An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

May 5, 1883.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a sewere cold, which terminated in a dangerous rough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885. HUGH KENRICK'S WILL.

> AN ENGLISH STORY. (Continued from second page.)

Hugh : Kenrick Richmond, and he is our

Mr. Kenrick's own nephew." "His nephew!" Lucy drew a long breath of dismay. "Then that explains everything," cried she. "That is why they do not like me. He and his mother are the people who ought to have had everything

that Mr. Kene ck left to me." "Well, in one sense they ought, misa; but then, at another, they ought not.Mrs. Richmond was Mr. Kenrick's only sister. She married very much against my master's wishes, a rich young Manchester merchant. He was very unsteady -and for that and other reasons master never could abear him. No more could I, though my feelings were not expected to show themselves. She had been brought an expensive at home before she married, and when she went to her new home she found plenty of expense going on there, and had no mind to do anything to lessen it; so after a year or two the natural end of such goings on was that her husband failed, and none too creditably either. My master, he set them on their legs again,

died without seeing her. They were quite

how they had been going on in the mean-

time, but that was all. They never once

met. I daresay my master often sent her

husband, and was poorly left; and then

she had called her boy after master, Hugh Kenrick Richmond, and she was slways mighty careful when she wrote to sav how particularly steady and dutiful he

was, and how well he was turning out;

and so, seeing as how my master he never married, and was so rich and old, and had

no one to leave what he had to but her

and her som I make no doubt she counted

on getting it all when he died; and you

see Miss Clavering, ranam, you can hard-

ly wonder if she did, for he could not take

his wealth away with him, and she was

"Oh, dear! oh dear! what harm I have

"You see, Miss Clavering, said Mrs.

Lishman, who was talkative enough now that she was once set a-going, "he never

made friends with anyone. If he was not

friends with his sister and her son-

there was at any rate no one else whom he

appeared to esteem above them, so no

doubt they would in their hearts make

"And if he had not met me - said

"It is more like magic than anything

else that I can find to compare it to," cried

Mrs. Lishman; "it really was."
"And so, dear Mrs Lishman, you really

think if he had not met me he would have

"Oh, no. indeed, I do not. I am sure he

would not have left it to them, but still I

think they would have got it. It is my

belief that he would not have made any

will at all if he had not seen you, but

No. indeed. But it seems so hard."

people's money like that until they real-

set it. One way or other, such like are

lways getting themselves well disap-biated. Look to yourself for what you

and say I."

"To you know if they showed any dis"to you know if they showed any dis"the you know if they showed any dis-

Tou won't get much showing anything at pgly queer temper out of Mrs. Richard. She is too proud to complain much.

She came here to this house to see me af-

ter seame back from Calderwater, after

Lucy. "It really was a strange thing

the only one he had to look to?"

done!" thought Lucy.

sure of getting all he had."

that he took so to me.".

left all to the Richmonds?"

he was done with it."

and talk to my aunt."

"And in that case____

"They would have got all."

ort

but he advised them to be prudenter tiful as her son makes it in his pictures, I can't part with that!" than they had been; but they liked his help better than his advice; that's the "Then what is she to have?" "Only some money, that's all! She shall way of a many. Well, they failed again, have four or five thousand a year. That and he helped them again, and harder will do just as well for her as either of words passed between them. She's a deal younger than master was. She ought to rave listened humbler to him but thore and her brother were young, and lived together, it was in their father's house in was to have all she fancied, whether she Bryanston Square, Mrs. Lishman told all afford it or not; not but what she was a very good, upright woman in all but

that. At last they quarrelled ontright, talk of giving away thousands like-" she and master, and she went her way and he his, and for the last twenty years "Like nothing that I can find to comthey never saw each other; indeed, he pare you with-that does give away thousands, as Mrs. Lishman would say," cried friendly on paper. Four times every year Lucy, whose spirits were quite restored by the pleasure of this expedition. "Don't they wrote to each other kind and tender like, and asked each other all particulars mind about this, Aunt Esther dear; I had great delight in Mr. Kenrick's present to me until to-day when I heard of these people. Now, if I am to have any enjoya good sam to help her after she lost her

without money?"

