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the dreaming to any chemist who will ted, an analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker from Syrup, one particle of Mercury, is ledge of Potassium, of any mineral sub-SOLD EVERYWHERE, 5 or Bettle, er Sis fer \$5.00. cold by A. DIGINBOTHAM, Druggist,

J. Riggs.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

### FOREPAUCH'8 GREAT SHOW atirely in the shade in comparison

FREAT SHOW OF JEWELRY

AT RIGGS.

Pins Nonk Chains, Lockots, Bracelets. Watch Chains, Watches, Wodding Rings, Koopers, Dross Rings. and in Fact Everything in the Jowelry Line.

> J. RIGGS. Kont-at. East, Lindsay. Sept. 16, 1881. 1306,

The Bural Post

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1881. ARM AND FIRESIDE

PD BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULrunist. Harboras a Field for Cattle.

V II. Lockburt Gordon of Toronto. oner of the English Land Co., and nothe supplied letter to the which coincides with a recent article to Post on stock raising in the north-

the ing both abstraiant and highly fumigation, lasting two or

eset me pasi these given considactention to the surject of raising n and cat le on the higher lands and in state of this province, and stated from what I have seen that h a and cattle can be raised more ort, of the province. Only a few me gent emen who had carried kriting in Scotland for some years table Conglian Land and Emigrahany have for sale there, told me would rather raise cattle on these head than 8" per acre, than The other counties of Oxford ex, costing probably from \$75

rished that our Ontario farmers was would do we l if they now contively expensive tracts of districts of Muskoka, Haliburthe other highlands of Ontario. at low prices, and before the to sed. Prom \$500 to \$1,000 to former to secure a good ed, partially cleared, which an-Stood would enable him to I this way an industrious derstands his work, could 101 at of from \$2,000 to \$2,500, comgood and improving ousiness, of cattle is not likely to be less in oth in it is now, whereas the price with the vast fields opening up

an experimental stock farm ar on, and it will give us pleaas of the results of this exmt wiso to show any of them the oif, if they care to pay a visit to the

iow to Make Good Milkers.

an dairy writer says: No matow, and this education must then the colf is young any habits d when young are apt to cling to the engrown. For a milker I would heifer come in at two years old. n o'd enough to become a cow. 1 as a rule abow her to go farrow, her up to within a few weeks of en if I did not obtain much at a A cow thus trained will give and be more likely to hold out k if her after care is judicious erd, as it should be. Such . "s we know, habit is a sort of ire. Couple the heifer with an one, two or three years older is preferable to a yearling, and k is likely to come from such. heifer has come in, her feed regular and liberal. Good clover of all, but we may not all or still feed; then we must make

used not to to overfeed or crowd

Milk for Cheese-Making,

noid about dairying topics is sure to have practical value and interest, and therefore we reproduce the subjoined paragraph:— A patron of a cheese factory in Pennsylvania had his milk condemned, but after-being out in the heat and sun till afternoon it made butter above the average quality by setting in pans in the cellar.

The milk is described as being "perfectly sweet but had an odor." Any milk from cows in fair health, which is sweet and clean, will make good cheese, and if it fails to do so the fault will be in the making or curing, and not in the milk, whether it has "an odor" or not. When objectionable odors occur is milk of which butter is to he made, the most effectual way of disposing of them is by heating the new milk from 140 to 160 degrees, when the greater part of them will become aeriform and

be driven off, but some portion of them is pretty sure to be too stable to pass off in that way, and being of an oily nature, they cling to the fat in the cream and go with it into the butter, to the injury of its flavor and durability. Some alleviation may also be had by airing the fresh milk and by slightly souring the cream, the sour buttermilk absorbing the odor, but none of these means amount to a perfect purification.

In the manufacture of cheese it is different. Every shade of what is known by the synonymous terms, "cowey-odor," "animal odor" or "taint," and also the odors and flavors of strong weeds, can be wiped out flavors of strong weeds, can be wiped out by airing the warm curd a sufficient length of time, provided clean and sweet rennet is used and the curd is got out of the whey before acid sets in. This is important, as the sour curd, like the seur buttermilk, absorbs and holds all odors tenaciously, and hence if souring is allowed to precede the airing the good effect of airing the curd is counterseted. The more complete removal of odors in cheese-making than in butter-making, enables the skillful manufacturer to make a fine cheese out of milk which helds odors that would injure it for butter-making. Hence milk which will make average butter will make first-class flavors of strong weeds, can be wiped out make average butter will make first-class cheese, but it will not do so if the acid process of cheese-making, by which is meant leaving the curd in they till distinctly sour,

Minor Farm and Fireside Topics. WASHING HORSE COLLARS, - For washing horse collars there is nothing better than carbolic acid soap. Wash once a week and rub with neat's foot oil. -[Massa-

chussetts Ploughman. A STUMBLING HORSE.-Stumbling may he due to several causes-s careless habit induced by bearing too much upon therein, weakness of the fore limbs, and nervous disorder due to chronic indigestion, but it is most often due to the shoeing. The treatmeant should be regulated by the cause of the trouble. Some horses have been wholly cured of this habit by removing the shoes and using sone at all. Really shoes are not needed, and can be dispensed with in almost all cases by using judgment at the heginging.

