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### The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1887. MR. BLAKE AT LINDSAY. THE NORTH- WEST TROUBLES. Their Origin and Cause Reviewed.

zation Tactics which should have boon, but wore not Pursned.

The folio ving is the conclusion of Hon. Edward Blake's speech at Lindsay on the subject of the Northwest troubles:

Through all these long months the agi tation grow, and the remonstrances doubtless increased, and at length-at length the ministers awake. They woke in Janwary, they woke late-they woke but for an instant; and then they took step a step on which they now rely for decence. No step then taken could stone for the previous neglect. (Cheers.) But what was this famous step! At the

very end of January, 1885, they decided equitably there men should be appointed ('T) Tast was all! No their rights; still less any the extent or principle of setway michinery for effecat! Only a numbering But at any rate tat, having made the order, wak even long enough to put (Cheers.) And so the and the sands ran out of the for the period of grace was now ad, and only days and weeks remained so supped away the short remain-Ing time, unused and wasted, till the day of grace had passed, till the people fose, till thood was sode, till Dick lake fight ought! (Cheers.) Yes, at length rehi a noreld need, and the sound ig and the ground of the woundand the lama its over the dead, and the of abarm from the Northwest reached ain adjacers.) Waked again they took nother step. In the end of March they lade what they days he ministers, and they woke sguiron of the claims, and they point al commission is to settle them on a basis they fixed. Inen, for the first possible a rising, which "would have spoiled the game?" (Loud and prolonged applause.) If by action even then, known to the people, if by doing, even then, the justice which a little later they were compelled that they are here they were the second that they are here. tid they promound a solution - then. ter he rising. But, even then, can you blieve it, so ignoring or dull or obstinate

hey that their so-called settlement

large number of the cases it alhaste to Winnipeg, they saw the chief a looked into the matter and telesphed and wrote to the government deonstrating this amazing fact and asking ether powers. And the minister on 6th ril celegraphe lagreeing to the change and then for the first time, agree-(Loud applause.) Now, they acted with energy; the govneithed every postmaster, every egraph operator, every station agent, erry government official, every missionfy, every one they could think of, that -ton was going to work; they d far and wite the coming, at far last, of the messengers of the . ie. (Cheers.) They ordered commissioners not to stand on forms seremoniss. If you meet a half-breed he trait, said they, stop him; set up not the staff of justice; open your court hwith; ask man whether he has agrieve comes within your powers, deat ones and satisfy him; if it is bed your powers, take his evidence, send down to us, and tall him he will be well lated. Why all this heate? Why this lam of energy, of liberality, of benefi-Why Ladies and gentlemen, it because there were half-breeds scat-all over the Northwest, because all

S.

great number—two thousand separate cases of long-standing getevance unredressed. But it is greater even relatively than absolutely; for there were less than five thousand souls of that population, so that nearly half the whole population—nen, women and children—labored under this sense of personal wrong and injustice. Just suppose that over two-fifths of the people of Outsrio had long-standing personal claims neglected and ignored for years by Mr. Mowat's government, and tell me whether you think there would not be amonget our people an agitation and discontent which would ensure redress! discontent which would ensure redress!
(Loud cheers.) But some spologists for the government say: "Oh, but the grievance did not cause the rebellion." If that were so, it does not lessen the guilt of the government. (Cheers.) Had the people been patient still, had they not been led into the unfortunate step of rising, yet the government would have been guilty of that neglect, delay and mismanagement which I have this night charged and proved against them! It is not the half-breed rising that makes the government guilty. ed against them! It is not the half-breed rising that makes the government guilty, it is their own misconduct. (Cheera.) But the excuse is false. These applogists say this grievance did not cause the rising, because only two hundred or three hundred rose, and out of these only a few had claims of this particular nature. The argument is absurd. It was not the only grievance; there were others; it was one of several. (Cheers.) But did you ever hear or read of a rising which was confined to several. (Cheers.) But did you ever hear or read of a rising which was confined to those who had in their own individual cases suffered from from grievance? No! The brothers, the fathers, the sons, the kinsmen rise, the neighbors, the friends, the sympathisers rise! (Cheers.) Man sympathises with his fellow-man, and this, and the leads to his joining in the even when it leads to his joining in the fight for his fellow's rights, is not a low or base characteristic of humanity. (Cheers.) But again, do you suppose the insurgents and their leader did not count when they rose on being joined by the others? They did, and there was great danger of it, too. And this assurance and this danger was due to the fact that there was a large body of aggrieved half-breeds to appeal to.
(Loud cheering.) But the government have lately published half-breed declarations which prove the case. They have this long time been engaged in

