Scott's Emulsion.

Bronchitis Cured

After spending ten Winters South, was cured by Scott's Emulsion.

140 Centre St., New York, June 26th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter south. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing the use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day.

O. F. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

Publisher's Notice.

THE CANADIAN POST.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten cents per line (agate type) nonpareil first insertion three cents each subsequent insertion.

Reading notices in local columns 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. each subsequent insertion.

Small undisplayed advertisements such as strayed, lost, teachers wanted, farms for sale of six or eight lines $1.00 cash for three or four insertions. If more than eight lines an additional proportionate charge is made.

Liberal discounts to merchants for business advertisements by the year or for a shorter time. Rates made known on application.

C. D. BARR, Proprietor

AGENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as agents for THE POST.

Dunsford	E. Falkner
Manvers	Geo. Dorland
W. Monaghan	J. C. Gilchrist
Janetville	D. Lavery
Kinmount	M. O'Neil
Garden	J. D. Thornton
Bethany	N. S. Dowson
Mariposa	H. C. Garratt
Somerville	Nicl. McCutcheon
Coboconk	Brandon Bros
Fenelon Falls	W. E. Ellis
Dunsford	H. P. Duffers
Oakwood	A. H. McLaughlin
Beaverton	J. F. Brown
Cannington	F. J. Dillingham
Sutton West	Chas. N. McDonald
Argyle	Rodgers & Ross
Glenarm	D. H. Evans, P. M.
Sebright	J. H. Van Vleck
Minden Falls	D. Galloway
Kinmount	Wm. Moore
Norland	Thos. Francis, P. M.
Norland	R. J. Grandy
Dalrymple	W. F. Hyrons, P. M.
Victoria Road	W. H. Cavana
Ceneville	Edward Lanigan
Vesperia	W. Scott
Bexhill	David McBean
Gelert	H. Haughton
Verona	S. Pegg
Lindsay	Samuel Hill
Woodville	David Rogers
Norland	John Marshaw
Sebright	Thos. Hamilton
Bobcaygeon	Chesswell

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

ADDENBROOKE.

[illegible]

I

[illegible] Lydia, help me to understand why [illegible] should be so unhappy.

[illegible] standing at the window, her [illegible] following the familiar figure of the professor [illegible] down the gravel walk to [illegible] where he had passed from [illegible] lawn in the nearest chair [illegible] reflections. It was [illegible] she had no love to give him [illegible] quickly, [illegible] very one knew, of that [illegible] with Lawrence Fleming, [illegible] Fleming's intimate [illegible] person who had seen him [illegible] "Africa."

[illegible] had taken to be [illegible] woman who was sad and pale [illegible] her time, surely not the woman with whom a man would be ex[illegible] to begin his life.

[illegible] to convince herself that [illegible] had no right to be of others.

[illegible] had been aware of Addenbrooke's [illegible] from the days of the [illegible] boy, with a taste [illegible] experiment, to the [illegible] man, who looked upon [illegible] as a means for the purpose of [illegible] Lydia, and was always [illegible] in her society. She had [illegible] but had given it little [illegible] Lydia's loneliness, her sorrow, [illegible] affection moved her [illegible]

[illegible] herself doing on to [illegible] Lydia, motived [illegible] emotional [illegible] love [illegible] Addenbrooke's [illegible] lives like a shield [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] answer, but she [illegible] would be [illegible] Lord Mrs. Grey, her [illegible] the room.

[illegible] Lydia sat alone—a child, compassionate and regarded her [illegible] from the distance.

[illegible] two women lived together without pleasure to either. Mrs. Grey was incapable of making sacrifices, but he [illegible] the priceless gift of home [illegible] while Lydia, on her part, chafed beneath the restrictions of a relationship in which neither affinity nor affection bore a part.

So it was to be Johnny Addenbrooke after all," reflected Mrs. Grey; "a Gower street professor of no particular distinction. Well, Lydia was getting on; and, if a girl means to marry, she had better manage to do so before she is five-and-twenty. And there had been nothing, it seemed, in that affair with young Fleming." Mrs. Grey was disappointed. It is true that Fleming's father kept a glove shop in Regent street, whereas the Addenbrookes had been gentle folks for generations; but nobody minded that sort of thing in these days. Lawrence Fleming went everywhere, did everything; his new book from Africa had made him more of a lion than ever, hence he was more to be desired as a husband than poor Johnny, who went nowhere to speak of, and did nothing but his work.

