RTIST'S GOODS Machine Needles and Domestic Patterns. Lindsay, Feb. 17th, 1886.--79.

New Advertisements This Week.

Local-S. Perrin. Local-J. Neelands. Two Locals-A. Campbell. Canada Life-F. C. Taylor. To Brickmakers-Wm. Love. Money to Loan-H. B. Dean. Local-A. McKenzie, Brechin. Five Locals-A. Higinbotham. I Arise to Enquire-S. Corneil. No Strikes Here-W. H. Pogue. Clearing Sale-J. A. Williamson. Some Trade Facts-A. Campbell. Clover Hay for Sale-A. McKenzie. Fact Worth Knowing-J. Wetherup. Adjourned Sale T. Matchett, Co. Treas. Comparative Worth-Royal Baking Powder. Music and German-Miss Henrietta Keenan, Redpath Concert Coy.- Lindsay Lodge I. O. O. F.

## The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, PRB. 26, 1886 POLITICAL NOTES.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. Proposed Abolition of Government Mouse. In the Ontario Assembly on the 15th instant, Mr. McINTYRE, M. P. P. for South Victoria, moved for an address to his honor the lieutenant governor, praying that his honor will cause to be laid before this house a return showing the original expenditure made in the purchase of the grounds and erection of the buildings known as Government House; all expenditures since made in repairs and maintenance, or otherwise an account of the same, and of any estimate made, or to be made before such return is made, of the value of the said property; also the extent or area of said property and of all correspondence between the governments of Ontario and Dominion, or any members of the same respectively, relating to the necessity forer maintenance of Government House. He believed that the government had been caraful in its expenditure under this head. and he was satisfied the lieutenant-governors had been moderate in their demands, and that the expenditure had only been commensurate with the dignity of the effice in this rich and important province. However, he supposed there was no doubt that the management of this part of the public service was, and ought to be, under the supervision of this house, and that the house and the country should know how \$100,000, our expenses in rethe boundary and license questions. house and the country should know how \$100,000, our expenses much Government House had cost in the and license questions. he public were not diaposad to carp at the expenditure of enquire too minutely into it, but they required more information than they had at present.

Hon. C. F. FRASER said: There is no correspondence between the governments of Ontario and the Dominion on the subject, that is concerned. Then I do not think that these grounds cost the province anything. At all events there has been no expenditure in the way of purchase money since confederation, so that that need not form any part of the motion. Without entering on a discussion as to Government House or the office of lieut .- governor, I may say that I am flatly opposed to the discon-tinuance of the office and I am prepared to give good reasons at the proper time why

it should be continued. Mr. MEREDITH said that he thought public opinion was not in favor of abolishing the office, whatever might be said as to the mode of appointment. While they were on this subject, he would like the government to consider the question of removing the close fence which now surrounded the severnment buildings.

"A Feeler." The Globe in its "Assembly Notes," says: Mr. McIntyre's motion for a return of the cost of the site, erection of the buildings, expenditure on repairs and maintenance. extent of area, and estimated value of property occupied by Government House, might be described as a feeler. The mover declared that he had no suspicion that there had been any improper use of funds in connection with the lieutenant-goversor's establishment, nor was he prepared fe say that the establishment was not such as the importance of the province demand-intimated that he could not favor any pro-

mation readilities have been an ever expenditure diluter of attitude. The total expenditure under the supply bill was \$39,000 less than what was appropriated. The receipts expenditure under the supply bill by \$1,000. This he thoughts fair showing. This is owing to revenue from the sale of timber limits last suturn amounting to \$148,548. The statement of seests and liabilities is the same se last year, disclosing a surplus of over six millions. The treasurer thought it good policy for the government to relieve local taxation. The receipts for 1886 he estimated at \$2,720,975, the chief items of which, outside subsidy and interest, are as follows: and interest, are as follows:

evenues 22.000 asual revenues.... Algoma taxes. 400
Drainage assessment 20,009
Municipal loan fund 49,881
Insurance companies' assessment 3,000
Assessment of counties re removal of 

