Medical.

OVER WORKED Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single class of purposes, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets, 25c. a vial, by druggists.

May 13th, 1886—92.

J. Skitch.

For Fall and Winter.

New Goods,

Stylish Cutting.

Neat Fitting.

A well-dressed man is an ornament to society. Who will neglect this matter when it is known that

SKITCH,

The Tailor,

Can supply new suits, of latest goods, best styles and splendid work for lower money than ever before.

Gentlemen, give me a call. If you need an Overcoat I can supply you. Heavy or light weights. My expenses are low and customers have the benefit.

JOHN SKITCH,

Lindsay, Oct. 5, 1886.—13. Kent street.

MR. J. A. GILLOGLY

Is Collector and Canvasser for THE CANADIAN POST, and is authorized to grant receipts for subscriptions, etc., and transact ordinary business.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1886.

A TEST FOR TRUE LOYALTY.

At the Orange celebration last week at Fenelon Falls, Mr. Barron referring to the agitation in Lord Palmerston's time against the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, q oted the language of the Queen which she spoke in consequence of the bitter hostility between creeds that was being aroused at public meetings: "Sincerely Protestant as I always have been, and always shall be, and indignant as I am at those *who call themselves Protestants, though they are quite the contrary,* I much regret the unchristian and intolerant spirit exhibited by many people at public meetings. I cannot bear to hear the violent abuse of the Catholic religion, which is so painful and so cruel towards the many good and innocent Catholics. However, we must hope and trust that this excitement will soon cease, and that the wholesome effect of it upon our own church will be lasting." The italics are our own, and we point them at certain tory newspapers, which, dreading fair discussion upon the public issues of the day, seek to stir up religious strife, where before all was harmony and peace. Let these pseudo loyalists now prove that they are truly and sincerely loyal by obeying the mandates of the Queen as contained in the above noble and patriotic language and cease "their violent abuse of the Catholic religion" which her majesty "cannot bear to hear."

PAYING UP.

"By what right does the farmer, asks the Monetary Times of last week, who owes money to the country merchant, hold his grain, which is his principal asset, hoping it will rise, instead of selling it at once, and paying his debts? If a shop-keeper should refuse market figures for his goods, keeping them on his shelves til prices came up to his speculative notion, he would be promptly sued by his unpaid creditors. Why should not the farmer be sued who acts an equally foolish part?" And why, it may be asked, would not an action for damages lie against Sir John, who promised the N. P. would raise the prices of the farmers' produce?—Peterboro Examiner.

Leaving aside the point raised by the Examiner there is no doubt much force in the remarks of the Monetary Times, though they are too severe and do not consider the whole case. A great deal of financial stringency and inconvenience is caused by the neglect of farmers *to pay promptly* in the first instance. The payment must start with them, because they are original producers of value, and a delay of a month or three months on them in setting in motion a volume of currency causes untold inconvenience to business of all kinds. The payment of a hundred dollars of indebtness each by two hundred farmers does not mean simply the liquidation of $20,000, but of five times that amount. Many farmers have been holding back in order to get their fall plowing done, and it would pay them to sell a little cheaper, if need be, and get in a good deal of fall plowing. That means a far better crop next year.

The question now is about paying up this fall. This ought to receive attention from every one interested without any further delay. There is no good reason, with the abundant crops, why a very large volume of indebtedness should not be discharged, not next February or March, but *now, this week or this month.* This sentiment will be heartily re-echoed by every business man in Lindsay, or in any other town in the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Rae, mayor of Oshawa, will probably be the liberal candidate for the commons for South Ontario.

London Advertiser poet:

Elections on
Quite soon;
Sir John
Gone gone.

The London Standard, the leading English tory organ, considers that Nova Scotia's demand to secede inopportune. It says:—"Free trade and not separation is the true remedy for Nova Scotian ills. We hope the people and the politicians of the colony will press their grievance in its real form." The tory organs in this country will probably tell the Standard to "mind its own business."

