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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical pebility. Premature Decline in Man. Errors of youth and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man. young, middle-aged and old. It contains man, young and he was probably never before fell to see a geach one of which is invaluable. So years is such as probably never before fell to years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in the lot of any physician. In this country sense than any other work sold in this country in tance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample free to anybody. Send now. Old medal awarded the author by the Nation-Medical Association, to the president of which the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the board, the reader is respectfully started.

officers of the board, the reader is respectfully refered.

The Science of Life is worth more to the generation and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevadacombined—S.F. Chrontele. The Science of Life points out the rocks and galckands on which the constitution and appear of many a young man have been fatally marked. Manchester Mirror.

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Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Bostine who may be consulted on all disgenth parent, Rusrdan, Instructor or clergy man. Aryondant.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, of Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Bosson, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the all lof all other physicians a specialty. Such that successfully without an instance of fail-tease mention The Post, Lindsay, Ont.—85-1y.

A. Higinbotham.

LAMPS. LAMPS. The Chenpost in town by long odds.

Library Lamps, Glass Lamps and Hand Lamps, VERY CHEAP.

Chimneys, all sizes, also the l'ubreakable, both sizes. LANTERNS, LANTERN GLOBES, BURN. ERS, WICES, Etc., Etc.

Higinbotham's Drug Store. Lindany, Nov. 16, 1886. 19.

## The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1886. EDITORIAL NOTES.

adates for the local house are fond of tarning on the one string. They talk of with the school books and leave the impression that the people, the parents at the sense, where you see the result of I believe to be in contemplation at this least of children going to school, are being robbed of a great deal of money. What robbed of a great deal of money. What a body in which they have had the spoorof that the people, the periods to be in contemporated to be incontemporated eries is \$1.35, showing a diffavor of the new series of 18 More than that, the new books ntun a certain quality of paper, a standard binding, and must in other respects come up to the sample elected by the government and placed in the hands of a competent inspector. The grievance of the tories, therefore, is ridi-

The Irish Canadian (conservative Caththe) thinks the Mail has done Mr. Meredith and his friends irreparable damage. Mr Meredith had many warm fends and personally they are with him gill before the Mail losts its head and hadly rode the conservative party to destraction; but a sense of duty and self-respect will no longer permit them to stand you the same platform with those represented by that misguided and intolit journal. It goes on to regret that should suffer for the sins of others, and adds . "But there is no help now for ed the otherwise promising future of the servatives of Ontario. The foolish der that the Mail's tirades would win quivalents for possible conservative losses tom the reform side could only find room

Toronto News (Independent): "Mr. as bad and anti-Protestant. This, with the revelations recently made as to the manner in which the opposition tried to art Catholic favor by representing the Mowat administration as hostile to the interests of the church at last election, retry well cuts the ground from under the feet of the tories. Their only chance of succeeding on the "No Popery" cry, was to secure a new leader, who would have raised it with some show of consistency This, no doubt, they would have done had not the elections been brought on some epectedly that they had no time to effect the change. As a consequence, on going to the polls on this issue, they

The Globe in an effective comment on a tactics of Mr. Mowat's newspaper assailants ruther pointedly remarks:-

One day the en may assumes the title of "Moth-odst, next day he is "Presbyterlan," then "laboral Methodist, then "Alarmed Protest-het, and soon through a long list of disguises. The public know well by this time that there ne public know well by this time that there of a particle of re-ison in any of the charges inst the toat rio government. It would be used to give since to confuting each of the littles over again. And Mr. Mowat may perfectly suisfied that a vertict has already in pronounced in his favor on every polst.