The banks, he said, would not pay them The banks, he said, would not pay them so much interest as formerly, reducing it first from 5 per cent. to 4, and now 3½, which would probably cost the province \$10,000. The treasurer then proceeded to announce the intention of the government to increase the license fees for the sale of spirituous liquors, the moral advantage of which would be to reduce the number is sued and ensure a better observance of the law. They had increased the fees in 1884 and had a reduction of 213 licenses in consequence. In cities over 20.000 nonula-1884 and had a reduction of 213 licenses in consequence. In cities over 20,000 population for taverns and shops the fee is now \$160, the proposed fee is \$250; in cities under 20,000 it is now \$160, the proposed fee is \$200. This is a new distinction. In towns now \$110, proposed fee \$150; villages now \$80, proposed fee \$130; townships now \$100. calcans in cities now now 880, proposed fee \$130; townships now 875, proposed \$100; saloons in cities now \$100, proposed \$300; saloons in towns now \$160, proposed \$300; saloons in towns now \$e10, proposed; \$250; wholesale in cities over 20,000, now \$225, proposed \$300; in cities under 20,000, now \$225, proposed \$300; in cities under 20,000, now \$225, proposed \$250; vessels on the great lakes, now \$125, proposed \$175; vessels, wine and beer, now \$62.50, proposed \$87.50; on inland waters, now \$85, proposed \$150; and wine and beer licenses on inland waters, proposed \$80. Before the act of 1884 increasing the fees the municipalities were entitled to two-thirds of the license fees and the government to one-third. Of these new increases the government will receive all of it, the same as the act of 1884. He contended that this would not reduce the municipal revenues, because it had not done

nicipal revenues, because it had not done so in 1884. He referred to the high licenses in Montreal and elsewhere, and said that the government intended these increased figures to be the minimum, so that any mufigures to be the minimum, so that any municipality may increase these fees still more if they wish. In 1884 the municipalities received \$383,000 from licenses, and the government \$200,000, so that they were not taking nearly half. As the estimated revenue was \$2,720,975 and the estimated expenditures \$2,962,514, there was a deficiency of \$341,000. Then they had to provide for over-expenditures. Then they had an expenditure to take up certificates of suexpenditure to take up certificates of annuities falling due to an amount of \$37,400, and there was a third amount parable this year, which would make a deficiency of \$361,000. That sum, added to the supplementary estimates, he anticipated a deficient ency this year of about \$400,000. This they proposed to make up by drawing on the surplus. The time had come to realize surplus. The time had come to realize that the expenditure of Ontario fully equalled the receipts. It was impossible for the government to meet the growing wants of the province with a stationary revenue. After stating that no progress had been made in the settlement of accounts

IRISH HOME RULE

Mr. Gladstone's Plans-Mr. Parnell interviewed-The Situation Satisfactory. and I suppose the hon, members will consent to his motion being amended so far as that is concerned. Then I do not think In the house of commons last Wednescommittee was accompanied by a statement that the government would not make a positive declaration as to the measures they intend to propose with regard to Ire. land until the cabinet has time to discuss them, which would be about March 22-In order to learn how this delay in dealing with the Irish problem was regarded by the Nationalist party, the Globe correspondent sought and obtained an interview with Mr. Parnell. After getting an expression of his opinion as fully as he wished to make it public, I read his language over to him as I had written it out and sent it exactly as revised by him. "The situation," he said, "as it existed, after the defeat of the conservative government two weeks ago has not been altered in any way by the declaration of the prime minister to-night. I think it is only reasonable that the new ministry should be allowed the time Mr. Gladstone asks for the consideration of the proposed measures with regard to Ireland. Considering the circumstances of the situation, and the fact that it is only three days since the cabinet held their first meeting, I do not think three weeks, the period mentioned by Mr. Gladstone, too much for preparation of the momentous scheme of legislation that we expect." With regard to the statement that pect." With regard to the statement that has been widely circulated that the government intend to introduce the land bill before discussing legislation for home rule, Mr. Parnell said:—"If the government adopt that course that will overval written.

to allow the police to accompany and protect balliffs and seed tithe collectors proceedings. The effect, of course, would be to stop them. The other two features, a bill for buying out the landlords, and one for establishing a parliament in Dublin, will then be treated together, one not to take effect till the other has been adopted and put into operation. Mr. Plunkett and Lood Randolph Churchill; tried hard to draw Mr. Gladstone out, but not successfully. Only when Mr. Plunkett said he took it for granted that Mr. Gladstone in mentioning the three great Irish questions, secure order, land tenure, and home rule, had arranged them in the order in which he expected to deal with them, Mr. Gladstone emphatically shook his head in repudiation of Mr. Plunkett's assumption, and later he said these questions would work into each other when they came up for settlement.