The reformers of East Peterboro have nominated Mr. Thos. Blezard, M.P.P., for the Ontario assembly, and Mr. John Lang, reeve of Otonabee, for the commons. Mr. A. Niven of Haliburton was also nominated as a candidate for the commons, and took a very good vote in the convention. He moved that Mr. Lang's nomination be made unanimous, which was promptly adopted.

A point made by Mr. McCarthy in his Montreal lecture is that the home rule party has had three leaders in succession, all Protestants: Isaac Pitt, an Episcopalian; Wm. Shaw, a Presbyterian; Charles Stewart Parnell, an Episcopalian. Mr. McCarthy thinks that this ought to silence the creed cry that has been raised against his party, for if every Roman Catholic in Ireland were content with the union as it is, there are Protestants in Ireland who would still demand the union as it was.

The Montreal Herald mildly rises to remark that "the slanderous and vituperative scamp who edits the Presbyterian Review has recently fallen foul of the Rev. Mr. Inglis, a writer on the Toronto Globe, and has very properly been shown up by that gentleman as an impudent prevaricator. This personification of combined self-righteousness and inferential liar recently published an article in which he said, in effect, that all party writers were liars, that they gained their bread and butter by lying, selling their manhood, etc., with other like idiotic and impertinent falsehoods."

The Orillia Packet says:—

"Long ago the Packet advocated the formation of a provincial police, to bring to punishment those guilty of grave crimes. The Ontario government has since engaged a few detectives, and their work has fully justified that course. But more are needed. With a force under such a man as Sergeant Stark, and with a police magistrate in every incorporated town, instead of an elected judge, as the mayor now is, the difficulty of bringing to justice offenders against the Scott act or any other law would be very much lessened, and the popular respect for law and order materially strengthened."

We have also long taken the same view with regard to a provincial police force under central and district control in a measure; but if Mr. Mowat were to adopt such a plan would not a good many tory journals raise "the little tyrant cry," and charge him with centralizing and grasping all he could put his hands on?

Toronto News (Independent):—"Sir John Macdonald's visit to Toronto ought to have convinced him that in this quarter at any rate a general election at present would result in nothing but defeat. The tory party are in a sad state of demoralization. The boodle revelations have discredited it, the staggering blows at the late provincial and bye-elections have robbed it of its prestige and dispirited its most energetic workers, and the new departure of the Mail has alienated the Roman Catholics and alarmed the liquor interests without, so far as is visible to the naked eye, making any impression on the Protestant grits and temperance men. Altogether, the outlook from the tory point of view is about as unpromising as enemies of the administration could wish to see. If Sir John imagined that possibly he might find in this section of Ontario the indication of an offset against his Quebec losses he must surely be undeceived."

The Hamilton Times remarks: "Additional proofs that the tories have one policy for Quebec and another for Ontario come to hand every day. Sir Hector Langevin is in Quebec to-day trying to buy up members of the legislature who support Mr. Mercier, while in Ontario the tory leaders and newspapers cannot use language strong enough to condemn these very men. Then, in Ontario, the tory papers are almost unanimously against the principle of home rule for Ireland, while in Montreal, where the Irish have the balance of power, the leading tories have suddenly blossomed out into sycophantic adulators of Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy, and even Minister Thomas White's organ tries, though with a gulp, to endorse Mr. McCarthy's position, though in the house Minister White joined with Sir John Macdonald and the other tory leaders in refusing to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands at a time when he was championing the cause of home rule in the imperial government."

