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PATENT FLOUR—NEW PROCESS. Having introduced the new process for the manufacture of Flour they are now prepared to fill all orders for the patent article. CHOPPING is now being done at our mill and will continue for the season.

THE CANADIAN POST. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1892. Circulation: 4,000.

THE NORTH VICTORIA REVIEW. The revision in North Victoria has resulted in a reform gain of about 320. This is a very considerable advantage; and it will no doubt have an appreciable effect in the election which will be held on this roll, whether it comes off this fall or next year.

The situation in North Victoria is most encouraging to the reform cause. We do not deem it prudent or proper to indulge in vain boasting; but we have no hesitation in saying that the outlook in North Victoria is most promising, and that hearty work all along the line will result in Mr. Barron's election by a good majority.

In the preparation of the lists many errors crept in, such as mis-spelt names, wrong polling districts, or non-qualification, and such like. These when noticed were corrected, as of course, at the courts just held. The general correctness of the work is a subject of congratulation, and reflects much credit on Mr. G. A. Jordan, upon whom as clerk under Mr. Hudspeth, devolved the routine work of preparing, correcting and revising the lists.

Mr. Hudspeth, as was to be expected, has been just and fair in his disposition of the cases that came before him. Mr. Barron, whom from the beginning to the end of the work, has been constantly before the revising-officer, has stated that the duties of the office have been most impartially performed, that Mr. Hudspeth's judgments dispelled the least idea of partiality and displayed throughout no party bias. To Mr. Barron, the liberal party in North Victoria is greatly indebted, and it is not too much to say that the interests of the ridings would have suffered greatly had he obtained from taking up the work placed upon his shoulders in his absence by the joint reform convention at Lindsay. We do not intimate that the reformers in North Victoria would have done little without the lead of Mr. Barron; but the franchise act is so full of legal niceties, the difficulties in the way of new voters so many, and the formalities to be observed so strict that to the lay mind the whole is a sea of chaos. The opinions of the judges appointed to construe the law show the incompleteness and short comings of the act to be as thick as the forest around the leaves of Vallambrosa, so that the ordinary voter seeking to place himself or his friends on

the list were met with legal obstacles could hardly be blamed for inactivity in the party's interests. As it is North Victoria is to be congratulated. Early and late Mr. Barron has worked, ably supported by the party leaders throughout the riding, and the result of his energy and their valuable assistance is a gain of more than three hundred liberal additions over and above the number added by the conservatives. We have no fear as to the result when the next election takes place. The reformers have proof now of the wisdom of their choice, and the electors throughout the riding, especially in the northern parts, are not blind to the usefulness of Mr. Barron, whom they have with them and who is able to appreciate their wants, as compared with Mr. Cameron, who seldom or never sees them, and who is exclusively engaged in promoting his own interests.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND. Mr. Gladstone has followed the later practice which he himself some years ago originated by resigning at once instead of waiting for a formal expression of public opinion by a vote in parliament. He appealed to the people mainly on a single great question; and the popular verdict has been against him. He has promptly accepted that verdict and placed his resignation in her majesty's hands. The task of forming a cabinet will now devolve on the Marquis of Salisbury. He has a most difficult and trying work before him. He is likely to have "office without power; for Lord Hartington has declined to assist in forming a coalition and Mr. Chamberlain would not if he would. Some varying phases of the situation are set forth in graphic detail in our "News of the Week" columns. It is a general opinion that whatever government is formed will not last for six months; and that another general election is almost certain to take place within that time. The conservative leaders may have sufficient wisdom and shrewdness practically to adopt the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, and by sugar-coating the pill with some fanciful name make it more palatable to their supporters who are not yet educated up to the advanced point reached by Lord Carnarvon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Tory leader in the commons, has publicly promised that the National League will be suppressed, that the clause will be enforced in the house of commons, and that the Parnellites will be promptly suspended if they resort to obstructive tactics. A more unwise utterance could not have come from a Tory leader in the present emergency; and it is quite safe to predict the speedy overthrow of Lord Salisbury's new government if his first lieutenant's plan for the campaign is carried out, even in any one particular. It is extremely improbable that it will be. We do not believe that obstructive tactics will be resorted to by the Parnellites. They have obtained a foothold in parliament, before the world, and in the popular mind of Britain, and they will, we are confident, prove equal to the new demand upon their sagacity, self-control, and legislative ability. They will demonstrate there, as they have proved in a hundred fields in Canada, their eminent fitness for managing their own affairs.