Lydia rose slowly and went over to the writing table.

As she took up her pen the whimsical thought struck her that, when the other children had carried their pence to the sweet shop, Johnny had always preferred to invest his capital in mysterious compounds at the chemist's. A faint smile hovered about her lips as she wrote. When the letter was finished, she laid her head a moment on the desk and shut her eyes. The old dream, from which she was turning forever, had rushed with cruel vividness into her consciousness:

Behüt dich Gott, es war so schön gewesen;
Behüt dich Gott, es hat nicht sollen sein.

She rose, stiff and cold, and went over to her mother.

Lydia was a graceful creature, tall, slight, faintly colored; some people thought her beautiful, others could see no beauty in her whatever.

"Mamma," she said in her strange, pathetic voice, "Professor Addenbrooke has asked me to marry him, and I have written to say 'yes.'"

II.

Addenbrooke was spending the evening as usual with Lydia at St. John's Wood. They were alone together, Mrs. Grey having discreetly retired to her own room, and the talk between them flowed with the ease of intimacy and affection.

It was now three weeks since their engagement, and already something of Addenbrooke's calm happiness was beginning to be reflected in Lydia's face. She appreciated, what only women can appreciate, the consciousness of making another's happiness by the mere fact of her presence. That is, I think, a pleasure too subtle for the masculine palate. Now, as she laid her hand lightly on his, she enjoyed, as it were, a reflection of the delight which she knew herself to be conferring by the act.

"Johnny," she said, "will you let me tell you to-night what I have always meant to tell you about myself and—that other person." She finished her phrase thus vaguely, not doubting but that Addenbrooke had mentally rounded it off with greater accuracy; somehow her lips refused to utter the name of Lawrence Fleming.

"My dear," he answered gently, "tell me nothing which distresses you. I don't want to know. I know you have been very unhappy; but one day, I assure you, you are going to be happier than ever."

She smiled half sadly. "Johnny, let me tell you. I think I ought. Perhaps, when you have heard, you will want to go away from me—from a woman who has been so cruelly humiliated."

He laughed, drawing closer to her in the fire light.

"Since that's it, Lydia, perhaps you'd better tell me!"

He saw that she would never rest till she had disburdened her mind of the old, unhappy things, about which personally he had small desire to learn.

They were so infinitely touching, these poor women and their love stories; their anxious interpretation of looks and words and smiles; their pathetic, careful gathering up of crumbs so carelessly scattered.

So Lydia, with half averted face, began her story in the strange, uncertain voice which, from his boyhood upward, had had power to thrill John Addenbrooke to the inmost depths of his being.

"It is nearly a year ago," she began, "at the Meades' place in Warwickshire. I arrived on March 28, and stayed a week. It began from the beginning. When I walked into the drawing room, where he was standing by the tea table, it seemed that I had walked into a new and strange and wonderful world. I lived in that world for a week, and it was like a lifetime. Looking back, it astonishes me how every one else at once accepted the situation. Then I no more questioned it than I question the rising of the sun. The day came when I was to go, and he had said nothing definite to me. I, living in my fool's paradise, was neither surprised nor afraid. At last, an hour before I left, he took me in his arms, yes, Johnny, yes—he took me in his arms and kissed my lips, and told me that he would follow me the next day."

"That's enough," said Addenbrooke, in a low voice; "he was a brute. Let us hear no more about him."

"There is no more to hear," she answered with bitterness; "that is the end of my story. A week later I heard he had gone abroad."

Addenbrooke put his arm about Lydia and, drawing her head to his shoulder, stroked her hair backward and forward with his kind hand.

Her recital had pained him. He knew the perfidity of his sex, but this particular offender had gone beyond all recognized limits; limits which, in his own person, Johnny had always refused to recognize. The thought of the misery inflicted on his proud, sensitive, passionate Lydia made him sick with anger and speechless with sympathy. He rose at last and, buttoning up his coat, tried to speak in tones of reassuring cheerfulness.

"By the by, Lydia, Fleming has come back. You remember Lawrence Fleming? They are making quite a lion of him on account of his new book. He's just the sort of man to enjoy being lionized."

