Scott's Emulsion.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Scott's Emulsion

OF Cod Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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

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THE CANADIAN POST.

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C. S. BARR, Proprietor.

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

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JOSEPH MILNE	CHESHWELL

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1890.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DEBATE ON CORN DR. LANDERKIN'S PROTEST AGAINST AN INJUSTICE TO THE FARMERS—A CLOSE VOTE.

The Globe's correspondent writing on Monday says: We have had the first party division of the session, and such an exhibition of wholesale tory shirking is hardly on record in the annals of parliament. The vote was taken on Dr. Landerkin's motion declaring that, as distillers were allowed a rebate of duty on corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for export, farmers and stock raisers who import corn to feed cattle for export should receive a similar rebate. By this motion it was proposed to do a simple act of justice to the farming community, and only the stubborn, selfish devotion of the government to the manufacturers—in this case the manufacturers of whiskey—could have accomplished its defeat. This is the position: The corn imported by the distiller is the raw material of the liquor he manufactures. The corn imported by the farmer is the raw material of the fatted stock he raises for export. The distiller is given the rebate upon the liquor he exports. Why should the farmer be refused the rebate upon the article he exports? Mr. Corby, one of the distillers of parliament, but whose argument need not be treated lightly on that account, attempted to offset the force of the attack by showing that a few hundred dollars is the sum total of the rebate given the distillers. This, however, does not remove the discrimination nor prove that the farmers of the country would not be materially benefitted by a rebate upon the imported corn fed to cattle for export. The motion may be considered not so much in the light of the benefit now derived by the distillers as by the benefit that would come to the farmers. If the favoritism granted the distillers were extended to farmers and stock raisers, Dr. Landerkin made a vigorous speech in support of the resolution, attacking the tariff all along the line, and declaring his unswerving determination to make war upon the system of drawbacks in so far as there was discrimination against the farmers of the country. The speech of Dr. Sproule calls for no comment. He did not understand the question, and simply invited the complete exposure of his ignorance with which Mr. Usher favored the house at a later stage of the debate.

A splendidly convincing and logical speech was that delivered by Mr. McMillan, of South Huron, one of the best farmers of Ontario, a strong, clear debater, and a thorough master of this class of questions. His exposure of the glaring injustice of the tariff upon the masses of the people was striking, even startling. Here are some of his figures:—The taxes on cotton clothing in 1877 averaged 17½ per cent. In 1884 the average was 30 per cent., and in 1889 and last year 35 per cent. The taxes on agricultural implements equalled 25 per cent. in 1880 and 35 per cent. in 1889. On the stoneware of the poor the tariff increased 35 per cent. of taxation, and on the china and silver and gold plate of the rich 30 and 40 per cent. respectively. The tax upon jewellery is 20 per cent., on spades and shovels 40 per cent., and on forks and hoes 35 per cent. A hay knife costs $3.15, the duty thereon is $2.50, equal to 79 per cent. The very organs may denounce this as an appeal to class prejudice, but the appeal is legitimate so long as the tariff is a conservator of class privilege. The importance of the industry selected by Dr. Landerkin's motion was strongly presented by Mr. McMillan. Last year there were exported 102,000 head of cattle. Of these 37,000 head were sent to the United States and sold at the ridiculously low valuation of $18 a head. If by means of a liberal supply of cheap food these cattle could have been fattened up so as to bring a remunerative figure, many thousands of dollars would be added to the revenue of the farmers and stock raisers. If the rebate given to the distiller were extended to the farmer they would be able to get untaxed one of the cheapest foods that could be used. If they could sell their barley at 30 cents a bushel and get corn at the same figure, 56 pounds for 40 pounds, the farmers would be received in a substantial advantage. The speech was full of substance, and was vigorously applauded by the liberals. Mr. Bowell's speech was a defence of the system of drawbacks as an encouragement of home industries rather than a defence of the discrimination against the farmers, which was the object of attack. It was clear, from the way Mr. Bowell laboured, that the government were afraid of the motion, and this suspicion was amply confirmed when the division bell rang and so many of their supporters failed to respond. The speech of Mr. Fisher, also a practical farmer and a close student of the tariff as it affects the agriculture, was a keen and spirited reply to the minister of customs. Mr. Fisher has long ranked among the best debaters of parliament, but his speech to-day showed a force and sharpness and readiness which has lifted him to a distinctly better place. He put in a strong demand for equal justice for the farmers, and not a home thrust at Mr. Bowell, a professional prohibitionist, when he protested against an encouragement of the whiskey industry that was refused to the great industry of agriculture. He pointed out to the tariff enthusiasts that the farmers made the home market, and the prosperity of all the rest of the community. He described drawbacks as an iniquitous offshoot of the protective system, and insisted that if we must have protection we should have it all round.