A sensible and practical view of the situation is taken by the New York Nation in the subjoined extracts. We believe no one will be quicker to appreciate the difference in parliamentary situation that Mr. Parnell and no one will be more keenly alive to its responsibility. The Nation says:—"The only thing in the British elections which is entirely clear of that the Irish are enormously. The total of votes cast up to this writing is 1,200,874 against, and 1,118,973 for home rule, and 130 English and Scotch members have been elected pledged to the policy of giving Ireland a separate legislature. Now this is, to any one who looks back to 1890, a wonderful result. There was probably not a single member elected either in England or Scotland in that year who did not look on Irish home rule as simply as the foolish dream of a small insignificant Irishmen in the house of commons. There was probably not a man either in England, Scotland, or Ireland, however sanguine about it, who looked forward to seeing an English constituency carried by a home-rule candidate within the present century. The progress made by this question among English voters is not only prodigious but unprecedented. There is nothing like it in English history. It took fifty years of agitation in England to bring about Catholic emancipation. It took full fifty years also to secure the repeal of the corn laws. It took fifty years to get the first reform bill passed. \* \* \* It may be said that the Irish question is older and has been before the world longer than any of these were. It is true that it is older in Ireland, but one of the curiosities of the whole subject is its exceeding newness in England. It is quite safe to say that nothing that can be called popular discussion was ever expended in England on the Irish question, as the Irish present it, until Mr. Gladstone brought in his church disestablishment bill in 1869. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to assert that Parnell has won the ground he now holds within the last six years, in the face of the tremendous difficulties created by the outrage, and sensationalism, and explanation, of the "new" insurance wing of the Irish movement. The lesson of this for the Englishman is obvious. The Irish movement is a large and powerful body of English and Scotch voters who are not only

politely with them, and are ready to work with them and for them. This fact alone makes the strongest demand on the political sagacity, good sense, and self-control of the Irish vote all over the world. They have now a stake in showing that they can be good politicians as well as fiery and indelible agitators. They must avoid disgusting or disheartening their English and Scotch friends by violence either of language or deed, and prove they are as good men in the forum of English debate as they have always shown themselves on English battle-fields. They have two leaders in Gladstone and Parnell who have never been surpassed either as parliamentarians or as orators, and if they sustain them heartily success in the near future is as certain as anything in politics can be.

A BRILLIANT IDEA. The Warder "respectfully" but not very common sensibly "suggests" that the leading Scott act and anti-Scott act people of this county should hold a convention to agree to control within reasonable limits the sale of intoxicating liquors until such time as the law may be repealed, and a stringent high license law adopted. Our temporary does not say whether this "suggestion" is "generic" or "specific," but the public—both Scott and anti-Scott—have already pronounced it "idiotic." It is ludicrously absurd. Who would enforce the decisions of the coalition? Who would impose fines and penalties? There is no law provided for carrying out the plan suggested. The Warder's "suggestion" is not merely absurd; it is subversive of the British North America act; it is unconstitutional; it is disloyal and treasonable. In fact Col. Deacon as mayor of the town would be justified in having the Warder put in irons at least twenty-four hours; we shrink from even hinting at the military penalties that ought to be inflicted. We hope no one has sent a marked copy of the Warder to Mr. Mowat, or the habeas corpus act may be suspended and the fort guards called out.