Lydia looked at him, speechless, and he went on:

"I expect that he will be turning up at my rooms in the course of a day or two. He left a portmanteau with my landlady before he sailed. Good night, my own dear girl." And he held out both his hands.

Lydia looked at him sharply and with rising vexation.

She had found out long ago that subtle hints were quite thrown away upon Johnny; but surely, surely he must know the truth.

Either he was the most consummate actor or the densest person living.

It was impossible to entertain seriously the idea of Addenbrooke as a consummate actor.

III.

Addenbrooke had rooms in Gower street; a sitting room and a bedroom, divided by folding doors. The whole apartment had begun, like as great house agents call it, a spacious double drawing room, and bore yet the marks of its former state of existence.

The mantelpiece, which now supported a host of bottles, variously shaped and filled, was of white marble, heavily carved—summoned up to the imaginative mind visions of gilt clocks and candlesticks under glass shades.

(Continued next week.)

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Spare Your Trees.

Recently an Ulster County, New York, farmer cut an acre or two of trees on an elevated portion of his farm with the following result: "My first loss was the drying up of a beautiful brook which had its source in my grove, and which ran through a number of fields, furnishing water for cattle while grazing. Five times the value of the wood I sold would have been refused for this stream. In the vicinity of the place where the timber stood the ground became dry during the summer. When rain fell it did not seem to be absorbed; the waters ran down the hillsides, making great gullies and doing much damage, while the fields through which the brook flowed did not yield as good crops."

The Bath Tub.

The following sensible suggestions we clip from the New England Farmer: A while ago a mother said to me, "Children ought always to be dressed so they can respect their own clothes." I believe it, and hope you may learn to, too. On a farm a boy's clothes must be coarse to stand rough usage, suited to that business. Yet no boy (that is no respectable boy) wants to go to a lecture or kissing party, grange or club meeting, in such a costume. There is an indescribable satisfaction experienced inside a clean bosom shirt, with collar and necktie, polished boots, white handkerchief, well brushed hair and clean skin. And the boy who has been faithful in the multiplicity of duties that fall to his lot on a farm, well deserves such experience.

Will you arrange this pleasure for your son? First try the experiment of a bath room, small, (to be quickly heated), easy of access to one fresh from the cow yard, a tank of water, all hot on the stove for use as soon as the barn work is done, so your boy may take his good clothes into this room, and, in a few minutes, divest himself of all trace and smell of cows, pigs, hens, etc., and come out fresh and clean, invigorated by his bath, ready for his supper and an evening's enjoyment at home or abroad, free from any feeling that his presence may be a nuisance.

New England Opinion.

The New England manufacturers are beginning to demand reciprocal trade with Canada. Of late an extraordinary development has taken place in the Southern States. The deposits of coal and iron which lie alongside each other, are being opened, British capital playing a part in the process; while the Southern pine lands have at last been reached by the railroads. In addition, the cotton mills and furniture factories of the south are becoming formidable rivals to those of Massachusetts. Southern iron and lumber are now sold as far north as Chicago and Boston. New England perceives that it is necessary for her, if she is to retain her manufacturing supremacy, to secure the free admission of those articles, and of other raw material, from Canada. The question of cheap iron is a most important one. The secretary of the American Iron and Steel association—a protectionist body—says, in a recent report, that since 1878 there have died out of the rolling mills in Maine, 50 percent.; of those in Vermont, 100 per cent.; of those in Massachusetts, 36 per cent.; of those in Connecticut, 20 per cent.; of those in Rhode Island, 52 per cent. Or, to put the same facts in another form, in 1880 the New England mills produced 170,877 tons of rolled iron and steel; in 1887 they produced 102,711 tons. In these years, therefore, the annual production of rolled iron and steel in New England has dwindled 40 per cent. Meanwhile, during the same period, the production of iron and steel in the United States at large, increased 57 per cent. These cogent facts leads a protectionist iron maker, Mr. MacFarlin, of South Carver, Mass., to declare in the protectionist Boston Journal, that unless closer trade relations are established with Canada, New England will be compelled before long, to abandon the iron trade to Pennsylvania and the south. His remedy is this: "Right at our doors, in the Canadian provinces, are the finest bituminous coal mines on the continent, and ore beds of surpassing value, which, by removal of the tariff, can be made a priceless boon to New England. Place ore, coal and coke on the free list, and reduce the duty on iron to 24 per cent. ad valorem, and, I believe, we shall have solved a problem of vital moment to this region. Mr. MacFarlin adds:—

