Publisher's Notice. GENTS FOR THE POST. Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions it with the following guntlemen, who have addy consented to act as agents for TEE POST: CANNINGTON MANILLA GEO. DOUGLASS WODDVILLE J. C. GILCHRIST JANETVILLE LIREBELD M. O'NEIL M. D. THORNTON BANDON BRANDON BRANDON BRANDON GENELON GAWOOD M. H. MCLAUCHLIN GEO. CUNNINGHAM BRAVERTON BRAVERTON G. F. BRUCE F. J. GUILERPIEDAVID REEKIEJOHN HARSHAW

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OBSON

The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886. NEWS OF THE WEEK. BOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST. athered from the Telegraph and Ex-

-Hessian fly and chinch bug seriously threaten the wheat crop of the American north-west. -Two fatal cases of cholers are reported

from Candia, two from Polia and seven -Two sisters have been executed in Austria for murdering their father, an old

- Alexander McGrath fell down a shaft 175 feet deep at Salmon river. N.S., and was instantly killed. A six year old boy named Charlie Campbell stood too near the railway track and was killed at Salmon river near Truro, N.S.

- Nineteen Russian mujiks have arrived in Paris to be treated by Pasteur for wolf-bites. All the men were terribly mutilat-

-Ren Allen, the chief of police in Ingersoil, has decided to resign his position unless the town council relieves him of the duty of enforcing the Scott act.

-George W. Boggs, the deputy postmaster of St. Thomas, Ont., has been convicted of stealing registered letters and sentenced to five years in the provincial peniten-

-A well-informed English correspondent says: "The fact must not be concessed that Mr. Gladatone's scheme and with it all chance of home rule for the present is in no slight danger."

-Wm. Dingman, a farm laborer living near St. Thomas, slipped and fell on an axe he was carrying. The elbow cap was completely severed, and the chances are that the arm will be useless for life. -Adolphe Demers of St. Narciese, coun

ty of Lorbiniere, while in the bush cutting wood with his sons, was instantly killed Tuesday by a falling tree, which -truck nim on the head, itacturing i -Theodore Southey of Edgar, Ont., was

Miss Daisy Carroll, one of the best known ladies of Rhea county, Tennessee, has been acrested for complicity in the embezzlement of about \$100,000 from the Champion works of Springfield, Ohio, by the confidential book-keeper, Frank Jones.

-Fifty men rode into the town of Carollton, Miss., one day last week, and repairing to the court house where thirteen negroes were awaiting their trial for attempting to assassinate James Liddle, a prominent citizen, shot ten of the negroes dead and mortally wounded the other three.

-A son of James Edwards of Westminster, county of Middlesex, was seized after supper a few days ago with vomiting and pain in the stomach and died in a few hours. Two of his sisters and his father are dangerously ill. The accidental eating f diseased pork is assigned as the probable cause.

—A. J. Backus, a resident and merchant of Northeast, near Erie, Pa., met a horrible death. He and a party of his club friends, while celebrating a birthday anniversay, laid a wager on their respective abilities to masticate sausage. During the context Backus choked to death before assistance could do him any good. sistance could do him any good.

Viscount Hinton, the scapegrace son of Earl Poulette, and who to revenge himself upon his father for refusing to pay the young man's debts, recently took a circus young man detail, recently took a circles to Crewkerne, the earl's village, advertising it as "Viscount Hinton's Unrivalled Show," has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor for obtaining goods under false pretences. -Two young children of David Bradley,

near Stony Point, were asleep in bed Sun-day night when a lamp that had been left burning on a bureau near the head of the bed exploded and set the clothes on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley succeeded in extinguishing the flames but not until both the children were terribly burned. The younger of the two, a five year old boy, was almost blinded and will probably die. -Professor A. E. Fletcher of Brooklyn,

N.Y., one of the oldest and ablest mining experts on this continent, has been up in the Silver Mountain district near Port Arthur in the interests of New York capitalists. He expresses himself as highly pleased with the showing of silver in that district, and says that he believes that capital properly expended is all that is required to make the locality one of the richest silver centres in America.