THE \$4,000 AFFAIR IN MONTREAL. The \$4,000 affair is still under discussion in Montreal. The Gazette is vainly endeavoring to explain it away; but its explanations serve to make matters worse. Its latest idea is that the firm implicated were afraid of a criminal prosecution and paid the \$4,000 for professional services. But the criminal prosecution did not take place; and consequently no services were rendered in the proper sense of the term. The only interpretation that can be put on the Gazette's explanation is that the payment of \$4,000 secured the estoppel of the threatened legal proceedings. It conveys no other meaning. Who shared in that \$4,000? The Witness every day expresses its desire to get the Gazette people and some others into the witness-box, as when upon oath they will tell the truth or take the oath of perjury. Thorough investigation is urgently needed, and should take place. The Witness stigmatizes the system of punishing frauds on the customs as "a blackmailing system;" and the term is not too strong. The fines in 1894 and 1895 amounted to \$127,046, and the seizing officers and informers received for their shares and expenses the enormous proportion of \$94,155. The system which permits this kind of work is wholly wrong.

VICTORIA COUNTY AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION. Subjoined is an extract from a letter to Mr. Beall from Mr. Saunders, now at the colonial exhibition in London, which will be very gratifying to fruit-growers and, in fact, to all the residents of this county. The apples grown in this county evidently ranked amongst the best, though the preparatory work was not commenced in time to get the best samples. Mr. Saunders writes as follows:—"The five barrels of apples sent by your county council were rather late in arriving and hence were not in such good order as they would have been with less delay. We unpacked them as soon as they arrived. The fruit was very fine; and there were well many sound specimens among them. It was your Sons and I, who were selected to make up the 15 varieties shown at the exhibit of the Royal Horticultural Society, and for which we were awarded a certificate of merit and a silver medal. Yours most truly, F. W. Saunders, fruit grower, fruit grower, fruit grower."

The exhibition is a decided and gratifying success, and is one of the chief attractions of London. The Canadian exhibit is very fine, despite some drawbacks from careless management at the beginning. The exhibition cannot fail to be beneficial to Canada in many ways.

EDITORIAL NOTE. Mr. Gladstone's resignation has been accepted, and Lord Salisbury has been summoned to form a cabinet. The Port Hope Guide says it is rumored that Sir Richard Cartwright will run in East Hastings against John White of Prince Albert Colonization Co. notoriety.

The Scotch Reporter in commenting on the parliamentary prohibition of the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine says:—"Every argument that justifies the prohibition of oleomargarine applies with ten-fold force to intoxicating liquors. The country applauded the action of parliament in prohibiting oleomargarine. Would equal arguments great a measure prohibiting intoxicating liquor? If not, why not? Oleomargarine was labeled and sold as such the Reporter's illustration would apply; but it is passed off as butter. It is sold in the same packages as butter, and is sold in the same part of the grocery. Applying the fair trade rule to oleomargarine is equally possible, even when the consumers do not vary

tempting our eyes. But gambling is a bad habit for the masses and will be completely until the manufacturer is stopped. The Hamilton Spectator considers it the clever thing in referring to Mr. Mowat to remark that "Little O is up at Puntamungo trying to noose the mackintosh." A \$10,000 subsidized tory organ ought to get off something heavier than that.

Gabriel Dumont and Pierre Dumas have been pardoned, and are at liberty to return to their homes at Beatoche and start farming again if they wish. Gernot and Monk, two half-breeds, have also been pardoned; but Big Bear and three other Indians concerned in the Frog Lake massacre, are held in prison.

New York Tribune: "Mr. Labouchere gives five excellent explanations of Mr. Gladstone's defeat. We know of five better reasons—five centuries of race prejudice against Ireland. It was to much to expect that so many centuries of prejudice would be overcome by Mr. Gladstone in the course of seven months."

The Ottawa Packet cautiously advocates the adoption of "bifurcated skirts" by Woman. It advises her to try short skirts and Turkish trousers, at least in playing lawn tennis, and quotes "a charming young lady's" approval of the idea. But the c. y. I. was "elegantly attired," and the Packet knows what that means. Our contemporary prudently invites correspondence from lady readers; and we respectfully suggest that their expressions of opinion be confined not merely to garments for lawn tennis and base ball, but for house-work, reception and ball and dinner dresses. For lawn tennis they might wear a white flannel costume not unlike that worn by young men, but with red and blue edging, and short sleeves. But the question is too complex for a paragraph.

