oured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York, 1

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Branchial affections and since then have been oblined to spend nearly every Winter south. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of God Liver Gil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely sured, gained flesh and etrength and was oble to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day.

O. T. CHURCHILL. Rold by all Druggists, 800, and \$1.00.

#### Publishers Notice. THE CANADIAN POST

ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line (solid type) nonpareil, first sertion: three cents each subsequent insertion. Reading notices in local columns, 10c, per line first insertion; 5c, each subsequent in-

strayed cattle, 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 discount to merchants for business dvertisements by the year of for a shorter ime. Rates made known on application. C. D. BARR, Proprietor.

## GENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneye may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the following gentlemen, who have girdly consented to act as agents for Tax

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VICTORIA ROAD	W. F. RITCHIE, P.
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JOHRIH MILVE	CHERNET
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# The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 22 1889.

LOCAL MATTERS. HON. MR. DRURY IN THE NORTH COUNTRY.

Parmer's Moetings and Addresses Kinmount and Minden Advantages of Butter and Chee e- Making Corn as Fodder The Sile System

While Hon, Oliver Mowat was address Ing the electorate of West Lambton, Hon. Charles Drury, accompanied by Professor Robertson of the agricultural college, was up of the lumbering districts of Victoria and Hallburton, encouraging the farmers to give more attention to dairying and shoop raising, for which their district is specially adapted.

At 1:30 the meeting was organized at the rivage hall, Minden, and a spiendid audience gathered to hear the minister and Prof. Robertson. The platform was beauilfully decorated with stacks of grain and specimens of the various products of the farm, the whole forming quite an attrac-

Mr. J. A. Barron, M.P., was the first speaker. He expressed his pleasure at meeting his constituents on such a profitable occasion, and mated that on a recent visit to Quebec he had become so impressed with the sile avatem that he had requested the minister of sericulture and Prof. Reportson to present its saven-tages to the farmers of Kinmount and

dealing with practical questions pertaining to the success of the farmer, and especially emphasizing the meastly for studying the mirkets. Hopeinted and that when avor an article cossed to have a permanent demand at a remunerative price, they should be ready to change their methods, so as to produce what the markets of the world required. Many people supposed than when the lumber was exhausted in the northern portions of Outer o the people who had not the contract of the people. the northern portions of Outer o the people who had actiled there with the purpose altimately of farming would be obliged to leave the country—that their means of support would be cut off. During a recent visit through a portion of the free grant district he had observed that those farmers who had paid almost exclusive attention to farming proper ward much better of to farming proper were much better off than those who had divided their stiention between lumbering, river driving and farmher went intoloring, river driving and farming. His own opinion was that the cessation of lumbering operations would set as an incentive to stronger afforts to improve their holdings. In Muskoka and Parry Sound some of the most successful farmers were men who had never taken much employment from lumbers were much employment from lumbers were to the most successful farmers. ployment from lumbermen.
When he had concluded speaking Hon. Mr. Drury was presented with following address:

To be Hon Churles Drury, Minister of Agri culture for Outario.

Sin, We, the officers and directors of the Minden, Snowden, Lutterworth, Anson, Hinden, Stanhope, Sherbourne, McCintock, Livingstone, Lawrence and Nightingale Agricultural Society, desire to tender you a cordial welcome on this, your first visit conf country. We hope it will be fraught with benefit to our people and pleasurable interest to yourself.

with benefit to our people and pleasurable interest to yourself.
You will, no doubt, have observed in passing
along that although naturally rough and rooky,
there is most unmistakeable evidence of the indistribute character of our actilers, whose energy
has been called forth in reclaiming the forest
will with habitable and comfortable houses.
We are pleased to be able to inform you that
the agricultural progress of this country has
been very antistretory during the past few
rears. The work of the agricultural society
and the assistance rendered by the government
advanced views as to the character of their
stock and the improvement of their cereals.
Experience has shown that our settlers with
all many of the frontier townships; while our
producing roots, regambles, grain and fruit
at many of the frontier townships; while our
buttle grasses produce beef and mutton second
incompare favorably with the products
at the grasses produce beef and mutton second
the pure water which is so bountifully
bour other natural advantages.
The question of the improvement of our stocking to a considerable extent, and we are of
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Themse Messen. M. Bryrn, J. Bedsewick, Themse Messen. M. Bryrn, J. Brown, M. McKelver, Giroctors Okas. D. Curry, M.D., T. C. Young, anditors.