GETTING WHITEWASHING PAPERS from the half-breeds; they have demeaned themselves by sending their powerful agents to these poor people, some wound. ed in battle, some imprisoned under the law, some exiles from their country, all ruined, starving and despairing, dreading they know not what further horrors, uncertain of their future, doubtful of am-Condition of the White, Indian and Balf. nesty, doubtful of their poor holdings, abbreed Population in Times Past- solutely dependent on the good-will of the Changes Incident to Advance of Civili- government, feeling it vital to gain that good will, and taught that the easiest road to it was to say what the government wished should be said as to the rebellion; they have sent their agents to get papers from those poor half-breeds. (Cheers.) I do not attach the greatest weight to acquittals of the government, to condemnations of Riel, to excuses for themselves put forth by the half breeds on this pressure, and at this instance, at any rate so far as their sentiments are such as their rulers require at their hands. (Cheers) But I do say that when, even in statements so obtained and so but forward, you find proofs of the guilt of the government that evidence is of the nighest value. (Loud cheers.) And I flad that in a fresh batch of decisrations, published by the Mail, at the instance of the that, with a view to settle these claims equitably these men should be appointed on half of them declared that this grievice of the neglect to make the grants for stinguishment of the Indian title was their ground for rising; not that all of them had personal claims; out this wrong to their people was their ground. (Cheers.) But I need not waste time in arguing it. I can prove it out of the adversary's mouth.
Mr. White, the minister of the interior, before he saw the latal effect of his statement, in his futire efforts to rebut the charge of delay, declared on several platforms that the action of the government in ordering the number of the half breeds, had actually precipited the rebellion. So far from their delay having caused it, their action hastened it. How? Because, said he, Louis Riel, when he heard that at last the gov. rnment was about to take steps towards redress, raised the people some weeks be-fore he had intended, knowing that if, even at the 12th hour, the people should learn that the government was really moving towards redress, they would refuse to rise, he would lose his power to move them, his game would be spoiled. And, that being so; it being so, that even then, those hearts so sick with hope deferred, those spirits so angered by neglect and delay those wills so controlled and excited by the influence of Right would all be calmed and of Riel, would all be calmed and soothed by the news, the joyful news, of a step towards jutice—it being so, that this joyful news would even then have prevented a rising, I sak you how can the government escape condemnation for having left un-healed for years this festering sore, for hav-ing delayed for years that redress, which