Mr. Laurier said "yeas and nays," the speaker said "call in the members," and the whips went out upon their missions. The division left the opposition in a minority of only 16. If Dr. Landerkin keeps at it, who shall say but one of these days the government will totter? Following is the division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bain (Westworth), Barron, Bertrand, Bertier, Borden, Bourassa, Burdett, Campbell, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Cimonette, Coulter, Doyon, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Kline, Fiset, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Holton, Hurl, Landerkin, Lang, Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonald, McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), Metcalfe, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulock, Neves, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Trow, Watson, Weldon (St. John.) Wallace, Wilson (Elgin)—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Barnard, Bell, Bergeron, Bolduc, Bowell, Brier, Bryson, Cameron, Carling, Carpenter, Carron (Sir Adolphe), Chagnon, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Curtis, Costigan, Coughlin, Daly, Davies, Dawson, Deaton, Dewdney, Dickinson, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Haggart, Hall, Hesson, Jamieson, Joly (Lotbinière), Kirkpatrick, Langevin (Sir Hector), Le Vavasseur, Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McNeill, Madill, Marc, Marshall, Mousette, O'Brien, Perley, Robillard, Ross, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Thompson (Sir John), Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—70.

AMENDING THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Mr. J. A. Barron of North Victoria will continue the campaign against the franchise act by introducing an amendment which will result in compelling every one added to the list by declaration to have filed for him a distinct and separate declaration. This will put an end to the common and vicious practice of making out a general declaration setting forth the fitness of any number of persons to a place on the list, attaching a schedule of names secured here, there and everywhere, and then getting some one with an elastic conscience to swear to them in an omnibus kind of way. Such a system could not but be productive of many mistakes, to use a mild work. In Mr. Barron's own constituency he found instances where men had sworn out declarations proclaiming the right of certain persons, with whom they were not even acquainted, to a place on the list, and in some of these cases evidence was had to show that the aspirant voters were not even of age—the primary requisite for a vote. So loose are the conditions in this wholesale schedule style of declaring on voters that if the declarant were to swear falsely he could not be convicted of perjury. A sufficient defence would lie in the plea that other names might have been put on the schedule since the declaration was made. And the moment that conviction for perjury does not stand behind an oath the oath becomes worthless. Mr. Barron's bill will shut the door against all chance for mistake in this way by making it necessary that a specific special declaration accompany each candidate for the position of elector.

MINOR NOTES.

—The Canadian government have been invited to have the Dominion represented at the Jamaica industrial exhibition, to be opened in January next.

—Col. Tisdale will again this year lead opposition to Mr. Adam Brown's anti-Pigeon Shooting bill. The six months' hoist will be moved when the second reading is asked.

—The Orange Incorporation bill introduced is, as far as circumstances will permit, a copy of the Forester Incorporation bill, which passed the house last year.

—Mr. Mulock received a telegram last Friday night announcing the illness of his wife's mother, and he chartered a special train for Havelock in order to make connection with the night train for Toronto.

—Interested parties are asking for a subsidy to the proposed extension of the Niagara Central railway through Hamilton to Toronto. The road is now subsidized to within fourteen miles of Hamilton. Sir John promised that the application would receive due consideration.

THE ORANGE BILL.

The bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange association of British North America, authorizes the society to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and laws of the association; to give all material aid in its power to distressed members and those dependent upon them; to educate its members socially, morally and intellectually, and to inculcate loyalty to our queen and country; to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members; to establish a benefit fund which, on the death of a member who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $2,000 shall be paid to the widow, orphans, and dependants, or other beneficiary whom the member has designated; and to secure for the members such other advantages as are from time to time designated by the constitution and laws of the society. The bill provides that the head office shall be in Toronto or at such other place as shall be determined upon by the association. The value of real property which the grand lodge may hold shall not exceed $200,000, and in case of provincial lodges and county lodges, all of which are provided for in the bill, $100,000, district lodges $50,000 and primary lodges $10,000. The property of such lodges shall only be liable for the debts and engagements of such lodge. Whenever, under the laws of the association, any lodge shall be dissolved, the property of such lodge shall become vested in the grand lodge, and in the case of real estate shall be sold within three years after the dissolution of such lodge and the proceeds applied, first, in the liquidation of the debts of such lodge, and the surplus, if any, shall form part of the general fund of the association. Within three months from the coming in force of the act, a certified copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association and of its form of insurance policy or contract shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and of the superintendent of insurance, and copies of any future changes thereto shall be deposited within three months from their adoption by the association.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