-A London cable says: Father Greatly, whose labors on behalf of the starving fish ermen in the islands off the west of Ireland have been almost incessant since the fam. ine began, has written a letter in which he says that the assistance he received "has been the means of saving many precious lives which were trembling in the balance. Help arrived too late for one family at Newport, two children having died from Newport, two children having died from famine-fever on the day preceding the armival of supplies. The mother and three other children were stricken with the discase, and when aid came they were nearly fead. They are now provided with necessary food and medicine, and being carefully awared are likely to recover."

-The London cable tells this singular and rather doubtful story: "It has transpired that when the queen offered to the Duchess of Roxburgh the position of mistress of the robes the duchess replied declining the honor and further declaring her anwillingness to accept any office while Mr. Gladetone should remain premier. Mr. Gladetone should remain premier. The queen, it is said, wrote an autograph letter to the duchese, expressing approbation of her declination and acknowledging the sufficiency of her reasons. Her majority further advised the duchess to publish her reasons for refusing a position in the household of the queen, and the duchess to make the duches to do so. Judicious the duches have the duches as the down and the duches to the duches to the duches to publish her reasons existed for such harshness; seemele preparations to do so. Judicious the duches, however, counselled her grace to this file and third, eyen if it was unreasonable that these witnesses, Gabriel Dument and

POLITICAL NOTES.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE RIEL DEBATE - MR. LAURIER'S SPEECE -ONE OF THE GREATEST INPARLIAMENT SINCE CONFEDERATION.

The speech of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier last night (Tuesday, March 16), is said to have been one of the finest ever made by him and one of the greatest speeches in parliament since confederation, writes the correspondent of the Montreal Star. It was upon a lofty and noble plane throughout, free from attempts to make mere party point, free from abuse, free from declamation, and placing the feeling of the French Canadians regarding the execution of Riel in the simplest and worthiest possible light. With wonderful clearness and simplicity and noble exenestness he defended the Quebec agitation, and vindicated the character of his countrymen from the imputation that they attacked the law because the law condemned one of French blood. The speech was totally unexpected at the moment, and was in fact forced upon Mr Laurier, Mr. Rykert, M.P. for Lincoln, got up in the afternoon and talked for several hours, and Mr. Bechard followed him in a short speech, which brought the time to 10.30 p.m. When Mr. Bechard sat down nobody rose on the ministerial side to renly to him. There was silence for a couple of minutes, and the speaker asked if the vote should be taken. Still nobody responded, and the speaker was about to proceed when Mr. Laurier rose. The conservatives applauded sarcastically, the government's aim having clearly been to force either Mr. Blake or Mr. Laurier to speak first, and give the ministerialists the reply. Well, they brought Mr. Laurier up, but it was the up-bringing of a mighty evil spirit.... The Star correspondent describes the reckless speech of Mr. Rykert and sensible address of Mr. Bechard, and adds:—Then came Mr. Laurier. Mr. Rykert had succeeded in emptying the house and Mr. Bechard had not refilled it, but before Mr. Laurier spoke many minutes the members were in their seats. With few exceptions, for the next two hours Mr. Laurier's crystal oratory flowed amid a silence broken only by cheering and applause—a silence at times such that the ticking of the parliamentary clocks could be heard. plauded sarcastically, the government's

ismentary clocks could be heard.
At the outset he defied those who assert ed that the sgitation in Quebec had any but a constitutional object. Denouncing the attitude of the conservative press of Onattitude of the conservative press of Ontario in imputing the programe of race and revenge to the French Canadians, he raised his handsand cried, "It's a foul calumny. There is not to be found under the face of high heaven a more quiet, docile and lawabiding pepulation than my people." He said that the French Canadian people thought of justice first and of race afterwards in the case of Louis Riel, but, he cried, "if there be injustice done to a human being, the blow must fall the deeper—infinitely deeper—into the hearts of those to whom he is related by ties of blood." He asserted the right of any section of this secerted the right of any section of this country to constitutionally arraigs the gov-ernment for its destruction of human life. Leaving the Quebec agitation he passon to deal in succession with, first, the GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