SULPHUR FOR VERMIN.—The burning of sulphur in a room tightly closed, by throwing a small handful on a pan of burning of thoroughly extirpating the most offenseeve dent opening for cattle sive of domestic insects. At this season, when all their eggs have hatched, one good makes a complete riddance of the vermin vile. It must be remembered that sulphur fumes are immediately fatal to plants and that they must be taken to other quarters if any are in the infested room that is to be purified.

CANADA THISTIES. -- A Pennsylvania furmer writing to the Tribune says: -"It is as easy to kill Canada thistles as cabbage stumps. If there are few, cut them off an inch below the ground with a sharp puskhoe, and go again in a fortnight and do it some more if the thistles show themselves, end repeat a time or two. If you have a field full of them turn them under and sow corn, about two bushels to the acre. If they appear again turn corn and all under and sow corn again in July. If a few more appear in patches mow them and the corn and leave the stuff in the ground, or plow the whole and put in

LATENT POWER OF MANURE. - Sir J. B. Lawes says, in the North British Agriculturist, that it does not follow, as a matter of course, that al though the application of a manure has produced no effect upon the growing crop, it may not prove effective at some future time. Years afterwards, when perhaps all recollection of the application has passed away, or possibly when the farm has passed into other hands, some unaccountable luxuriance on certain porwith the vast heros opening up the constraint of a field may indicate the burial-ground of a manure which was supposed to have failed. In one of his experiments at Rothamstead, in the year 1811, about two-thirds of an acre of land was manured with a considerable amount of potash and phosphate of lime. The crop was wheat, and the produce was 15 bushels per acre. tions of a field may indicate the burial-As the land which received no manure whatever yielded a crop of 15 bushels per acre, it was evident that the manure had practically failed. In the following year salts of ammonia were applied, and the product of Sidney and the pro-

duce was 31; bushels per acre. WHEAT PRICES. - What makes the prereco you have something further the acre is looked upon as quite a small see order to reach the best suc- | yield; which it is, considering that a good many farmers in good years produce as much as sixty four bushels to the acre. The the or native, is not everything. American average is about eleven bushels; of the foundation; something can parts of New York and Ohio and of Michitrom nothing. Treatment in gan and Wisconsin, run lower than this, gan and Wisconsin, run lower than this, and seven bushels in some counties is an average; twenty-five bushels is a rare yield and thirty or forty is rarer, but the fact that may obe; see that it has sufficient and is kindy reated and regularities. Never namper or over intereded to. Never pamper or overbet give a road, generous food, to
include any growth. Accusbet handled, bet not to such an
is to acquire objectionable habits
y, but reserve be foud of the prerol the kelper. Kindness helps to
to mulet disposition, so important wheat growing as a small business. It is
easy to get out of this small business by
enlarging it, by treating the land more
liberally and trebling the yield. What man
has done man can do. Solomon said: "In
times of prosperity rejoice; but in times of
adversity consider." And "average" wheat
growers may prolitably do a good deal of
considering just now, but not all to the considering just now, but not all to the

disadvantage of his wheat. WHAT A! FARMER'S WIFE THINKS. -A farmer's wife writes as follows to the Rural New Yorker: -"If a gir! is to have a calico dress, or a boy a pair of pantaloons, why select a pattern that makes the child look absurd? It is a positive sin to dress or train your child in a manner that calls train your child in a manner that calls down upon its sensitive heart the derision of its mates, and I have known the suffering of martyrs borne by children through the wilful carclessness of their parents in permitting (or compelling) them to dress in a peculiar old-fashioned way; the one who does it is cruel. Mothers, you that always stay at home, you that see little of the fashions of the times, you that work so hard on humble farms, you who give your very lives to your children through your toil for them, I beg not to forget or neglect to dress them in an appropriate way; and teach them the courtesies of good breeding. Teach them by being well-ored yourself. Yes, I know that it will be hard to begin to be polite to your husband and have him laugh at you and wourself. this lacking in some concentrated has ontmeal, shorts, oil meal or are are and good judgment uture cow may be ruined. Undue shortens the life of the cow very

example; but begin and keep on. Polite-ness is pleasant in the home circle, and be-cause you live on a farm and do rough, hard work, you do not need to be backward in your manner." Anything from the pen of Prot. L. B. Ar-

TRY IT. -An ant's nest in a lawn was stamped solid one rainy morning, when the ground was soaked, and since that the entire colony has disappeared and grace is creeping over the spot.