MR. MULOCK'S LOYAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Addresses by the Premier and Executive, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition—The Vote Unanimous.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Everyone stood up to-day for Mr. Mulock's loyalty resolution, which having passed the commons is to be cordially approved and presented to the governor-general for transmission to her majesty. That the house would be called was not anticipated, but when the divisions was over Sir John Macdonald called for the yeas and nays, and the bells and whips succeeded in collecting 161 members for the first division of the session. It proved to be no division at all, not one man allowing himself to be passed over when the deputy-clerk called the yeas.

Mr. Mulock had been very careful in the preparation of his motion, as he did not desire that there should be any contention over it. A friendly conversation with Sir John Macdonald resulted in some verbal alterations, not affecting the tenor of the resolution, and as thus altered it was then re-printed and a copy given to every member, so that if there were any objections they could be urged and met privately. The result of this wise foresight was that the house was quite unanimous to-day. Mr. Mulock has been congratulated on all sides on the way he managed the business.

Mr. Mulock's address was, like the motion, carefully calculated so as to avoid the introduction of controversial matter. It was couched in temperate but forcible language and was listened to with deep attention by members on both sides. Applause was frequent and cordial. At the outset Mr. Mulock was careful to impress upon the house the fact that his motion was not the outcome of any act or movement lately occurring in Canada. It was not for the information of this house or the country that he proposed this motion for, notwithstanding party differences, we had in Canada as a common bond of union the desire for British connection—a principle which had developed for us the position of citizens of the greatest empire in the world. It had developed a common understanding and a common cause that made the hearts of the whole people beat as one. He made this motion for the purpose of removing apprehensions which had been created and statements which had been made. Reading American papers of the last few months you found it asserted that the political institutions in Canada are broken down, that we are torn asunder by political differences which had made us about to seek refuge in annexation. These paragraphs had appeared in the press in all quarters of the United States, but their similarity was such that it appeared to him they all emanated from one mind. He thought that a dissemination of such statements was calculated to greatly prejudice the interests of this country, as neither capital nor immigration was likely to be directed towards a country whose government was not stable. He made this motion for the information of the outside world and that it should have proper effect he trusted that there would not be one dissenting voice. For his own part he was anxious to avoid reference to any matter which would occasion dispute. Some time ago the United States appointed a commission on relations with Canada. Instead of being a commission of enquiry it seemed that the principal desire of that committee was to produce evidence that Canada was anxious for annexation. He knew of no better way to give positive information that no such anxiety existed than for parliament to pronounce such an opinion as we now called for. The effect of this information he hoped would be to again set floating towards our shores the surplus capital of the old world. As for the aspirations of the United States he could not blame them for desiring to possess Canada, but rather looked upon their efforts as a tribute to Canada's worth. That a land of so much promise as this should be in its very infancy ready to commit political suicide he could not believe. He could not believe they were prepared to undo the work of confederation, to disappear from the nations of the earth amid the universal contempt of the world. No matter who might hold this belief the Canadian people did not. They rejoiced to-day more than they ever rejoiced before in their connection with an empire which had girdled the whole earth with a confederacy of provinces, not for mere purposes of conquest but for the promotion of civilization. As for Canada he did not think there should be anything in political difference to interfere with the material prosperity of the country. He hoped that he was promoting that prosperity in moving this resolution, which he believed would be not an unwelcome intimation to her majesty. (Applause.)