The Hamilton Times propounds this conundrum for the tory organs to answer: "If it were unfair and unjust to the new electors in Haldimand to order an election to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Thompson months ago, how comes it that it is fair and eminently proper to promptly hold an election in Chambly, Que., rendered vacant through the tory member's accepting a job? The new lists are not ready in Chambly any more than in Haldimand, but the tories are afraid of the new electors in the Quebec county, while they hope to bulldoze those in Haldimand to vote for their candidate. No wonder that the organs cannot summons up a defence for these dishonorable and contemptible tactics, while many conservative electors hold their heads with shame when ever the subject is referred to."

We have received some communications regarding the "Swipes" letters that have been appearing in the Warder for some time, in which Mr. Mowat, Mr. McIntyre and other reformers have been attacked with great violence. "Swipes" appears to be mainly concerned in detraction of a malignant kind; but we think the public will agree with us that writing in this style defeats itself. Around Woodville the general impression is that the writer of the letters is Dr. Clarke, and that his attacks on Mr. Mowat arise from his non-appointment to an office. A similar conviction is pretty general in Lindsay amongst those who have given any attention to the matter. It is to be regretted that Dr. Clarke should consider it necessary to vent his disappointment in vitriolic raptures—as witness his attack on Mr. Mowat at the Beverton reform demonstration per "Swipes;" and while we do not consider it necessary to print anything in the shape of reply or criticism, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the crops will grow on as usual around Woodville, in spite of the doctor's effusions.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Star sharply disposes of what he calls an "insolent falsehood" of the London Times in stating that "the numerical defeat of the prime minister is too crushing to leave him any loophole for escape. The analysis of the liberal party," says the Times "coupled with the all but universal reduction of the polls by which the successful Gladstonians are returned, proves beyond all question the moral authority of the unionist party even greater than is indicated by their preponderance in the house of commons." The Star's correspondent puts the case in its true light as follows:—"In the 215 contested borough seats in the united kingdom, the total vote cast, including the conservatives among the Unionists, was: Unionists, 652,613; Liberals, 613,087. The actual number of members returned by these votes is: Unionists, 149; Liberals, 78. The proper proportion should have been: Unionists, 116; Liberals, 110; or to put it in a different way, each liberal in the commons represents 3,116 votes, while each unionist represents 4,409. After these figures all the talk of moral authority must be on Mr. Gladstone's side."

The Globe has created a genuine sensation in Toronto by publishing the income assessments of lawyers, doctors and clergymen. It is done without fear or favor and simply to expose the inequalities or rather the inequities of the personal assessment system. The Globe maintains that "real estate should be the vehicle of taxation; that taxes upon real estate infallibly distribute themselves equitably over the whole population; that the attempt to tax personal property is a delusion, leading to no end of fraud and lying and utterly failing to effect its purpose." It declares that the system under which these assessments are made "is a bad one, most partial in its incidence, and affording the greatest possible facilities for fraud and falsehood on the part of the assessed, while calling for the greatest care and honesty on the part of the assessors. Applying the fair trade rule to the assessments is equally possible, even when the consumers do not vary

Graham & Lee. WE HAVE WHAT YOU NEED AND YOU NEED WHAT WE HAVE. SUMMER SUPPLIES. With the philanthropic object in view of reducing the amount of cooking to be done throughout the country during the hot weather we have got in a large assortment of SUPERIOR CANNED GOODS.

These are all first-class articles, well put up and thoroughly reliable. Housekeepers will do well to look over the partial list given below. Canned Ox Tongue. Canned Beef. Boneless Pig's Feet. Boneless Turkey and Chicken. Sardines. LOBSTERS. MACKEREL. SALMON. CONDENSED MILK. Canned TOMATOES, Canned CORN, Canned PEAS. CANNED PEACHES. Special Inducements offered to Camping Parties. GRAHAM & LEE. Lindsay, June 17th, 1892-97.

best. What must it be then when these assessors do their very least if not their very worst? Their numbers who are down for \$500 or \$1,000 should be assessed for five or ten times that amount. The Blake firm return an income of \$36,000; and enjoy in respect of their return a creditable distinction, though a few other firms stand well up in the list. The Warder professes to have discovered that Sir Richard Cartwright is to be the reform candidate for South Victoria in the commons. It would be an honor to any constituency to have a representative of the great ability of Sir Richard Cartwright; and if he were chosen for South Victoria we have no doubt he would carry it "by a large majority."