The Conservative Caucus—Home Rule to be opposed by the Conservatives. London, Feb. 18.-Leading members of club to-day, to confer upon the course the party shall pursue in regard to Irish affairs on the re-assembling of parliament. Lerd Salisbury presided, and Lord Randolph Churchill and 150 other prominent tories were present. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speeches made indicate an intention on the part of the conservatives to offer the most strenuous opposition to any measure presented by the liberals conceding home rule in Ireland. Lord Salisbury predicted a union with the conservatives of the section of the liberals which follows Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen. He urged the conservatives of the section of the liberals which follows Lord Hartington and the conservative party met at the Cariton

Mr. Goschen. He urged the conservatives to do all that was possible to bring such a union into effect. Some of the speakers commented severely on Lord Randolph Churchill's attack upon the Catholics, and his intimacy with members of the Parnellhis intimacy with members of the Parnellite party. The meeting resolved to make home rule a test question in the house of commons, and for this purpose will sup-port the Parnellites in their demands to

have it precede land reform.

Joseph Chamberlain denies that there is any dispute or difference of opinion concerning the government's policy towards Ireland between himself and his colleagues The government has no intention of renewing coercion in Ireland.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

-An Indian agent at Battleford has been placed under arrest for embezzling \$2000 of government funds. He is to be tried at

-Chinese burglars entered two stores in Victoria last week and helped themselves to Old Tom whiskey, figs and tobacco to the value of \$230. -A buyer in Napanee bought a hide from

an honest farmer on Thursday last, which, on being opened out, was found to contain

-Unusually high tides on Saturday flooded a large portion of Digby, Annapolis and King counties, N. S., in many places carrying away the dykes and causing much -West Lorne and Yarmouth, in the county of Elgin, are overrun with foxes.

The township councils are to be asked to lass a by-law providing a bounty for each

-A son of Mr. J.B. Thompson, of Orillia, undertook to twist the tail of a yearling colt. The colt was loaded with kick and now the youngster is fed on gruel and clothed in court plaster.

-Years ago a Cleveland woman was de-clared by the doctors to be a hopeless mar-tyr to cancer of the stomach. Recently, while trying the waters of a California mineral spring, she was induced to swallow a dose of a compound of root prepared by an old Indian, and her stomach was d of alizard several inches in length, released of alizard several inches in length, which has tortured her for years. The woman is now quite well.

-James Ehle, wife, father and three children and a Mrs. Kinney were burned to death in their house at threenbush, a village near Fond du Lac, Wis., early the other morning. As a hired man alone escaped, and he is known to be a victous character, it is thought that the fire is the it is thought that the fire is the result of revengeful incendiarism. Some of the bodies have been taken from the ruins.

—A London cable says: The queen is much distressed at the implacable hostility which the whig peeresses continue to show Mr. Gladstone, refusing the posts of ladies of the bed chamber, which are in the gift of the prime minister and which still remain the still remain th vacant, so far as any official position is concerned, since the Marquis of Salisbury's defeat. The Duchess of Roxburgh, indeed, accepted the post of mistress of the robes, the highest office that a woman can hold in the Queen's household, under the urgent pressure of her majesty, but has since writpressure of her majesty, but has since written to the Queen that she is compelled to decline the office because the Duke of Roxburgh, who as a Scottish peer holds his seat in parliament under the title of Earl Innes, is unable to approve Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The other ladies of the bed chamber, who had accepted these posts under protest, have withdrawn since the Duchess of Roxhurgh's refusal to serve Duchess of Roxburgh's refusal to serve.

It is reported that the queen has sent Mr. Gladstone a very strong expression of her opinion adverse to Sir Charles Dilke, asking the premier whether it is advisable to permit him to continue on the roll of the privy council, despite the vote of confidence accorded him by the Chelsea liberals. Sir Charles is also menaced with action by the independent liberals, who intend to direct their efforts toward compelling him to resign his seat in the commons. Not only the Pall Mall Gazette, but the entire press of Great Britain, of every shade of political and religious faith, denounce him as unfit for public life, and demand that the queen's proctor shall intervene to bring about a -It is reported that the queen has sent for public life, and demand that the queen's proctor shall intervene to bring about a new trial and to subpoens witnesses and force a full revelation of the disgraceful details of Sir Charles Dilke's life, so that it will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to ig nore them and retain him in the govern ment. Lord Salisbury is very ill from over work. He has been ordered by his physicians to take absolute rest and will go at once to Riviera.

seezer of the facts asked for in his motion.