TAR FOR BRITTLE HOOFS.—There are no specifics in medicine, and it will not do to apply one remedy to all cases, quite ignoring the special circumstances of each. For ing the special dreumstances of each. For instance "tar for brittle hoofs" is water-proof and airproof coating and as it hardens converts horn into a very solid substance. One may try this by saturating the soles of his boots with tar to make them waterproof, which is an excellent thing for the leather as it makes it dry, solid and firm, but though it may somatimes answer it will not always do for a horse's foot, especially when there is any fever in the feet, for then it is positively injurious. Cooling, softening moisture is then wanted and a poultice of Indian medi and soft soap, as is sometimes recommended by veterinary surgeons, or one of linseed meal and soap, will be far better than tar, although the poultice may be more troubleseven. Trouble in such a case may be well repaid for, for the easiest thing to do is not always the beet.—[N. Y. Tribune.

TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING.—The

TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING. - The right temperature for summer churning is from 58° to 60°, and for winter from 62° to 65°. If the cream is is not too sour, but just of a pleasant acidity, when it is tasted, which will be when it is seventy-two hours old—that is, the milk is set for cream 36 hours, and the cream stands 36 hours to ripen at a temperature of 60° or 62°—butter will come very regularly in 30 minutes or a little less, with eighty turns of the churn to the minute. to the minute. This is a very good time, and if the milk has been kept well and the cows are fed and milked always the same, the butter will not differ in quality during the whole year, excepting, of course, in color, when hay and dry feed is used. If the temperature is less than the above the butter will be longer in coming; if it is something warmer the butter will come quicker, but will be soft and not of so good liavor, and if the temperature is reached. llavor, and if the temperature is much higher the butter will be a long time conng or come not atall.

How IT Pays to Raise Stock.-The Kingston Whig says:-"Mr. Jas. Atkinson, 6th con., Pittsburg, in giving up grainraising for stock-raising need not regret the change of business, as the following transactions in stock sales for the present season will show: Last Thursday he sold a season will show: Last Thursday he sold a Percheron colt, fifteen months old, for \$150; and a span of Frontenac horses, five years old, for \$400 to an American gentleman. Last spring he sold to Mr. Webb of Sunbury, a span of black matched colts for \$200. About two months ago he received from Mr. W. Harkness, Kingston, \$150 for some horned cattle, and has twice as many nearly ready for the shambles now. His interest in the dairy business, added to his stock sales, will make his income trom stock more than \$1,500. A fact not generally known is that on stock farms excellent ally known is that on stock farms excellent fields of wheat can still be raised regardless of unfavorable weather, so that indications

are in favor of the farmer who goes exten-sively into the cattle business." MIDLAND DISTRICT NOTES.

-The Orillia Times says tramps are very numerous in Simcoe county.

-Rathburn & Co's dock at Deseronto caught fire last Friday. Lo -A small sized beetle, armed with a long proboscis, is destroying the potato bugs in Halton.

-A great deal of fall wheat is already sown in the neighborhood of Lefroy and some of it through the ground. -Mr. McGowan of Vespra, who was thrown from a buggy in Barrie and taken up for dead, is now getting better.

Two tramps were promptly ejected from the premises of Judge Ardagh last week, and their whiskey bottles taken possession of and broken.

-Rowmanville has been troubled with fire bugs. Three fires occurred there recently, but the most damage was done to the Methodist church. Loss \$100. -Uxbridge offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the party who set fire to Urquhart's implement shop in

that town. Incendiarism is getting terribly frequent. -Alfred Crispe, aged about fourteen, was recently shot by Robert King, a boy of his own age, in the Parry Sound district, near Fairholm post office. The boys were fooling with a loaded gun.

- Bradford and vicinity is infested by thieves. They enter the cellars and empty them of bread, butter, preserves and other provisions. Of course money is always preferable if they can lay their hands on

-Belleville merchants have appointed a committee to consider means of making better traffic arrangements with the Grand Trunk railway. This example should be followed up by all places along

The Rev. Father Laboureau of Pene-tanguishene is now on a trip through Quebec to obtain pecuniary assistance towards building the new Jesuit memorial church. The rev. gentleman has not been idle since the project has been set on foot, but has been energetically employed in obtaining authorizing

-A man named Graham, living in the township of Sidney, near Belleville, and claiming to be a descendant of Sir Robert WHEAT PRICES. - What makes the present price of wheat so low is the large crop he is heir-at-law to the immense estate of in England. This year they have had a good harvest there, and forty bushels to 1,000 other claimants.

