan farmer for wool. Now how do you suppose their prices compare with ours? We call lambe drop-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

ped in March at \$3 to \$3.50, and the Pennsylvan-ian assured me they got \$5 to The most assured theirs. The Mishiam factor and the dis-dip of his Shropshiles sold for 350 unwashed." Mr. Dryden further says: "Open the American markets and the revenue to the Canadian farm-er from wool, as well as from mutton, will be enormously increased. I say this because no other portion of the American continent is so well adapted for raising sheep as this Ontario." THE BARLEY QUESTION.

A farmer selling 500 bushels of barley for the American market loses ten cents per bushel or \$50 on the 500 bushels—the American duty. There is admething in the climate and soil of Ostarie, that produces a finer quality of barley than any other part of the continent for making the excellent pale lager beer which is consumexcellent pale lager beer which is consumed in such vast quantities in the states, and brewers there cannot well do without it. Again, suppose you sold to an American a norse for \$100, it would cost him, duty pald in the states (not taking freight and expenses into secount) \$120. If you bought the horse back in the states and brought it to Canada it would cost, duty paid on this side, \$141. If you sold it again to the American at \$100, which would still be the value in Canada, and bought it back a second time in the United States at \$120, the value of the horse there, and imported it into Canada, you would have, after paying the American duty of \$40 and the Canadian duty of \$48, just \$12 out of the price the horse was first sold for. Amd, as this would not probably pay the expenses of one trip to the states, it would have been better the first time the customs house officer said, "Stand and deliver," if you had said, "Well, I will deliver the horse; take him, and I will go home and ponder the question as to whether the producer or the consumer pays the duty?" If you follow these transactions, the illustration will show that on both sides of the line the shipper—the producer—paid the duty. And this rule works in the same way with every article which the Canadian farmer produces and sends to the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of wheat and cheese.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. ed in such vast quantities in the states, and

worth of sheep, lambs and poultry, 10c. more for every pound of wool and four cents for every pound of butter exported to our neighbors across the line. What a change it would make in the butter trade! At present Canadian butter has to be sent three thousand miles to England to com-pete with the German butterine and oleopete with the German butterine and oleo-margarine—imitations so perfectly manu-factured that there is not one person out of a hundred who could distinguish these articles from genuins butter. If the vast sums of money paid the American govern-ment for duties on Canadian produce ex-ported to that country were distributed among Canadian farmers, giving them en-hanced prices for the articles they produce, many of them would be able to remove in-cumbrances from their farms, and they would be enabled to buy laud for their sons.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Union held at Port Hope last summer Mr. Butterworth of Ohio said: "A farmer starts from Onrario with a carload of barley for New York. When he reaches the picket line the United States government kindly takes the United States government kindly takes one bushel out of every seven. He pays freight, storage and commission, and buys corn on the United States side and starts for home. His own government stops him at the picket line and the officers take one bushel in every four. Thus after a season of unremitting toil he is permitted to rejoice in the fact that, in exchanging his produce for things necessary for his family, he has had wreated from him by two Christian governments one half of his goods. Indeed, it is hard for the Canadian farmer to be in a very prosperous condition. He to be in a very prosperous condition. He is taxed to support his own and the American government, our protected manufacturers and monopolist combinations, be-

LUMBER AND FISH. I will not take up your time in discussing lumber and fish duties, as the farmers are

and decide that commercial union would benefit the country, they will have it if the Amilicans are willing to give it to us. Does not this cry express a fear that the people would be so fascinated with commercial union that they would hunger after political union? A prosperous people are a centented people, and a contented people do not become disloyal. In 1847 there was a great commercial depression all over the world. In Canada it was severely felt and business was demoralized. It continued to cling to the country, and the common cry at that time was "ruin and decay." In the United States, with its vast resources, they seem sormounted their difficulties, and the country advanced by leage and bounds. These it was that Canadians began to contrast their condition with the state of things

formed to promote peaceable separation from Great Britain and annexation to the United Stotes, and these associations issued manifestos, which were numerously signed. The Montreal manifesto was signed by 326 of the principal men in the city, viz: Rose, Galt, Holton, Ferrier, Macpherson, Bedpath, Moison, Torrance and others. Some of these names have been familiar to the public for mars as those of our most prominent public men, under the following titular forms: Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Hon Luther H. Heltes, Senator Ferries, Mr. Bedgath, the dugar refiner; Mr. Moison, the banker; and Mr. Terrance, impeter. That manifesto stated what committerial unitonists asy to day, viz: "That reciprocity would render Canada a field for American capital; render our rivers, canals and saircads the highway for the business of the west, enhancing the value of preperty and agriculture, and giving remunerative employment to the people. And Canadians could purchase articles at lower prices. All danger of war would cease, and there would be peopetual peace and sunity between the two countries."