The seconder was Col. Amyot, who spoke at considerable length in English, the language he always uses in addressing the house. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to speak for the French-Canadians on this occasion and he delved away back into history to show that they had ever since the conquest been among the most loyal subjects of the crown in Canada. Their loyalty was based upon sentiment, upon their faith and upon their material interest, for they enjoyed in this country the fullest freedom imaginable. They enjoyed the constitution under which they lived, they were proud to belong to a country which had mastered the whole world and whose constitution was based on the experience of centuries. Under the form of government we received from England the people governed themselves. Whilst we were independent we might feel some pride in being our own masters, yet we realized that we now derived from our connection with Great Britain advantages which more than made up for our nominal dependence. Though in the past England might have been accused of neglecting Canada, the same could not be said now, and as England showed her desire to deal fairly with us, it was our duty to see that England was kept well informed as to the condition and sentiment of this country. The more the French knew of their English-speaking friends of this country the more they respected them, and though there were some who manifested hostility to those of his nationality he thought a better acquaintance would produce feelings of friendship.

The resolution was very cordially supported by Sir John Macdonald, who said that if any one had had any doubt as to the intention and useful purpose of the motion this must have been removed by Mr. Mulock's clear and lucid speech. He hoped that the house would endorse unanimously the sentiments contained in the resolution and that there would be no controversial remarks or statements likely to mar its effect.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was also a cordial supporter. Though he saw no occasion for the resolution all would appreciate the motive which had prompted it for nowhere in Canada was there, he believed, anything but the most unswerving loyalty to the British throne. Towards her majesty there was a feeling of not only loyalty but of personal affection in the hearts of all her subjects. He believed that what was unwise mistakes for disloyalty were only a natural envy on our part. He approved of what had been said by Mr. Amyot on behalf of the nationality to which they both belonged. The fair and generous treatment the French had received in Canada had converted the old spirit of bitterness into one of devotion. If it was the aim of the French to found a great nation on this side of the ocean this was to be based as he hoped on British connection.

It seemed to be plain that our relations with the rest of the empire could not always remain as they are now. He did not expect that Canada would always be a colony, but on this subject he would not dwell further at present. They could not lose sight of the fact that there was an important movement in favor of imperial federation. Our relations might be improved by closer connection or otherwise, but whatever the future may have in store we are all now happy to express our deep attachment to the crown of England and the person of her majesty. (Applause.)

Hon. Peter Mitchell spoke next and endorsed the resolution on behalf of the third party.

Mr. Patterson of Essex added a few words, taking the opportunity to say that there was no truth in the newspaper statement that annexation sentiments prevailed in his county or in the town of Windsor. These statements were largely made on the strength of the utterances of Mr. Sol. White. He had, however, Mr. White's personal assurance that he had not advocated a change in our present relations. What he had said was that if there was to be a change he would rather have annexation than independence. Mr. Patterson hoped the time was far distant when there would be any severance of the present tie.

The Best Horse for the Farmer.

In an address delivered before one of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, by John M. True of Baraboo, Wis., the farmer's horse was the topic for consideration.

The profitable horse for the farmer must combine a good degree of adaptation to the required farm work, with qualities that demand recognition in the best markets. No clear-sighted breeder will be contented to raise the animal that in common parlance is denominated the general purpose horse. He is a compromise between the two types that are required to furnish three-fourths of the market requirements, and fails to give, in any considerable degree, the distinctive merits of either.

The combination of speed, style and weight so often found in the roadster stallion of the present day gives us an animal entitled to the careful consideration of a class of our farmers. A standard bred roadster stallion of superior style, and finish, and weighing in proper condition 1,200 pounds or upwards, is a grand acquisition to a community of discriminating farmers. From such a sire, and well bred, clean limbed good styled roadster mares, weighing 1,100 pounds or more, a class of colts should be produced that will always be in demand for carriage work in our cities, as well as adapted to a certain extent, to the wants of a class of our farmers.

A strong point in favor of the heavy horse industry is the uniformly good prices obtained in the aggregate of sales. The brood mares best adapted to the production of heavy colts are those best suited to the largest requirements of our farm work. The farmer's mare may be, then, the animal fitted for the performance of farm labor by formation and size, and may also combine qualities, that, when she is judiciously mated, will produce colts that are in demand at highly remunerative prices. The largest profit clearly lies in raising either carriage or draught horses, concludes Mr. True.

Growing Barley to Pay Taxes.

A correspondent asks us whether it is true that it costs the farmer a bushel of barley to pay the duty on a dollar's worth of sugar.