-At a temperance meeting of the Kingston salvation army, John McNell rose to give his experience, and auddenly throw-ing off his coat and slapping his breast, said, "There's what temperance has done for me." His scarlet jersey was literally covered with bank notes, he having stitched them on with a needle and thread.

Charles Ormsbie, married five years and living about a mile from Battersea, Frontenac county, induced his wife to make over her property to him. A few days ago she suspected that he intended deserting her, and sought a lawyer's aid to prevent him taking with him their only child. When he got ready to start Marchild. child. When he got ready to start Mrs. Ormsbie's brother forbade him to take the boy. Ormsbie threatened to shoot. A brother of his own came to his assistance and he droye off with the little one. Mrs. Ormsbie is nearly distracted. The man is believed to have gone to the States.

- On Tuesday night of last week a murderous affray took place near Nilestown, seven miles east of London, Ont. The parties implicated are Lorenzo Stephens, a parties implicated are Lorenzo Stephens, a farmer about 40 years old, and two young men, Wm. Butts and Henry Lansett, a Frenchman who is said to have come to this part of the country from Quebec, and a young man named McNulty. The victim is Rufus Elldridge, a farmer who lives on MR. MOWAT TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ONTARIO.

An Elequent Reply to their Addre [From Mr. Mowat's speech in the Queen's park.] Amongst the addresses with which I have been honored to-day is an address from the young men of the province. I was very glad to receive that address. I am glad to know that the young men have taken such an interest in public affairs that they have organized specially as young men, and seem to contemplate action as young men in public affairs. It is of the greatest moment to our interests as a province that our young men should familiarize themselve with political affairs, that they should have clear notions of what the interests of the province require. (Cheers). They have a longer time before them than we have. Most of my years have been spent, and I cannot have many more to spend in the service of my country: but this boundary question in which we are interested, and other conititutional questions, will interest my sons and the sons of the older men before me. I am glad, therefore, of the interest taken by the young men in the great subject of political affairs. and I am glad they recognize the great importance of the practical discussion in which we are engaging, and that they recognize the value of the great battle we have been fighting and which we have have been fighting and which we have won. I rejoice in the reference made in the address to the desirability of adding largely to the electorate. I am glad to know that my colleagues agree with me that there should be a large addition made to the electorate, and I doubt not that at the next election you will have many votes of young men and of others which hitherto you have not had. (Loud cheers.) But young men are not only largely interested oung men are not only largely interested

you have not had. (Loud cheers.) But young men are not only largely interested in this way, but they have a special duty devolving upon them, viz.: to do what they can to raise as high as possible the national character. (Cheers.) That depends largely on the character of the young men. I should like our country to be specially characterized by a high and lofty patriotism. (Loud cheers.) I should like our people to be noted everywhere for their honesty, their sobriety, their thrift, and their fair dealing (renewed cheers); and the young men are likely to feel their hearts burning with emulation to do something to accomplish those great objects; and I rejoice to believe our young men are cherishing that desire. In order to do the best they can for the country they will find it necessary, if they have not done so already, to join one or other of the political parties. What I ask of those who are hesitating as to whether they should join this or that party is, not to make a decision without very careful consideration. I know that they will find that if they want to do the very careful consideration. I know that they will find that if they want to do the largest possible amount of good, it is necessary to join one or other of the two great parties. Government by party is a fact. Something may be said against it; but it is a fact, and will long remain so, and to be entirely independent of either party is to have no weight whatever in public affairs. When young men come to consider which party they should join—I will give them advice on that point, too. (Laughter and cheers.) I dare say there is no doubt that those who have had a reform education are reformers now, and will always continue reformers. (Cheers.) I have no further suggestions to make to them. (Laughter and cheers.) They are all right, and no doubt will continue all right. But I should like to say a word or two to those who have had the misfortune of having a conservative training, to those who have h servative associations or former conserva-tive prejudices. That was my own posi-tion. I was brought up in the very hotbed of conservatism, and as I know a great many good conservatives I have a very kindly feeling towards them. I am speakkindly feeling towards them. I am speaking now of average conservatives. (Laughter.) I have nothing to say to them. I have this kindly feeling because I know so many are patriotic, good men, anxious to do the best for their country. I say all my own early associations and prejudices were in that direction. But when a young man I began enquiring, just as many young men are now doing, with all the care of which I was canable as to which of care of which I was capable as to which of the two parties was right then. I came to the conclusion, judging by the history of the past and events of the present, that the reformers were right and the conservatives wrong. (Cheers.) Looking at history I found that reformers had always been right and conservatives always wrong. This is now a matter of history. 'lake responsible government. It was opposed by conservatives and advocated by reformers. Conservatives as well as reformers rejoice in the victory for responsible government. Take again municipal institutions, to which are owing a large portion of our prosperity. The older men and students of history know that the reformers were opposed by conservatives as strongly as they ever opposed any good measure. It was not without a great deal of difficulty and fighting that reformers succeeded in