The reciprocity Canada took a new start by sharing in the prosperity of our neighbors across the beaudary, and the cry for annexation died a natural death. If this was the result of resiprocity from 1854 to 1865, would it not be the same under commercial union? Those twelve years were golden years for Canada, and many of the foundations of the comfortable farm houses we see today on every side, and other buildings, were list during that prosperous period. Under the operations of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 the gross exchange of natural products between the Canadian provinces and the United States rece from \$20,000,000 in 1863.

THE BEST MARKET.

Our opponents say that England should

THE BEST MARKET.

CATARRH

COUNTERSAND

CONTENDENCY

The opponents of commercial unionsistassy: "We use and seemed to the United States produces the ame articles that Canada are not the Canada are not to the market of the United States are and an arrive produced that year from \$20 to the Canada are not to the market of the United States are and an arrive produced that year the course the course between Canada and the United States in 1896 over thirteen and the course between Canada and the United States in 1896 over thirteen the course between Canada and the United States in 1896 over thirteen are and the course of the course of the United States in 1896 over thirteen are an arrive produced that the course between Our opponents say that England should be our market and that we should loyally

for what he sends without any docking, and he gets quick returns with moderate charges. The farmers of Canada are three-fourths of the pepulation and wealth of the country. If they will cling together, study their own interests, and not listen to politicians, but strive for commercial union, the country will reap the advantages and their descendants will call them blessed.

I will not take up your time in discussing lumber and she duties, as the farmers are not so much interested in them, more than to say that the duty on lumber imported into the United States is \$2 per 1,000 feet. If we had commercial union the lumber men would get \$2 more for every 1,000 feet of lumber they shipped to the states. At a meeting of lumbermen held the other day in Toronto, they passed a resolution unanimously in favr of commercial union. They should be the best judges of their own business. The condition of the shermen is an injugue to my case as illustrated by the coast transactions. The fishermen of the great fishing port of Gloucester, near Boston, come to our coast, eatch fish, and sell free of duty in the American market, while our fishermen have to pay a duty of one cent per pound to the United States government. Our fishermen wast commercial union, and falling to set that, they will see for annexation. Mr. Longley, the attorney general of Nova Scotia, says so.

THE DISLYALITY GEY.

If commercial union would give, what object would there be in seeking amnaystion? The man that is disloyal to himself, his family and his country is the disloyal man. If the majority of the people believe and decide that commercial union would benefit the country, they will have it if the Am: icans are willing to give it to us. Does not this cry express a feer that the people would be so facehasted with commercial union that they would hunger after political union? A prosperous people are a centented people, and a contented people do not become dislengths. The fisher and a strength of the people would be so facehasted with commercial union that they would hunger after political union? A prosperous people are a centented people, and a contented people do not become dislengths. The fisher and a strength is the desire and a strength of the decire, both hearing the people would be so facehasted with commercial dispensed and in the fisher and the commercial union that they would hunger after political union? A prosperou John (the Baptie this we recentle the pulpit in anything, like its modern form. Thus we observe (i) the family, (2) the Bible school, (3) the pulpit, to be the three divised; specially appropriate the best for the same than a superior to be superior to the same than a superior to be present as the pulpit or the present

in the family. Neither can one of these institutions, throw the responsibilities of its duty upon the others, if a physician preserite medicine to a child or does his part faithfully in that child's restoration, is that physician to biame because the part and that physician to biame because the part and inster his prescriptions. Yet because many children are growing up with very to defective Bible training, some old croakers say the Sabbath school is the bible training, some old croakers say the Sabbath school is the children's church service. This is a great mistake. The characteristic of the church service is worskip, while that of the Sabbath school is the children's church service. This is a great mistake. The characteristic of the church service is worskip, while that of the Sabbath school is instruction, and the moral and spiritual training must be defective that does not factude both elements.