LANC.—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. J. Lang, Op. of a son. MARRIED. ROSS-SMITH.—At the Methodist parsonage, Atherley, by the Rev. R. Mallet, B.A., on July 21st, 1892, Mr. Andrew Ross of Longford to Miss Maggie M. Smith of Marsa. MCLOD—STEWART.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Alex. Ross, M.A., Mr. Neil McLeod of Mariposa to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. William G. Stoddard of Woodville.

MORSEY—IVORY.—On the 30th day of June, 1892, at the Methodist church, Lindsay, by the Rev. J. Lawrence, W. R. Murray, Esq., Directory publisher, Ingersoll, to Miss Alice N. Ivory, daughter of Mr. Wm. Ivory, P. M., Lindsay, and sister of Mr. James Ivory, dentist, Toronto. It being the first marriage solemnized in said church, the bride was presented by the officiating minister, on behalf of the trustees, with a beautiful copy of the bible and Methodist hymns bound in one volume.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. For Wasting Diseases of Children, where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving strength and flesh at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.—102-4.

Britton Bros. FACTS IN REGARD TO BRITTON BROS.' SPECIAL WATCHES. Our SPECIAL WATCHES are the Strongest, yet the most Simple in construction. Are the least liable to get out of order. Are the easiest and quickest repaired at the least expense. All the Material used is strictly first-class. For neatness, Beauty, Symmetry, Durability and Accuracy are unsurpassed. They combine the good points of all other makes. BRITTON BROS. NEW BERRY, LINDSAY.

New Advertisements. M. DEANE, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Office and residence, Lindsay-st., Lindsay, July 23, 1892.—100-12. KELLER & SKINNER, Barristers, Cambridge, Ont. Office: Kingston's Block, Cambridge, Ont. July 13th, 1892.—71-7.

D. LAVERY, Auctioneer for Provinces. Sales promptly attended. My office, 100-12, Lindsay-st., Lindsay, P. O. 31-37. FARM TO RENT.—Being the south half of lot No. 2 in the 7th con. of Eldon; about 30 acres cleared; good house and barn. Three miles from Woodville station. For particulars apply to MRS. FLORENCE SMITH, near the place, or to MRS. G. CAMPBELL, Woodville P. O. July 21, 1892.—24.

WANTED.—Two female teachers for the junior department of the Lindsay Normal School, commencing on the 1st of August, 1892. Stating qualifications, etc., will be received by the undersigned up to July 28th. Salary commensurate with the responsibility of the position. ROBERT SPIER, Secy. of N. E. L. Lindsay, July 14th, 1892.—101-2.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, AUG. 1st, 1892, for certain repairs to the school house in section No. 12, Rmly. Particulars can be had from the undersigned. Tenders to be completed during vacation. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MORGAN O'NEILL, secy-treas. Kings Wharf P. O. Lindsay, July 19, 1892.—22.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 200 acres, suitable for grain and stock-raising, well equipped of lot No. 9 in the 14th con. of Eldon. There are about 175 acres cleared and under cultivation. The soil is first-class. For particulars apply to Wm. G. Stoddard, Woodville P. O. July 21, 1892.—22.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A farm of 200 acres, containing 125 acres, well equipped of lot No. 9 in the 14th con. of Eldon. There are about 175 acres cleared and under cultivation. The soil is first-class. For particulars apply to Wm. G. Stoddard, Woodville P. O. July 21, 1892.—22.

