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CURES LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA BILLOUSNESS SICK HEADACHE KIDNEY TROUBLES SKIN DISEASES

AND ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD FROM WHAT EVER CAUSE ARISING

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE. Price, 75c. (with Pills \$1.) -TRY-DR. HODDER'S TITTLE LIVER PILLS

(very small and easy to take.) O GRIPING. NO NAUSEA Sold everywhere; price 25 cents. mion Medicine Co. Proprietors, Toronto, Can.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY JUNE 15, 1888

TOPICS FOR FARMERS OME OBJECIONS TO RECIPRO-CITY CONSIDERED.

[Toronto Mail, June 71 he Advantages of a Free Intercourse of Products-Our Trade with the United states increasing despite the Heavy

In a letter to the London Times of May a Mr. McCoun, of Montreal, who apears to be an uncompromising opponent unrestricted trade, brings forward in feet the old point that as the Americans e products similar to ours a profitable erchange between the two countries is ssible. What is to be thought of pers who shut their eyes to notorious facts thin their own observation and seek by bitrary assumptions to show that such ings cannot be? The contention that ere similarity of products is a bar to trade wholly unsound. Mr. Bowen, the Amer can economist, in dealing with this popurabsurdity, cites the case of Barbadoes and the United States. The inhabitants of et they import their provisions from the

Barbadoes can raise provisions cheaper than they can be raised in the States, and States. Why? Because they have a still greater advantage over the Americans in their power to produce sugar and molasses, which are likewise American products and of course it is to their interest to employ their capital and labor in producing that which they can produce to the best advantage. Hence, they raise sugar and molasses, and exchange them for American meat and flour. For, though a barrel of four costs say ten days' labor in the States nd only eight days' labor in Barbadoes, it is obviously more profitable for the people of Barbadoes to buy American flour by paying for it with sugar which costs them only six days' labor; whilst the Americans profit by buying sugar which if produced at home would cost them eleven days' labor with flour which costs only ten days' labor. Mr. Bowen's illustration is applicable to our own case. It would be cheaper for the New Englanders, for instance, to obtain coal from Nova Scotia than to get it from Pennsylvania or Ohio; and, although Western Canada raises flour, it would be more profitable for the Nova Sections to get flour from the New Eng. and mills in exchange for their coal or ish than to grow it themselves or fetch it by rail from Ontario in like manner, it would be more advantacons for us in Untario to get our coal from

Pennsylvania in exceange for barley or sheep than to bring it from Nova Scotia; while Pennsylvania would make more by the transaction than if she were to obtain barley or horses from New England in exchange for coal, simply because our barley and sheep are cheaper and superior to those of New England. And so on through the whole list of articles in which the whole list of articles in which a large international trade is done even now, with the custom house levying a double toll upon every act of exchange. Roughly speaking the cost of production, absolute and comparative, is the main factor in trade; and it is but little affected by similaring and it is but little affected by similaring and it is but little affected. larity or dissimilarity of products. We raise Indian corn and tobacco, but nobody pretends that it is therefore impossible for the Americans to sell us those wares at a profit. Contrariwise, they raise lumber and fish, yet we send them twelve millions and fish, yet we send them twelve millions worth of those articles every year, and should probably send them five times as much but for the impediments in the way of trade. Finally, the fact that, despite the existence of the American tariff, our trade with the United States during the quinquennial period, 1883-7, aggregated \$48,000,000, or only three millions less than our trade during the same period with the United Kingdom, which admits our products free, furnishes an overwhelmour products free, furnishes an overwhelm ag answer to Mr. McGoun's oft-slain ar gument. Not only this, but our trade with the States is rapidly increasing whilst our trade with Britain is rapidly declining. In the five years from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, our trade with England amounted to \$478, 600,000, as against a trade of \$415,000,000 with the same and the same are traded of \$415,000,000 with the same are traded of \$415,000,000 with the Americans; whereas, as we have said, our trade with England during the last five years was only \$441,000,000, as against a trade of \$438,000,000 with the Americans, although their tariff is equivalent to a general tax of 47 per cent. upon