In the course of his speech at Stoney Creek a few days ago, Sir Richard Cartwright told the following anecdote, illustrating the unprincipled tactics to which Sir John Macdonald has always resorted to secure his personal ends: "When Sir John was a young man he ran for the office of alderman in the city of Kingston. As religious feelings were running high at that time, Sir John avoided making any declaration of the faith that was in him; but he canvassed from house to house, representing himself to Roman Catholics as a south of Ireland Catholic, and to Protestants as a north of Ireland Orangeman. In order to succeed the more easily with his imposition, Sir John wore a frock coat, buttoned up close to his chin. On entering a Protestant house he would draw from his pocket a brilliant orange handkerchief, with which he performed an orange tune upon his nasal organ. Entering a Roman Catholic house, he would retire the handkerchief, unbutton his coat, and display a magnificent green silk waistcoat, covered all over with shamrocks. The result was that Sir John was elected."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Action of Forests on Agriculture.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I have been asked to state concisely, with a view to its publication through the press, thus reaching a larger circle of readers than will peruse blue books or reports, the reason for maintaining forests among agricultural land and the best method of doing so without asking too much expense from any individual proprietor., I have stated a few here, and should be glad if, in the interest of the forestry movement (which is, in view of the great harm over-clearing is doing our agriculture, the chief need of Ontario) you will give it a place in your columns.

The reasons for maintaining forests are:

That they hold the rain in their beds, which are formed of a deep mass of leaves and decayed forest refuse. (This is so long as the forest is kept free from grass. If cattle be allowed to tramp it hard and grass overspread it, it will not retain nearly as much, and will be to that extent inferior in value as a reservoir of moisture to the farm lands around.) This water so held filters off slowly through the surrounding lands and keeps creeks, rivers and the numerous underground channels of the earth supplied with water, which furnishes moisture thus to the whole country. If there be no woods, rain flows off at once to the rivers, washing away much good earth in its progress, and being of very slight beneficial effect compared to what it is in the former case.

That they, in the season of growth, when showers of rain are needed, being then possessed of vast quantities of leaves, which throw out much moisture daily, this moisture being the lightest of all vapors, send large quantities of it upward to the higher atmosphere. Being cooler than the air-currents above, when it meets one sufficiently damp the puncture of the warm and cooler bodies immediately must produce precipitation, and rain must fall at some point, whether nearer or further depending on the speed of the wind then existing. That woods or even single lines of evergreens exert a powerful influence by way of shelter, thus, that when a shower of rain has moistened the ground, that land will aid vegetation rapidly so long as the moisture is evaporating from the surface, for all that time the land will be neither too wet nor too dry, and the moisture will not be stagnant, which is injurious, but in motion, when it is beneficial. When there is no shelter the drying winds pass over too rapidly and the benefit of the shower does not remain in the land for half the time it beneficially might.

That the shelter of trees in lines or blocks is very valuable to winter crops in preventing the uneven drifting of snow and otherwise, and that this is very important with reference to the growth of clover, which is the principal means of keeping in good tilth many of our Ontario soils.

These are but a few of the reasons. The cheapest methods of obtaining these advantages are first, to preserve a piece of the original forest on each farm, which I have known done effectually simply by fencing the piece desired to preserve and keeping cattle out; and next, by planting long lines of evergreens as windbreaks. If this latter be tried, the way to succeed is to plant about the first of June and keep the roots quite damp and covered from sun and wind till planted.—Yours truly.

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1886.

THE SCOTT ACT IN HURON.

Causes of Failure—An Important Mail Contention—Sinister Attempt to Damage the Ontario Government.

[Huron Expositor, Nov. 12.]

The Mail's Scott act correspondent has been in Huron, and his impressions of things are given in a letter. . . . With the exception of one or two points the correspondent gives a very faithful representation of the workings of the Scott act in this county, and the causes which have operated and still operate against its success. He is in error, however, in supposing that the fact of many people looking upon the Scott act as a stepping stone to prohibition is one prominent reason why the Scott act is not more rigidly enforced. Every person who would aid in enforcing a general prohibitory measure will now aid in enforcing the Scott act. The act has within it the elements of total prohibition in the territory which it covers; all that it wants is to be operated, and we are much afraid that in any district where the Scott act is a failure a prohibitory law, no matter how sweeping, would be equally a failure if it rested with the people to enforce it. What is wanted to make the Scott act effective is machinery to enforce it. That machinery, however, will cost money, and while the people would like very well to see the act enforced if it did not cost anything, their prohibition sentiment is not sufficiently deep-rooted to reach their pockets. At least that is our experience in this county.