The peculiar power or result of Sabbath school work generally is seen—(1) in its unifying influence, (2) in the stimulus always given by numbers, and (3) in the impetua given to Bible study by union in subject and methods. It is a grand concept in to think of sixteen millions of young persons and children repeating and studying last Sabbath's Golden Taxt, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not fer such is the kingdom of heaven." Then the speaker pointed out that the power of the Sabbath school work. These are divided into two groups—(1) the managing, (2) the teaching. As teaching in various ways occupied much of the attention of the convention he reterred only to the other agencies. Good organization and good teaching are the right and left arms of this Sabbath school work.

Disorder is a monstrosity, even nature cannot endure it and endeavors with all its forces to throw off the disturbing element by some process of destruction. Harmony and order are the rule of the universe. But of all the monstrous monstroites a disorderly Sabbath school depends especially on three persons.

(1) The sup

order depends on other qualities. He must be firm as a rock. Let every pupil learn that when he gives a command, it is settled and must be done. Having this quality he will carefully avoid all nagging and scolding and faultfinding—that has little or no effect upon bad children and generally discourages the good. Then he should be a man of few words. Oh, the burden of those superintendents who pray as long as Solomon at the dedication of the Temple, who read every verse of every hymu and a chorus at the end of every verse and who give a long rigmarole of goody good talk at the end of the exercises, until any good impression made by the teacher is driven out and the children's patience is taxed beyond all endurance. To sak two or three questions, to apply one or two leading thoughts in crisp, practical way, in five minutes, is all the superintendent should attempt. Then he should be a man who understands something of teching both for his own benefit and that of his teachers, whom he should lead and train in the teachers meeting. There are so many sources of information that any intelligent man who takes pains can qualify himself in this respect. Last, and most important of all, he should live very near to God so that both pupils and teachers may see reflected in his character and teachings, as in a mirror, the glory of the Lord. The influence of a godlike life in his position is simply incaicula le.

(2) The secretary. He must be prompt and business like, have all his books and

(2) The secretary. He must be prompt and business like, have all his books and records in thorough shape and have the

If a Canadian dealer sends produce to the United States he sells for cash, gets paid for what he sends without any docking, and he gets quick returns with moderate characs. The farmers of Canada are three-fourths of the population and washin of the country. If they will eling together, study their own interests, and not listen to politicians, but strive for commercial union, the country will reap the advantages and their descendants will call them blessed.

THE PLACE AND POWER OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. McTavish Address at North Ontarie S. & Convention.

Subjoined is a synopsis of the able address of Rev. Dr. McTavish address at the recent Sunday School convention at Sanderland:—

Dr. McTavish pointed out the wonderful growth of modern Sabbath School work. since Robert Relikes began his little school in Goucester, for the waifs and arabs of that city. To-day there are sixteen millions of pupils, taught by two millions of the pupils, taught by two millions of the pupils, taught by two millions of the statistion of the Sabbath schools of the world. Then the speaker went on to show the relation of the Sabbath school to the family, on one side and the pulpit on the other. It is not a mere superfuity—a kind of third wheel to the cart—having no real place in the Divine arrangement and not wish of the pupils, taught by two millions of the subject in the result of reading them. The family is the original of all social, religious and political institutions, as Dr. Turnbuil points out, and had the family continued in the school, as we learn from Gen. xi, it such as a continued in the pupil has been reading to much and more areful reading to much the pupil has been reading

EVERY DAY TOPCS. The case of a young lady falling in love with the portrait of a doctor in a patent medicine ad. is yet

For delicacy and richness of flavor use "Royal Extracta "-84-1.

When a wife has "fire in her eye" her husband thinks it about time for him to get up and see that there is fire in the stove.

"There is nothing that does me so much good when I am feeling out of sorts as a teaspeonful or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters," writes a gentleman who has used this remedy in his family for years,—83-tf. A collecting agency in New York is run by women exclusively, which seems to disprove the adage, A woman's work is never dun.

Take Ayer's Sarssparilia in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.—67-1.

The finger that points with pride is encircled by

The Experience of Mrs. Peters. Mrs. Peters had fills, Mrs. Peters had chills,

Mrs. Peters had chille.