If the first while offering not one of the returning post into a solida the office of lice and itself to introduce the land that of the first post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solida the office of lice and a straining post into a solidate of the matternance and the office of lice and a straining post into a spondance. It is pretty well undersoon to the solidate of the solidate and the office of lice and the office of lice

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The local market has been active during the week with a steady delivery of grain. Prices emain unchanged for grain. Oats have adranced a trifle, and clover seed has also adanced .... There is a slight improvement in the live stock markets, but values are unchanged. Toronto and Montreal horse markets are quite active, with prices much improved. Peterbero v. Lindsay Grain Markets.

We take the subjoined article on this interesting topic from the Peterboro Review of February 17th. Next week we propose to give it some attention:-The Evening Review, of Feb. 8th, contained an item embodying the statements of a Peterborough grain buyer, which satisfactorily proved that what a Lindsay paper had said about our market prices and the quality of grain grown in Peterboro county was all wrong. THE LINDSAY POST doesn't like what the buyer said. It squares off like a little man and makes an attempt to knock down Peterboro prices. But in its unguarded impetuosity in the onslaught makes, in its column article, a few mis-statements which it may not be amiss to correct. It says:-"Several cases were reported where farm ers from the borders of Victoria county had taken their grain to Peterbore and had received a higher price than was paid in Lindsay. At the same time some of these farmers had not only fared worse than their neighbors but had actually got less than was paid at the time at Lindsay." Information from Mr. J. W. McBain's buyer is as follows: -"We are buying thousands of bushels of wheat from Victoria farmers every day, some of whom live the other side of Lindsay. [The italics are ours. Why not say the other side of Cannington. Make it a big whopper, while about it.—ED. POST.] These farmers say they make from 4c. to 6c. per bushel on their wheat by bringing it here, and as far as barley is concerned there is no comparison in the prices; and mind you they're not the lads to draw grain thirty or forty miles to accommodate any buyer.

"The prices reported by telephone yesterday show Peterboro several cents lower than Lind-say."—[Post.

The prices reported were: spring wheat, 70c to 78c; fall wheat, 70c to 79c; barley, 55c to 75c, and so on. At the same time Peterboro buyers were paying 82c and 83c per bushel for wheat, and from 50c to 85c per bushel for barley. The Posr's reporter here does not deal in grain and thus it cannot be expected that he should take much interest in it. His autorities of the should take much interest in it. His quotations of prices of provisions are all right but his grain quotations are all wrong. [But he tells the truth though.—ED. Post.]

"The local demand for wheat for milling a "The local demand for wheat for milling at Peterborough is not any greater than that at Lindsay. The Lindsay mill uses up over 1,000 bushels of wheat per day, while Sennet's mill, too, is probably equal to any of the smaller mills at Peterboro. There are six mills at Peterboro and unitedly they do not use over the above mentioned amount, if they reach it.—[Post.

The Review goes on: There is a little mixture of generosity here. Peterboro is credited with possessing six mills, when there are only four here. The Post's informant is, so mill men here say, a little astray when he says that the Lindsay mills used 1000 hyphale of wheat named as Tribas. uses 1,000 bushels of wheat perday. It has that grinding capacity. And then all the mills in Peterboro do not use a thousand bushels of wheat a day? Perhaps not in Lindsay eyes, but here are the facts:-

especity for local consumption of wheat in Peterborough, not 1,000 bushels per day, as THE Post's informant puts it, but 3575 bush. or more than three times the amount which THE POST says is consumed per day at Lindsay.
The Post quotes a Peterboro buyer's statement of a few days business:

Wheat, white 704.24 \$549.73 age. 78c \$spring, 3937.37 3992.11 78c \$8. Peas. 502.28 201.87 58c \$9. Sec. 7.24 2.62 34c \$9. Sec. 7.24 2.62 34c Oats.....Peterboro, Feb. 1st, 1886.