for the insurrection; second, the nature of the trial and execution, and third, the polieach he contributed new facts and new with the Metis, the dual claims of that people to consideration. The government recognized by an act passed in 1879 that the half-breeds were entitled to the homestead privilege of white settlers, which would enable each head of a family to take up 160 acres of land in addition to the special privileges from their Indian blood, which which would give each head of a family land and they should. accepted as the principle of their dealings Theodore Southey of Edgar, Ont., was in a hay mow and had just thrown some hay when he made a jump for the floor. He fell on the fork which he had in his hand, and one of the tines pierced his heart, killing him instantly.

With the Metis, the dual claims of the ple to consideration. The government recognized by an act passed in 1879 that the half-breeds were entitled to the homestead privilege of white settlers, which would enable each head of a family to take up 180 and in addition to the special enable each head of a family to take up 160 acres of land in addition to the special privileges from their Indian blood, which which would give each head of a family land scrip for 160 acres and each minor land scrip for 240 acres. "But what became of this act, passed in 1870?" asked Mr. Laurier. "For six long years it remained ignored." He showed that the first step taken by the government to use its own statute was on January 28, 1885. He showed that meanwhile the government had actually forgotten the very existence of the act, for when a meeting at Prince Albert in 1861, sent a petition to the government based on the act, the then minister of the interior returned it with a request for explanations, and had to be enlightened by the settlers about his own government. Even this did not move the government. The same neglect and delay continued until six years of lect and delay continued until six years of it brou ht the order is council of January 28th, 1885, which even in itself was merely a provision to apppoint a commission to "settle equitably the half-breeds claim." Here occurred one of the

MANY NOBLE PASSAGES of the speech. With upraised finger, pointed at the government he cried, "too late? too late! when hearts are swelling with long accumulating bitterness; when men, from long and weary waiting, have grown sullen and sore, a trifle sets the fatal mischief in motion, even as a spark of fire dropped into the prairie grass at certain times and seasons starts an unquenchable and mighty conflagration." He went on to show that up to March 26, 1885, the government clung to the equitable settlement business, still ignoring the full meaning of the act of 1879, but that ten days later their policy suddenly changed, and they sent a dispatch to their commissioners admitting the dual privileges of the Metis. "And why was this sudden change of policy?" he saked. "Because," he thundered, "because of the bullets of Duck lake, from which the Canadian government stood convicted, yielding justice, not to right, but to rebellion. Speaking of

HIS OWN LOYALTY, he reviewed the half-breed sufferings and discontent, due, as he argued, to the government's years of contempt of the Metis claim. He made a stirring appeal to every man in whose breast the principle of British liberty lived to make allowances for the rising of the despairing Metis. In this con-section he declined loftly to allow the supporters of a government responsible for the rising, to sit in judgment upon his own loyalty. He spoke of his own and of the French Canadian loyalty to England and to Canada, but, he said, loyalty was two-fold binding, the loyalty of the subject to the crown and of the crown to the subject, and while England had always done its duty to the French Canadians, the government opposite him had not done its duty to them nor to the Metis, It had not been loyal to its people. Passing on to

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION he said he was not of those who looked upon Riel as a here, because he lacked the weil balanced mind essential to the heroic nature; but he denied that Riel was a bad man. Riel, in his confused understanding,

REGARDING THE EXECUTION, he assailed the medical commission. He quoted a letter of Sir John Macdonald to Sir A. P. Caron, stating that the death was decided on by the cabinet on November 4th or 5th, while the medical commission did not act at Regina until November 6th, 7th and 8th. He charged the government with appointing the commission to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and, fairly quivering with indignation, he demanded if ever in the history of the country there was a more cruel and shameful thing than this mock commission? He expressed his own conviction of Riel's insanity, which, he admitted could be the only possible excuse or essylction of Riel's insanity, which, he admitted, could be the only possible excuse or palliation of the killing of Scott in 1870; but this painful tragedy, he contended, although it had no bearing on last year's rebellion, was the real cause of the death of Riel. He claimed that the government had given way to fanaticism and party pressure and quoted the case of Jackson, Riel's secretary who he contended was couply retary, who, he contended, was equally guilty with Riel, but who was to-day a free man, while Riel was in his grave. This proved that the measure of justics which was meted out to the man of one race was not meted out to the other.

STILL ANOTHER STRONG POINT he made here. He quoted from General Middleton's report words stating that Riel had surrendered on General Middleton promising a safe convoy to the civil authorities, and this, Mr. Laurier said, was an inducement to Riel to give himself up which the government had no right to follow by hanging. Mr. Laurier closed with a passage in which he dwelt upon the good results already, in the interests of justice and right, of the Northwest rising and he reviewed the rebellions which after years had not condemned and claimed that of the half-breeds, as of patriets in other climes and ages, it would be said that their country had conquered with their martyr-dom.

The house adjourned shortly before one o'clock and the liberal members crowded round Mr. Laurier more impressively even than they did around Ms. Cameron last

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH -A MAGNIFICENT AND ELOQUENT REVIEW OF THE SITUATION - THE GUILT OF THE GOVERNMENT-WILL VOTE FOR THE LANDRY MOTION.

The magnificent speech delivered last Friday night by Mr. Blake, says the correspondent of the Hamilton Times, has produced a profound impression. The suspicion existing in many minds that Riel was hanged as a scapegoat for ministerial sine and to provide the tories with an election cry has now become a settled conviction. The question now before parliament and the country is not whether Riel was was guilty, but whether Riel or the minis try were most to blame for the rebellion and all its deplorable consequences. So far the evidence is overwhelmingly against the ministers, and the latter insist that parliament shall declare that the death of Riel expiated all their offences against the com-

monwealth. At ten minutes past five, writes the Witness correspondent, the question being called, Mr. Blake rose, his action being tical aspect of the government's course. In greeted with cheers by his followers. He began in slow measured tones, distinct and principles to the discussion, and seemed to emphatic, which were listened to attentivecover new ground, everywhere reviewing ly by a full house. "Mr. Speaker," he saidwhat others had said before him. His charge against the government as to responsibility for the insurrection had as a text the fact that in 1879 the government sponsible to the people in parliament, altered the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the government as text the fact that in 1879 the government though in its nature it is out of the ordination of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the government as to responsibility for the insurrection had as a text the fact that in 1879 the government are responsible to the people in parliament, although in its nature it is out of the ordination of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the government are responsible to the people in parliament, although in its nature it is out of the ordination of the responsibility of the government are responsible to the people in parliament, although in its nature it is out of the ordination of the responsibility of the government are responsible to the people in parliament, although in its nature it is out of the ordination of justice for miles from the town of Penetanguishene, 100 acres, 35 acres under cultivation; first-class house and good out-buildings, and good out-buil though in its nature it is out of the and they should

DISCARD ALL PARTISANSHIP and even the spirit of party, and approach it with all the calmness and dignity of impariality. That was a difficult task in a political body, but because of its difficulty it was all the more imperative to act in that spirit. Alluding to Mr. Laurier's speech it was, he said, the crowning proof of French domination. This created great amusement, and Mr. Blake changed this to loud cheers by adding: In my humble judgment it was the finest parliamentary judgment it was the finest parliamentary speech ever pronounced in the parliament of Canada since confederation. The opposition, he said, had agreed on the question of execution, that each should vote as he conceived to be right, irrespective of party alliances. The ministerialists greeted this with a derisive "Hear, hear;" and Mr. Blake cleverly retorted: "I quite understand, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentlemen cannot conceive such a thing possible but it is nevertheless true." Disapproving of the discussion of this question before they threshed out Northwest affairs, he repeated his statement of a few days ago, that they were putting the cart before the horse and added: But we shall deal with the horse later on. It would be proper for them, he continued, to emphasize their opinion of the conduct of the government on this occasion by abetaining from voting either way, but he would not adopt that method. He would deplore any attempt to evade the issue of the execution, but, in order to show his opinion that other matters should properly have been introduced into the debate, he would vote—here there was intense stillness over all the heuse—ministerial members leaning forward in their seats listening for the revelation of a most important and profound secret as to how the liberal leader would vote, he said, against the previous question. The members leaned back and smiled good-naturedly at the way they had been left—the secret remained unrevealed.

WILL HOLD THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE. speech ever pronounced in the parliament

strict and stern account, here first and afterwards at the great tribunal so soon as they are called before it." With reference to the insurgents and Riel there was legal guilt, no matter how great the provocation, no matter what the moval justification or palliation they were guilty, and the only question for the jusy was to find Riel guilty or not smilty, or to acquit him on the ground of insanity. He then objected to the selection of a judge for the trial, who was not a superior magistrate and who was not a superior magistrate and who was subject to dismissal by the government at pleasure. It was never intended that such a magistrate should try cases of trasson. He argued at length on the question of insanity and considered the legal view of criminal responsibility. The hou, gentleman apent three hours in little cise than citing authorities, quoting to the test in his opinion Riel was, by reason of his mental condition, not criminally responsible. He showed that when a man is insane once the chances are ten to one that he will remain insume for His, or that insanity will recur. This was important, the second of the control of the second contr

in view of the fact that Risi was unquestionably insome from 1876 to 1878. He repudiated the dectrine that capital sentences should never beinterfored with, and declared were it so, capital punishment, would not remain on the statute book twelve menths. He showed that the execution of capital sentences in England was diminishing, and now only one-half were executed. In Outario and Quebec in four years only one capital sentence in two was carried out. It was not the duty of the executive to allow the law to take its course in regard to a crime as to which it is imperative upon the judge to pass sentence of death. As he had shown, in England, France and Canada it was the executive which awarded the real-sentence of the law and the tendency was to minimize the number of cases in which the extreme penalty was carried out. The effect of the hon, gentleman's argument was that even if the prisoner was not quite mad, he was enough to be legally acquitted. Even if he had sufficient intellect left to make him responsible it was not to a sufficient extent to make him as responsible as if he was of soned music, and the distates of extent to make him as responsible as if he was of sound mind, and the dictates of humanity should have led the executive to humanity should have led the executive to give effect to the recommendation to mercy. He read a letter from one of the jurors said that although they thought Riel guilty and sane, yet they thought the government censurable in the highest degree. The hon, gentleman dealt at great length with the grounds of action in cases of insanity, the prerogative of mercy in the with the grounds of action in cases of in-sanity, the prerogative of mercy in the cases of political offenders, the secredright of resistance exemplified in the events which preceded the great charter and was enshrined in that great instrument. He, however, did not think the rising of the half-breeds was justifiable. He did not recede from the position he took in 1870 when he declared Scott's death as a cruel murder. He desired peace and harmony, but did not think this man's blood would tend to that. In concluding he said that imprisonment for life would have been adequate for the man with a disordered in-

imprisonment for life would have been adequate for the man with a disordered intellect. If the government had any doubt they should have made a searching inquiry. His opinion was that a great wrong had been done and a blow inflicted upon the correct administration of justice. He knew that the vote he was about to give would be an inexpedient one and he knew if politics were a game that it was a false mere, but what was needed was not that they should deserve public confidence. We may be wrong; we must be true. We should be prepared to end but resolved to keep unstained our public career. I am unable honestly to differ from the view that it is dearly to he warmsted that it is that it is deeply to be regretted that this execution should have been allowed to take place and, therefore, in favor of that view I must record my vote.

Mr. Blake resumed his seat amid loud applause and Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, moved the adjournment of the debate at one o'clock in the movning.

Liver Complaint Causes Dyspepsia, Indigestion Liver Complaint Causes Sick Headache, Diz

Liver Complaint Causes All Kidney Troubles, Liver Complaint Causes Three-fourths of all Disease, Liver Complaint is cured by Dr. Chase's Liver Cure. Sold by S. Perrin, Lindsay, and R. P. Butler, Oakwood.--84-4.

Farms for Sale or to Rent FARM FUR SALE. - Being compose

TARM FOR SALE.— Being composed of the WEST HALF OF LOT No. 21, in the 10th CONCESSION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres more or less, of which about 65 acres are cleared and under cultivation. The balance is easy to clear. The property is situate about four miles from Lindsay, on a good road. Soil, 2ay, in a good state of cultivation. Well watered by living stream of good water and good well. Terms, easy. Apply to O'LEARY, & O'LEARY, Barristers, or PATRICK MocCABE, at Daly House, Lindsay, Lindsay, June 17th, 1885.—45-tf.

ship of Tiny, county o ship of Tiny, county of Simcoe, is for sale at the very low price of \$2,700, of which \$1,730 may remain on mortgage if desired. School, churches and post office in ten minutes' walk. For any information reference is permitted to T. Tremeer, township clerk of Tiny, Randolph P. O., or to W.M. KING, P. O. box 38, Penetang-vishors. Mayor 17, 1886, 344. shene. March 17, 1886.-84-4.

DARM FOR SALE .- North half of TARM FOR SALE.—North half of 18 in 7th con. Mariposa, situate within six miles of Lindsay; 85 acres cleared and under cultivation; There are 5 acres in fall wheat, and 6 acres seeded down, with 65 plowed and ready for spring crop. There is also a young orchard planted with choice fruit trees; frame dwelling house, barn and stables; good well and never failing stream of water. This farm is without exception a first-class chance for any person desiring a homestead and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, or to F. D. MOORE, solicitor, Lindsay. Mariposa, March 2, 1886.—32-4.

FIRST-CLASS FARM
FOR SALE.—Nhf. lot 6, in the 14th con., Mariposa, situate in a splendid agricultural district, one mile from Woodville and five miles from Cannington; 100 agres more or less, 96 agres cleared, free of stumps and stones and in a good state of cultivation; the balance hardwood bush. The fall ploughing has all been done and there are also 16 acres of fall wheat sown and 14 acres newly seeded with timothy and clover. There are on said farm a good frame house, and a new frame barn, 40x80 feet, with stone foundation, cellars and stabling underneath. Possession will be given in time for spring work if purchaser so desires. Title indisputable. For particulars apply on the premises to the owner, ROBERT JOHNSTON, or to JOHN McSWEYN, barrister, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 2, 1886.—32-tf.

For Sale or to Let.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN
LINDSAY FOR SALE.—Being Park Lot
No. 20, East Ward, ½ acres, well fenced; frame
house, 5 rooms and summer kitchen; good well.
Four Good Building Lots, on Melborne-st.,
South Ward, east of Lindsay-st., one-qr. acre
each, in one block. On one of the lots is a frame
house, ten rooms, kitchen, woodshed, stable,
wells, cistern, etc.
Also 50 acres of land in township of Otona
bee, within three miles of Peterboro. All
cleared, well fenced and cultivated. Will be
sold cheap for cash, or on easy time. For
further particulars apply to J. W. DIAMENT,
Lindsay. Nov. 26, 1884.—16-tf.

ministerial members leaning forward in their seats listening for the revelation of a most important and profound secret as to how the liberal leader would vote on Mr. Landry's motion—he would vote, he said, against the previous question. The members leaned back and smiled good-naturedly at the way they had been left—the secret remained unrevealed.

WILL HOLD THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSULL.

Coming then to the main question, as he had no doubt that the previous question would be carried, he exclaimed:—"I hold this government responsible for every dollar wasted, for every pang inflicted, for every life lost, whether upon the field or on the scaffold, and I believe that for this their accountibility they will be called to strict and stern account, here first and

TOR SALE.

S. Corneil.



On this plan you can insure your life for \$3,000 or \$4,000 for the premium usually charged for \$1,000. The advantage over the assessment plan is that the FEDERAL LIFE is a Stock Company and its policies are all backed up by its capital of \$700,000; \$54.633 of which is deposited with the government as security for policy holders. AT Call for Circular.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, Feb. 24, 1886.-81. Hotels.

BENNET HOUSE, CANNINGTON.—
Everything first-class. Convenient sample rooms. Free 'bus to and from all trains. Terms, One dollar per day. Good sheds and stabling, WM. McINTYRE, Proprietor. Cannington, Feb. 6, 1885.—25-1y.

GAMEBRIDGE HOTEL, GAME-BRIDGE, Mas. MICHIAM, Preprietress. This house has lately undergone a complete overhauling. Everything first-class. The bar supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling and attentive hostlers.— 1363-ly.

BAY HORSE INN, Cambray.—WM. RANDCOCK, Proprietor. This well-known hotel since its change of proprietorship has been completely refurnished. Everything first-class. The best of liquors and cigars. Good stables and attentive hostlers. Cambray, Feb'y 5, 1885.—28-1y.

DOMINION HOTEL, KIRKFIELD. A. GUSTY, Proprietor The subscriber having leased the above hotel, has given it a complete overhauling, and travellers will find everything first-class. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling and attentive hostlers.—39-ly.

NORTHERN HOTEL, KINMOUNT Ontario, W. S. SCOTT, Proprietor. This hotel has lately undergone a thorough overhauling, and can now be well rated as the best hotel in the village. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling, attentive hostler.

May 18, 1880.—32-ly.

ONTARIO HOUSE, BEAVERTON. The subscriber would intimate to the public that he has purchased that well-known hotel, the Ontario Heuse, and that he intends running it equal to any hotel in the county. Convenient sample rooms. Free bus to all trains. He will also keep his first-class livery. Excellent stabling. JOHN KENNEDY, Proprieter. Beaverton, April 19, 1863.—32-ly.

THE LEARY HOUSE .- William-st. Lindsay, ANDREW O'LEARY of Downeyville, proprietor. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and everything is in first-class style. Best brands of Liquors and cigars. Good stable and shed room, and attentive hostler. Andrew hopes his old friends will give him a call. A free 'bus to all trains and boats. Lindsay, April 14, 1885.—35-ly.

McARTHUR HOUSE, FENELON
FALLS, Ontario. This hotel has been
thoroughly everhauled and refitted, with new
furniture added, making it second to none in
the county. The sample rooms are of the first
order. First-class accommodation for tourists
and visitors Rooms large and well ventilated.
Gcod livery stable attached. NOBLE INGRAM,
proprietor.

ORILLIA HOUSE, ORILLIA, JAS.
HAW, Preprieter. This very popular hotel, since the new management, has undergone a therough renevation and been completely refurnished. The proprietor having had years of experience at the business feels cenfident of being able to attend to the comfort of guests equal to any hotel in Ontario. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquous and citater. liquors and cigars. Free bu Orillia, March 28, 1884.—81-1y.

DALY HOUSE, KENT-ST., LIND-SAY, E. DALY, Proprietor, the nobbiest, jeiliest, most comfortable house in town. This house has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and is undoubtedly one of the leading hotels of the county. The premises have been equipped with new and handsome furniture. Rooms all large and well ventilated. Every attention given to travellers. The bar is a daisy, and everything of the best kept in stock. Free 'buss to and from all trains and boats. Lindsay, June 1st, 1394,—91-Ly.

LUMAN HOUSE, MINDEN.-H. SLUMAN HOUSE, MINDEN.—H.
SLUMAN, Proprietor. Having rented the house known as the Buck hotel and secured a license, I beg to inform the public that I am prepared to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favor me with a call. The house has undergone a thorough overhauling, having placed therein an entirely new set of furniture. The dining room will be found to be that of a first-class house. The bar is supplied with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars; oysters in season. Stage to and from all trains at Minden station. Good stabling and attentive hostler. HENRY SLUMAN. Minden, February 8th, 1886.—79-tf.

DUEEN'S HOTEL, CANNINGTON UEEN'S HOTEL, CANNINGTON.

The undersigned desires to intimate to the pulic that he has again leased the above hotel and has thoroughly renovated, fitted and furnished in first-clase style, second to none in the province. He is prepared to offer every accommodation to the travelling public in general. This large and very commodious house afferds good and convenient accommedation for travellers, to whom special attention will be given. Large and well lighted sample rooms. The bar is also well supplied with the choicest selection of liquors and cigars at all times. There is also in connection first-clase stabling, good bex stalls and newly planked yard and sheds. Attentive hostler always on hand. Free 'bus to and from all trains. J. E. SMITH, Proprietor. Cannington Jan. 19th, 1884.—72.

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C. P., Graduate Ontaria 'Veterinary College,
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Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1885.

GRAHAM, V. S., graduate of On-tario veterinary college, having com-menced practice in this place, is now prepared to tre st all diseases of animals in the latest and best system known. Office opposite Mr. J. Rolph's harress shop, on Queen street, Port Perry. All calls by telegraph or otherwise promptly at-tended to. Port Perry, March 7, 1885.—31-ly. GRAHAM, V. S., graduate of On

M. W.PLANK, VETER-Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Registered by the Ontario Vetesinary Associa-tion. Diseases of all Domestic animals treated by latest and best approved system. All calls by telegra er otherwise promptly attended to. Cannin ton Ont.. Nov. 12. 1884.—34-ly. GUNN, VETERIN.

A. GUNN, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. By appointment VETthe county of Victoria. Office in Medical Hall.
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Orders left at McKinnon's drugstore or by
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1882. 48-tf.

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W. THOMPSON, M. D., C. M. Trinity University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.; late of N. Y. Polyctinic. Office, Porritt's Block, Sunderland. ug. 4, 1885.—52-1y.

DR. McALPINE.-Office and residence: William-st. north, corner of Col corne-st., Lindsay. Office hours 10 a. m. to p. m. Telephone Communication. Lind-3 p. m. TELEPHONE COMM say, Sept. 29, 1884. – 1308-1y.

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Office, Francis-st., Fenelon Falls.—35-lyr.
DR. A. WILSON, M. B., M. C. P. & S. Ont.
E. S. WILSON, M.B., M.D., C.M., M.C.P. & S. Ont. DR. C. L. COULTER, Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on Russell-st., epposite York-st. Office hours: 9.30 a.m. to 18.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Telephone communication. Lindsay, March 15th,

W. H. JOHNSON, M. D. C. M., L. C. P. & S., Graduate of Toronto Univer-W. C. P. & S., Graduate of Toronto University, Member of College Physicions and Surgeons, Ont., Examiner of Sun Life and Confederation Life Co's. Office, VICTORIA ROAD.—

V. LYNCH, M. D., U. M., Grand v. uate of University of Trinity College, Toronto. Fellow of Trinity Medical School. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office and residence, corner of Rustindsay.sts. Lindsay.-48-1y. RS. BURROWS & GRAHAM. PHY-

SICIANS, SURGEONS, Etc. Office and Residence, opposite Carr's Hotel, William-st. P. PALMER BURKOWS, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill College, 1866. H. H. GRAHAM, M. D., C. M., F. T. M. S. & M. R. C. S., England. Lindsay, Aug. 25, 1884.—1303.

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Solicitors, Etc., Etc.
John A. Barron.
Office, Kent-st., Lindsay.

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Lindsay, Feb. 9th, 1886.—79.

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