Another omission made by the correspondent is in failing to distinguish between the two governments. When the act first came into operation it was under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government. The officials whose conduct he describes were appointed by the Dominion government, were responsible to the Dominion government and were acting under it. When the privy council decided that the liquor question came within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities the faithless officials were dismissed and others appointed by the Ontario government, who are in sympathy with the act, and the druggists' licenses were taken from the hotel-keepers and given to those whom the law contemplated should have them. This is an important explanation which the correspondent should have made in justice to the Ontario government, but we suppose the present independent attitude of the Mail will not permit of justice being done the government of Mr. Mowat at the expense of the government of Sir John. The cloven foot will show, no matter how frantic the attempts to conceal it.

Some Memorable Declarations.

Send me another ten thousand—Sir John's telegram to Sir Hugh Allan.

On my honor as a gentleman there is no truth in the statement that I received money from Sir Hugh Allan for election purposes—Sir John to Lord Dufferin.

I wish to God I could catch him (Riel)—Sir John A. Macdonald at Peterboro to the Orangemen.

You will find enclosed $3,000 for the individual (Riel)—Sir John A. Macdonald to Archbishop Taché.

Clipping for Shows.

The editor of the Rural Canadian says that at the Industrial the fine Oxford Downs of Mr. Monson Boyd of Bobcaygeon, were passed by because shown in their natural state, and that having been disposed of, their new owner trimmed them and sent them to the provincial, where they gained several prizes. The statement, if true, shows that clipping for shows is becoming an abuse—indeed it is so now, for they have actually begun to clip lambs for exhibition, thereby changing their real appearance and character, so that they are not what they seem. We would advocate putting restrictive measures in force against the prevalent and increasing practice of disguising with the shears, as being in some respects as bad as the magical transformations said to be wrought by some horse dealers in giving decrepit the semblance of sound horse or restoring old age into youth. Those who purchase breeding stock will do well to choose animals as nature forms them, and not as man transforms them.

VARIETIES.

A nice purr-suit—Making a "seal sacque" out of cat-skin.

If people troubled with colds will take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church they will avoid coughing. The Pectoral soothes and heals the irritated tissues, and controls a disposition to cough.—19-1.

Smith—"My wife wants a new dress every day in the year." Jones—"She must be awfully extravagant. Does she get it?" Smith—"No; that is the reason she is compelled to want it."

$1,000 Reward.

for your labor, and more, can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, whatever your locality, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not required. All ages. Both sexes. All particulars free. Those who are wise will write at once and learn for themselves. Snug little fortunes await every worker.—19-1.

Marketman—"Why did you return that pair of fowls yesterday?" Customer—"Because I thought you had better send them to a home for aged couples."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly, purifying and enriching the blood, improving the appetite, strengthening the nerves, and invigorating the system. It is, in the truest sense, an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.—19-1.

Many people take no care of their money till they have come nearly to the end of it, and others do the same with their time.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs,—therefore use the great anti-scrofula or blood purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's Treatise on Consumption, send ten cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—19-1.

The cable says European magazines are full of powder and shell. American magazines resemble them a great deal, as they are full of war articles.

To the Rescue

with Pomeroy's Petroline Plasters after all others fail to cure. Sold by druggists and A. Higinbotham, agent, Lindsay.—19-1.

The new statue of liberty does well to supply herself with a torch. She will be out a good many nights alone.

D. M. Leary.

FIRE! FIRE!