"If you compare those prices with the Lindsay prices for the same date you will find that the Lindsay prices for the same date you will find that the Lindsay prices are ahead of them. Here they are, taken from the market list published in the newspapers:—Scotch wheat, 80c to 85c; fall wheat, 70c to 73c; spring wheat, 75c to 89c; barley, 80c. You see that barley at Peterboro brought only 64c per bushel, and at Lindsay we were paying 65c for a fair sample."

According to Tay Poss's general testament.

brought only 64c per bushel, and at Lindsay we were paying 65c for a fair sample."

According to The Post's own statement Peterboro prices are higher. Look—Peterboro average price for white wheat, 78c; Lindsay, from 70c to 78c, average 74c. Peterboro, average price for spring wheat, 78c; Lindsay, from 75c to 80, average 77½c. Very unfairly the top price has been quoted for Lindsay barley in the foregoing paragraph, while in the table the average price only for Peterboro barley is given. Ninety cents has frequently been paid on the Peterboro market lately for No. 1 barley. There is such a small quantity of Scotch wheat bought here that no quotation is given for it. Then one buyer here, to whom the table was shown, says that the average given is low, that his own average is considerably higher.

The buyer for the Lindeay flour mills informs The Post reporter that he has purchased lots of wheat and barley from Peterboro at a lower price than he could get the same for in Lindsay. That buyer, who ever he is, is an inveterate punster. He has played both on the word and the credulity of the reporter. He did buy lots of wheat lots of cull wheat, No. 3 grade which Mr. Wrighton wished to get off his hands. That was all.

Lindsay Market Prices.

Lindsay Market Prices. [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

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Royal Baking Powder.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS. ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).. GRANT'S (Alum Powder) #. AMAZON (Alum Powder) #. CLEVELAND'S(shortwt.joz.) ANDREWS&CO."Regal" RUMFORD'S, when not fresh REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or the purchase of t phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D." "It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

= 3\_ 1 "I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. Henry Morton, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the Work

Note-The above Dragram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides. affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength,

New Advertisements. 150 TONS OF CLOVER HAY FOR SALE.—\$7.00 per ton on the preises. Apply to C. A. PATTERSON, Beavers,
A. McKENZIR, Brechin: or to ARCH. M.
KENZIE on the premises, Point Mars. Fet.
24, 1886.—90-3.

C. BUCKNER & SONS, PLASTER C. BUCKNER & SONS, FLASTER, years of experience, the subscribers are pared to do all kinds of Plastering and Stons work at reasonable rates. All work guaranteed, C. BUCKNER & SONS, Kirkfield, July 1, 1995, All years and the sound of the subscribers are parents.

TAYLOR'S BRICK AND THE

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has on hand a large supply of BRICK AND TILE

Carmad lots delivered Free. Freight paid on Tile by the carload to any station within thirty miles of the yard

As usual he is carrying on business in the POTTERY and has now on hand a cheica assortment of EARTHENWARE.

WM. TAYLOR. Beaverton, Feb. 8, 1886.-79-1y.



ADJOURNED SALE

LANDS for TAXES

Whereas at the Sale of Lands for arrears of taxes held at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, on the 24th day of February, inst. I. the undersigned Treasurer of the County of Victoria, failed to sell a number of parcels of land for the full amount of arrears of taxed due thereon, and whereas I did at such sale give notice that I would at an adjourned sale to be held on

Wednesday, the 10th Day of March, 1886, sell such Lands for such sums as I could realize, and would accept such sums as full par-ment of said arrears of taxes. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that (unless otherwise directed by the local municipalities interested I shall proceed to sell the said lands as above

THE COURT HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY, -05-

at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the foremon, the said arrears of taxes due thereon, together with all expenses, shall be sooner paid. Dated this Twenty-fourth day of February, T. MATCHETT.

Wednesday, the 10th Day of

March, 1886.

Treasurer Co. Victoria

J.
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8 to 1

## LOOK! LOOK! CLEARING UP TIMES.

Owing to the contemplated change about the premises occupied by me I have concluded to have

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Inducements will be offered in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, in Cashmere, Knitted and Cetter Goods, Mitts, Gloves, Clouds, Hoods, Hats, Bonnets, and Mantles, ready-made or to order, and the little niceties that go to make up the beauty of a lady's toilet.