It is worth noting that the economic views of Canadian restrictionists like Mr. views of Canadian restrictionists like Mr.
McGoun receive no support whatever from
the English press. The people of the
Three Kingdoms know from past experience that severance from its natural market is one of the worst evils that can befall
a community. All they can say in the
forum of conscience against unrestricted
trade between Canada and the United
States, therefore is that it would protrade between Canada and the United States, therefore, is that it would probably injure British trade with us and might possibly impair the political connection. On these grounds, and on these alone, several English journals oppose the measure. But it is for Canadians to consider whether they ought to put up with a pis-aller, and forego their right and duty to de the very best they can for themselves and their children, merely to suft the

Children Cry for

British exporter. In 1878 they placed their own interests first, and we are inclined to think they will do se again. He one that we know of hes ever successfully contravened Adam Smith's dictum, "To hust in "any degree the interest of any one order of citizens for no other purpose but to promote that of some other, is evidently contrary to that justice and equality of treatment which the sovereign owes to all the different orders of his subjects"; or that other pregnant saying of the same philosopher respecting the treatment of the American colonists, "To prohibit a great part of their own produce, or from employing their stock and industry in the way that they judge most advantageous to themselves, is a manifest violation of the most sacred rights of mankind."

Reciprocity and the Canadian Working-

man. [Toronto Mail.]

Thatithe removal of the customs line beween Canada and the United States would improve the lot of the Canadian working man is self-evident. First of all, it would give him cheaper clothing, sugar, stoves, blankets and tools, etc. Secondly, by making the natural industries more remunerative, it would increase the demand for goods and diminish the migration of unskilled labor to the cities and towns, thus tending to steady the rate of wages. Again by enabling us to turn to account our natural wealth which is new lying idle, it would create a demand for unskilled labor. Lastly, by giving us a vast market it would enable us to specialize labor and machinery in producing articles for export; and the larger and cheaper the output of any srticle, the higher as a rule the wages which the employer can afford to pay. The restrictionists sometimes imply that Canadian labour, and for that reason could not compete with it. The exodus furnishes a sufficient answer to that plea. It is precisely because they desire nothing better than to be allowed to compete on equal conditions with the Americans, that thousands of Canadian artisans cross the line every year, and very shortly thereafter begin to send for their friends and relations to bear them company. skilled labor to the cities and towns, thus them company.

Care of Milk for Cheese-Making.

Bulletin No. 28 from the Ontario agricultural college contains many useful hints on this important question for farmers, and though some of the points are not new some valuable information can be obtained: 1. Milk from healthy cows only should

be used, and not until at least four days

after calving.

2. Any harsh treatment that excites the cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

3. Cows should be allowed an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food and as much pure water as they will drink.

4. A supply of salt should be placed where cows have access to it every day.

5. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant, impure water, nor to eat cleanings from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops, nor anything that would give the milk an offensive taint.

offensive taint.
6. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed; first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly

7. Cows should be milked with dry hands and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed.

8. Milking should be done and the milk

s, Milking should be done and the milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injurious taint. Sour whey should never be fed, nor should hogs be kept in a milking yard, or near a milk stand.

9. Tin pails only should be used.

10. All milk should be properly strained

immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detached strainer is preferable to a strainer-pair.

11. In preparing milk for delivery to a cheese factory it should immediately after straining be thoroughly aired by pouring, dipping or stirring. This treatment is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is even more necessary when the weather is cool than when it is warm.

12. In warm weather all milk should be cooled after it has been aired, but not before.

fore.

13. Milk kept over night in small quantities—say in tin pails—will be in better condition than if kept in larger quantity in one

vessel.

14. When both messes of milk are conveyed to the factory in one can, the mixing of the morning's with the evening's milk should be delayed till the milk waggon reaches the stand.

15. While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered.

covered.

16. Milk cans and pails should be protected from the rain, and milk cans should be constructed to shade the cans from the

17. Only honest milk with its full cream and full share of strippings should be offered; violation of this requirement leaves the patron liable to a heavy penalty.