have told these men to their faces on the floors of parliament that I HOLD THEM RESPONSIBLE BEFORE GOD AND MAN for every dollar of the five millions of our lavished treasure; for every drop of blood shed, whether on the field or scaffold; for every pang of suffering, sorrow, oranxiety borne by the lone settler is the Northwest, his wife, and children, or by us his kinskinsmen in the east; for the stain on the fair name of Canada, tarnished by two rebeilions within fifteen years, both due to misgovernment; for the check to the prosperity of Canada-injured, deeply injured, by the Northwest troubles! (Thunders of applause.) For all this I hold them respenapplause.) For all this I hold them responsible, and sak you to condemn them by your votes! (Renewed applause.) Well, the rebellion broke out; and no man could tell how far the flame might spread, or what might be the end. The duty of public men, then, was to take steps to restore order, and provide security. That duty devolved on the government whose neglect had caused the rising; but none the less was it the part of the opposition to assist, to aid them by our counsel, to strengthen their hands in the task, to spur them forward in the work, and we performed our part. (Cheers.) We gave them all the money, and munitions, and men they seked for; we suspended, at their request, wholepart. (Cheers.) We gave them all the receivement of those who had risen, because all foreign that trails led to Batoche, and the lifthree is knew the trails! (Cheers.) We suspended, at their request, whole-byserum at knew the danger. It was not bom the levimen who had actually risen; leving the not, standing slone, cause a bomen is serious anxiety. It was from eir kinsmer and fellow Mette all over a Northwest and from the Indias tribes; was from a general Northwest rising their retwanto be feared. That danger was feasing, as pressing as the grievances envices precading their it was they were reting by the vigorous action of the ministion. (Cheers.) In the course of a retwant to be feared. That danger was fer widespread; and this it was they were reting by the vigorous action of the ministion. (Cheers.) In the course of a retwant was found that there about the resions and other grievances. That is a first fem all other grievances are a first fem all other grievances. That is a first fem all other grievances are a first fem all other grievances. That is a first fem all other grievances are a first fem all other grievances. That is a first fem all other grievances are a first fem all other grievances. The first fem all other grievances are a first fem all other grievances.

they now admit would have rendered im-

tire which a little later they were compelled to grant, the rising would have become impossible, the staff of the agitator would have broken in his hands, his power for evil would have ceased, how shall the ministers escape the judgment of an indignant people for their long months and years of absolute inaction? (Great cheering.) I

we cheered the

OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS ere,) And we sympathized with them all the more because we felt that they, whose appropriate duty was to risk their their lives in defence of Canada against foreign foce, were called on to endure toils and wounds and death in a struggle against Cauadian citizens, on Cauadian soil, due to dian misgovernment. (Loud cheers.) We knew what their feelings must naturally be, and we saw, and rejoiced to see, how nobly they did their hard duty. (Loud cheers.) We not sympathize with the vol. unteers? Why, in their ranks are to be

found to-day, I venture to affirm, the full proportion of reformers; there you would find our political friends, our personal friends, our sons, our brothers, our kinsmen, our connections. (Cheers.) Take the case of the humble individual who speaks to you. Of the Ontario law society of case of the humble individual who speaks to you. Of the Ontario law society, of which I have the honor to be head, twenty-one members served in the Queens Own and the Royal Grenadiers in the Northwest. Out of the twenty-one, seven—one-third of the whole—were out of my office. (Cheers.) Of the commissioned officers in the grenadiers on Northwest service, one was from my office; of those in the Queens Own no less than four—one fifth of the whole number on the strength—were from my office. Not only did seven men go out of my own Not only did seven men go out of my own office, two went out of my own home. office, two went out of my own home. Let them point to any other case in Canada like this, before they ask you to believe that we reformers could be so unnatural as not to feel and show the deepest anxiety to queli the rebellion, and the deepest sympathy withourgaliant volunteers! (Cheers.) Our wives and daughters helped at home, and did all that women could to diminish the hard-hips of the men abroad and of the dear ones they had left behind. (Cheers.) And yet we are to be told by these tory monopolizers of loyalty, and public spirit, monopolizers of loyalty, and public spirit, and patriotism, and sympathy, that we fostered the rebellion, and wished success to those who rose and wounds and death to our people! (Tremendous cheers.) But won understand the object is in the second state of the second you understand the object; it is by any means, however vile, to avert your judgment on themselves; and for that they resort to these base attacks on us. (Cheers.) The rebellion over, the time came for