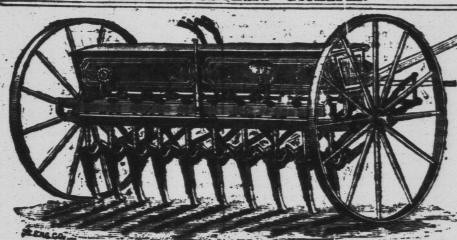
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They doeed her with pille.

With powders and squille,
With powders and squille,
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry.

Many medicines lured her,
But more of them cured her.

Their names and their number sobody could tell;
And she seem might turk died;
But some "Pellets" were tried,
The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant
Purgative Pellets (the teiginal Little Livier Pille)
They cured Mrs. Peters, and slow she wouldn't be
withouwthem.—47-1.

Colin N. McDonald-Glenarm.



NOXON'S NEW STEEL HOOSIER DRILL

NOXON BROS. MAN'FG CO.," INGERSOLL, ONT. THE ONLY DRILL made is which the depth of the hose can be instantly changed to suit varying conditions of the soil without stopping the team.

THE ONLY DRILL made which will sow all kinds of grain perfectly even, can be changed from Drilling to Broadcasting in less than one minute's time and when used with Broadcast Teeth will do work equal to any cultivator.

THE ONLY DRILL made which commences to sow the instant the horses start. Handiest, Lightest, Strongest and Simplest Drill manufactured. Examine the New Steel Hoosier and be satisfied it is all it is claimed to be.

COLIN N. McDONALD, Agent, Glenarm.

Feb. 22, 1888,-85-tf.

Ingle & Co.

The practical way to make your house warm is to keep GRAND DERBY SWEEP. the cold out. To this end FROST SASH are a great help.

We manufacture Sash to fit any size or shape of window and guarantee a close fit and

perfect stop to draughts of cold air. Send in your orders early or call at the factory.

Prices the lowest consistent with good work.

GEO. INGLE & CO'Y.

Lindsay Planing Mill. Lindsay, Oct. 19, 1887.-67.

John Makins.

MILL MACHINERY.

JOHN MAKINS. WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Iron Founder and Machinist.

MANUFACTURER OF

Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.

Have a large assortment of General Patterns for the above description of works. say, Aug. 17th, 1882.—97

A. Higinbotham

OLD ENGLISH CONDITION POWDER.



placed before the farmers and horse-owners of this vicinity. It has proved itself to be one of the most honest preparations of its kind in use, and at the same time one of the GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIERS in the country.

It is perfectly harmless, in fact Rain or Shine it wont hurt any animal, and has been used with grand success by such reliable men as Joseph Staples and John Cairns, Manvers; Geo. Wherry and Albert Ware, Fenelon; Geo. Skuce, Ops; and Happy Jack, Henry Gain, Jack Dunsford and Eugene Fee, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

25cts, Each or Five for \$1,00

A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist, Lindsay. Lindsay, Sept. 1, 1887.-60.

J. Riggs.

RIGGS

• HUMAN HAIR GOODS. • • Also a fine assortment of

CURLING TONGS. Crimping Pins, Hair Pins,

HAIR AND SILK NETS. Hair Oil. Hair Dyes, and

COMBINGS MADE UP TO ORDER.

Hair Destroyer,

J. RIGGS, Kent St., Lindsay.

S. Corneil.

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4ssets Gov. Deposit

NOTHING INSURABLE EXCEPT Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live cost, interval under one care. Rate on first and dwellings Word, per \$100, and on frame wellings to cover Sout, per \$100, for a three care risk. Sond popula care to

Miscellaneous. THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE sent to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States for One Dollar a year. Address THE POST, Lindsay, Canada. OTICE TO PAY.

All unpaid accounts must be paid at once to save costs.

Lindsay, Feb. 15, 1888.-84-4. PAILWAY TIES WANTED.

300,000 Railway Ties, 300,000.