In reply, Mr. Drury pointed out that with reference to their request that the same sent should be given to their district societies as would be given to an electoral district societies as would be given to an electoral district societies as would be given to an electoral district societies as well as more district and des not provide for such a case. He present does not provide for such a case. He present does not provide for such a case. He present does not provide for such a case. Frof. Robertson, who has charge of the delrying and live stock department at the Ontario agricultural college, was then introduced. He illustrated his remarks by means of a map or cheet prepared for the purpose, and gave his heaver a great deal of interesting information. He poisted out that their district was especially sdepted for deiry farming, and his desire was to seeks them in making for themselves comfortable and heppy house. Dairy farming meant more than the making and selling of milk—it meant the keeping of good cows and the raising of good feed, which latter involved good farming. The farmer should have three aims—to produce food from the fields which he tills, to maintain the fertility of these fields so that he will continue to get good crops in subsequent years, and to provide for himself and those about him profitable employment. He laid great strees on the value of barnyard manure, showing that it was immensely superior to commercial fertilizers. One of the experiments at the college showed that corn had grown ten feet high with barnyard manure, while with the commercial fertilizers it had only reached a height of five feet. In the county of Oxford the farmers went extensively into deirying some years ago, to their great advantages and profit. In Onterio there are at present 780,000 milch cows and 800 cheese factories. Twenty-one years ago there was no reason why the northern c tion. There was no reason why the northern counties of Ontario should not be able
to supply butter for the foreign market, as
they had the advantages of sweet herbage
and good spring water. In order to make
good butter they would require to select
the right kind of cows—suimals that
would yield more than they consumed.
Five good points about a cow were: A
long udder, very clastic, that shrinks up
when empty and expands when full; a soft,
mellow skin, which was a sign of good
digestion; a big barrel, deep and broad,
to hold rough, chesp food; long rumps,
with an open twist; a very fine head, with
tapering neck and good eyes. Cows should
be put under such treatment that they will
yield milk for ten months in the year instead of seven, which is now the custom.
They should also be accustomed to giving
the most milk in September and October,
when it is the most valuable. Denmark
has been doing this for the past twelve or
fourteen years, with the result that the
farmers there make the largest outsuits

fourteen years, with the result that the farmers there make the largest quantity of butter at a time when it sells for the most money. It was very desirable that there should be suitable provender provided for cowe in the winter. To feed a cow on hay and grain would cost 25c, per day, whereas if the farmer grows corn the cost can be reduced to 14c. which makes a high whereas if the farmer grows corn the cost can be reduced to 14c., which makes a big difference. Some people claimed that corn could not be grown here, but last year there were seventeen million bushels grown in Outario, and the crope were twice as big as in the corn growing states on the other side. He only advocated the growing of corn for fodder, however. By placing it in a silo it could be preserved in good condition for winter use. One scre of cornabout sixteen tone—will last one cow for 640 days, or five scres will feed sixteen cows for the long winter period of 200 days. A silo means a place into which fodder is put in the green state to be preserved without spoiling in its succulent condition. It may be constructed inside a barn which a farmer may already have by use of 4,500 feet of lumber and \$12.50 worth of tar paper and nails. No pressure is required upon the ensitage, a simple covering of cut atraw to the depth of one foot being all that is necessary. Prof. Robertson also spoke at some length on the raising of hogs, reminding farmers that this was a profitable branch of their business, and well worth their consideration. They should accustom hogs to graze instead of fattening them on expensive concentrated food.

Votes of thanks were unanimously as-

food.
Votes of thanks were unautmously ac-Votes of thanks were unanimously scoorded the chairman and speakers, the meeting adjourning about four c'clock. On returning to Kinmount Hon. Mr. Drury addressed a gathering of school children and their friends, returning to Toronto on Saturday evening.