JUDGING OUR RULERS FOR THEIR CONDUCT. They have used every means to prevent that trial. As I have told you they have suppressed the pape: ... I have told you they have cast the blance on us. They have repeatedly cast it on the white settlers. But they determined to make a supreme effort to cast it wholly on Riel, not only to his condemnation, but also, and that is a very different thing, to their own exoneration. Order restored, they put the law in force, they proceed to the trial, the conviction, the sentence, and the execution of Riel. And they have since proclaimed that their action in that regard is the question to be tried—that, they say, is the great issue! (Cheers and laughter.) I cannot to-night discuss that question. You know my views. I am ready to maintain them; and I believe they are such as history will record as sound. I did not, and do not believe, that according to the settled princilieve, that according to the settled princi-ples of the administration of criminal jueice, the government in that respect did its duty. But whether I be right, or they, on that question, it matters not one whit as to yur verdict on the true issue, their responsibility for the rebellion. (Loud cheers.) I have never denied that there was treason on the bank of the Saskachewan, amongst those half civilized, illiterate, misguided, but also much abused people. There was tresson under the law. Nor have I ever contented that the circumnorded even a moral justification for resort to arms, whatever palliation may exist by reason of their ill-treatment. But tell you treason was not confined to the hanks of the Saskatchewan. (Cheers.) There was treason on the banks of the Ottawa as well. (Loud and prolonged ap-

THERE WAS TREASON there, not amongst the poor, half savage. uneducated, misled men, stung to mad. ness by contempt, neglect, and the long denial of justice, starving and desperate, led astray, if you please, by agitators, there was tresson at Ottawa against the queen's majesty, against the Canadian people, on the part of men in the highest place, men of the widest knowledge, men of the largest experience, men living at ease upon the est experience, men living at ease upon the people's taxes in order that they may do the people's work! (Loud cheera) I charge it on the piedged councillors of the queen, on the men who wear her honors, on the men solemnly sworn to advise her majesty, so to conduct the public affairs, as that her people should be well and wisely ruled, that justice should be done, that harmony and peace should mark her happy reign—I charge it on these men that they wantonly neglected their prime duty, that they left just claims unheeded for long years, that they gave the opportunity for rebellion, and so tarnished their sovereign's honor and betrayed their country's welfare. rebellion, and so tarnished their sovereign's honor and betrayed their country's welfare. (Tremendous cheering.) (Voices—"We will turn them out!") Aye, turn them out. I have told them that in older and sterner days men far higher placed than they, peers of the British realm, have been attainted at the bar of the house of lords, have stood in peril of life and limb, of freedom and estate, have been dishonored and disgraced, and declared incapable of ever serving the crown again, for neglects of duty, and betrayale of trust, and violations of obligation far less flagrant. (Cheers.) I have told them that our modern and milder age provides for crimes like theirs no adequate punishment; that their only punishment will be the people's withdrawal of the powers they have abused. (Tremendous cheering.) Thus far only you can go. This only you can do. And this, it you are worty of your freedom, this you will surely do. (A chorus of voices—"We will," and thunders of applause.) But they have their ples. They plead, as an ample explation for all their blunders and all their crimes, they plead the blood of Louis Reil! Let me recall to you a sequence of events. Had there been no neglect, there would have been no rebellion; if no rebellion, no arrest, if no arrest, no trial, it no trial, no condemnation, if no condemnation no execution. (Loud cheers.) They, therefore, who are responsible for the first are responsible for the first see honor and betrayed their country's welfare.

RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY LINK in that fatal chain ! (Renewed cheering.) And yet they tell you, "Because in the last event we have done our duty, because we have executed the man who headed the rebellion, you are not merely to sauction that last act, you are to do far more, you are to cast the mantle of oblivious over all our prior crimes, you are to give ue that mercy and favorable consideration which we dealed, you are to welcome us as inno cent and worthy men, whose sine have been all washed white in the blood of Louis Riel." (Loud and prolonged applause.) But even this was not enough. An effort has been made for more than a year past to divide Canadians on line of race and creed, to the expected gain of the tory party. For more than a year the free of race hate, the fires of creed hate, have been assiduously fed and blown; and it has been proteimed that the dividing lines must be found in origin and faith. In the fall of '85 we were told that the French and the Cathelies were about to unite in solid column against the povernment because of the execution of Riel, and that it was the boundard. are to cast the mantle of obliviou over all as against the previous of start it was the standard duty of us. Emplois-speaking protestants, to unite in solid column to the country despoir of up owners; but if regist could fill me with despoir as to its films, it would be such a dituation as we have described. Plust would added, large but fills to buy, it would be such a dituation as we have described. Plust would and me large but fills to buy, for in the land we large the fills of buy, for in the land we large (Cheens). We could not prosper a green and another the but as an in a could constitute, we must be produced.