winning that battle likewise. (Cheers.)
And now conservatives as well as reformers rejoice that the victory was won.
(Cheers.) Then again in regard to church and state, and so on. I found that on the questions before the country at the time I entered public life and publicly declared myself on one side rather than on the other, the reformers were right, as was proved to be the case in reveril to the neet proved to be the case in regard to the past history of the country. And when we look at the old land and compare the history of conservative and liberal parties there, we find the liberals have been right and the conservatives wrong. Then, in this country the conservative party sympathize with the conservative party sympathize with the conservative party in England. Look at our conservative journals. Whenever they deal with English subjects you find they deal with English subjects you find their sympathies all with the conservatives on English questions. You find the reformers all sympathize with the reform party in England on English questions. I ask young men to consider these things and see whether they can see the and see whether they can come to any other conclusion than that at which I ar-

rived, that in order to do the best for our province they should join the reform party and oppose the conservatives. (Loud cheers.) It is now thirty years since this matter was decided by myself. During the whole or those thirty years, except when I was on the bench, I was a close observer of political affairs, and I had something to do with the political leaders; and I tall the young men present that I and I tell the young men present that I have never for one day during that period had the slightest doubt as to the correctness of the conclusion at which I arrived. (Loud and continued cheering.) I rejoice, after thirty years' experience, experience of every kind, and in the light of all the information I have acquired, that I decided for the reform party. (Renewed cheering.) I have been with the reform party all that time and I do not think I will ever belong time, and I do not think I will ever belong to any other party. All I have to say to young men in that regard is, follow my example. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The grand reception you have given me to-day shows the intense interest you and those whom you represent here take in the

question I have been discussing. I rejoice in this welcome because I know that it means that interest, and I thank all the young men, and those who are not young, for the part you have taken in giving me this splendid reception. (Loud cheers.) I have loved Ontario always, but this day's proceedings make me love it better than before. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

These are Solid Facts. The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the liver, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, weak kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetiser, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known They act surely and quickly, and every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or more contents. be polite to your husband and have him entire party, with the exception of Mclaugh at you and your children follow his Nulty, have been arrested.

In tion or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by S. Perrix, Druggist, Lindsay.—

John Skitch.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISH-

# JOHN SKITCH.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Kent-st., - Lindsay, s now effering the Cheapest and best selected Stock of

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, also a fine stock of

OVERCOATINGS which he will sell AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

A Fine Stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS Prices to suit every one. N.B -A Good Fit guaranteed.

Lindsay. Sept. 10th, 1884.—1305.

Godard & Elgie.

FOR COVERINGS.

Toronto, Aug. 20, 1884.—92-17.

Miscellaneous.

BOARD -Room for six more boarders at Mrs. McPHEE'S, opposite Mr. McDonnell's, York-st. Lindsay, Sept. 11, 1884,-1305-4. APPLES! APPLES!

## APPLES! CHARLES DONALD& CO

79 QUEEN-ST., LONDON., E. C., will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to

Autumn and Spring business. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. \_99.9mos. MOUNT PLEASANT INSURANCE

IMPORTANT.-Parties wishing to insure will find it to their advantage to give us a call before doing so. We represent the GLASGOW & LONDON Insurance Company of Great Britain. Authorized Capital. \$2,500,000; Canadian Government deposit, \$100,000; Income, \$1,500,000; Assets in Canada, \$150,000. This company is special Farm Policy, which contains no

sues a Special Farm Policy, which contains no vexatious conditions at all. Damage by lightning as well as by fire paid for; steam threshers allowed without extra charge. Equitable rates! JAMES McLEAN, Agent, Mount Pleasant, Ont.

NOT LESS IMPORTANT .- Having given up the credit business, the people of Mount Pleasant and vicinity will find it advantgeous to purchase from me, as I am now selling goods at the lowest Cash prices and offering some rare bargains, Farm Produce taken in washing for goods. JAMES McLEAN, Mount Pleasant,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Agent of C.P. Ry Mount Pleasant, June 1, 1881. 91-tf. JUDICIAL SALE

The Lindsay Paper Mill And other property of THE LINDSAY PAPER MILL CO., (Limited).