Iliver Wendell Holmes has described the predict methods of our "No Popery" men by anticle which, you think, is going to finish. Anicle which, you think you've got him! to line! Annanias' keeps still and winks to time! Annanias' keeps still and winks to time! An all the paper, with Shime! ha stops out, and next appears the beach, an uneavory wretch." And so the least of the boodlers are trying to obtain

long as the boodlers are trying to obtain andling of Ontario's \$7,000,000 of surplus, mr will "Ananias" and "Shimei" aream to "Popery in Ontario", and se long will sheken, an unsavory wretoh, "obtain leave once from his duties to willity Mr. Mowat. The people especially keep is mind is that is whatever in Mr. Mowate tourton year distrition in, or can be, pointed to as inhibit money and defend the province in the "Ne Power" men love beautiful the last tovice of Legisting bootless.

MR. BLAZE OF THE PEMPER-ANCE QUESTION.

State Medicines the formity is not the for Problem of will not the fit up as a Party Question—Se without a work with Communities—Se Temporaries Communities Hon. Edward Blake, after some preliminary remarks at the Aylmer reform demonetration on the 7th December, said: I desire, before entering upon a discussion of party political questions, to trouble you a very triffing secrifice to me. Since that with a few words with reference to a for some time to say something, but no favorable occasion arose. I do not say that this is a specially favorable occasion. for the purpose, because what I was anxious to find was an occasion upon which no topic of party controversy would arise, But I see such an occasion is not likely to arise in view of the nearness of the provincial election and of the season of the year, and having found that to be the case, and having found also that the Dominion silisuce had a few days ago stated what its program and platform are and recommended them for the adoption of those who are enrolled in its ranks, I have thought I would not lose time in speaking to the first sudience after that time and saying a few words to them upon

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. Loud applause.) But I have to mile upon other topice, and that compele me to compress my remarks. There is no time to enlarge upon reasons or armuments. I must confine myself to stating facts and must confine myself to stating facts and conclusions. This is not very satisfactory to me; perhaps it will not be so to you. It may seem dogmatic; it may tend to some misconceptions; but it is invitable under the circumstances. Why is it? I had desired to discuss this subject unconnected altogether with any discussion at that time of party political topics. It is in the interest of the cause itself that I am about now to touch upon. This is NOT AT THIS TIME & PARTY QUESTION.

How do the political parties of Canada stand upon it? The liberal party, I have no doubt, embraces the majority of the temperance reformers and prohibitionists, and for that I refer you not merely to the strong and active temperance reformers throughout the land, but to the parliamenthroughout the land, but to the parliamentary record of the liberal representatives at Ottawa. (Cheers.) I shall not go over the votes; I suppose they are familiar to you all. But although that is the position of the liberal party in that regard, it yet includes many sober, virtuous, temperate, Christian men who have not yet seen it their duty to become total abstainers themselves or to support laws to force either themselves or their neighbors to abstain. The tory party embraces the major ether themselves or their neighbors to abstain. The tory party embraces the majority of the suti-temperance workers and auti-prohibitionists, and it embraces the great bulk of the liquor interest. (Applause.) For that I refer you to what you know in your own locality, and also once again, to the parliamentary record. I REFER YOU TO THE RECORD OF THE VOTES the people, trace the votes of the conservatives and those of the reformers; and in ments, if I am rightly informed, making it a most decidedly and emphatically anti-temperance and anti-prohibitionist assembly. That has been their own work; it is their own child, their offspring throughout, and it speaks for itself. (Great applause.) Now, amongst the ministry itself—those who lead the tary party of to-day—you find one of the greatest of the brewers of Canada, and one of the greatest spirit sellers of Canada, and some very liberal consumers of the commodities which are

sellers of Canada, and some very liberal consumers of the commodities which are made and dispensed by their colleagues. (Loud laughter and applause.) And so it is with the rank and file. But that party contains a certain number—a considerable number, though a minority—of the strong temperance men and prohibitionists as well. Now, a conservative government, through the various ministers, from the first minister down, down, down to Mr. Foster—(loud laughter)—has declared that it is not and CANNOT BE MADE & PARTY QUESTION. That is their attitude, and I admit that it seems sheolutely impossible for them. I believe it would be the greatest example-