A. O. Hogg—Oakwood. We have just received a large variety of BOOTS AND SHOES, MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S. Men's Strong Lace Boots, all solid leather. Fine Sewed. Women's Lace Boots. Women's low cut and slippers. CHILDREN'S Lace and Button Boots and Slippers. A large assortment, all sizes. Inspection invited. A full stock of SUGARS for preserving, SCYTHES, SNAATH RAKES, STONES, HARVEST MITTS, etc. Another lot of Perfection Milk Cans received this week, sold on trial. Take one and try it. Oakwood, July 21, 1892.—2. A. O. HOGG, Oakwood. John Makins.

MILL MACHINERY. JOHN MAKINS, WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY, Iron Founder and Machinist, MANUFACTURER OF Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps. Have a large assortment of General Patterns for the above description of works. Lindsay, Aug. 17th, 1892.—97.

S. Coenell. London Mutual. ONWARD IMPROVING. Agents: \$200,000. Ann. Deposit \$1,287. Nothing insurable except FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES. "ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Life Stock insured under one sum. Rate on first-class fire savings 50 cts. per \$100, and on frame dwellings in town 50 cts. per \$100, for a three year's risk. Send postal card to S. COENELL, Lindsay, July 21, 1892.—2. Agent. New Advertisements.

FOR SALE in the Township of Eldon, Lot 13 in the 3rd Con. There are six acres, thirty of which are cleared. There is a clay loan, and is free from stone. There is a house on the premises and is about 1/2 mile from Beverton. For particulars apply to Wm. G. Stoddard, Woodville P. O. July 21, 1892.—100-6.

JAMES H. LENNON, AUCTIONEER. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT. Agent for the following: Canadian Pacific Railway; Dominion and Lake Superior Steamships; Trust & Loan Co.; E. A. Fire Insurance Company; Montreal Fire Insurance Company; Office opposite Benson House, Lindsay, Ont. July 21, 1892.—101.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred acres, being composed of the whole of Lot 8 in the sixth Con. of the Township of Eldon, there is on said lot a hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, and in best of order; soil clay loam. The remaining 80 acres are out-bushes and profit well in the locality. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to Wm. McKee, Woodville P. O. June 25th, 1892.—65.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY. LOTS 4 AND 5 NORTH OF DURHAM ST. EAST. Containing one-half acre, on which is a good frame house of nine rooms, with hard wood water in house; there are also stable and shed. The garden contains a good selection of small fruit trees in full bearing; also a large apple plum and cherry trees. This property is being disposed of as the owner is going to the States. This is a rare opportunity. C. TAYLOR, Secy. Lindsay, May 6, 1892.—101.

FOR SALE.—An improved and comfortable farm of excellent land, with 100 acres of the corporation of lands, in the Township of Eldon, No. 12, Rmly. The property is in a good state of cultivation, and is well fenced, and 30 of which is newly seeded down; the remaining 70 acres being good pasture land, bordering on the shores of the Sturgeon River, with 150 grassy banks to the water's edge. There are good comfortable buildings thereon, with a brick house, frame barn and stable, with a spring well of water. This property will be given after harvest. Terms of sale very easy. For particulars apply to Wm. G. Stoddard, Woodville P. O. July 21, 1892.—101.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best farms in the township of Opawa, being composed of the west half of lot 22 in the 14th con. of Eldon, on the edge of the corporation of lands, one mile from Kent-st., 10 acres, all cleared, free from stumps and stones, and in good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a frame house with back kitchen and wood shed, good well, and young orchard. Two frame barns, one 20x30, the other 40x16, with horse stable 12x16, threshing floor 12x16, cow stable and granary 12x16, open shed 12x16, with other out-buildings complete. This property is for sale after harvest. For further particulars apply to MICHAEL GUILRY, on the premises, or to Messrs. O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay, June 23rd, 1892.—99-7.

CARD OF THANKS. The Board, Brokers—Prompt Payment the order of the British American Fire Assurance Company. To J. H. LENNON, Agent of the British American Fire Assurance Co.—You will please accept on behalf of your Co. my thanks for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which the Co. settled our loss, occasioned by the fire of 24th July. The recent fire occurred on Monday morning, July 24th; loss was adjusted Wednesday, 25th July; and cheque for same handed us Friday, July 26th. Wm. FARQUHARSON, Mrs. A. A. CHURCH.