take the liberty of sending you the following, with a view to drawing the attention of township municipal councils to the fact that recent legislation gives them the power to pass by-laws making it compulsory to pay the annual taxes into the office of the treasurer of the municipality, and doing away with a collector. They are also empowered to add to all taxes remining unpaid after any fixed date, not earlier than the lith day of December, a rate of 5 per cent. on such unpaid taxes. If this law was carried into effect I feel estisfied that our unpaid taxes in the township of Mariposa would not now (June 9th) be running up to nearly \$1,000. There is a great injustice in the method of collecting our taxes, and which we should be more inclined to tolerate if the arrears were in the hands of our poorer rate-payers who are the first to pay their taxes, while their wealthier and sharper neighbors often openly bosat that they will not ney their taxes until spring, or until they fear that the collector will put them to costs. I must here bear record to the wonderful patience and courtesy of our township collectors. There is another side of this question which effects us as rate-payers, still more and that is the momentary side. If the taxes were paid into the treasurer's office the cost should be triffing, certainly not much mose than one-half rhe amount now paid, and we would be enabled to pay our county rates early in the year and thus secure the discount on those rates, which would be quite a sum, as the county rates prior to the first of March, sand charging those when are in arrears. The rate added to the taxes unpoid at their county rates prior to the first of March, and charging those when are in arrears. The rate added to the taxes unpoid at that is certainly a sufficient sum in when reating our council in giving this marting our council in giving this marting our council in giving this martine their consideration. This is the saidled that is certainly a sufficient sum in when reating our council in giving this martine distinct in Maripone, June 2 1898.

Vden, Maripone, June 2 1898. of the treasurer of the municipality, and doing away with a collector. They are

Form. Marinam, Jame 9. 1848. Pitcher's Casteria. MORE FOOD ANALYSES.

sold to the public for food, drink and med-

seld to the public for food, drink and medicine.

The agitation for the passage of laws to expose and punish food adulterations in the United States, is being sided by action of this kind taken by the Boards of Health of several of the States. Ohio and Massachusetts, following the course of the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion, have published the names of many of the impure or unwholesome articles examined. Among them are the following brands of alum baking powders: Davie's, Silver Star, Forest City, A. & P., Silver King, Kenton, Cook's Favorite, Gem, etc. This is a most effectual way to stop their sale, as no one will buy an alum baking powder knowingly.

Massachusetts analysts have tested the various cream of tartar and shosphate baking powders sold in that State, and they report that the Royal baking powder is superior to all others in purity and wholesomesess, and contains nearly 20 per cent, more strength than any other. The exact determinations as to strength of the several brands was as follow:

RELATIVE LEAVENING STRENGTH. Horsford's ... 95.1

The official tests in both the United States and the Dominion likewise prove the superiority of the Royal in purity, strength and wholesomeness.

OBITUARY.

Hatthew George Greer. Departed this life April 13th, 1888, aged[23 years. George Greer was born in Cavan on the 29th day of April, 1865. When but a small boy he moved to Fenelon with his father and mother. George was a son of Joseph M. Greer of Fenelon. He was a loving and dutiful son in the days of his boyhood and he grew in years to be a noble example of true manhood. George was highly esteemed and respected by his many friends and acquaintances in the Midland counties, His death was caused by a falling tree in the woods in which he was working. He only lived about an hour after the tree struck him. The sad accident caused a feeling of profound sorrow in the community. George was loved by all who knew him. The funeral procession which followed his remains to their last resting place in the Riverside cemetery, Lindsay, was the largest that has been seen in this country for many years. county for many years.

Asleep in Jesus, peaceful sleep, Whose waking is supremely bleat; No fear, no wee, shall dim that hour That manifests the Saviour's power.

Dear George now has passed away, His spirit it has fled, And the form of him we loved so well

Is numbered with the dead. Oh yes, there is a vacant place, Which never, never can be filled, The voice of him we loved to hear By Death's cold hand is stilled.

Comfort his father and mother, Lord, Now stricken sore with grief, And pour into their wounded heart The balm of sweet relief,

His sister's, brother's aching hearts console Their eyes are dimmed with tears. They weep for him who was their guide

Me thinks I see your fond eyes gaze Upon that noble son, And build high hopes of future days For that most cherished one. Respected and beloved was he.

Who now has gone to rest; Who knew him well respected him, Who loved him knew him best. Can you bear it, father, mother, Yes, with George you, too, must part,

Your treaking hearts bowed down with grief

Weep o'er that silent clay. Sisters and brother who are now bereft Of him who made home sweet, Remember that our brother sings, Around the everlasting throne.

Farewell'! we hope to meet again, When life's short journey's o'er, And the good shall see their friends to gre Where parting is no more.

-An extraordinary case of child murder has come to light at Guelph. Widow Jane Breeze of Eramosa township, who was coneldered a little off, was delivered of an ille-COMMUNICATIONS.