a most gigantic example—of organized bypoerley this world has ever seen or known. (Applause.) So much for that. Now, With reference to the liberal party. Would it be possible for us to make it a party question at this time? I believe not. (Applause.) And this for several reasons, some affecting the cause and some affect ing the party, and affecting the party in the sense in which we may honestly and properly declare that we desire to consider the interests of the party, regarding the party not as an end but se a means and great instrument for affecting public good and promoting good government through the land; as an instrument whose efficiency and capacity for these great objects we are bound to protect and if possible to advance. Now, first of all, it would drive out of our ranks many good and sober men who, as I have said, do not yet see eye to eye with others of us in this particular question. I hope that time with reference to the liberal party.

MAY SOON INDUCE A CHANGE OF VIEW with many of them. I believe our present attitude favors such a change, and I am oulte sure that expulsion would not produce such a change at all. Then it would not bring to our ranks the honest temper ance tories. They believe in Sir John Macdonald, John Carling and in Frank Smith. They believe in the general policy of the government. They are opposed to us on all the general questions of the day. If honest men they cannot sacrifice their convictions on all these questions, and, therefore, they cannot co-operate with us upon them. If dishonest men, we don't want them, If dishonest men, we don't want them, (Loud and prelonged applause.) Then again it would render impossible the conduct of the business of the country under the system of party organization, without providing any substitute for that system whatever. Then as to the cause. I conscientiously believe it would not advance the cause; on the contrary, in my belief it would retard it. (Applause.) The cause would be weaker now and would be weaker later, and by introducing the bitterness and nearly equal divisions of party into the special controversy the chance of passing and afterwards of maintaining a law, which more than any law I know of requires a very general assent, would be indefinitely postponed. But anyway, whatever may be desirable, it is not now a party question. It is a question They believe in the general policy of the

ON WHICH REFORMERS AGREE TO DIFFER. alone. I express the view of noother men.
I decline positively from my notions of time to make this a party question. I have endoproved and shall continue to endoprove to with every man, reference to tary, to may temperature of their or tary, to may temperature of their street and there are things much were at an example. But I shall netting drive sway from my slike of general policies retornant who do not think with the or temperature and probabilities questions, nor shall I reflect on temperature and probabilities questions questions, the shall I reflect on temperature and probabilities questions are shall I reflect on temperature and probabilities questions.

A TOTAL ABSTAINER MYSELF. and I did so. (Loud cheers.) I claim no time, by precept and example, by voice and by vote, I have always supported what I thought to be the true interests of temperthought to be the true interests of temperance. (Cheers.) I have long believed that the greatest boon to the people of Canada would be that we should become a nation of total abstainers. (Renewed applause.) To schieve that result I would gladly, even were I se anxious to retain as I am to quit the position I occupy, surrender it to-morrow. But now as to the means. I believe the main factor must be the formation of an enlightened, a way widely diffused and a very strong public opinion, under which many more of our good men, our sober, virtuous and God-fearing citizens, not now total abstainers, shall be made to see so clearly the evile of drink to the community and their personal duty in the matter that they shall, in the general interest, become themselves total abstainers, and having so become shall endeavor to persuade others to follow their example and thus very large-ly reinforce the remain of the voluntary abstainers. In this request great programs fast hear made—I recognize it thankfully—but shall more remains of the voluntary abstainers. In this request great programs fast hear made—I recognize it thankfully—but shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more remains to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall more females to be done; and if we shall m