The price of barley just now is from 38c to 48c a bushel. The price of barley, however, is this year exceptionally low. Last year we exported 9,948,207 bushels of barley, the value of which was $6,464,689. We may therefore say that the value of a bushel of Canadian barley last year was 65c.

The sugar imported into Canada last year was valued at $5,837,895, and the duty paid thereon was $3,675,724—over 63 per cent. Therefore on every dollar's worth of sugar imported into Canada last year the government exacted a duty of 63 cents—just about the value of a bushel of barley last year.

Our correspondent, however, underestimates the tax which the farmers and others pay upon their sugar. He refers only to the tax paid into the coffers of the government, and leaves out of sight the tax paid to the refiners. If is a very moderate estimate of this tax to say that it is half as much as the tax paid to the government. In fact the farmers and others are now paying nearly $2 for sugar which, but for the tariff, they could get for $1.

Further, it is to be observed that, although the price of barley is now miserably low, the government is not on that account relessing the farmers from the sugar tax. The total sugar tax is about 95 cents on the dollar, and 95 cents is the value, not of one, but of more than two bushels of barley.

Our correspondent's estimate, though an under-estimate in one sense, is in another sense correct. If a farmer were to go into a country store and ask for a dollar's worth of sugar, tendering barley instead of cash in payment, the merchant would take more than two bushels of barley for the sugar. Were it not for the duty he would only take one bushel; so that the other bushel goes to pay the duty.—[Globe.

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.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND, THE ROYAL YEAST CAKE.

Miscellaneous.

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 on Lindsay-st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 13, 1889.—27-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—Being the east half lot 7, con 5, Ops; 97 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation and free from stumps and stones, well fenced with cedar rails and most of it staked and wired; two never-failing wells, small orchard, comfortable buildings, etc. For further particulars apply to JAMES POWERS, on the premises, if by letter to Lindsay P. O. Oct. 5, 1887.—65-tf.

GEO. BRYAN & SON,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Felt Roofs put on and old roofs repaired. Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Benson's Hotel, Lindsay.
Lindsay, March 20, 1889.—41-1yr.

ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. is eminently "The People's Co." No object in view in its organization 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.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES

THE BEST BAKING POWDER IS McLAREN'S GENUINE Cook's Friend. No Alum. Nothing Injurious. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

GARTH & CO., FACTORY SUPPLIES. Valves, Iron & Lead Pipe, Loose Pulley Oilers, Steam Jet Pumps, Farm Pumps, Wind Mills, Cream Separators, Dairy and Laundry Utensils. 536 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

D. A. McCASKILL & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGE VARNISHES & JAPANS. 4 SILVER MEDALS AWARDED. MONTREAL.

CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON For Hand and Machine Use. HAS NO SUPERIOR. ASK FOR IT.

LEATHEROID STEEL-LINED TRUNKS In Sample, Ladies' and all other kinds. Lightest and Strongest TRUNKS In the World. J. EVELEIGH & CO. MONTREAL, Sole Mfrs. for the Dominion.

HOTEL BALMORAL. MONTREAL. Notre Dame St., one of the most central and elegantly furnished Hotels in the City. Accommodation for 400 guests. Rates: $2 to $3 per day. S. V. WOODRUFF, Manager.

PEARS' SOAP. Sole Ag'ts for Canada, J. PALMER & SON, Wholesale Imp'ters of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, 1743 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

DOMINION LEATHER BOARD COMPANY, Manufacturers of ASBESTOS MILLBOARD, Steam Packings, FRICTION PULLEY BOARD, This is a Perfect Friction.

RECKITT'S BLUE. THE BEST FOR LAUNDRY USE.

PAPERS Wrapping, Manilla, NEWS. NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO. ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS TO ORDER. 21 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER. A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE SICK. WARMING & NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE. A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR.

S. Corneil.

ROYAL CANADIAN Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President. Manager, GEO. H. McHENRY.
Total Cash Assets.....$744,991.

The following figures, taken from the latest Blue Book, page lxviii, show how much each of the six companies, licensed by the Dominion government had at the close of 1888 for each $100 insured:

British America	$1 39
Citizens	1 14
London Mutual	0 91
Quebec	2 07
ROYAL CANADIAN	3 02
Western	1 23

Specially favorable terms to Farmers.

S. CORNEIL, Agent.
Lindsay, Dec. 19, 1889.—74.

Caleb Mark.