wither and die. (Renowed choses) Then, if this would be the deadliest blow to Canada, what is the measure of their pulit who invented the situation, in order to provoke it into existence? (Choers.) It was not the real situation. In January '96, at London, I explained the truth. I pointed out that there was

NO SUCH UNION OF FRENCH AND CATH-OLICS.

as pretended; I pointed out that the gov ernment was in no danger whatever on the question, as pretended. Knowing, as I do. something of the political map of Canada -(cheers)-I declared not merely that the French and Catholics would be divided. but that the liberals themselves, the opposition, would be divided. I declared that sition, would be divided. I declared that on the question, as one involving the administration of justice, and also as one into which an effort had been made to introduce issues of race and creed, I would see that the liberal party should take no party line, should maintain no party connection, should act and vote entirely regardless of party, as each man, after hearing the evidence and argument, should for himself, guided by hisown conscience, decided to be right and inst. (Cheera.) And the events right and just. (Cheers.) And the events right and just. (Cheers.) And the events verified my predictions; the French were divided; the liberals were divided; the government obtained a large majority; and then, forsooth, the tories turned round and said, "How disappointed Mr. Blake must feel that he did not beat the government on this Riel question." (Cheers and laughter.) Of course, I was your much disappointed. this Riel question." (Cheers and laughter.)
Of course, I was very much disappointed that my predictions had come true, while all theirs were falsified. (Laughter.) But they had their reasons for the cry, and in one shape or another they have kept it up ever since. You find them declaring next that the local government of Quebec would be swept out of existence at the polls; and exciting Protestant alarm at such a result. And now they say the local government has been sustained. (Laughter.) Then you find them saying that French Quebec would go solidly against the Dominion government at the polls; and exciting the English speaking Protestants of all the provinces to band together in revenge. And now seme of them say the Ottawa government will have a majority in Quebec. (Laughter.) Then you find persistent attempt made to create odium in the minds tempt made to create odium in the minds of the English Protestants against the religious institutions of Quebec, institutions within her exclusive control, and with which we have no more right to meddle than they have with ours. (Cheers.) Then you find A CRUSADE AGAINST THE FRENCH

as dominating over the English speaking Protestants of that province, and a call to all Protestants everywhere to do something forcible, I know not what, for the relief of their brethren; once again, a thing beyond our control, a thing impossible to be achieved, save at the expense of the confederation, impossible, even so, to be achieved. (Tremendous applause.) What we in Ontario value most in confederation is our uncontrolled power to manage our local affairs—our measure of home rule. (Cheers.) We cannot take that power from Quebec without surrendering it ourselves. (Renewed cheers.) The charter of our iberties is a common charter; it grants to all, it guards all. Hold it as a sacred thing! Do not rashly propose to surrender to Ottawa any liberty you now enjoy uncontrolled! (Cheers.) The very agitation is dangerous—dangerous to that minority in whose professed interest it is started. Others are like ourselves; ill disposed to might to the control of the con yield to threat or force what we might gladly concede to kindly representation. I tell you, as I have said elsewhere, that this is our best, our only way, of helping minorities elsewhere; this, and the influence of a good example, shown by ourselves in our treatment of the minorities of race and the minorities of creed amongst NOW FOR ANOTHER For Fall and Winter. ourselves. (Great applause.) But that is not what these champions propose! Their further programe is one of jealousy and suspicion, hostility and restriction towards our own Ontario minorities against whom for the last many months they have been endeavoring to arouse the latent bigotry and intolerance which they hope still sub sists within our breasts. I trust in God that they will fail! (Cheers.) I trust that we liberal Protestants will hold firm to the doctrines of

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. of equal rights, of fair play, tolerance, and liberality from the strong towards the weak. (Great cheers.) So may we speak trumpet-tongued, if need there be, for minorities elsewhere! So may we truly hope to help the weak of other provinces, should they need our aid! I hope that the people of my native Province will rise up to the occasion; that they will give on the 28th of December, a decisive verdict on the tendered issues; and I believe that such a verdict will be the percursor of a righteous judament to be soon delivered against the government at Ottawa-(cheers)-a judgment all the more severe, a punishment all the greater, because of the shameful efforts which have been made to avert the just doom of the offenders, even by the ruin of the State they rule. (Thunders of ap-

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Croup, whooping cough, sore throat sudden cold, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take and certain in its action.—30-1.