D. M. LEARY'S

IRON FIRE-ESCAPE LADDERS

Are the only things to save your buildings from fire and have often been the means of saving lives. To show the public that it is no fraud it has been bought and recommended by a great number of the leading men of this section and other parts. We give below a few of the many names as testimonials:

Rev. J. Greener. Rev. W. H. Emsley.
Sedler, Dundas & Co. W. Duffus, Architect.
J. D. Flavelle. F. C. Taylor.
J. Neelands. T. Williams.
Rev. Father Campbell, Orillia.
Rev. Father McAvoy, Fenelon Falls.
M. Mansfield, Kinmount.
Rev. Father Laurent. Dr. Kempt.
J. R. McNeillie, } for St. Andrew's Church.
John Matthie. }
J. L. Winters, Chairman of Town Property.
E. H. Hopkins, Chairman of County Property.
R. Tompkiss, Cambray. John Maunder.
A. Doran. S. Perrin.
John Kennedy. T. E. Bradburn.
J. W. Diament, for Separate School.

Lindsay, April 19, 1886.—89-13.

F. C. Taylor.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

The Oldest and the Leading Life Office in the Dominion.

Capital and Assets as at the 30th of April, 1885, over $3,000,000.

Annual Income for the Year ending 30th April, 1885, $1,336,698.

Amount of New Business for the Year ending 30th of April, 1885, $5,249,497.

The profits of this old and reliable company are larger than any other Life Office doing business in the Dominion, and its ratio of expenses to income are less than that of any other Canadian or British Office. The policies of this company are indisputable on any ground whatever after two years, and Policies becoming claims are paid at once. The rates charged by this company are as low as any first-class office. All forms of policies issued.

F. C. TAYLOR,

Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 24th, 1885.—81.

J. Riggs.

WE HAVE

A Very Complete Stock

—OF—

CIGARS,

TOBACCOS,

PIPES.

And Smokers' Sundries generally.

—ALSO—

Gold and Jet JEWELRY,

Watch Charms, Rings, etc.

WE ARE SELLING

WALTHAM WATCHES AT COST.

FANCY GOODS

Including Musical Instruments, Combs and Brushes, Satchels, Purses, Albums, etc.

Hair Department

Waves, Curls, Switches, Curling Tongs, Hair-Pins, Nets, in fact the store is jammed full of them, at

J. RIGGS,

Kent-st., Lindsay

Lindsay, Sept 3, 1886.—9.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS WANTED

Immediately in this County

TO SELL

"OUR NORTH LAND."

A purely Canadian Book,

describing the wonders of our own country with thrilling incidents of travel and adventure. This is by far the most valuable subscription book ever published in Canada. Not a book of scraps and clippings, but an original copyright work, richly and profusely illustrated. To energetic men who will promise to canvass at least one township we will offer the most liberal inducements. As we manufacture the book ourselves, upon our own premises, we can afford to place it in the hands of canvassers at a very low figure, while the retail price place the work within the reach of all classes. Apply for territory received at once. We want at least one man in every county in Canada.

Also the "How Blues Vanished Hilton," and Photographic Albums in over 300 variations.

C. BARRETT RUSSIN,

5 Jordan-st., Toronto. Publisher.

Oct. 22, 1886.—2-tf.

J. W. Wallace.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR

I will sell as low as any place in the county.

My retail department is well stocked with good serviceable lines and I offer special bargains to farmers.

TWEEDS, BLANKETS, YARNS

And all Winter Goods sold at

A CLOSE MARGIN INDEED.

BEST : PRICES : FOR : WOOL

Either in CASH or TRADE.

J. W. WALLACE.

Lindsay Woollen Mills.

Lindsay, Nov. 9th, 1886.—18.

J. G. Edwards.

J. G. EDWARDS,

HOUSE FURNISHER.

All kinds of Nails, Locks, Knobs, Butts, Tie and Strap Hinges, Tarred and Plain Building Paper, Glass, Oils, Putty, White Lead, Paints, etc., etc.

Tubular and Railway Lanterns, Apple Parers, Scoop Shovels, Forks, Rope Lines, Rope Halters, etc.

Also a good line in Brass and Wood Cornice Poles, Curtain Pins, Chains, Rings, etc. Five different kinds of Carpet Sweepers; take one on trial. Warranted to please.