LITTLE BRITAIN
Sash and Door Factory

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Joseph Maunder in the Sash and Door Factory in Little Britain, where I will carry on the business as in the past, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Highest Prices for Good Shingle Bolts.

Parties intending to build will do well to consult me and see what I can do for them in the way of prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CALEB MARK.
Little Britain Dec. 26th, 1889—81-13.

Miscellaneous.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.—I am prepared to furnish Lumber and Shingles to those requiring same. Barn Lumber a specialty. Reasonable terms. R. ARMSTRONG, Kirkfield. Dec. 14, 1889.—80-tf.

OAKWOOD BRICKYARD.—The undersigned has on hand a quantity of FIRST-CLASS RED BRICK which he will sell at reasonable prices. Parties intending to build, please call before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES THOMAS, Proprietor. Oakwood, Jan. 16, 1890.—84-4pd.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Properties for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
FARM LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain registered mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, and upon which default in payment has been made, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
—AT THE—
BENSON House, in the Town of Lindsay,
—ON—
SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February next, 1890,

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable lands and premises, in the Township of Mariposa in the County of Victoria, viz:

I. N. half of Lot No. 7 in 7th Con.; 100 acres.
II. N. W. quarter No. 8, 7th Con.; 50 acres.
III. N. E. quarter of Lot No. 9 in 9th Con. 50 acres.

Parcels I. and II. form one farm in good state of cultivation with fair buildings; good soil and good locality. Parcel No. III. is bush land.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; for balance terms will be made known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
McINTYRE & STEWART,
85-5. Solicitors, Lindsay.

LANDS FOR SALE.

OPA.

S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres.
S 150 acres 25, 6th con.
W hf 29, 10th con, and 29, 11th con, 182 acres.

EMILY.

N W qr 8, 5th con, 50 acres.
N hf 18, 10th con, 100 acres.
E hf 5, 11th con, 100 acres.

VERULAM.

W hf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres.
W hf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres.
W hf 10, 3rd con, 83 acres.
Lot 9, 3rd con, 200 acres.
W hf 5, 3rd con, except village lots.
W hf 3, 7th con, 100 acres.

ELDON.

E hf 7, 4th con, 100 acres.

PENELON.

E pt 9, 5th con, 124 acres.
E hf 3, 7th con, 100 acres.

MARIPOSA.

S hf of S hf 24; 12th con, 50 acres, except 2 acres

MILL PROPERTY.

Valuable mill property and 2,400 acres lumber limits in the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable properties for sale or to rent. A large amount of money to loan at lowest rates.

Apply to G. H. HOPKINS,
68-tf. Barrister, etc. Lindsay.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.
—IN—
VERULAM.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the
Benson House, Lindsay,
—ON—
THURSDAY, 20th day of February,

next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable property, viz.,

The North Half of Lot No. 6, and the South Half of Lot No. 7, both in the 1st concession of the Township of Verulam, known as the Silas Purvis Farm.

The property, which is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, lies on the Bobaygeon Road about two miles from Dunsford and ten miles from Lindsay.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and sufficient within fifteen days thereafter to make up with the ten per cent. one-third of the purchase money, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage of the premises payable within five years, six per cent. interest, or the whole purchase money may be paid within fifteen days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to

HUDSPITH & JACKSON, Solicitors,
G. M. ROSER, Solicitor, Peterboro.
84. Lindsay.

W. W. Logan.

W. W. LOGAN'S ORGANS, PIANOS and SEWING MACHINES

are so superior in quality that they only require to be shown to sell. Consequently our Agents have only to tell the truth—so different from those who are trying to sell inferior goods by making false statements and misrepresentations.

W. W. LOGAN,
General Agent.
Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1890.—83.

Jos. Riggs.

WE DYE TO LIVE.

British American Dying Co'y, MONTREAL, ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF CLEANING AND DYING SUCH AS Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Ulsters, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Piano Covers, Gents' Clothing, Feathers, Ribbon, etc.

JOS. RIGGS, AGENT.
Lindsay, Jan. 17, 1890.—84.

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.

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.

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.

A. Higinbotham.

WHITE PINE BALSAM.
THE GREAT
COUGH AND COLD REMEDY
Cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, etc. 25c., five for $1.00.
A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist.
Lindsay, Sept. 11, 1889.—68.

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.

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, 1890.—32 tf.

H. G. Root's Remedy.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again, I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.