Collection of Taxes in Townships—An is said to be half-witted, to drown it. This important Amendment.

[To the Editor of The Post.]

Sir, -Knowing that your columns are ever open to matters of public welfare, I take the liberty of sending you the followgitimate child last winter, and tried in

EVERY DAY TOPICS.

Mabel (a stranger in town)—Is Maude Hifly a girl who cares very much for style? Why, they say the affected thing eats her very meals off a fashion plate. Are you not going to use a blood purifier this Spring? If so, remember that Dr. Carson's Stomach Bittere is one of the best known. Large bottles 50 cents.—92-tf.

Bishop (dining with the family)—So you wouldn't like to be a bishop, Bobby, when you grow up? Bobby—I'd like to well enough, but as everybody says I take after ma's side of the family, I don't suppose I'll ever be fat enough for a bishop.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as pa atable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequaled. Dr. Thos. Prim. Ala, says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month," Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.—100-\$.

"Are you one of the new letter carriers?" inquired the housewife. "Yes, ma'am." "Well, I just want you to give me the right letters hereafter. The last ene was for the next door neighbor. It was inter-esting, but she made an awful time because I read it."

The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established well-earned reputation, and made it the most effectual and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price \$1.

"As glares the tiger on his form,
Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
And, ere he bounds upon the ring,
Belects the object of his spring."
So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon
the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing
attents peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the
most complicated and obstinute cases of leucorrhes,
excessive flo ring, painful menstrassion, unnatural
suppressions, preispeus, or falling of the womb,
weak back, "hemsis weakness," antervenion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion,
inflammation and ulberation of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in overies, accompanied
with "internal heat,"—3-1.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURTAY Street, N. Y.

L. O' Connor.

_ O'CONNOR'S CARRIAGE and WAGON WORKS, Etc. 1888,-LINDSAY-1888.

L. O'CONNOR would respectfully ask all requiring a first-class job of any kind in his line to call and see for themselves and not be humbugged by oily-tongued windbags in this important business. It should not be a question of low prices for inferior goods, but a fair price for superior and reliable work.

I have now on hand the largest stock I ever had and orders are coming in fast. I have Top and Open Phætons, Top and other Carriages, in which I defy competition. Also a great variety of the latest styles of Buggies, all manufactured of second growth of hickory and well seasoned and made by skillful workmen.

As for my painting (I do not advertise for old buggies to re-paint) I have my old reliable painter, Mr. John Harding, who has worked for me for ten years and expect he will for another ten, as I do not keep changing hands every year. All work hand-made and by the most skilled workmen. All work guaranteed.

**Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to at the lowest price. A call solicited.

**CORNER OF WILLIAM AND RUSSELL STREETS. LINDSAY.

T. Hurley-Peterboro

Who wants this Property?

Four steres, 56 feet frontage en Kent-st. by 130 feet deep, with back entrance from Lindsay-st. Also the Mc-Connell Hotel block on corner, 56 x about 340 feet, on Lindsay-st to creek subject to Mr. McConnell's lease of hotel block—56x112 feet.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of this property will kindly describe what he wants, say how much he is prepared to pay down and what time and terms he requires for the balance.

I have a great variety of Peterboro property for sale, also market gardens and farms. Correspondence solicited which will be promptly ans-

T. HURLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENT, PETERBORO. Peterboro, March 26th. 1888.-90-12.

John Makins. MILL MACHINERY.

JOHN MAKINS.

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Iron Founder and Machinist.

MANUFACTURER OF

Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.

Have a large assortment of General Patterns for the above description of works.

Lindsay, Aug. 17th, 1882.—97

Britton Brothers.

WATCHES WEDDING RINGS

-AND-ENGAGEMENT RINGS

are always fashionable. They are like potatoes and ice cream, necessaries of life. We have always a very large variety and quantity of each class of goods and of the best obtainable quality.

The accuracy and reliability of our Watches is well and favorably known. The quality of our Wedding Rings and Engagement Rings is guaranteed to be exactly as stamped and the finish of these Goods speaks for itself. It is per-fect. We have the largest stock of

SILVERWARE in town, Quadruple Plate, including handsome Goods, suitable for wed-

ding or birthday gifts. SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL COODS

Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

scopes, Compasses, etc. See our card in another column.

Lindsay, April 24, 1888.—94.

McLennan & Co. SPECIAL

NAILS, LOCKS, OIL, CLASS, LEAD,

PAPER! ETC. BOYELS

John McKay-Kirkfield.