"LOOK, LOOK," all sold at GRACE LEE'S.

Toronto Live Stock Market. MARM FOR SALE.

Inferior and common, per 15. 0 023.

Milch cows, per head. 25 00 25.

Stockers, per lb. 0 02

Springers, per head. 25 00

Sheep—Choice export, per head. 3 50

Inferior and rams. 3 00

Butchers' per head. 3 50

Lambs, choice, per head. 4 50

inferior to common, per head. 3 40

Hogs—Heavy fat, per lb, weighed off the car. 4 25

Light fat, weighed off the car 4 25

Calves—Per head, choice. 6 00

Common 2 00

District Markets. District Markets.

Lindsay, Feb. 2, 1886.

PORT PERRY, Feb. 24, 1886.—(Reported by A. Ross & Sons)—Spring wheat, 60c to 80c; fall wheat, 70c to 78c; arnetka wheat, 60c to 65c; barley, 50c to 70c cats, 35c to 60c; peas, blackeyes, 80c to 85c; peas, small, 55c to 57c; rye, 00c to 55c; butter, fresh, 16c to 18c; butter, firkin, 10c to 18c; eggs, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 35c to 40c; hay, 89 00 to \$10 00; dressed nogs, \$5 00 to \$5 75; sheepskins, 60c to 85c; hard wood, \$4 00 to \$00 €; soft wood, \$3 90 to \$0 00. PETERBORO, Feb. 24, 1885.—(Reported by J. W. Plavelle)—Spring wheat, 70c to 80c; fall wheat, 76c to 79c; arnetta wheat, 00c to 00c; barley, 50c to 86c; oats, 30c to 34c; peas, blackeyes, 00c to 00c; peas, small, 58c to 60c; rye, 50c to 00c; butter, fresh, 17c to 22c; butter, firkin, 13c to 15c; eggs, 20c to 00c; potatees, 35c to 40c hay, 311 to 314 dresse 1 hogs, 35 50 to 36 00; sheepskins, 40c to 70c; hard wood, 33 50 to 34 00; softwood, 30 00 to 30 00. CANNINGTON, Feb. 24th-(Reported by J. M. Whitlaw & Co.)-Spring wheat, 60 to 80c: fall wheat 70c

wheat 70e to 75c; aranetka wheat, 60c to 65c; barier, 40c to 80c; oats, 25c to 30c; peas, blackeyes, 70c to 75c; peas small 50c to 53c; rye, 59c to 56c; butter, fresh, 13c to 16c; butter, firkin, 10c to 14c; ergs, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 20c to 25c; hay 80.00 to 810.00 dressed hogs, 35 50 to 86.75; sheepskins, 50c to 80c; hard wood \$3.50 to \$4.00; soft wood, \$2.50 to \$3.00. WOODVILLE, Feb. 24, 1386.—(Reported by 'J C. WOODVILLE, Feb. 22, 1386.—(Reported by 'J C. Gilchrist)—Spring wheat, 70c to 75c; fall wheat, 70c. to 75c; synetka wheat, 60c to 65c; b kdl / 40 to 80c; oats, 23c to 30c; peas, blackeyes, 70c to 80c; peas small, 56c to 55c; rye, 60c to 00c; butter, fresh, 14c to 15c; butter, firkin, 60c to 00c; cmrs, 60c to 29c; to tatoes, 25c to 30c; hay, 30 00 to 30 00; dressed hogs, 30 00 to 30 00; sheepskins, 60c to 60c; hard wood 30 00 to 30 00; soft wood, 30 00 to 30 00.

PENIEL—WEST MARIP()SA.
[Currespondence of The Post.]
SOCIAL GATHERINGS.—The young people of this section have had quite a number of parties this winter. One of these events was got up by a couple of young men, and it was deemed proper to take up a collection to defray expenses. Some eight or ten gents from Lorneville direction contributed the handsome sum of 5c. Some of the Lorneville boys have queer ideas.

PERSONAL—Miss Mary Eyres is at present attending the normal school at Ottawa.

Miss Silver has taken her departure from our midst to attend high school in Lindsay.....Miss Balla Carmichael leaves this weak for Ottawa, where she has been attending college for the past year.

BRIEFS.—Two weddings expected soon.

Another mary expected soon. PENIBL-WEST MARIPOSA.