"While I yield to no man in my loyalty to the principle of protection, when justly and equitably administered, I submit that, in our ardour as protectionists, we should never quite forget that we are New Englanders, for the scriptures admonish us that he who provides not for his own is worse than an infidel. There is manifestly an undercurrent of sentiment rolling in with reference to this important matter which no political party will be able to resist. When we find scores of prominent Massachusetts Republicans moving actively in favor of the propositions I have outlined, and among them, the venerable Nathan Bretson, so long identified with the Bridgewater and Weymouth iron works, and William R. Coffin, proprietor of large iron mills in Massachusetts and Maine, Governor Ames, with his immense iron plant at Easton, all staunch Republicans for many years (and equally pronounced in their adherence to that party to-day), it will hardly do to dismiss my views as the ill-considered views of a novice, either in politics or business. As a loyal Republican and an unwavering protectionist, I feel no embarrassment in the position I have taken. I find myself fortified by the tenetings of Sumner and Wilson, as I might amply demonstrate by quotations from their speeches. I can discover no good reason why a desire to improve the material condition of New England by a reasonable revision of the tariff on the commodities here referred to, should not be accepted as good Republican doctrine."

These are significant words coming from a Republican and a protectionist. Man's efforts to defeat the decrees of nature on this continent by means of tariff laws are coming to naught. A policy of free and unrestricted trade is in accordance with her behests, and before long this fact will force itself upon the notice of the people of both countries.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 164 West Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont.—cf-1yr.

Hunt's Liniment for Rheumatism.—61-4

Success to the Minister of Education.

[Canadian Gazette, London, Eng., (copy).]

We cannot help wishing success to the Ontario Minister of Education in his manly struggle against the passion and prejudice which seems to have become so rampant of late in the premier province. One of the main subjects on which the religious agitators have fixed their attention is the question of the adoption of English as the predominent language in all public schools. Upon the main issue both the minister and his opponents seem agreed. English must and shall be the language of instruction; but while the opponents loudly call for the rough and immediate enforcement of this rule in the few districts of the province where French and not English is the prevailing tongue, Mr. Ross is content to have the object carried out as deliberately and yet as quickly as the interests involved may justify. Hence we have this programme:—

1. To press steadily, prudently and reasonably for the same proficiency in English in the schools of Ontario in which French and German are taught as in the public schools in which English is taught.

2. To carry out measures for training the teachers of French schools in correct methods of teaching English.

3. To see with all convenient and reasonable speed that none but authorized text books are used in these schools.

4. To continue the policy of refusing to grant permits or new certificates to all persons unable to speak English.

This is, we think, a considerate and statesmanlike programme. It is the outcome of that policy of reason and prudence which must prevail in Canada if peace and goodwill is to be preserved among the various races and creeds of which the Canadian nation is constituted, and in the friendly unity of which in the common cause enormous benefits may be found.

W. C. T. U.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

JACK SPRATT AND HIS WIFE.

Jack Spratt would drink no beer,
His wife would drink no brandy,
Between them both
There was a loaf,
And meat and butter handy.
Says Jack, "If I drank
I'd have nothing in bank
And be poor as tippling Sandy."

NO LICENSE AND THE CHILDREN.

In Plainfield, N. J., where, until this year, there have been about a dozen "high-license" liquor saloons and hotels paying a $500 license fee, now, through a disagreement among the liquor men, together with the opposition in the city council to all licenses, none are granted for the current year. The saloons have been closed up for three months. The Children's Home, of Plainfield, held its twelfth anniversary recently, and the annual report of the president, Mrs. N. E. Kimball, contained the following significant paragraphs concerning the results of license and no license and the children:

As an association we wish to bear our testimony to the marked difference in the number of cases where we have been called to interfere in behalf of ill-used children, as well as to take children from wretched homes, since our common council refused to license the liquor shops and saloons.

While misfortune and sickness may always make care for children needful, fully nine-tenths of all cases received in our home have come from the curse of the drink habit in our city.