EARNEST PUBLIC OPINION at its back. The tone and quality of this opinion are of as much or more importance han its quantity. It is not from fear of the criminal law that the bulk of the comsunity statute from crime. The bulk would sbetain if there were no criminal law. The conscience of the community would be its law. Laws generally derive their binding effect from this consideration. But for that, though directed against a few only, they would be of little use. This view has very special application to legislation upon the subject of the general social customs of the people. It follows, then, that it is only this widely diffused and strongly felt public opinion which can be properly crystalized into law and that premature attempts will be abortive fallures. This condition of opinion may exist at various jepochs of progress in which, usefully, licenses may be required to sell, under which high license may replace low license, under which restricted license may replace free license, under which local prohibition may replace high and restricted license, and under which general prohibition may replace local prohibition. But in deciding on the legislation to be at any particular time adopted, we must determine whether the country is at that time would sbetain if there were no criminal

of helping the cause. Now, so to legislative and executive action, I am against the emesculation of the temperance set, which fence has shown defects preventing a fuir test of its principles. I believe it is the duty of the government of the day, finding this law upon the statute book, to determine whether it shall be repealed or made effective; and if they do not choose to repeal it they are bound to make it effective, and if they neglect dealing with the case they neglect their plain and obvious duty. (Loud cheers.) I am for

A PAIR AND FULL TRIAL OF THE ACT in the localities in which it is in force, with all the sid that executive action can proence to the Dominion functions is much stronger than he put it. because, if I rightly understand it, the temperance act itself contains a clause providing that the collector of inland revenue, a Dominion officer, may bring prosecutions, and that it shall be the duty of the collector of inland revenue to act on informations and bring these prosecutions. (Loud applause.) I am for the putting down with a stern hand of the dynamite and other outrages, and the terrorism which has diagraced some places in this connection. (Great cheering.) I am for or against the submission of the act is new localities according as there is or is not a fair prospect in the condition of local opinion that it will be reasonably efficacious. (Applause.) It is on this consideration that I myself would vote in case it were submitted in a county in which I had a vote. I am against the submission of the act as a mere test of public opinion, by a vote as a plebiscite on prohibition, without a firm determination to work it thoroughly if passed. I consider the temperance ly understand it, the temperance act itself

ACT FISELP IS ON FTS TRIAL. I have been suxfously watching its operation in that view, se also to use it as one test whether there yet exists in Canada such a tone and quality of public opinion se would render further legislation efficaclous and permanent. This I regard as a much hetter test then the mere vote at the much better test than the mere vote at the pells. I cannot say I think the test as yet justifies the proposed legislation. I am glad to say that in many places the Scott act is working fairly, and in some cases the results are hardly known, and in some the results are not favorable. But I notice large numbers of our citizens, good, sober, virtuous and exemplary, as yet unconvinced as to the duty of total abstinence themselves and therefore unfit to emforce it on others. I find many supporters of temperance legislation who do not look on drinking, even in Scott act counties, as a crime, and who refuse that moral support and help to the enforcement of that law which they give to the general criminal law.

He would make himself a special police constable at once, would try to prevent the crime, and, if he was big enough, would crime, and, if he was big enough, would arrest the criminal. But supposing, in a Scott set county, we pass an uniformed house-for they are all uniformed, no licenses being granted—and see some going in and getting drink; we turn to the other side; we say nothing about that; we do not propose to enforce the low; we do not give the same support, the same sympathy, the same 'active investigation in the case of this law as is given in the other case. Now if that be the condition of the candition is the other pure of Canadal I have no sympathy whatever with the abuse some

Here is general politice. (Chewre.) I will set with all, I will do my best for the promotion of my views, converted my means because he differe from me on this question, and refusing no men's help because he differe from me on this question, and refusing no men's help because he differe from me on all the others. (Cheere.) New feel my individual views. Always of feels with the first step was to be one the evile to Canada of the drinking habit so strongly that I felt it my duty to do all I could for each that habit. And I thought the first step was to become

A TOTAL ABSTAINER MYSELF, well the speech made by Sir Leonard Tilly, that veteran champion of temperance—made not very long before he retired from parliament—in which he declared the result of his experience, his experience in his own province, confirmed by all that he had learned—an opinion which pointed out the absolute necessity, in order that there might be an efficacione and permanent law, for that strong and