J. G. EDWARDS,

Sign of the Anvil.

Lindsay, Oct. 6th, 1886.—13-tf.

J. Wetherup.

THE GENUINE BELL ORGAN

—NOTED FOR ITS—

Beauty, Quality of Tone, and Durability.

More of them sold than of all the other Canadian makes put together.

—ALSO—

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE,

Which has never failed to give satisfaction.

J. WETHERUP, SOLE AGENT.

Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1886.—5.

E. Gregory.

LIBRARY LAMPS

NEWEST PATTERNS.

Also all kinds of Lamps, Lanterns and Fittings.

AT GREGORY'S.

DIAMOND DYES

And all the best Dye Stuffs

AT GREGORY'S.

ELIXIR OF ANISEED,

For Coughs and Colds,

AT GREGORY'S.

CHOICE PERFUMES,

Rimmel's, Rubini, Roger, Piver's, Colgate's, Mitchell's,

AT GREGORY'S.

CORNER KENT AND WILLIAM STREETS, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Sept. 17, 1886.—18.

R. D. Thexton.

Guns and Rifles

JUST TO HAND FROM FACTORY.

Powder, Shot and Cartridge,

ALL AT FACTORY PRICES,

—AT—

R. D. THEXTON'S CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

Lindsay, Aug. 31st, 1886.—8.

Fraid Bros.

If you want a New Suit or Overcoat come direct to

FRAID BROS.,

OPPOSITE A. CAMPBELL'S.

Where is to be found the largest and best assorted stock of new patterns of fall and winter SUITS and OVERCOATS in Lindsay.

Men's Suits from	$4.50 up.	Overcoats from	$5.00 up.
Boys Suits from	$3.50 "	Boy's Overcoats from	$2.00 "
Children's Suits from	$1.50 "	Pants	$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and up

Undershirts and Drawers to suit everybody in style and price; Overalls, Shirts, Caps, Socks, Mitts, etc.

If you wish to save money and get good value in Clothing retailed at wholesale prices call at the London Clothing House.

FRAID BROS,

Lindsay, Nov. 2, 1886.—17. OPPOSITE A. CAMPBELL'S.

Geo. Douglas.—Manilla.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

BUTTON AND LACE BOOTS

FROM 25cts. TO $5.00 PER PAIR.

MENS' AND BOYS' FINE AND COARSE BOOTS

FROM 75cts. TO $6.00.

GEO. DOUGLAS,

Manilla, Oct. 13th, 1886.—14. MANILLA.

S. H. Metherell.—Little Britain.

NEW GOODS

S. H. METHERELL,

LITTLE BRITAIN.

A good stock of Dry Goods, well-selected in all its branches, cheaper than ever.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A full stock on hand. Any orders left in our care will be promptly attended to.

Our HARDWARE Stock is Complete.

OUR GROCERY STOCK.

Full and complete, cheap and good. See our Teas at 5 lbs. for $1.00.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES

In great variety, from the best manufacturers, for Ladies, Gents, Girls, Boys and Children.

Come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We wish to return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us during our Clearing sales.

Highest price for Produce taken in exchange.

Your obedient servant,

S. H. Metherell.

Little Britain, Sept. 28th, 1886.—11.

NEW GOODS

S. Perrin.

The Great Cough Remedy

Is sold by every Druggist and Dealer in Patent Medicine in the County.

Little Britain	W. H. Pogue
Oakwood	R. P. Butler
Cambray	E. J. Lytle
Fenelon Falls	W. R. Ellis
King's Wharf	J. C. Leary
Bobcaygeon	R. Ventress
Dunsford	Wm. Graham
Flatwood	Wm. Stacy
Peterhead	John Nugent
Baliliebore	J. D. Perrin
Beaverton	John Franks
Chicago, Ill	R. N. Porter
Sebright	John Anderson
Dalston	Peter Barr
Kinmount	Jas. Watson

Lindsay, Oct. 15, 1886.—15.