LIQUOR WAS THE CAUSE.

The superintendent at Johnstown of the Edison Electric Light Works, Mr. Austin S. Hatch, who, with his wife, had a narrow escape during the flood, is reported as saying that no less than 3,000 lives were lost at Johnstown through the use of liquor. "The loss of life that may properly be charged to liquor," he says, "happened in this way. After the lower portion of the town had been inundated by the heavy rains, and the people had been driven to the second floor, large numbers of men left their houses on rafts and plundered the saloons. By three o'clock in the afternoon there were certainly 1,000 men drunk and sailing around the streets, and when the flood came they were dazed and helpless. They were unable to save themselves, and caught upon and dragged others down. Besides, their families were alone and powerless to save themselves from the flood. Had the men been sober and at home, many families would have been saved." If this account of the added devastation, in connection with the Johnstown horror, on account of strong drink, be true, the awful magnitude of the drink peril was never more strikingly exhibited.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two cent stamp for mailing same) to DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as the standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Imperial Baking Powder.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sole Prop'rs of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRADE MARK.

Casteria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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

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, 1888.—97.

Laraine Machine Oil.

Farmers, Threshers and Millmen!

For all kinds of Machinery use

McColl's Celebrated Lardine Machine Oil

It is without doubt the Best Lubricator in the market. McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto, sole manufacturers.

For sale by—Jos. Head, Fenelon Falls; R. D. Thexton, Lindsay; McLennan & Co., Lindsay.

Lindsay, May 12, 1888.—92.

W. W. Logan.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

W. W. LOGAN,

GENERAL AGENT, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, July 30, 1889.—60.

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street Lindsay, Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates BRIAN GUNIGAL.

ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. is eminently "The People's Co." No object in view in its organisation or ends to serve in its management, but the best interests of its members who alone compose the company. Over two and a half millions written in 188 and 1889 to date is far ahead.

In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Galt, Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the wealthy ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable company.

Accident Insurance.—The MUTUAL of Manchester has paid so many claims in this town, and paid them so promptly, that I simply ask all to enquire of everybody else, and you will soon speak with others in its praise.

THOS. A. MIDDLETON,

General Agent, Lindsay

Office 3rd door east from railroad, south side of Kent street.

Lindsay, June 27, 1889.—54.

Navigation.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER

NORSEMAN

(A. DUNLOP, Master,)

Will make her regular trips on this route, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7.30, and Port Hope at 9.50 o'clock, on arrival of Grand Trunk Railway trains from the east and west; connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern Central, and Erie Railways, and the Lake Ontario division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway for all points east, west and south.

RETURNING.—Will leave Charlotte (port of Rochester), on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, at 12 o'clock p. m., Tuesday at 9 o'clock p. m., Thursdays at 11 o'clock p. m., and Saturdays for Port Hope direct at 4 p. m.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to Oswego, Boston, Albany, New York, etc., etc.

Connects with early train for North, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7. a.m. —51-tf.

TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)

THE STEAMER

ESTURION

Commencing May 27th, will run between

LINDSAY, STURGEON POINT and BOBCAYGEON,

(Calling at Sandy Point on morning and evening trips until further notice, as follows:

Leave Bobcaygeon, at	6 30	A. M.	3 05	P. M.
Arrive Lindsay, at	9 00	"	5 30	"

RETURNING.

Leave Lindsay, at	11 30	A. M.	5 45	P. M.
Arrive Bobcaygeon, at	1 45	P. M.	8 00	"

Excepting Saturdays, when the steamer will leave Lindsay at 8 20 p. m. (instead of 5.45 p. m.) upon arrival of Toronto train.

Calling at Sturgeon Point each way.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Lindsay and Bobcaygeon	75c.	$1 00
Lindsay and Sturgeon Point,	35c.	50
Bobcaygeon and Sturgeon Point,	40c.	50

Family Tickets and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates can be procured at the Post Office, Bobcaygeon, and on the boat.

Arrangements can be made on favorable terms for Excursions of from 100 to 200 persons on regular trips of the boat.

For terms apply to the Secretary T. V. N. Co., at Bobcaygeon, or to Agent G. T. R., at your station.

MAURICE LANE, Master.

Bobcaygeon, May 27, 1889.—51.