They were soon in Gower street-that was where the Richmond's were lodging. "We must try to see the mother alone." said Lncy; "the son would be sadly in the way. We had better not give our

Their names were not asked. A maid of all work, not too clean, took them upstairs, opened a door, and said, "Here's two ladies wants to speak to you, ma'am." Mrs. Richmond, a tall, thin, upright, dig-

nified woman, of sixty or more, with severely regular features, silvery white hair and pale complexion. laid her work down, rose and bowed gravely to her unexpected visitors. "Pray be seated," said she and waited to hear their errand-Then, and not till then, did Lucy feel what a terrible difficult task she had imposed upon herself-what a plunge she had made! With as little shyness and herita-tion as might be, she briefly told Mrs. Richmond that she was Lucy Ilderton, who had in obedience to Mr. Kenrick's will taken the name of Clavering-that only this day had the learnt that Mr. Kenrick had a sister living—that ever since she had been told this she had been miserably uncomfortable about taking all that he had left her, and that she had come to entreat Mrs. Richmond to be so very kind as to make her mind easy by taking four or five thousand pounds a year from her. Would Mrs. Richmond be so good as to overlook the fact that her brother had in this unaccountable manner left his wealth

would just have let his money take care of itself and go as the law directed when to a comparative stranger, wholly undeserving of such kindness, and share his money with her? Mrs. Richmond left Lucy's question un-"I feel very guilty and uncomfortable answered, and, as it were, unregarded, about this," said poor Lucy. "I must go and said, "You know, Miss Ilderton, or "It is of no use to talk to anyone, Miss Miss Clavering, for really I scarcely know Clavering. You are innocent of all inby which name to address you, that my

tention to win away their money from them. I daresay you did not know ne brother and I were not on terms of friendhad any money until you heard it was left "Madam, I was not even aware of your relationship till this morning, when Mrs. Lishman told me about it. Yes, I know "Well, so it does, in a way; but I don't you and Mr. Kenrick did not meet, but hold with people making their own of oth-

then you wrote to each other." "Yes, we wrote to each other, and our letters were friendly—you, who have everything which belonged to my brother, will doubtless have my letters also—that is, if he honored me by keeping them—so you will be able to judge of the terms on which we corresponded. We were not such good friends as brother and sister ought to be but still I never expected to ought to be, but still I never expected to

be left without a penny!" "It hurts me very much to think this

RIEL FOUND GUILTY. SENTENCED TO BE HARGED OF PRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

the master's funeral. She said something

he must have been out of his mind to make such a ridiculous disposition of his

about disputing his will. She declare

thing I have ever heard named bitter."

"I have hardly seen him. He is pleas-

CHAPTER VI.

abruptly on the quiet old lady's repose-

Lucy had given her a sitting-room open-

ing out of her bedroom, with all her own pet chairs and tables in it. "Aunt Esther,

dear, do he quick and put on your bonnet

and shawl, and come out with me. I have

in a minute; do come, I can't be happy

ordered the carriage, and it will be here

"Dear child, half as much 'petitionary

vehemence' will take me anywhere you

"Wait till we are in the carriage, please,

said Lucy, and ran off; and not till they

were on their way did she unfold to

Aunt Esther that she could not know a

moment's peace until she had been to see

Mrs. Richmond, and had offered to share

"And you do not tell me of an important

scheme like this, until we are actually in

the carriage and on our way to do it!"

"Never mind, dear-I am so certain I

"And what do you mean to give up to

"No, I like it. I could not let her have

"Your Cumberland house and land?"

"Certainly not if it is only half as beau-

am doing right. This is one of those just

things which require no consideration at

Mr. Kenrick's wealth with her.

her, Lucy? Your town house?"

said the aggrieved lady.

little of it."

nothing kind." "And her son ?"

that bore it."

unless you do."

like, only tell me where."