The subscriber, encouraged by the liberal patronage extended to him since he embarked in business here, begs to announce to the public that he is now in a position to do all kinds of

Roll Carding, Spinning,

WEAVING, CLOTH DRESSING, ETC. He has added several new and useful improvements. Always in stock a complete assortment of Full Cloths, Tweeds, Cottons, Cottonades and Fiannels. The highest cash price paid for WOOL, or two cents extra when exchanged for goods.

JOHN McKAY. KIRKFIELD. Kirkfield,'March 30 1888.-91-13.

Grain and Produce.

CRAIN AND WOOL. The undersigned will pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE -FOR-

Barley, Wheat,

Peas and Oats. delivered at the old Brogden store house, east of Dundas & Co's, storehouse, East Ward, Lindsay, WANTED 50,000 LBS WOOL deliver-ed at Lindsay Market.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co. TIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

WHEAT and OATS The undersigned are prepared to pay the High-est Market Price for Wheat and Oats delivere at their mill Lindsay.

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

SADLER, DUNDAS & Co. Lindsay, Oct 1st, 1384. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Having introduced the latest improved Rol-t System for the manufacture of FLOUR by are now neepared to fill all orders with a patent article.

Mountain Deer.

THE THOROUGH-BRED BLOOD STALLION.



HONDAY—Will be at his own stable, east half lot 7, con. 3, Fenelon, all day. TUESDAY—Will proceed to Ingram's Hotel, Fenelon Falls, for the night,

WEDRESDAY-Proceed to Glenarm for noon, thence to Campbell's Hotel, Kirkfield, for the night. Hotel, near Balsover, for noon, thence to McKinnon's Hotel, Woodville, for the night.

PRIDAY—Will proceed to Brunker's Hotel, Oakwood, for noon, thence to his own stable for the night, where he will remain until Tuesday noon. The above route will be continued throughout the season, health and weather permitting.

PEDIGREE. MOUNTAIN DEER is of a beautiful dark

brown colour, with dark points except one white foot behind; was foaled June 6th, 1881, and is rising 6 years old. He stands 16 hands high, and has superior action.

MOUNTAIN DEER was awarded first prize as a thoroughbred blood foal at the Central Exhibition held at Lindsay in 1881, also first prize at the same Exhibition held the four following

hibition held at Lindsay in 1881, also first prize at the same Exhibition held the four following seasons.

He was sired by Warmanbie, Warmanbie by Mountain Deer, Mountain Deer by Touchstone out of Mountain Sylph. by Belshazzar; Warmanbie's dam, Mistress Walker, by Jereed, dam Miss Lettie, by Priam, etc., etc. Jereed by Don Juan, dam by Tramp. Warmanbie is half-brother to Heir of Linne, Cora of Linne, Montrose, the Friar and Birdlime. Warmanbie was awarded 230 by Mid-Annandale Hunt Club for a thoroughbred horse to get hunters; 210 by East and West Cumberland Societies' Show at Penrith; and 25 given for thoroughbred horses at Carlisle in 1865. He was awarded the premium of 59 guineas at the South Lancaster Society's Exhibition at Kirkham in 1866, beating 15 first-class horses, open to all England. He also took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton in 1872; and first prize and diploma in Toronto in 1874, For further particulars see racing calendar. Warmanbie was shown at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, and was awarded first prize gold medal, the first prize silver medal, the American diploma and the Dominion diploma as the best light horse in the field, 750 horses shown. Warmanbie was allowed by the Dominion advisory board, after tracing his pedigree to be the best bred horse on this continent, and the most closely connected horse with the best families in Europe.

MOUNTAIN DEER'S dam, Lady Marsh, is well-known throughout Ontario, and has taken first prizes wherever shown as a thoroughbred mare. Lady Marsh distinguished herself running at Toronto when only three years old in 1868, and was also winner of the purse for the 5 mile race at Whitby in 1869. Lady Marsh's dam, Lady St. Clair, was a thoroughbred mare, imported from England by an officer of her maiesty's service. Lady Marsh was sired by the celebrated horse Bob Marshall. Bob Marshall was the heaviest blood horse in the Dominion, weighing 1.300 lbs, was a beautiful dark, dappled bay, standing if hands high and well-tempered; bred by