## THE CRONIN TRIAL.

The Last East in the Noose-More Start ling Evidence. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.-The last knot in the noose was tied by the state in the Cronin trial to-day. The one weak part in the rope of evidence was strengthened by the startling story of Mrs. Pauline Hertel, who lives in the neighborhood of the Carleon cottage. It is significant that the one piece of evidence which has probably sealed the fate of four of the priconers should be given to the jury on the anniversary of the anarchist executions. An Irish witness convicted the German anarchists, the German witnesses will send the Irish murderers to the gallows

defers to the gallows,

Mrs. Hertel is afflicted with a drunken defere to the gallows.

Mrs. Hertel is afflicted with a drunken brute of a husband, who has forced her to go out weehing to keep her from the poorhouse. It was while searching for her husband on the night of the murder that she approached the Carlson cottage just as Dr. Cronin was driven up to the door by the man who decoyed him from his home. The dootor sprang out, picked up his box of instruments and splints, and hastening up the steps was admitted through the front door by some one who was apparently in waiting. The man in the buggy turned the white horse's head and drove rapidly back toward Chicago. The woman passed the cottage just in time to hear the sounds of the death struggle, the noise of a falling body, and the faint cries of a man. The only words she could hear were "Oh, God!" and "Oh, Jesue!" She mistock the noise for a family quarrel, but, woman-like, told about the incident to the woman she worked for, and this most valuable plees of information same into possession of the police only a few weeks ago. Her story had a tell tale effect upon the prisoners except O'Sullivan, tears even coming into Coughlin's eyes when the poor woman began to tell of her trials and persecutions by the saloon keepers who kept her husband drunk.

our columns some time stace, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Raceburgh Falls, Vi., publishers of "A freeties on the Moree and his Diseases," where by for subsoribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work range by sweding their address to J. B. END ALL CO., (and street all will avail themselves of the optimited all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the valuable work, to every lover of the horse is is independently, as it treats in a simple memor all the diseases which efflictable solice animal. Its phanomenal asis throughout the United States and Canada, make it a standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treaties."—73-13,

claim for compensation for their confiscated estates, and offered to treat with the Archbishop of Quebec for a settlement. "But," said Mr. Mercier, "their distribution of the accredited ministers at policy was too cowardly to brave the opposition that would naturally arise when compensation was proposed, and in a letter written by the then conservative government to Rome, and which he had now in his possession, it was stated that the Protestant members had evinced so much opposition to the settlement that they could not consent to restitution. They offered, however, to bind themselves to pay the society of Jesus 'quite secretly' the sum of \$500,000." A nice proposition, truly! Mr. Chapleau offered to pay the Jesuits half-a-million dollars after the manner in which his leader, Sir John Macdonald, paid Riel five thousand dollars to get out of the country. As to the charge that too much compensation had been given to the Jesuits, Mr. Mercier said it wrs silly, because Mr. Chapleau had offered \$500,000. And Mr. Chapleau did not propose to grant a single dollar to the Protestant minority as compensation for the proportion of the half million of dollars that would necessarily have to come out of their pockets. When Mr. Mercier came into office he found the province committed to the policy of compensating the Jesuit society for their confiscated estates, and he proceeded to deal with the question openly and frankly, and not on the "quite secretly" policy of his predecessors. Yet the Ontario tories pretend that the Jesuit question originated with Mr. Mercier. With respect to Mr. Chapleau's assertion that he could have settled the whole matter without any reference to Rome, Mr. Mercier asked why, if such was the case, the question leau's St. Hilare speech, Mr. Mercier

wrote to Cardinal Taschereau requesting an official reply to the question as to whether it would have been possible to settle the Jesuit estates dispute without leaving the distribution of the amount granted to the discretion of the popel To this question the cardinal answered "No." Hence Mr. Chapleau's pretension that he could have settled the Jesuit question without reference to the pope is flatly contradicted by the cardinal. Thus owing to his weakness for talking too much, the secretary of the state finds

himself in a most ridiculous and humilia:ing position. If Mr. Chapleau could have settled the whole difficulty without reference to the Vatican authorities why did he write those tell-tale letters which Mr. Mercier, to his astonishment, found in Rome? One of the documents forwarded by Mr. Chapleau's government to Rome, and quoted by Mr. Mercier on

Wednesday, reads thus: Wednesday, reads thus:

The Jesuits will get nothing, and they will agitate in valo to the great prejudice of religion, the question being one on which passions and prejudices are easily excited. The Protestant members of the legislature are too strongly opposed to the Josuits to consent to this restitution. This is evident to all those who know anything of the men and the subject.