In pursuance of an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in an action of McDougall v. Lindsay Paper Mill Company (Limited), there will be offered FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. with the approbation of William Warren Dean, Esquire, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Lindsay, at

The Court House in the Iown of Lindsay

aforesaid, on

Wednesday, the 22nd Day of October. A. D. 1884 at two o'clock in the afternoon, the A. D. 1884 at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable property in one parcel:
PARK LOTS ONE AND TWO west of Logie-st., Town Lots One. Two and Three south of Kent-st., and west of Logie-st., and Town Lots One. Two. Three and Four on the south side of Kent-st. and east of Logie-st., all in the said Town of Lindsay, together with the Paper Mill and all buildings and appurtenances, steam boilers and engines, and also all the rights and privileges possessed by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (Limited), including their right to the rice grass in Rice 'ake and the rights and privileges possessed by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (Limited), including their right to the rice grass, in Rice lake and Scugog lake, in the province of Ontario.

There are erected upon the above mentioned lands a large frame mill, two storeys high in front and three storeys high in rear, with two frame extensions from the front of the main building, one storey high in front and two storeys high in rear, and an extension from the rear of the said main building one hundred and fifty feet in length and one storey in height. There are also two detached wooden sheds.

The said paper mill and buildings contain among other machinery the following: One four cylinder mould paper making machine with sixteen dryers and two stacks of calenders with four beating engines of large capacity, all manfour beating engines of large capacity, all manufactured by Barrett of Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1882, erected in a substantial manner, and only in use a few months; two engines, one condensing and one high pressure, with two tubular steam boilers, with usual connections

condensing and one high pressure, with two tubular' steam boilers, with usual connections and fittings, together with tube, pumps, shafting, pulleys, belting and other appurtenances, all available for immediate operation.

The above valuable property is very conveniently situated for receiving and shipping goods, the buildings being on the banks of the river Sougog and within a few feet of the track of the Midland Division of the Grand Trung railway.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money down, and the balance in one month thereafter, without interest. There will be a reserved bid. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the court.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. HUDSPETH & JACKSON. Messrs. McINTYRE & STEW. ART, and Messrs. O'LEARY & O'LEARY, solicitors, Lindsay, and L. H. DAVIDSON, Esq., advocate, Montreal.

Dated this 17th day of September. 1884.

advocate, Montreal.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1884. W. DEAN, Local Master at Lindeay.

Miscellaneous.

\$1.00 FROM NEW SUBSCRIBERS will pay for THE POST to 1st money

A PRIZE.—Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex. to more money right away, than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.—83-lyr-pd.

ALEX. MITCHELL. Cambridge-st., Lindsay, Ont. Dealer in and manufacturer of TOMBSTONES,

and all descriptions of MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS A Number of Fine Bine Marble Column

Aberdeen Grey Granite and American Marble Headstones. All orders attended to promptly and thoroughness and correctness guaranteed in every particular. Prices on application. Lindsay, May 4, 1882.—927

ROAD NOTICE. The Municipal Council of the

Township of Verulam.

at its next meeting, to be held in the Town
Hall, Bobcaygeon, on

Saturday, the 4th day of October. 1884, at 10 a.m., intend passing a by-law, closing the present travelled road through lots one and two in the tenth concession, and conveying the same to the owners of said lots and for OPENING ANOTHER ROAD along the north side of Lot two in the tenth concession in lieu ide of Lot two in the tenth concession in lieu

Aur J. JUNKIN. Ve nlam, Sent, 3rd, 1881.—1304-4.

SHERIFFS SALE OF LANDS.

ON SATURDAY,

The 15th Day of November, A.D., 1884

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, I will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Lindsay, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the undermentioned lands and tenements, seized by me under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Faceas, issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, in which Adam Hudspeth is Plaintiff and Jane Beatty is Administratrix with the will annexed of the Estate and Effects of Robt. P. Beatty, deceased, is defendant, the said lands and tenements being composed of all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Bobcaygeon, in the County of Victoria and Province of Ontario, and being composed of Lot number Seven, East Bolton-st., and West half of Lot number Nine, East Mansfield-st., containing by admeasurement three-fourths of an acre, to be the same more or less.