Diana, by Kill Devil, grand dam by Pot 8-os, out of Maid of all Work. (See Wetherby's Stud Book, vol iii., page 70) Young Phantom, bred by the Duke of Rutland, a son of Walter, out of Emmelline, by Waxy; her dam Sorcery by Sorcerer, out of Cobbea. by Skyscraper, by Woodpecker, by Hermit, etc. Meux was bred by Mr. Richardson, and sold to Lord Chesterfield for 150 guineas when a foal. Bob Marshall's dam by Sir Tatton Sykes, imported by George Cooper, Esq., grand dam by Valeopian, great grand dam Foxhunter.—(See Turf Register.) Bob Marshall when three years old. in 1860, on the Carleton course on the 26th of June for the Queen's Plate of 59 guineas, won the first heat, distancing Highflyer, Tom Sayers, and Lady Larleton, beating Wild Irshman, Queen and Don Juan: second heat he ran a good second; third heat he was beaten half a neck, which was owing to his carrying 10 lbs. over-weight throughout the whole race. On the following day he ran for the Province purse of \$100 and won, beating Paris in two straight heats, carrying 10 lbs. over-weight. He obtained the first prize at the County Fair at Weston in 1872, beating the imported horses Charon and Sir Tatton Sykes; the first prize at the County Fair, Brampton, in 1863 and 1865; and the first prize at the Lambton Spring Show held at Sarnia on the 28th of April, 1868; another first prize at the same place on the 29th of April, 1879—[For further particulars see Racing Circular in England and Canada.]

To insure \$10, payable 1st Feb. 1889. Single leap \$8, payable at time of service. Parties trying mares must return them regularly to the horse or they will be charged as for single leap. Parties disposing of their mares before foaling tame must pay insurance whether in foal or not. All accidents at the risk of owners. Groom's fee, 50c. ROBT, OXBY,

Proprietor

The General Purpose Stallion PRINCE ARTHUR will stand for marcs at his own stable for the season of 1888. Terms \$6 to insure. Cambray P.O., April. 27, 1888.—94-tf.

Lumber.

KILLABY & KENNEDY. Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

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 chesp.

FIREWOOD Of the best quality delivered to any part of the town.

Imperial Baking Powder.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, E. W. GILLETT, Mary office Charles Theres Trestores

Miscellaneous.

THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE Britain or the United States for One Dollar a year. Address THE POST, Lindsay, Canada. GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES WANTED.—Parties having sound horses to sell will find a ready purchaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house en lindsay st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888,—97-tf. THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK

A YARD.—Established 1870—I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BELGE which I will sell at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodville station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JUHN WAKELIN, Cannington. Dec. S. 1887—74-lyr. COBOURG

ORNAMENTAL STONE WORKS

For the manufacture of all kinds of Ornamental Stones, Arches, Gothic, Elliptic, Circular, Segment and Ornamental. Water Table, Doorstep, Window Sills, Belting, Keystones and Corner Stones, Carriage Blocks, Crocks and Flower Vases. Now is the time to forward your orders for Window Sills and Caps. JOHN BOND, Cobourg, Ont

April 10, 1888,-92-26,

WARNING TO DEBTORS. MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING

ASSOCIATION. Head office, Hamilton, Ont., hereby give notice to all parties that have been notified by its members. agents, or from head office, that it will be neceessary to pay up at once if they do not wish their credit stopped.

J. BIDWELL MILLS & CO. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

The Largest Fire Insurance Company the World.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with er without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR. Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoris

GET THE BEST. THE SINGER MACHINES

ARE THE BEST AND THE BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD. THEIR increasing popularity fully attests it. Made of the finest material, or the best principles, by the most skillful mechanics and the most perfect machinery, their superior merit is everywhere recognized and the popular verdict is shown in the fact that

Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Ma-chines sold Throughout the World Each Year are Genuine Singers. First prizes at Lindsay Central, over all com-petitors.

Particularsand prices from JOHN HORE. Lindsay, Dec. 6, 1887.

J. W. Wallace.

The Mill is now in better working order than ever, with new Power and the best

BLANKETS

Canadian Tweeds, Yarns, Flannells, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Farmers can deal direct with the

The highest price paid for Wool delivered. will deal liberally with those who sen

Weel from a distance in quantity to

be manufactured into Flannels.

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Yarns or Tweeds. Give Me a Call J. W. WALLACE.

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