Lumber.

LUMBER AND WOOD.

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 cheap.

FIREWOOD

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

Frank Lazarus.

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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 calling or sending to

J. RIGGS, Agent.

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

All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World.

They never tire the eye and last many years without change.

For sale by J. RIGGS, Jewelry and Fancy Store, Kent-st., Lindsay. Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England.

Lindsay, April 26, 1888.—93-1yr.

Marriage Licenses.

RICHARD BRANDON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Office, Cameron Street. Residence, corner King and Munro-sts., Cannington, Ont.—74-1y.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, MANILLA, ONT.

R. S. PORTER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, LINDSAY, ONT.

Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1884.—12.

J. BRITTON,

(of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers Lindsay.)

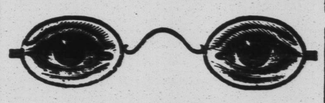
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

J. Riggs.

$500 WORTH

—OF—

LAZARUS'S SPECTACLES



To be Slaughtered at the Following Greatly Reduced Prices:

$2.50	Pebble for	$1.75	a Pair.
1.75	" "	1.25	"
1.50	" "	1.00	"
1.00	" "	75	"
50	" "	35	"

And all others in proportion.

As I have decided to clear out the entire stock of spectacles, now is your chance to secure a good pair at about half price at

JOS. RIGGS'.

Lindsay, June 10, 1889.—82.

S. Corneil.

LONDON MUTUAL

—STILL—

ONWARD AND IMPROVING.

Assets - - $401,000.
Gov. Deposit - 41,247.

NOTHING INSURABLE EXCEPT

Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per $100, and on frame dwellings in town 80 cts. per $100, for a three years' risk. Send postal card to

S. CORNEIL

Lindsay, Jan. 24, 1886.

B. Laurance.

B. LAURANCE'S

SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

Recommended by the President of the Medical Association of Canada, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and almost every great medical authority in Canada.

Are the only genuine articles that can be always relied on for perfect sight and comfort. A pair of

B. LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES

will outlast five common pairs and make up for loss of vision by positive comfort and the consolation that the wearer's eyes will improve by their use.

Real Brazilian Pebbles

are kept by all his agents, and if you want solid comfort with your eyes call on

J. T. PETTY.....LINDSAY
W. E. ELLIS.....FENELON FALLS
D. D. ROSS.....WOODVILLE
A. D. MORRISON.....BEAVERTON
—— ST. JOHN.....SUNDERLAND
Agent Wanted).....CANNINGTON
VENTRESS.....BOBCAYGEON

Insurance.

L. BARTHOLOMEW, AGENT FOR

Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown N. Y.
Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London.
Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal.
Confederation Life Association, Toronto.
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford.

$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent. Interest.

Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 15, 1888.—88-tf.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated funds	30,500,000
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 Victoria, Co

Miscellaneous.

THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD.—Established 1870—I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICK 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. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887—74-1yr.

FOR SALE.

300,0000 RED BRICK.

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of choice Red Brick at his yard north of Cannington, or at the Cannington railway station which he will sell at reasonable rates to make room for his summer stock. Apply to

JOHN SACKVILLE, Cannington.

Cannington, April 24, 1889.—46.

GEO. BRYAN & SON,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Fe Roofs put on and old roofs repaired. Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Barnan's Hotel, Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 20, 1889.—41-1yr.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

CHOICE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Every householder in Lindsay should be interested in the news that

W. J. WILLIAMSON, THE BUTCHER

has removed to larger and more convenient premises, and will now be found established in

R. S. PORTER'S OLD STAND,

opposite the present post office. The premises have been handsomely fitted up, and parties leaving their custom with him may rely upon receiving only the best meats. BEEF, PORK, LAMB, VEAL, etc., in season, as well Vegetables of all kind.

W. J. WILLIAMSON, Porter's old stand.

Lindsay, March 17, 1889.—44tf.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

The undersigned are prepared to pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT

at their Beaverton and Woodville Roller Mills.

Having introduced the latest improved Roller System for the manufacture of FLOUR they are now prepared to fill all orders with the patent article.

Chopping done at all times.

DOBSON & CAMPBELL,

BEAVERTON and WOODVILLE

N. B.—Baker's trade a specialty.

Jan. 15, 1888.—32-tf.