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WHITE WEAR, AND LADIES' COODS

The stock is Fresh, New and Well Assorted.

Bargains will be Given. MRS. J. GEMSJAGER,

N. B.-I will sell the stock and business en bloc. This is a good opportunity as everything is new and fresh. Lindsay, Jan. 12, 1887.-27-12.

Miscellaneous.

F. HOOVER.-Late of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig. Ger Teacher of Piano and Harmony. Par many. Teacher of Plano and Harmony. Par-ticular attention given to the development of a good technique and the grading of studies. Highest testimonials received from the Leipzig conservatory. For particulars apply at Por-ter's Bookstore, Lindsay. or by letter to Peter-borough. Sept. 29th, 1886—12. TEW WOOD YARD.

The undersigned begs to intimate to the public that he has lately opened a Wood Yard in the East Ward, and is prepared to supply any quantity of Dry Tamarac delivered to any part of the town at lowest rates. Orders left at P. J. Hurley's or at my store will be promptly at tended to:

A. D. MALLON. Lindsay, Dec. 15, 1886.—23-tf. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste Marie RAILWAY COMPANY

W. B. SMELLIE Secretary.

will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session for the passage of am act to amend the act incorpora-ting said company by giving said company power to lease to or amalgamate with other

Brockville, 30th December, 1886.

F. C. Taylor.

### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

The Oldest and the Leading Life Office in the Deminion. Capital and Assets as at the 30th of April. 1885, over \$5,000,000. Annual Income for the Year ending 30th April, 1385, \$1,336,680. Amount of New Business for the Year ending 36th 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 Onice. The policies of this company are ndisputable on any ground whatever after 'two years, and Policies becoming claims are part at ence. The rates charged by this company are as low as any first-class effice. All forms of policies are issued.

F. C. TAYLOR. Lindsay, Feb. 24th, 1885, -81.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS ORE FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR SOLE. —A GRAND STOCK FARM of three hundred acres in Eldon township, bounded on the east by River Talbot Loamy clay sail of excellent quality; fifty acres cleared and seeded; ten acres fall wheat; good new buildings. Rare opportunity for cattle men. For information apply to D B. McNAB, Cannington, or to THGS, ADAM, Lindsay, Jan. 18, 1887.—284.

THE LIVERITOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company the World. Capital. \$18,008,000
Accumulated Funds. 20,500,000
Invested in Canada. 900,000
Rates and premiums as low as any other respectable company. The settlement of losses prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

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 F. C. TAYLOR,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.



gennine Cornline

CROMPTON CORSET CO. is stamped on inner side of all Coral ne goods, Without which none are genuine.



WHITE PINE BALSAM THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, 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.

It is really an excellent preparation for coughs and colds. ROBT. HARDING, Sr. I believe without doubt it is the best prepartion 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. STRANGER. PRICE' 25c.

BILLY BOOTH.

A RIGINBOTHAM, Druggist, Lindsay.

## LUMBER AND WOOD.

Lumber.

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 Of the best quality delivered to any part of

Brick and Tile. THE CANNINGTON SRICK 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 ve d in the country Brick delivered at Cannington station at low estrates. HALL BROS. March 25 1886.—85-19

TAYLOR'S BRICK AND TILE 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. BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS! AN IMPORTANT FACT TO ALL INTENDING BUILDERS

MR, GEO. DRAKE having purchased that well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going into the manufacturing of BRICK

carned 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 attention to his business and straightforward dealing to merit al share of public patronage.

The yard is the enchearest to the village GEO. DRAKE

PROPRIETOR