The society has no chance of regaining possession of the estates directly. In the meantime, Monseigneur, understand that it is proper that they should obtain a good share of the compensation. They (the government) engage altogether secretly to pay the society the sum of \$500,000.

That is the policy to which Mr. Mercier found the government of Quebec committed when he came into power. And how did it happen that the Protestant members of the legislature, of whom Mr. Chapleau was so much afraid that he proposed to pay over the money altogether n secret, offered no opposition to Mr. Mercier's proposition to grant \$400,000? The people of Quebec province and of the Dominion at large will probably prefer Mr. Mercier's open and straightforward method of dealing with public questions to Mr. Chapleau's proposal to pay away public money in secret.—[Brantford Ex-

positor. Massachusetts and Free Raw Material.

The recent State election in Massachu setts, though taking place in what is celled an "off" year, was perhaps the most importent of the fall elections, for the reason that the tariff question played a part in it. Mr. Russell, the democatic candidate for governor, was strongly in favor of tariff reform, more particularly of the admission of free raw materials into New England; while his opponent, Mr. Brackett, stood firmly by the existing war taxes. Massachusetts is overwhelmingly republican, and Mr. Russell's friends said from the first that all they were fighting for was to reduce the normal republican majority and prove to the country that in the greatest of manufacturing States tariff reduction had obtained a hold. In this they were eminently successful. The average republican majority in former years ran from 15,000 to 25,000, this year it was reduced to 6,000-s fact which shows pretty clearly that the economic reform is making headway even in this citadel of protection. Mr. H. P. Tobey,

of the Tremont Nail Co., has written a The government organs always seek to letter on the necessity of admitting free make Mr. Mercier solely responsible for raw materials, which puts the case in a the settlement of the Jesuitz Estates in concise shape. In 1880 there were forty-Quebec. Perhaps he is, although his tory one rolling mills in New England, while sessors, Mr. Chapleau among the in 1888, when the last statistics were obnumber, did seek to effect a settlement. tained, there were only twenty-four. To But Chapleau was not honest in the way put it in another way, there were twentyhe wished to settle the matter. He was eight rolling mills in 1856, cr four more willing to pay the Jesuits \$500,000 in- than there are now, notwithstanding that stead of \$400,000 if it could be done al- since then the annual production of rolled together secretly. He wanted to be Good iron and steel in the United States has Lord, good Devil, all round, while Mr. increased 800 per cent. New England Mercier honestly looked the question in cannot manufacture iron as cheaply as the face and accomplished the final set- Pennsylvania or the southern States tlement of a long-vexed question. Mr. where the raw material is found in abun-Mercier shows up the history of the dance, and must lose her trade unless she transaction under Mr. Chapleau's man- obtains access to the coal and iron deposipulation, and it is interesting reading. its of Nova Scotia, her next door neighbor In 1876 the then conservative government admitted the justice of the Jesuite' with whom she has cheap communication by sea. The New York Post, which takes intelligent interest in these methods. an intelligent interest in these matters,

> Washington of the governments at the south of us, what British, Central and South America and Mexico will do for us if we will untax at our custom houses their prin ary products. Quite seven-eighths of the people of British America will compel a frank response to such a candid inquiry and an offer from Wash ington of reciprocal free trade - on the lines laid down by Pierce's administration and Marcy thirty-five years ago, would make the Behring Sea dispute, and the North Atlantic fisheries quarrel, and the Canadian railway question easy of adjust-