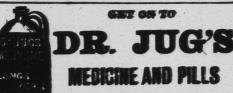
WIDELY DIFFUSED PUBLIC OPINION to which I refer, and I observe that even the Mail newspaper, in the article in which it declared its new confession of faith-(cheers and laughter)-when, with all the fervor of the neophyte, with all the seal of the convert, you might have expected it would out Herod Herod, or, as people sometimes say, meaning the same thing, been more Catholic than the pope—declared itself in these words: "So vast and momentous a change is not to be accomplished in a hurry. Public opinion has to be molded and hardened, and more than a majority of the people brought to a conviction that drink is a direct outrage and irredeemable curse which ought to be outlawed from among men. This is a formidable task." Therefore I cannot honestly vote for prohibition now. I can give no pledge for such a vote at any definite time. Should the time arrive when I think the law would be useful and permanent instead of hurtful I will vote for it, whatever the political results to myself. Until that time comes all the fervor of the neophyte, with all the

I SHALL VOTE AGAINST IT. whatever those results may be. (Loud cheers.) Let me point out to you here that there is a large question involved; there is the question of the reform of the senste, for just so long as you maintain the senate as at present constituted and composed, just so long is there an absolute composed, just so long is there an assolute and inseparable barrier to your obtaining prohibitory legislation. (Loud cheers.) There are also two fluancial questions which, though subordinate, are each impertant enough to refer to. First is the question of revenue. I think the prosperity resultant from the disuse of intoxicating liquors would in time restore very largely the loss from the duties. But there would be a temporary and orievous dising liquore would in time restore very largely the loss from the duties. But there would be a temporary and grievous disturbance to be faced, and the present condition of enormous expenditures, high taxation and large deficits is unfavorable to immediate action. I think that there are certain permanent interests, existing under the protection of the law, in respect of which justice demands that compensation on a limited principle should accompany their legislative extinction. But I think this demand ought not to prevent the passing of the law if the general good requires it. In that case the law should be passed and the compensation provided. I dare say the views I have now expressed requires it. In that case the law should be passed and the compensation provided. I dare say the views I have now expressed will not please the extremists of either party. I cannot help it. It is my duty to give my fellow-countrymen my honest views and take the consequences. That advice I have given and those consequences I say prepared to face. (Loud and prolonged applicate.)

and smil as his stock in trade. Upon these four elements of character he has long since succeeded in rearing a giant and substantial enterprise—slike a credit to the state and country, and a priceless boen of healing and relief to poor humanity. Dr. R. V. Pierce's World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute to-day stands out amongst the leading institutions of the age as a monumental example of what Integrity, Learning and Enterprise can secomplish.

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Dr. Jug.



Asthma, Brone hitis, Sick Head-Ache and Biliousness,

re-throat, Coughs, Colds and for the Lange and Blood.

FOR SALE BY HIGINBOTHAM DRUGGIST, LINDSAY.

Lindsey, Sept 2, 1886.—3-1y.

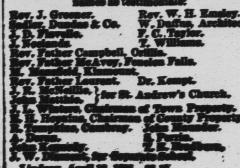
S. Corneil.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per \$100, and on fram-dwellings in town 30 cts. per \$100, for a three years risk. Send postal cardito

S. CORNEIL, say, July'20, 1886.—2.

D. M. Leary.

D. M. LEARY'S



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Mrs. H. Silver.

TO THE LADIES. As I have added to my MILLINERY BUSINESS a full line of the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS

And TRIMMINGS to match I am now in a position to supply you with everything necessary to complete a Lady's outfit. As I have the advantage of cheap rent and low expenses I can and will give my customers the benefit thereof. Come to the Ladies Furnishing House of Lindsay to buy the latest and best goods in Dress Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Fur Caps, Fur

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MRS. H. SILVER, WILLIAM-ST., LINDSAY Lindsay, Sept. 20, 1886.—11-tf.

James Hamilton

CUTTERS! -CUTTERS!

Sleighs, Sleighs.