The undersigned will pay each for the above quantity of Ties delivered in lots on track of Midland Railway and on the Gull River and Burnt River waters. Ties to be Hemlock, Tamarac or Cedar; to be 6 in. thick, 7 in. least face and 8 feet long, and to be sawn square at both ends. They must be smoothly hewn and piled in good dumps so they can be inspected. Pay. ments made every month. For prices enquire of F. TRAIN, Kismount, the Section Fereman, or JOS. E. GOULD, Uxbridge. Oct.8, 1887,-

A UCTION SALE

Township of Mariposa. Under the rower of sale contained in a cer

tain registered mortgage, which will be procuced at the time of sale, and upon which default in payment has been made, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, AT THE DALY HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Wednesday, the 14th Day of March. 1888, at the hour of Twelve e'clok, neon, the following valuable land and premises namely:

The East Half of Let Number 18jin the 1st Con, of the Township of Maripesa, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres, more or less.

This property is situate in a good section of country, and is about 10 miles from Little Britain railway station. There are said to be about 30 acres cleared, 50 acres partially cleared and burnt over, interspersed with second growth timber, and the balance, about twenty acres, swamp.

TREES: One half cash, of which 20 per cost is to be paid to vendor's selfcitors at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days without interest; the other half to be secured by mortage for five rears, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum. For further particulars apply to JOHN CREASOR,

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S JIVERY STABLES, York Street Lindsay, Comfortable com-vey ances and good horses on his at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL. WEDDING INVITATION CARDS, with envelopes. A dozen different styles at THE POST PRINTING OFFICE. Neat, charmoing, pretty, taking. Just the thing. Prices right. Call and see samples or write for them, enclosing 3c. stamp for postage.

DURHAM BULL FOR SERVICE,-The undersigned has for service at let 25, in the 5th con., Ops, a FINE DURHAM BULLA Terms: 75c. at time of service; if not so paid, \$1.00. JOHN WALDON, Ops. Feb. 8, 1888.—83-8. FOR SALE.—A large two-storey White Brick House, with a cre lot, situated on the corner of Russell and Simcoe-sta, Lindsay. Apply to MRS. EDW'D MORRISEY, Downsy-ville, or HUGH O'LEARY, Barrister, Lindsay. Jan. 25, 1888.—81-tf.

WEDDING INVITATION CARDS, with envelopes. A dozen different styles at THE POST PRINTING OFFICE. Neat, charming, pretty, taking, Just the thing. Prices right. Call and see samples or write for them, eaclosing Sc. stamp for postage. CANNINGTON

BRICKYARD.

The subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of first-class brick, of good color and strength, and is prepared to supply all orders, large and small, at lowest prices. Brick will be delivered to many the delivered to be delivered to purchaser at the yard or at Can-nington station.

JOHN SACKVILLE, Cannington, P. G.

CARSLAKE'S \$25,000.00

Cannington, Oct. 14th, 1887.—67.

1st horse (in duplicate) \$3,000 each prize. \$6,000 2nd " \$2,000 " " \$1,000 " \$2,000 " \$2,000 Other starters, (divided equally) \$2,000 in

Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888. Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes. Address, GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop. Mansion House, Montreal. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company the World.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with or without profits at acceptance rates. Four-fifths of profits given to colicy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR,

Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victorie

GET THE BEST. THE SINGER

MACHINES

RE THE BEST AND THE BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

THEIR increasing popularity fully attests it. Made of the finest material, or the best principles, by the most skillful mechanics and the most perfect machinery, their superior merit is everywhere recognized and the popular verdict is shown in the fact that

Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold Throughout the World Each Year are Genuine Singers.

First prizes at Lindsay Central, over all com-Particularsand prices from

JOHN HORE.



HOW TO USE OUR EYES

BY FRANK LAZARUS.

(Late Lazarus & Morris,) And how to preserve them from infancy to old age. To be had free by call-

ing or sending to J. RIGGS, Agent.

This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good sight and wishing to retain it.

All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World. They never tire the eye and last many years without change.

For sale by J. Riccis, Jewelry and Fanoy Store, Kent-st., Lind-ay, Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrew Road, London, England. Lindsay, June 28th, 1886.—99

J. W. Wallace.

The Mill is now in better working order than ever, with new Power and the best appliances for the manufacture of

Canadian Tweeds, Yarns, Flannells,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Farmers can |deal direct with the Mill and save money.

The highest price paid for Wool delivered.

I will deal liberally with those who send

Wool from a distance in quantity to

be manufactured into Flannels. Yarns or Tweeds. Give Me a Call.