GEORGE KEMPT. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lindsay, ) 1300-13. First published 8th August, A. D. 1884. TUDICIAL SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

Pursuant to the Judgment in RUSSELL vs. RUSSELL there will be sold with the approbation of the undersigned Master, at

THE COURT HOUSE.

in the TOWN OF LINDSAY, on Saturday, the 11th Day of October,

884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following LANDS IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

PARCEL 1.—The East part of Lot No 1. South of Glenelg-st., having a frontage of 100 feet on Glenelg-st, and running the full depth of said lot. There is erected on this lot a fine two storey white brick house 36x25, with brick kitchen 20x18, a frame summer kitchen and woodshed, and a frame stable and coach house all in good repair. This property was occupied by the late W. L. Russell and is one of the most desirable residences in Town.

PARCEL 2.—Lots 8 and 11 in Block C. one PARCEL 2.-Lots 8 and 11 in Block C. one

acre more or less. situate on Colborne-st; desirable building site; well fenced. PARCEL 3. -Lot 4, South of Glenely-st. east; well fenced; a desirable building lot. PARCEL 4.-Lot 13, South of Melborne-st. PARCEL 5.—West half of Lot 4, north of Russel-st, save 50 feet sold and conveyed off the north part; a desirable building lot.

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PARCEL 5.—West half of Lot 4, north of Russel-st, save 50 feet sold and conveyed off the East half of Lot also, which, taken together, makes one or the best grain and stock farms in the County of Victoria. acre more or less. PARCEL 6. Lot 1. West of Jane-st. in sub-division of park lots 8 and 9 west of Adelaide

st.: | acre more or less. PARCEL 7.- Lot 9, North of Kent-st., in sub-division of park lots 8 and 9 west of Adelaide st., acre more or less. PARCEL 8.-South half of Lot :. in Block QQ, Lindsay north; 21 acres more or less.

PARCEL 9. South part of Lot 5, west of Wolf-st., in park lot H, Lindsay south; 19 feet frontage. PARCEL 10.—South part of 6, west of Wolfst., in para lot H, Lindsay south: 19 feet

PARCEL II. - South part Lot I. East Dale-st., n park lot C. Lindsay south; 10 feet frontage. PARCEL 12.—South part Lot 2. East Dale-st., a park lot C. Lindsay south; 34 feet frontage. PARCEL 13.—South part of Lot 5, west of Sioux-st., in park G. Lindsay south; 30 feet PARCEL 14.—West part Lot 3 in Block Lindsay north, 9 feet frontage. PARCEL 15. West part Lot 15 in Block D. Lindsay north: 17 feet frontage.

PARCEL 16.—West part Lot 16 in Block D, Lindsay north: 10 feet frontage. OTHER LANDS.

PARCEL 17.—The North-east quarter of Los 1, and the South-east quarter Let 2, both in the 2nd concession of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria: 100 acres more or less. There is on this property a 1! storey frame house, a log house, a frame barn and a good well. It is situated on a good road, about 5 miles from Lindsay and 3 miles from Cambray. PARCEL 18—Lot No 12 in the 14th concession of the township of Emily, in the county of Victoria: 200 acres more or less. PARCEL 19.-Lot No. 15, South of King-st., in the village of Omemee, in the county of Victoria. There is on the property a 14 storey frame house and a frame barn 45 feet by 36

TERMS.

On Parcels 1 and 17, ten per cent of the purchase money down and the balance in one month without interest; and on the remaining parcels \$50.00 down, if the purchase money amount to that sum, and the balance in one month without interest; and if purchase money be less than \$50.00, the same to be paid cash down. Parcel 17 will be sold subject to a lease which expires 1st March, 1884, which gives the right to do fall ploughing this fall.

There will be a reserved hid on each parcel

There will be a reserved bid on each parcel. There will be a reserved bid on each parcel.

The vendors will not be bound to furnish any abstracts, title deeds or other evidences of title than those in their possession, and the purchasers must make all their objections and requisitions to the title within 15 days from the day of sale and in default of their so doing will be deemed to have accepted the title. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the court. the court.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the law offices of Messrs. MARTIN & HOPKINS and Messrs. BARRON & SMITH, Lindsay,

Dated 10th September, 1884. MARTIN & HOPKINS. Vendor's Solicitors, 1305-5.

Miscellaneous,

to new subscribers to the end of the year. Send in names and money at once, or hand to agents or postmasters.

TO LET. -That commodious and situated south of Melbourne-st., at present occupied by Captain Ross, to rent. Possession given the first of October next, Apply to JOHN BARNARD. Lindsay, July 10th, '1884.

Fire and Water-Proof Roofing Cement. Will cover iron, tin or shingles, or gravel roofs. The best and most economical roofing cement in he world. I refer to Mr. W. McDonnell, Mr. J. B. Knowlson, Mr. James Connolly and others. Orders left with Mr. Geo. Bryan will receive prompt attention. Lindsay. June 4, 1884.—91-6ms-pd.

LUMBER, LATH, PICKETS AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

for Sash and Doors. FLCORING dressed and undressed, at the Lindsay yard or at our mills at Fenelon Falls. GREEN & ELLIS, Proprietors. SAMUEL PARSONS,
Agt. at Lindsty, in place of A. W. Parkin.
WM. GOODENOUGH, Assistant and Clerk.
Fenelon Falls, Aug. 1, 1883. -18-1y. FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH.

Private families and farmers lean get it for harvest time by beaving their orders at any hotel in the county or at their manufactory. Waggon delivers every week.

SAWEY & CHESTER,

THE LIVERIPOR AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Largest Fire Incorance Company in the World Capital. Sin occ. 220
Accomplated Funds 30,500,005
Invested in Canada 900,000
Rate of Productions you in any other respect to Company of the sent buset of losses prompt and linearly of the sand standing of this captains loss.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. noderniterates. For particular or modernite acts of points given to Policy-holders. For particular or make a part to 1080-ly. Agent for Lindsoy and Co. Victoris

SAMUEL WALKER,

COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Lumber, Lath. Shingles and Pickets of all Grades.

> and in Bulk, and CORDWOOD for Sale. Lindsay, Dec. 23, 1881, 188. VALUABLE

> > IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A tetion, at Veitch's Hotel, in the Town of Lindsay,

Wednesday, September 24, 1884, at two o'clock, p.m.,

Con. of the Township of Mariposa 90 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation. The soil and idention are first-class, part of the lot being within the corporation of the thriving village of Woodville.

TERMS OF SALE-CASH. For further particlers upply personally or by letter to ANDICKY MATTERIASON.

Woodville, Aug. 1861, 1881, 1862.

VILLAGE OF MANILLA.

the Village of Manulla, on Wednesday, the Fifteenth (15th) Day of October, 1884,

On which are erected a frame dwelling house 22x32, one and a half storeys, with kitchen 20x24, and summer kitchen, stable, driving house and woodshed.

MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & BARWICK.

GEORGE BRYAN,
Agent for the celebrated

SPARHAM

ALL KINDS OF

for Barns and Dwelling Houses. BILL STUFF all dimensions, from ten to thirty feet long DRY LUMBER

DR. CRONK'S SARSAPARILLA BEER CONTAINS NO GAS.

PRICE: \$1.00 per dozen Imperial

Lindsay, July 2nd, 1884 95-26,

FIRE AND LIVE.

security against loss. Assurance effected with or without profits at

LUMBER YARD. CORNER OF BOND AND LINDSAY-STS

MOSSOM BOYD & Co.

Also BOBCAYCZON LIME in Barrels

The sub-criber will other for sale by Public

The W. hf. of Lot Seven, in the Fifteenth

A UCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND STORE PROPERTY

Under instructions from the trustee of the Estate of JAMES ELLIS, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises firstly described, in

at 12 o'clock noen, by ELIAS ROWES, Auctioneer, the following properties, viz:

I. Part of Village Lot No. 1, on the corner of Simcoe and Victoria-sts, in the village of Manilla, according to a registered plan of part of the south half of lot 2, in con. 8, of the township of Brock, having a frontage on the west side of Simcoesst, of lift, more or less, by a depth on Victoria-st of 3 chains more or less, On the premises are erected a framestore 2x56, on the premises are erected a frame store 22.56, with dwelling over same. Also a storehouse with hall above same 25.30, and a stable and with hall above same 25.30, and a stable and woodshed.

II. Part of the north half of Lot 1, con. S. in the township of Mariposa, known as los No. 20 on the east side of Simcoe-st., in the said village of Manilla, containing of an acre and, may be described as commencing on the marine built of said half lot, at the distance of 10 chains 37 links from the N. W. angle of said half lot on a course south 162 f. E., thence north 732 lb E., parallel to the north limit of said half lot 3 chains, thence south 162 i. E., parallel to the west limit of said half lot. St. links, thence south 732 lb W., parallel to the north limit of said half lot, 3 chains to the west limit of said half lot. 3 chains to the west limit of said said half lot, 3 chains to the west limit of said half lot, thence north 16° 4° W., along the west limit of said half lot 831 links more or less to the place of beginning.

III. Vacant lot number eighteen, on the east side of Sincoe-st., in the said village of Manilla, being a part of lot number one in the 8th con. of the said township of Mariposa. TERMS.—15 per cent at time of sale, 20 per cent. within one month thereafter, and the balance to be secured by a mortgage of the premises, payable in three years, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1884.—1305-1-(06)-7-3.