A Free day, Chango Liver of Market Control of the C

New Advertisements.

A GOOD CHANCE The East half of lot 1 in the 11th

Con., Township of Mara. containing 100 acres clay loam. There are 20 acres cleared, the balance in heavy timber land. Good log house and stable on the premises. Will be sold at a bargain on easy mises. Will be terms. Apply to

J. A. GILLOGLY, Lindsay. or to L. M. HAYES, Barrister, Feb. 8, 1886.-79-8. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of JOSEPH WATTERS JUDICIAL SALE of the Town of Lindsay, in the Coun-

ty of Victoria, Hotel-keeper. Notice is hereby given that the above named Joseph Watters has made an assignment to me in pursuance of 48 Victoria (Ont.) Cap. 26, of all his estate and effects in trust, for the benefit of all his crediters.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph Watters, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions for the disposal of the estate, will be held at my office in the court house in the town of Lindsay on

Tuesday, the 16th Day of

February, A. D. 1886. at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.
Creditors are required to file their claims against the estate of the said Joseph Watters with me on or before the day of such meeting.

JOHN McLENNAN.

Sheriff Co. of Vic., Trustee. McINTYRE & STEWART, Trustee's Solicitors Lindsay, Feb. 6th, 1886.-79-4. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

And Great Water-Powers, in SNOWDON, Victoria Co., ON THE LINE OF THE C.T.R., MICLAND DIV.

TO SAW-MILL MEN, 1,700 Acres Timber and Grazing Land in

The land is intersected by the Midland Division G. T. R. and Myles' Junction R. R., and by the east and west branches of the Burnt river, on which there are three water powers. The timber comprises green and burnt pine, and valuable lying timber left by square timber men, estimated one and a half millions or more; hemissis, 1,000 acres, would make 3,000 ties to each 100 acres; black hirch, 300 acres, would cut 65,000 feet to each 100 acres; hardwood, 1,000 acres, would cut 3,000 cords to each 100 acres, which, with the sld pasture, makes a good cattle grasing. Ladges of rock extend across the property, and by the formation, iron ore is supposed to exist; it is found in the vicinity.

This property will be sold or exchanged for Turesto property or farms, as the proprieter is unable to give it the necessary attention. Addition Snowden, Great Water-Powers.

New Advertisements.

SEED WHEAT

NO 1 MANITOBA SCOTCH

FOR SALE AT SADLER

DUNDAS, AND CO'S MILL.

SADLER, DUNDAS & CO.

Lindsay, eb. 2, 1886,-78-5.

**VALUABLE FARM** 

In the Township of Emily in the County of Victoria,

BY TENDER.

Pursuant to a judgment in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in re-Fitch, Matchett vs. Fitch, there will be offered for sale by tender, with the approbation of the Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario at Lindsay, the following valuable farm property, viz.:

The east Half of Lot number five in the seventh concession of the township of Emily, in the County of Victoria. This property is situated in a good agricultural district and is distant from the village of Downeyville about two miles; from the village of Omemee about four miles, and from the town of Lindsay about ten miles. The property is well watered; is fenced with cedar rails; there are about sixty-dve acres cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is covered with mixed timber. The soil is partly clay and partly sandy loam, and there is a small orchard of fruit-bearing trees.

There are erected on the premises the follow-

There are erected on the premises the following buildings: A cedar log house, one and one-half-storeys high, 24x30, with kitchen attached. 18x14; also two log barns and a log stable. Tenders for the purchase of the above mentioned parcel of land will be received in scaled envelopes marked "Tenders re Fitch." addressed to W. W. Dean, Esq., Local Master, Lindsay. Ont., and registered, up to twelve o'clock noon.

The fifteenth Day of March

TERMS OF SALE:-A marked cheque for TERMS OF SALE:—A marked cheque for ten per cent. of the amount tendered, payable to the order of the said local Master, is to accumpany each tender. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned; the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one mounth thereafter, without interest. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messra Hudspeth & Jackson, O'Leary & O'Leary, and Barren & Smith, Lindsay; John Hoskin, Esq. Q. C., Toronto; and Messra-Peussette & Roger, Peterborough.

Dated this 11th day of February, A. D. 1886. W. W. DEAN, HUDSPETH & JACKSON.

This Kinme all, 25 vestme For tioneed dar's sonto.

SAT