property; but none of us servants would hear a word of his being out of his mind, Continued from first page although we were none of us, so to speak, the earth. The breeds sun remembered in the will he made. Lord bless you, Miss Clavering, ma'am, his rights in '80 by some, and the people of bless you, Mes Clavering, ma'am, his mind was just as clear up to the day of his death as it ever had been. No one The people of Saskatchewan only followed the same precedent, and he trusted that the same precedent, and he trusted that the same results would follow. He then spoke at great length of the parts played by Sir John Masedenald, Sir George Castler and Bishop Tache in the Rad River rebellion. The money that had been given to him and Lepine on leaving the country had been accepted, he said, as part of what was justly their due. The whites were gradually crowding out the Indians and the Metic, and what was more natural and just than for them to take up arms in defence of their rights? He justified his claim to \$25,000 by saying that it was offered to him to keep out of the country for three years. The English constitution, he said, had been perfected for the happiness of the world, and his wish to have the representatives of the different nations here was to give people from the countries of the old world an opportunity of enjoying the blessings God had given England. God had given England areat glory, but she must work for that glory or it would surely pass away. The Roman empire was four hundred years in declining from its proud pre-eminence, and England would be in the same position; but before England faded away a grander England would be in the same position; but before England faded away a grander England would be the fides of having a new Ireland, a new Germany, a new France here, and the people of those countries would enjoy liberties under the British constitution which they did not obtain at home. If he must die for his principles, could have called him anything but a the same results would follow. He then sane and sensible man and master. Mrs. Richmond went away resigned and scornful, but as bitter as well, as bitter as any "But how does her son happen to paint Calderwater so much? Did they go there "They never went when master was there, never! I have heard of them being there when the house was shut up, and hiring lodgings in the village."

Lucy sighed heavily. "All this makes
me very unhappy. I wish Mr. Kenrick had only left me a part of what he had-I should have been just as grateful for a "I don't think that Mrs. Richmond would, though; she is one of the all-orant-spoken and good-looking enough outside; inside, I daresay he is much the same as his mother. They say that no apple ever falls very far from the tree people of those countries would enjoy liberties under the British constitution which they did not obtain at home. If he must die for his principles, if the brave men who were with him must die, he hoped the Franch-Cansadians would come up and help the people to get back what was being unjustly wrenched from them. Peace had always been uppermost in his thoughts, and it was to save the country from being deluged with blood later on that they strove for their rights now. He concluded by objecting to the jury and the decision of the court, and saked that he be not tried for the alleged offences of this season, but that his whole career be put on trial, and the jury asked to give a decision as to whether his life and acts have in any way benefitted the country or not. He also saked for a commission of doctors to examine him, for though the jury pronounced him sane some thought otherwise. He was giad the jury had decided as they did this question, but he did not want a shadow of a doubt on this point, and therefore, to prove his sanity, he "Aunt Esther," cried Lucy, breaking in want a shadow of a doubt on this point, and therefore, to prove his sanity, he would show his plane and the objects he had in view, and he thought that they would then say, that he was insue, but without contradiction that he was in mind as in body. He claimed to be the prophet of the New World, and he had prophesied that morning that the jury would convict. He had also prophesied that the court would charge against him. With the greatest respect to the court, he asked greatest respect to the court, he asked if that prophecy was not correct. The spirit had told him so last night. He conspirit had told him so last night. He coacluded with saying,—"Your honours, I do not want people to think that I am shamming insanity. Let the doctors examine me, hear what I say, examine my plane, and they will see that they are those of a sound mind and of an honest man. Your honours, that is all I have to say."

THE SENTENCE. Mr. Christopher Robinson moved for the

sentence of the court. Judge Richardson then said, Louis Riel. You are charged with treason. You let the houses. They are nothing to her—she loose the flood-gates of rapine and bloodnever lived in either of them-when she shed, and brought ruin and death to many fort and a fair way of affluence. For what | cessary criticism of the powers that be, I you did you have been given a fair and impartial trial. Your remarks are no excuse for your acts. You committed acts that for your sets. You committed acts that the law demands secount for at your hands. The jury coupled to their verdiet a recommendation to merey. I can hold out no prospects for you, and I would recommend you to make your peace with God. For me, only one duty and a painful one to perform remains. It is to pass sentence upon you. If your life is spared, no one will feel more gratified than myself, but I can hold out no hope. The sentence of this court upon you. Louis the court upon you. Louis the court upon you. sentence of this court upon you, Louis Riel, is that you be taken to the guard ment out of it, I must resign at least half his money to those who have, in equity, such a strong claim."

"Please yourself, wilful child. Give away, the money and keep the houses! I suppose you think houses can be kept up without money?"

"Riel, is that you be taken to the guard room of the mounted police of Regims, whence you came, and keep there until September the eighteenth, and from thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul.

Riel never moved a muscle, but, bowing to the court, said: "is that on Friday, your honor?"

your honor?"
He was then taken from the court room, and a few minutes after was driven back, under strong escort, to the guard room.