It is exceedingly unfortunate for Canada that the government is tory and protectionist. Reciprocity even in natural products only would be an enormous benefit to her population; but Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues are concerned for the manufacturers and for them alone. It is morally certain, however, as the Post says, that an offer of closer trade relations from the Washington administration or from Congress would lead to a change of parties here at the first opportunity that presented itself. We do not believe the manufacturers could subscribe money enough to induce the people to vote against their best interests,

### A Question for the Farmers.

The farmers of Canada are asked by the Montreal Gazette to consider whether if they had reciprocity the Americans would not dump their surplus farm stuffs upon Canada and swamp the home market. They have done so before, the Gazette says, and are in a position to do it again. Probably that is why the tory leaders are so anxious for "reciprocity in natural products," and why they keep on the statute book their standing offer to

had not been settled while the tories duty whenever the Americans adopt a were in office? After reading Mr. Chap- similar policy with respect to Canadian agricultural products. The tories evidently want to give the Americans a chance "dump their surplus farm stuffs upon Canada. — Ottawa Free Press.

Public and Separate Schools-A Correction.

The Globe report of Mr. Mowat's Sarnia speech contained the following para-

Now, by a provision of the separate school act, passed before confederation, it was provided that a Roman Catholic could get exemption from separate school rates by giving notice that he was a Roman Catholic and a supporter of the public schools. Then he became exempt from separate school taxation.

Upon this the Week comments with natural surprise, observing that the sentences as printed would clearly imply that every Catholic became ipso facto legally bound to pay separate school rates until specially relieved by formal process." whereas the common understanding is that the Roman Catholic ratepayer has always been prima facie a public school supporter. and obliged to give formal notice of his desire to become a separate school suppor-

ter before he could be classed as such. The truth is that Mr. Mowat was incorrectly reported. In the sentences in question he said "public" where "separate" stands and "separate" where "public" stands. The necessary corrections make the sentences read thus:

Now by a provision of the public school act passed before confederation, it was provided that a Roman Catholic could get exemption from public school rates by giving notice that he was a Roman Catholic and a supporter of separate schools. Then he became exempt from public school taxation.

We have to thank the Week for calling tention to the error. Our readers are aware that we have often shown the falsity of assertions that the pre-confederation situation of Roman Catholics has been changed in respect of the matter.
The law still holds them to be prima facte supporters of public schools.—[Toronto Globe,

New Advertisements.

CTRAY HEIFER. -Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 17, in the 14th con. Mariposa, in July last, a Metfer, one year old past. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. JAMES GOR-RILL, Camoray P. O. Nov. 11, 1889.—75-3pd. Imperial Baking Powder.



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.

The Press.

### Harper's Weekly, ORGANS PIANOS and BLUSTRATED.

Harren's Weekly has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earnet for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the parusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The Weekly supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of Themas A. Janvier, will appear in the Weekly in 1890. HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-establish

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# Harper's Magazine.

1890.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A.
ABBEY—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for
1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's
Magazine has also made special arrangements with
Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French
novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial
form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the
Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by
Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myreach.
W. D. Howells will contribute a novellette in
three parts, and Lapcabio Hearn a novelette in
two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated,
In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current
interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely
articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known
standard.

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Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one yol., 8vo, Cloth, \$4 00. admit American farm products free of Remittance should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid change of loss.

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HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and pat-tern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all, and its last page is famous as a budget for wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Mil-Ler, Christing Terricus Herrick, and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers DICKINSON will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Pay," and "The Woman of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Rob-

# HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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HARPER'S	BAZAR			24 00	ä
HARPERS	MAGAZINE			4 00	
HARPER'S	WEEKLY		•• · · · · · · · ·	1 00	
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#### Harper's Young People. An Illustrated Weekly. The Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG

The Eleventh Volume of Harper's Young People, which begins with the number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts, namely, "The Red Mustang," by William O. Stoddard; "Phil and the Baby," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Prince Tommy," by John Russell Coryell; and "Mother's Way," by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by HJalmar HJorth Boyesen. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder-world, namely, the quaint tales told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by Frank M. Bicknell. There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butter-Johnston, etc.