We have now on hand a large stock of WELL FINISHED and STYLISH CUTTERS of all kinds, all new stock. My

Double and Single Cutters, or Cutters you can make either Single or Double, are well worthy of intending purchasers' examination. Owing to my facilities for making these goods I can sell lower than ever.

IN SERIGHS WE MANUFACTURE LIGHT and HEAVY BOBS.

and have now in stock a very large lot of all kinds.

Is taking the lead. They are the best Sleigh for general purposes ever introduced to the farmers. We have greatly improved them this year by a new patent of our own, and we now consider them perfect. as we have always taken the lead in these articles, and took all First Prizes at the

Fair last fall, parties purchasing may rely on getting the best value for their money at our Works, Kent-st., Lindsay. Correspondents from a distance will do as well by letter as if they came to the Shop.

We must clear out this stock to make room for the

Large Stock of Buggies and Wagons we are now building for the Spring opening.

BE SURE AND CALL AND SEE THE STOCK YOURSELF

JAMES HAMILTON,

Hamilton's Carriage Works, Kent st., Lindsay

Moxie Nerve Food.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD MOXIE NERVE FOOD.

The immense sale which this popular remedy has attained throughout the United informed that in certain towns where the Scott act is in force, some unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling whiskey (colored and flavored to imitate the genuine article) in place of Moxie, and to prevent the public from being imposed upon as there is no alcohol in Moxie, they hereby offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD Co.,

Canadian Depot: 1,780 Notre Dame-st., Montreal.

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Nev. 27, 1886.—21

J. Skitch.



Stylish Cutting. Neat Fitting.

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

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. Beavy or light weights. My expenses are low and customers have the benefit. JOHN SKITCH. Lindsay, Oct. 5, 1886. -13. Kent street

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. - Brick house corner of Russell and York-sts. Apply to MRS. R. McDONNELL COULTER. Lindsay, Dec. 6, 1866.—22-3pd.

TOTICE -The undersigned wishes to state that he is not an agent for the Rath-bun company as might be inferred from his posters, but has a contract with the said The Rathbun Co'y. J. H. HARVEY. Lindsay, Nov. 20, 1886.—20-4pd.

OB PRINTING of all descriptions neatly and promptly executed at THE POST printing office. Country orders and erders by mail receive our special attention. Try THE POST for your next printing and you will be thorsughly satisfied.

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH A STAND.—For sale or to rent at a bargain.
It is on the main road between Little Britain and Lindsay, about 6 miles from Lindsay and 4 from Little Britain. There is half an acre of from Little Britain. There is half an acre of ground, good frame house and kitchen, good blacksmith shop, wood shop and stable, also a good well and cistern. The post office of Glandine is kept by the blacksmith, which brings in a salary of \$75 a year. Possession given 1st January, 1867. For further particulars apply to E. POGUE, Fingerboard P.O. Nov. 30, 1866.



CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY

TENDERS FOR CORDWOOD.

Thursday, 30th December, 18 at noon, for the delivery at the Court House Good in Liminary of 150 cards of books and a bady wood, four fact long, to be delivered plied to the asticiantism of Mr. Anthory, Jac poler, not later than 15th February, 1867.

T. MATCHETT. County Clerk.

Miscellaneous. 100,000 —Wanted at Seagrave, one GOOD SPRING WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid. EXTRA PRICES FOR FIFE. A. MILLER, Seagrave. Oct. 5th, 1886.—13-12.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, if per hox. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL. CO., DETROIZ, MICH.

RERKSHIRE BOAR.



The undersigned will keep for service the coming season the Berkshire boar. "Royal King," bred by Jos. E. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont. This boar is bred from imported stock by both sire and dam. Terms, \$1.00 at time of service.—ED. P. GILLOGLY. Dec. 9th, 1886.—22-3pd.

THOROUGH-BRED BOARS FOR



The undersigned will keep for service on his remises, lot 6 in 7th con of Mariposa, two thor-nughbred BOARS of the Berkshire and York shire breeds. Pedigree shown on application.-THOS, MOASE, Fingerboard. Mariposa, Nov 30, 1886 - 21-3pd.



HOW TO USE OUR EYES

BY FRANK LAZARUS. (Late Lazarus & Morris,) and how to preserve them from infancy to old age. To be had free by call-

J. RIGGS, Agent.

ing or sending to

This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good sight and wishing to retain it.

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For sale by J. RIGGS, Jewelry and Fancy Store, Kent-t., Lindsay. Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS date of Lazarus & Morris Hartford, Coun.) 28 Maryland Read, Harrew Read, London, England.

Miscellaneous.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. For the next thirty days, two large size STANDARD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, new and warranted. Also two OSBORNE MACHINES, nearly new. The above are bargains for cash, and worth the attention of anyone willing to buy very cheap for cash. Enone willing to buy very cheap for cash. Enquire at W. A. GOODWIN'S Picture Store, Kent-st., Lindsay. Sept. 8, 1886.—9-tf.

## **DUNN'S** BAKING POWDER

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FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company the World. 

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply to Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS As there are many inferior oods, corded with jute, emp, etc., offered and sold as Coraline by some un-principled merchants trad-ing on the reputation of our genuine Coraline,

ecessity of seeing that the CROMPTON CORSET CO.

we warn the ladies against such imposition by draw-ing their attention to the

is stamped on inner side of all Coraline goods, Without which none are genuine. May 26th, 1886.—94-1y.



WHITE PINE BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc.

Best thing I ever used for coughs and colds ROBERT HARDING, Jr. It cured me of a cold that I could not get any. BILLY BOOTH. thing to touch.

It is really an excellent preparation for

coughs and colds. ROBT. HARDING, Sr.

I believe without doubt it is the best prepar ation made for coughs and colds. GEO, LAING. Say Mister, that's the best thing for coughs and colds I ever saw or heard tell cf.

PRICE 25c. STRANGER. A HIGINBOTHAM.

Druggist, Lindsay.

Lumber.

MOSSOM BOYD & Co. LUMBER YARD. CORNER OF BOND AND LINDSAY-STS

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

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

LUMBER AND WOOD.

FISHER & KILLABY. Wholesale and retail dealers in all LUMBER, BILL STUFF AND WOOD.

Lumber of every description, Dry, Dressed and Matched, ready for use. Bill Stuff of all kinds in stock, Framing Timber and Joists of all lengths. Shingles of all grades cheap.

FIREWOOD best quality delivered to any part of

Brick and Tile. THE CANNINGTON BRICK YARD. The subscribers beg to intimate to the public that they have purchased a new brick machine and intend going into the brick-making the coming season on an extensive scale. Having procured all the facilities for manufacturing first-class brick they will be in a position to compete with any yard in the country. Brick delivered at Cannington station at low est rates. HALL BROS. March 25, 1886.—85-1y

TAYLOR'S BRICK AND TILE YARD. The subscriber wishes to inform the public tha

he has on hand a large supply of BRICK AND TILE Carload lots delivered Free.

Freight paid on Tile by the carload to any station within thirty miles of the yard. As usual he is carrying on business in the POTTERY and has now on hand a cheice assortment of EARTHENWARE.

WM. TAYLOR. Beaverton, Feb. 3, 1886.-79-1y. RRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

AN IMPORTANT FACT TO ALL INTENDING BUILDERS MR. GEO. DRAKE having purchased thas well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going into the manufacturing of

BRICK

on an extensive scale. Mr. Drake formerly carried on the manufacturing of brick on these premises and the clay is noted for making bricks of a superior quality.

Mr. Drake having been for years in the bus iness thoroughly understands his work and personally supervises it. He hopes by strict at-tention to his business and straightforward dealing to merit al share of public patronage. The yard is the one nearestite the village GEO. DRAKE

Beaverton, March 24, 1886.-85-17.