AN APPEAL. Mr. Fitzpatrick leaves to-night for Winnipeg to enter an appeal in the court of queen's bench. Riel expresses himself as quite confident that he will finally be

acquitted. Since being sentenced Riel has not altered his demeanor in the least. He prays as usual, and converses with the guards. This morning he requested the priest to let him assist at mass, and felt greatly grieved at his refusal.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION. Wanderings Among the "White Rebels at Prince Albert. From the second letter of the Montrea

Witness special correspondent now investigating the beginnings of the rebellion we make the following selections: THE TELEGRAPH RIOT.

The story of the "telegraph riot"-if an musing incident can be dignified by such a name-has not now to be told for the first time. The people at Prince Albert, petitioning for telegraph communication, were informed that if they would supply the poles the government would put up the wire. The condition was accepted, but the government then notified the citizens that they would have to furnish a free site for the telegraph office. This also was agreed to, and at a cost of \$300 a piece of land was bought in "the mission," the most central and thickly populated part of the settlement. To the great amazement and chagrin of the business men of the mission when Mr. Gisborne, district superintendent of telegraphs, visited the place he gave.or. ders to have the wire brought into Goschen, a mile and a half away, where the Hudson's Bay Co. are almost the only people of importance. As Mr. Gisborne persisted, in spite of the promises of the government by which he was employed, the citizens took the matter into their own hands, simply removing the poles from where the official had placed them and depositing them where they were originally intended to go. The immediate sequel was the arrest of half a deasn "leading citizens" as ringleaders in the novel transplantation; but, on leaving court sext day, Mr. Gisborne met an extremely eggy reception in the streets. The ultimate sequel was that Mr. Gisborne's business at Battleford was too pressing to allow him to writ until the case came up again in the that they would have to furnish a free site

been put down—in the company of his measuremed as one of the most visulent and dangerous of the "white rebels." His act of rebellion, he tells me, was attending one meeting held by the half-breeds near his house. When it was first proposed to obtain the assistance of Louis Riel, Mr. Miller declared he would never smetion the bringing a foreigner into the country to settle its private affairs. Moreover, he shouldered his shot gun with the rest in No. 3 company Prince Afbert volunteers when there was a possibility of the rebels having to be fought. Mr. Miller dwelt particularly on the way in which the Hudson's Bay Co. keeps the farmers in its clutches and treats them while there. As an example of the results of monopoly he mentioned that last year when the company was paying 75c. a bushel for wheat the Indian department gave more than double that price. He (Mr. Miller) himself sold a quantity of wheat te Indian Agent Macrae at \$1.70 per bushel. Mr. Miller, too, had some personal experience of the way in which the "three year's residence' rule is worked. He took his homestead and pre-emption in 1876; two years later the land was surveyed; in the fall of 1882 he applied for his patent to the land, and the agent was instructed to recommend that the application be granted, if the land had been granted for a year and a half. The land office had only been open for a year and a half, so of course the applicant could not comply with the regulations, and red tape treated his previous years of residence as worthless because they had been spent before the neighborhood had been honored by a land office of its own. I seked Mr. Miller what his politics were, and he replied that he had grown up in Ontario a very strong tory, but after coming to the Northwest he subscribed to the Toronto Mail, and five years' reading of that notorious journal had turn ed him into a cordial sympathizer with the reform party.

NORQUAY'S BROTHER IN-LAW TESTIFIES.

Here, now, is Mr. Charles Adams, who NORQUAY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW TESTIFIES. Here, now, is Mr. Charles Adams, who represents the settlers and the half-breeds

too. With enough Indian blood to tinge his complexion and to give him the same rights as other half-breeds, he is one of the numerous class who units the sagacity and stability of their Scottish ancestry with the lighter qualities of Indian forefathers. As he says, the partiamship of Canada has ecarcely an existence here; but his own political sympathies may be gathered from the fact that he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Norquay, conservative premier of Manito-Norquay, conservative premier of Manitoba, and while in that province Mr. Adams both worked and spent money in aid of the conservative cause. With all this he does not hesitate to put his finger on the weak points of Northwestern administration—naming the recevation of all odd. weak points of Northwestern administra-tion—naming the reservation of all odd numbered sections, the levying of duty on firewood and on all rails and building logs beyond a limited quantity, the want of any representation of the people's wishes and the exasperating way in which com-nicipate to the government way hear necessary plaints to the government have been neg-lected. Much of the blame he attached to lected. Much of the blame he attached to the unsuitable character of the officials sent out to this country. Most of the half-breeds, he thought, had simply been duped into following Riel over the precipice of rebellion. That class to which he belonged had discountenanced the taking up of arms and the raising of the Indians; and would if the rebels had approached have fought as well as any in defence of the place. They said it was such a bad thing to raise the Indians, and that action put a stop to any sympathy formerly felt.

ANOTHER TORY'S OPINION. Meeting Mr. Macgregor, a well-known joiner, on the street, and knowing him to was glad to have a little conversation with him on the situation. To begin with he avowed himself a strong conservative and a warm admirer of Sir John A. Maconald. But, he remarked, he could not honestly say that the government had done the square thing by Prince Albert. Any one who came to get information for the guidance of the government would simply conwho came to get information for the guidance of the government would simply consult Mr. Clarke, and the officials, and would, of course, get the idea that everything was smooth. If these investigating officials would mingle with the people or call a meeting a which public opinion could be expressed much good might be done. Mr. Macgregor was of the opinion that there had been great mistakes and bungling here, but put it down to carelessness more than any worse fault: the Ottabungling here, but put it down to carelessness more than any worse fault; the Ottawa people were in the habit of promising
to look into things, but that would be the
last heard of them. The government sent
men who were not at all fit for their offices
—men who would interpret the law more
strictly than it really was, and who did not
take a commonplace view of things.
Speaking of the rebellion, Mr. Macgregor
expressed his utter disbelief in any Prince
Albertian sympathizing with Riel in his
deeds, the arch rebel having always had
one story for them and another for his intimates.

A TERSE STATEMENT.

A TERSE STATEMENT. A meeting held in the Hale's settlement in the 23rd March adopted the following

rigorous resolutions, which explain them-That a petition be sent to the government setting forth,—
That the Indians, to a great extent, are in sympathy with them;

That the English half-breeds and Cana dian settlers are in sympathy with them to get redress of grievances in a lawful man-ner, but not to take up arma; That there is a great danger of a civil war, and an Indian war, and all that that

means:
That the French have rights, and are determined men, and there is no way of settling this disturbance, but by treaty or

That the neutral party—the English half-breeds and Canadian settlers, who wish to remain at peace, and their wives and families—do beg of the government to treat with the French, give them their just rights and save the destruction of their families.

families:

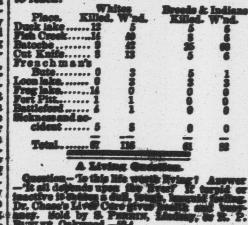
We have come into this country in good faith that we would have our rights respected as British subjects;

The government has refused to treat with settlers till one party could bear it no longer and will have their rights or dis;

We therefore beg of the government to do justice to the settlers, treat with them and save the effusion of blood.

KILLED IN THE REBELLION. 128 lives lost-198 wounded.

[Toronto World.]
The following is a tabulated list of the casualties in the late rebellion from March 26 (the date of the Duck lake fight) to June 5th, when the fighting ceased. The figures are as nearly accurate as can be procured, and as near the truth as we are over likely to reach:



John Petty. NEW GOODS:

NEW GOODS

IN ENGLISH COLD SETTS

The Jeweller."

tempted in Lindsay

J. PETTY, The Leading Jeweler.

Lindsay, May, 19, 1885.—46.

A. Higinbotham.



De you ever feel Dizzy? Do you wake up in the morning with a Bad Do you feel Languid at times?
Use Dandelton Do you feel, "Don't care whether the school Appetite you have none?
Use Dandelion Blood Bitters

TRIAL BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY BY HIGINBOTHAM. AGENT, LINDSAY. Lindsay, June 15, 1885.—45.

J. G. Edwards.

HARDWARE

WHAT YOU NEED.

NOW IN STOCK: Beltina and Rivets. Machine Oils. Shingle and Cut Nails. Horse Nails. Builders' Hardware. 10 makes of Apple Parers

A FEW PIECES OF SILVERWARD PROM THE BEST MANUPACTURERS.

J. G. EDWARDS.

Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1894.—1305.

F. C. Taylor. NHIB

Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The largest and most successful Canadian company. Liberal conditions. Policies indisputable on any ground whatever after two years. Parties desiring assurance, should look carefully into conditions before giving their applications and know exactly what they are getting. The Old Canada gives a policy of assurance not only in name but reality. See list of assurers, larger than all other Canadian companies combined. Amount carried, \$32,000,000. Largest profits. Interest on investments, more than pays death claims and matured endowments. Assurers joining now or before the 30th April, will participate in this year's profits.

F. C. TAYLOR, March 28th, 1885.—32. AGENT, LINDSAY.

Wm. Foley. BARGAINS IN

Hardware

Silverware.

Having Purchased the Hardware Stock of MR. JAMES WETHERUP. I will continue to carry on business in the same

During Stock-Taking goods will be sold at Low Prices and Silverware at Cost.

TO LEY

S. Corneil.

TALIAN

None but Strong Stocks in First-Class Condition Offered.

Stocks Transferred to any Style of Hive to Suit Purchasers.

Besswar Worked into Court Founds on the Given Machine. HONEY FOR SALE.

> S. CORNEIL. Lindsay, P. O.

J. Riggs.

RICYCLES!

BICYCLES

I have been appointed agent for SHAW & SON'S

ENGLISH BIGYCLES

The Jem, Gladstone No. 1.

and Gladstone. These are the most popular Bicycles in England. Prices to clubs or individuals on applica-

Also Boys' Velocipedes at J. RIGGS.

Lindsay, 29th April, 1885.-28. Miscellaneous.

DIRST-CLASS Second hand single buggy for sale cheap. Apply to J. W DIAMENT, Lindsay. June 11, 1885.—14-tf. QUARTER ACRE LOT FOR SALE On Durham-st., Lindsay, near railway station. Apply to O'LEARY & O'LEARY Lindsay. June 9th, 1885.—14-tf. CANNINGTON LUMBER YARD.-

LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES of all kinds kept in stock at the Cannington Lumber Yard at reasonable rates. E. MARKLE, Proprietor. Cannington, April 2, 1885.—34-9mos. BUCKNER & SONS, PLASTER-ERS AND STONEMASONS. Having had years of experience, the subscribers are pre-pared to do all kinds of Plastering and Stone-work at reasonable rates. All work guaranteed, C. BUCKNER & SONS, Kirkfield. July 14, 1885.—49-lyr.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned

Monday, the 10th August next, For the construction of approach to the east end of Wellington-st, bridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the town clerk's office on and after Monday next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-

THOMAS WALTERS Chairman Streets and Bridges. Lindsay, July 30th, 1885.-51-2.

FOR SALE ONLY BY CHAS. BRITTON, DRUGGIST. THE BEST THING OUT! Chas. Britten's CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE This powder is highly recommended for producing a fine smooth skin and bringing horses and cattle into general good condition. It acts by combining three all important requisites:—

Purifying the Blood, Increasing the Appetite Perfecting the Digestie

Consequently affording the greatest possible benefit from a given quantity of flod in the shortest time. TRY A PACKAGE.

Lindsay, May 13, 1885.—10-eow.

J. ANDERSON.

UNDERTAKER,

Residence, Peel-st.

Lindsay, Jan. 13, 1884.-23.

What a pity it is to HAIR see so many Ladies disfigured with a growth of superfluous hair on the face or arms when the "French" Hair Remover will destroy these super-Auous hairs without any injury whatever to the skin.

Perfectly harmless.

Will be sent to any price, \$1.00. Made by Imperial Med. Co., Rue Henri Quatre, Paris, France.

Sold in Lindsay by A. HICHEUTHAM. 43-28.

HOT WEATHER COMFORT.

THE VICTORY OIL STOVES.

W. HOWE

has a complete stock of the above in all sizes and with the latest improvements and furnishings, which will be sold at a very low rate. Call and see the VICTORY with patent sliding top, and set up in range form. The meet complete oil stove yet made.

Farmers or Builders requiring Eve-Troughs or Roofing, we solicit aspection of goods and prices, and will guar-tates all work done in first-class style.

large stock of GOOKING STOVES in it, suitable for Farmers or Mechanics, at W. HOWE.

Miscellaneous

THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE
BOARS, Sows and Spring Pigs for sale.
Thoroughbred and Grade Jerseys. G. LAIDLAW. The Fort, Victoria Road. June 16, 1886.

R. W. THOMPSON,

countant, Commissioner, Real Estate and

General Financial Agent No. 1 Market Block, corner PETERBORO George and Simcoe streets, PETERBORO CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. MOSSOM BOYD & Co.

LUMBER YARD. CORNER OF BOND AND LINDSAY-STS

LINDSAY. Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets of all Grades.

Also BOBCAYGEON LIME in Barrels ad in Bulk, and CORDWOOD for Sale. SAMUEL WALKER, Agent. Lindsay, Dec. 26. 1884.

GUELPH BUSINESS COLLEGE,

GUELPH, ONT., offers young men and women the best facilities for acquiring a Complete Training for Business Practice, Banking, Actual Business Practice, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphy, Shorthand, Caligraphy or Type Writing, French, Physiology, and Hygiene are taught by the most practical and interesting methods. The staff comprises six experienced teachers and lecturers. The various departments are elegantly fitted up with the latest and most approved apparatus for business college work. Students may enter at any time. For a copy of the Annual College Circuiar, address, 32-26.

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PETERBORO. Gent's Suits Beautifully Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired,

LADIES' DRESSES DYED IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Ostrich Plumes Cleaned, Curled. and Dyed all Shades.

MRS. G. H. KEEVE. Agent Kent-st., Lindsay. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND LIFE. The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

Capital. \$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds. \$0.500,000
Invested in Canada. \$20,500,000
Rates and Premium as to varie any other respectable Company. The settlement of tosses prompt and liberal. The resources and standard fithis company afford those insured in it, erfect security against loss.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurance effected with or without profits at noderate rates. Four-littles of profits given to colley-holders. For particulars or rates apply to R. SPIEK.

Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria

In Minnesota, North Dakota, Mon-

At prices ranging chiefly from \$2 to \$6 per acre
on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country
for securing Good Homes now open for settlement

FREE 320 acres of Government
Land Free under the Homesand Timber Culture Laws No.23 to 18 and Timber Culture Laws. NOTE

10.818,433 Acres OB MORE THAN

HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of included Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale at the PREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS LAMBORN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, March

42-13. WAR ON HIGH PRICES.

LUMBER YARD AT LINDSAY. We, the undersigned, having a good supply of all kinds of

DRY LUMBER AND BILL STUFF at our LINDSAY YARD and at our MILL at FENELON FALLS, and can cut anything required up to 30 feet long, have decided to reduce prices from \$1 to \$2 per M. feet on all grades of Lumber, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Fence Posts, Stair Stringers, etc. First-class Lumber, planed or in the rough; Flooring, Base Boards, Frame Stuff, Casings, and everything complete from common to first-class Lumber. complete from common to first-class Lumber. Common Lumber, Stoc Sper 1000 feet. Flooring. etc., according to quality. We have the best asserted stock in Lindsay. Parties build-

ing are requested to call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. This is no humbug.

GREEN & ELLIS, Proprieters. SAMUEL PARSONS,
Agt. at Lindsay, in place of A. W. Parkin.
WM. GOODENOUGH, Assistant and Clerk.
Lindsay, June 9th, 1885.—44. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS.

In the Township of Brock there will be of-fered for sale by Public Auction at Doble's Hotel in the village of Sunderland, on

Saturday, the 29th Day of August. at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. William Gordon, Auctioneer, the following valuable farm property, forming part of the estate of the late ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, and composed of part of lot twenty-five in the third concession of the township of Brock, containing 150 acres of land more or less, and which said land may be better described as being all that portion of said lot 22 lying west of the Nouquon River running across said lot.

The property will be sold subject to a mort-

The property will be sold subject to a mort-gage of \$4,500. TERMS OF SALE .- The purchaser shall pay down a deposit of ten per cent. at the time of sale, and enough within one month thereafter to make up one-third of the purchase money and the balance according to the conditions of of sale, particulars of which and for other information, apply to the executors, THOMPSON B. FRANKISH, Esq., Sunderland, and ISAAC CUNNINGHAM, Esq., on the premises.



AND UNIVERSAL SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. COUNTY OF VICTORIA,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoris, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Donald McIntyre and Duncan McIntyre, Defendants, at the suit of Catharne Angus, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, Donald McIntyre, in to or out of the following lands and tenements, viz: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land, being comprised of the North Half of Lot Twenty-two, in the Second Concession of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of Ontario, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION. At my office in the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, on

Saturday, the 26th Day of September, A. D. 1885, at the hour of twelve o'clock, near

JOHN MoLENNAN, Sheriff County of Victoria. SHERRIFF'S OFFICE, LINDSAY, June 20th, 1985.

Pirst published June 20th, 1885.