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New Advertisements. TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 8 o'clock p. m. on

PRIDAY, the 29th November, 1889, for the construction of a Main and Branch Branch Branch Stem Let 9, Con. 5, Mars, to Lake Mance. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Township Clerz, Brechin. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must give the names of two good and sufficient surstice for completion of work.

W. R. McPHEE, Clerk of Mars.

Brechin, Nov. 12, 1869.—75-3. W. W. Logan.

I WILL SELL

SEWING MACHINES from now till January, 1890, from 10 to 20 per cent. less (according to quality) than ever before offered in Lindsay or County of Victoria. The best is always the cheapest. Poor goods are dear at any price.

W. W. LOGAN.

Lindsay, Nov. 15, 1889.—75. Frank Lazarus.



HOW TO USE OUR EYES

BY FRANK LAZARUS. (Late Lazarus & Morris.) And how to preserve them from infancy

to eld 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.-93-174.

Navigation. TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION CO.

[LIMITED.] THE STEAMER



ESTURION Commencing Sept. 23. will run between

LINDSAY, STURGEON POINT R. S. PORTER, and BOBCAYGEON.

FARES.

SINGLE. RETURN. MAURICE LANE, Master.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 27, 1889.-68. AILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.

#### THE STEAMER NORSEMAN (A. DUNLOP, Master.)

(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 1 p. m.

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

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

Miscellaneous. GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES. York Street Lindsay. Comfortable com veyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates BRIAN GUNIGAL. CUSTOM SAWING. Logs WANTED.

Farmers having logs to cut into lumber can be accommodated this winter at MacNab's Saw Mill. I will start cutting after holidays. Lots of yard room. You can get your lumber home on sleighs and save time and money by bringing your logs to the Portable Saw Mill, opposite Esturian Landing, Lindsay. D. B. MACNAB. Uct. 3. 1889.—69-12. WANTED SALESMEN to sell Nursery Stock. All Goods Permanent, Pleasant, Pleasa

CHOICE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Every householder in Lindsay should be inter-ested 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 pramises 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. LANDS FOR SALE.

S hf 23, 3rd con, 190 acres, S 150 acres 25, 6th com,. W hf 29, 10th cun, and 39, 11th con, 182 acres,

VERULAM.

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. Saingles of all grades cheap.

FIREWOOD

Insurance.

BARTHOLOMEW.

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.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE. the World.

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

Marriage Licenses.

RICHARD BRANDON. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office. Cameron Street. Residence, corner King and Munro-sts., Cannington, Ont.-74-ly.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, MANILLA, ONT.

Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1884.—12. BRITTON.

FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.



Lindsay, Sept. 11, 1889.-66.

Miscellaneous.

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. JUHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887—74-1yr.

300 0000 RED BRICK

# **DUNN'S** BAKING POWDER

HIGHET CASH PRICE PAID FOR

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 erders with the patent article. Ef Chopping done at all times. The DOBSON & CAMPBELL.

BEAVERTON and WOODVILLE N B.-Baker's trade a specialty. Jan. 15, 1888. -32-tf. MOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate THE LINDSAY, BOBCAYGEON AND PONTYPOOL RAILWAY COMPANY

with power to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point at, near or west of Pontypool in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence northerly to the Town of Lindsay in the County of Victoria and said Province, and from thence in a north-easterly direction to the Village of Bobcaygeon in the said County of Victoria, and also to construct telegraph lines along the said Railway.

ROBERT JAMES MCLAUCHLIN

E hf 7, 4th con, 100 acres.

WILL PROPERTY.
Valuable mill property and 2,400 ac
sits in the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable proper-ies for sale or to rent. A large amount of sensy to loan at lowest rates. Apply to G. H. HOPKINS.

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

Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown mmercial Union Insurance Co. of Lon

Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 15, 1888 -88-tf.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in

CEORGE DOUGLASS,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. LINDSAY, ONT.

of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers Lindsay,) ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES



WHITE PINE BALSAM THE GREAT COUGH AND COLD REMEDY

Cures Bronchitls, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, etc. 43 25c., five for \$1.00. A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist.

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

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of choice hed Brick at his yard north of Can aington, 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.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

IGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT