Scott's Emulsion.

Bronchitis Cured

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

146 Centre St., New York, }

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 its use three months was entirely cured. gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day.

C. T. CHURCHILL. Sold by all frequists, 50c. and \$1.00.

Publisher's Notice.

THE CANADIAN POST,

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

and condensed advertisements such a offined contensed advertisements such as offined 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. Librail discount to merchants for business advertisements by the year or for a shorter time. Itstes made known on application. C. D. BARR, Proprietor.

GENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the following gentlemen, who have riadly consented to set as agents for THE

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1890. THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Judges' Report to Parliament Mr. Paraell'a Character Fully Vindicated emo Iriah Members Censured - The Land League Goodemned,

There was a reene of almost unparalleled excitement in the lobby of the imperial parliament Thursday evening when copies of the Parnell commission report were distributed to members. Mr. Mathews had appointed that the documents would be ready at ten o'clock, but a quarter of an hour before that time the passage leading to he vote office was choked up with hon. gentlemen auxious to secure the documents, and at ten minutes to ten the crush | and carrying out the system. was so great that the officials deemed it necessary to close the outer doors. The supply of reports was in a very short time exhausted. The report covers 120 closely printed pages, and gives details of the mode of procedure adopted. The court the mode of procedure adopted. The court

the land league agitation with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of these respondents are - Michael Davitt, M. Harris, John

agitation against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impovertahing and expelling from the country the Irlah landlords, who were etyled the

Coulinh parrison. We flud the charge that when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce estata crimes in public, they fleewards but their supporters to believe that suc's denunciation was not sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insiderity in their denunciation of the Planty Park macders, and we flud that the fac simila latter upon which this

charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery.

4 We find that the respondents did disseminate the frish World and other newspapers tending to inche sedition and the

commission of other crimes. 5. We find that the respondents did not directly incite any persons to the commis-sion of crime other than intimidation, and that the consequences of that incitement was that orimes and oursages were com-mitted by the persons so incited; but we find that it has not been proved that the respondents made payments for the pur-pose of inciting persons to commit crime. 6. We flud as to the allegation that the respondents ald nothing to prevent crime and that they expressed no bons fide disapproval of crime, that some of the respondents, in particular Michael Davitt, old express a bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which lad to the commission of estime and outrage, but persisted in this abstention of denunciation with the knowledge

of its offsote.

7. We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with surarise orimes and supported their families, but that it has not been proved that they subscribed the money or were intimately associated with actorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escape of such

oriminals from justice.

R. We find, as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the com-mission of orime, that they did make such

2. As to the allegation that the respon

of, and accepted subscriptions of money from, known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the accistance and co-operation of and accept subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of crime and the use of dynamite; but it has not been proved that the respondents, or any of them, know that the Clanna-Gael controlled the land league or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund; but it has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the accistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clanna-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abetained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

Besides these remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, namely:

(a) That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parneil knew that Sheridan and Boyaton had been organizing outrages, and, therefore wished to use them to put down outrages. We find this charge not proved.

(b) That Mr. Parnell was intimate with

the leading invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phoenix Park murders as their handiwork. We find there is no foundation for this charge and that the invincibles were not a branch

of the land league, (c) That Mr. Parnell, on January, 1883 by an opportune remittance, enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne to escape from

justice.

Regarding the two special charges against

Mr. Davitt, that he was a fenian and ausistd in the formation of the land league with money contributed for the purpose of outmoney contributed for the purpose of out-rage and crime; that he was in c'one and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly in-strumental in bringing about an alliance between that party and the Parnellite and home rule party in America. We find it proved that Mr. Davitt was a fenian and proved that Mr. Davitt was a fenian and received money from the skirmishing fund contributed for the purpose of oursage. This was not, however, for the formation of the land league itself, but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it. It has been shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money from his own resources. We find, also, that he, in such close and intirate association with the party of violence in America, was the man mainly instrumental in oringing about the alliance referred to.

Here follow the signatures of the judges.

THE PROCEDURE OF THE COURT. MINDER SUNDERLAND.

NIET. MCPHADEN
CANNIVOTON.
RHANDON HROS
FENEION FALLS

W. E. KILIS
CARWOOD.
W. H. MCLAUCHLIN
REAVERTON.
REP. BUTTER
OAKWOOD.
W. H. MCLAUCHLIN
REAVERTON.
REP. BUTTER
CALLERPIE
CARWOOD.
W. H. MCLAUCHLIN
REAVERTON.
REP. BUTTER
COLIN N. McDONALD
ARRYTE
LOGIEN R. MCDONALD
ARRYTE
MODRE'S FALLS

D. H. EVANS, P. M.
COLIN N. MCDONALD
ARRYTE
MODRE'S FALLS

D. H. EVANS, P. M.
COMENCE R. J. GRANDY
CHOMANTON
THOS. FRANCIS, P. M.
COMENER

R. J. GRANDY
OF the acte alleged. The enquiry was
therefore, based upon the laws of evidence
W. SUGGIT
GAMENBRUDO

DAVID MCBRAN
GAMENBRUDO

DAVID MCBRAN
GAMENBRUDO

SAMUEL HILI
CANNAL
COUNTYNE
CANNAL
CANNAL
COUNTS, The history of the actions of the
leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recit
ed; the relations are traced that existed
between the founders of the land league In the opening of the report the judges leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited; the relations are traced that existed between the founders of the land leaves and the fenians and Irish-Americans. The

and against whom public opinion must be brought to bear, even though it should manifest itself in unpleasant ways. This boycott combination was lilegal, both in its objects and in the means adopted to carry it out. It was an elaborate and all-pervading tyranny, siming to injure the landlords as a class, and to drive them out of the as a class, and to drive them out of the country. This action of the league far exceeded the limits of the just force of public opinion, and created a well-grounded terror in the minds of those suffering under it. The commission concludes that this was the intention of those advising and examine out the example.

the mode of procedure adopted. The court recites the charges, dividing them into nine categories. The greatest interest sentres in the final conclusions which are as follows:

1. We find that the respondents, members of parliament, were not members of a conspiracy having for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davitt, cetablished and joined in Under the charge of disseminating newspapers tending to incite to crime, the re-

papers tending to incite to crime, the report lays stress upon the fact that Mr Par-nell did not produce the report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite, though he called attention to a speech in the house of commons in which he declared that Ford's aims and objects Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, W. Esdmond, J.
D'Connor, Joseph Condon, J. J. Kelly.

2. We that that the respondents did enter into a constiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of surjectives in the payment of surjectives for the purpose of im-

The statistics of crime for 1890, 1891 and 1882 strongly corroborated the statement that outrages followed the establishment of the land league. Agrarian crime raged in Ireland when the league agitation was at its height. An instance is cited from county Kerry, where the league was organized in October, 1880. Crimes immediately increased from thirteen cases in 1879 to 298 in 1880. The coincident decrease of crime with the inactivity of the league was equally conspicuous. When the league was suppressed in 1881 crime dropped from 4 430 cases in 1881 to 870 cases in 1833. I: was contended before the commission that the causes of crime were not due to the league, but to the chronic state of Ireland under distress aggravated by eviction. There is no doubt that evictions contributed to crime, but the comparative statistics showed that the dominant cause was the

league agitation.

The first year in which statistics of eviction and crime respectively were compiled was 1849, and comparison showed that during severe distress, from 1849 to 1852, inclusive, when 58 423 families were evict. inclusive, when 38 423 families were evicted, the total agrarian crime was 4 245, whereas for the four years from 1879 to 1882, with 11,961 families evicted, the total record of crimes was 11,323. The fact was that with 3,415 families evicted in 1881, crime reached a total of 4,439 greater than during all the four years from 1849 to 1852, when 58,423 were evicted.

during all the four years from 1849 to 1852, when 53 423 were evicted.

As to the auggestion that crime was caused by secret accieties acting in antagonism to the league, Mr. Parnell stated in the house of commons in January, 1881, that secret societies had ceased to exist. In our judgment Mr. Parnell spoke accurately when he made that statement. Matthew Harris also atted in his evidence that no secret ancieties except the femians existed. We find no truce in the evidence of any of the leaders of the league showing that crime was the set of any such society. It appears to us the suggestion that the rejection of the companisation for disturbance bill in August, 1888, was the origin of an increase of crime. We are of the optation that it was not the effective cause of that increase, but that the increase arose from the agilation of which the rejection

of the bill was made the occasion. It has been further sugmented that the decrease of crime after July, 1882, was due to the conciliatory effect of the arrears of rent set. We must answer that this act, which has been described by Mr. Russell as the first great charter for Irish tenants, had no such effect. The action of the leaders of the land league did undoubtedly contribute to produce an increase of crime from 1879 to 1882. The question is not whether other causes can be suggested, the fact being that an increase during those years, though not exclusively to be ascribed to agitation, was mainly due to the action of the league and its founders and leaders.

Referring to the allegation of the defence of the respondents that the leaders of the league endeavored to represe crime, the report quotes Mr. Davitt's memorandum of December, 1880, to the officers of the league condemning outrages, but points out that other league influences counteracted the effect of this memorandum. In the judgment of the court the denunciations of crime quoted for the defence were of little avail, because contemporaneously with them the leaders and organizers were carraying on the agitation by means of speeches and conduct tending to encourage crime. Matthew Harris told the commission that denunciations upon the platform had not much effect because people would think this was talking to the police and that it was all gammon.

During 1880, 1891 and 1882 the league as that it was all gammor

that it was all gammon.

During 1880, 1891 and 1882 the league as an organization took no step in aid of the detection of crime, and gave no directions for that purpose to its branches throughout the country. The sentiment in Ireland against aiding the police in the discovery of criminals was not confined to the ignorant, but was shared by those from whose elucation juster views of duty should prevail. Thus Mr. Davitt approved of the act of Widow Waish in exhorting her sons in prison convicted of murder rather to act of Widow Walsh in exhorting her sona in prison convicted of murder rather to die, though innocent, than to disclose the n me of the true criminal. Mr. Davitt said this woman was entitled to honor, and a subscription was raised in her favor. The expression of such sentiments created a false standard of honor and impeded the detection of crime. Proof had been given that the league syst matically and indiscriminately defrayed the expense of the defence of persons charged with agrarian crimes. While supplying means for the defence of prisoners is in the abstract justifiable, we entertain no doubt that the tifiable, we entertain no doubt that the knowledge that such assistance will in all cases be afforded must have effect to en-

cases be aftered must have effect to encourage persons so disposed to commit outrages. The same observation applies to the support of their families.

In the absence of the league accounts the report declares it is impossible to arrive at figures with any certainty. Mr. Egan's letter to Mr. Paraell in October, 1882, contained some items of expenditure in round numbers. The details were never given. The audit held by Mr. Dillon and Matthew Harris added nothing to the knowledge of how the money was expended. Mr. Paraell admitted that there never had been any audit of the land league expenditure. Numerous books and documents which, if produced, might have thrown light upon the league's proceedings were not produced. The court was unable to obtain these documents. No valid excuse was ever given for not pro valid excuse was ever given for not producing them. Generally we have not received from Mr. Parnell and the officers of the land land league the assistance we were entitled to expect in investigating

and the fenians and Irish-Americans. The land league is described as it was originated by Paruell with the support of the extreme party both in Irisand and in America.

Referring to bycotting it declares the instances adduced before the commission proved that it constituted a most severe and cruel system of intimidation, and that it was directed not only against those who took land whence another had been evicted, but also against everyone who directly or indirectly offered any otstarle to the reign of the unwritten law of the league. It was directed to pay, a class whom Mr. Parnell would mention the armell designated as weak and cowardly. the league accounts. Davoy as the person best able to arrange such an understanding, for Devoy had been among the principal agents through whom the support of the section of fenians had been obtained. The purpose of such an alliance may be questioned, but the desire of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt that the parties of physical force and of open

the parties of physical force and of open political movement should act in harmony has been proved by Devoy's letter and corroborated by LeCaron.

It was clear that LeCaron wrote to him to come to Europe to see Mesers Parnell and Egan. Mr. Parnell denies that he ever told LeCaron he had long ceased to believe in anything but the force of arms to redeem Ireland. He based his denial upon the fact that he never thought so. upon the fact that he never thought re. It is not impossible that conversing with a supposed revolutionist Mr. Parnell expressed himself so as to leave the impresion that he agreed with those who favor-

ed revolution. Touching the tenth convention of the Clan-na-Gael, at which Mr. Sullivan presided, the proceedings proved that the dynamite policy had been definitely adopt-ed by the Chicago convention of 1881, at which T. P. O'Connor was a delegate from Mr. Parnell. The Washington convention in 1882, the Astor house meeting and the Philadelphia convention in 1883 are successively quoted as proving the identity and sympathy of the sentiments of the Irish leagners with the American physical force party. Thos. O'Connor's speech at the Chicago convention showed that the cangerous results of the league were known to him, recing that he admitted that shooting the land-grabbers was among the incidents of civil war. The Cian-na-Gael circular of October, 1882, clearly pointed to the use of dynamite. It contained the passage, "There are those of us who carry their lives in their haud, whose labors if at any moment discovered would lead to their distruction." It was this Clan-na-Gael whose leaders, closely associated with the Irish leaders, finally obtained in April, 1883, control of the entire movement in America, henceforward retaining it. The mass of evidence proved that the Irish league in America proved that the Irish league in America has been since directed by the Cian-na-Guel, and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It is further proved that while the Clan-na-Gael controlled the league in America, these organizations concurrently collected augmentant that the controlled the league in America, these organizations concurrently collected augmentant that the collected au rantly collected aums amounting to over \$300,000 for a fund wherefrom payment acould be made to the Irish members of the house of commons. It has not, how-ever, been proved that Mr. Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Grel, the cir-culars of that body, besides the vidence of LeC-ron, showing that its operations

A Sure Bulwark Against Annexation.

In commenting on the Empire's effec-

tive expesure of the Mail's tactics at Washington in connection with reciprocity, Grip makes a damaging thrust at a weak point in the tory or an's general position that reciprocity will promote annexation: "Meanwhile, it is instructive. interesting and amusing to see how beautifully and unconsciously the Empire has given the lie to all the stuff it has been writing since its first issue against reciprocity. With the monotonous drone characteristic of a hand organ it has all along been declaring that reciprocity is the sure road to annexation, and therefore, even though it might be to the material advantage of Canada, no truly loyal person could possibly favor it. Now, the charge against Mr. Farrer is that he sought to prevent reciprocity so that anaexation might be brought about, and the Empire sent a commissioner all the way to Washington to substantiate this

charge, if possible, and, as the editor now triumphantly seserts, he has established it. Henceforth, then it is not disloyal to agitate for reciprocity, which, the Empire being witness, is just what the liberals have always claimed—the surest bulwark against annexation."

Money Well Spent.

The tory Toronto Telegram of Thursday evening says: "Mr. Mowat and his colleagues can congratulate themselves on the return which they have to show for the two principal items in their last year's expenditure, education and the mainenance of public institutions. There is no better spent money than the threequarters of a million devoted to maintaining asylums and kindred institutions. People have little conception of the number of unfortunates whose comfort was provided for by this expenditure. The inmates of five large asylums for the insane, of the deaf and dumb institutes and various similar institutions, had their wants supplied out of this fond, which provided as well for the cost of maintaining the central prison. Even more beneficial and satisfactory results are shown for the half million dollars spent in assisting the cause of public education. The money appropriated by the government forms the nucleus of a fund which is used in placing within the reach of every child in the province the means of securing an education such as will fit it for the ordinary business of life. In providing for the comfort of the unfortunate, and in assisting in the work of preparing our boys and girls for the duties which will devolve upon them, the goverment of this province displays a wise liberality coupled with careful management." Testimony of this character from an opponent so keen and vivorous as the Telegram shows that the Mowat ministry's record is una sailable.

The Canadian Hen and Reciprocity.

The Dundas True Banner remarks 'The Canadian hen is doing her duty like a little man.' The official statistics show that during 1889 Canada exported over fourteen million dozen eggs. mounting to \$2,150,510 in value. Canada should abolish the beaver as the national emblem and put the hen in his place. The beaver is supposed to be the emblem of industry but he cannot compare with the modern and paintaking hen. Neither can the baldheaded American eagle put on any airs over the Canadian hen, for while the Canadian hen is busy all the time the American eagle does nothing but perch up on the constitution and blink its eyes at the British lion. The people of Canada should be proud of their Shanghais and Brahmapootras, and instead of erecting statues to deceased politicians they should put up a monument to perpetuate the virtues of the Canadian hen. She is a credit to her species."All our contemporary says about the Canadian hen is quite true, adds the Huron Expositor, "but he might have further remarked that this entire export of hen fruit went to the United States. in which country there is a free market for Canadian eggs, and that our Canadian product has increased more than four fold since the American duty on eggs was abolished. If we had free access to the same market for other Canadian agriculture products we might fairly expect a proportionate increase. This shows what an immense benefit unrestricted reciprocity would be to the Canadian farmer, and through him to every other interest dependent upon him."

Swedish Christmas Customs. The Christmas tree is a city custom. I do not give it credit for any antiquity. It is probably not more than a hundred years old or so, unless in the Hartz mountains, whence it comes, I think The northern peasants have, though, the custom of placing on a pole or stake on the roofs of their granaries at Christmas time, a shock of grain, usually barley, This is left for the sparrows till the weather and the birds have destroyed it entirely. They also leave portions of porridge around the house for the mice. The mouse, you know, was the household fairy of olden time. As to the special Christmas dishes, I know of none among the Swedes besides curious boar shaped cakes, excepting that they always ear rice boiled in milk and drink mjod, a liquid made from honey, which I certainly wouldn't care to drink at any other time. The eating of rice must be comparatively modern, of course, but it is a custom now.-N. Y. Letter.

Mark Twain to Autograph Hunters, Mark Twain thus recently wrote to an autograph collector in response to a request for his signature:

"I hope I shall not offend you: I shall certainly say nothing with the intention to offend you. I must explain myself. however, and I will do it as kindiy as I can. What you ask me to do as often as one-half dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! One's impulse is to freely consent, but one's time and necessary occupations will not permit it. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing which has probably not occurred to you, and that is this: That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as a pastime. Writing is my trade, and I exercise it only when Iam obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a builder, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you asked either for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember

him by. And all this the humorist wrote on the typewriter, signing his name. The autograph collector's feelings may be im-

Wrapping, Manilla.

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Trapping,

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SIZES
AND
AND
TO ORDER
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THE BEST FOR LAUNDRY USE.

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THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

have them return again. I MEAN A RADIGAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Failing 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 From Bottle of my Infailible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—M. G. BOCT, M.G., Francis Office. 100 MEST ADELAIDE SYREET, TOROSTO.

Caleb Mark.

PUREST. STRONGEST. BEST.

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E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.

Man'To of the CEUNERACED BOTAL TRACT CAZER.

Miscellaneous.

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Lindsay, March 20, 1889.-41-17r.

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This is a Perfect Friction

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Utensils.

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

Highest Prices for Good Shingle Belts. Parties intending to build will do well to con-suit me and see what I can do for them in the way of prices before purchasing elsewhere. CALEB MARK. Little Britain Dec. 26th, 189-81-13.

Miscellaneous,

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street Lindsay, Comfortable cen ances and good horses on hire at reasonable BRIAN GUNIGAL. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Read Carefully and Act Wiselu. Many Valuable Lives can be Saved by the Use of

Moses Courtemanche's Lung Syrup And Dyspepsia Cure

HORSES WANTED.—Parties having chaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house en lindsay et. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888.—97-tf. This is undoubtedly the best Lung Medicine in the world. And for Dyspepsia has no equal. Manufactured by M'SES COURTE-MANCHE & CO., Midland, Ont. Sold by all DARM FOR SALE, -Being the cast ruggists. Feb. 13, 1890.—88-12. 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.

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88-4. OAKWOOD, ONTARIO, TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office, Lindsay, up to the

In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Gait. Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo. Ontario; the wealthy ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable company Third day of March next. 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 every boy else, and you will soon speak with others in its praise. for the Erection and Complet ton of a Brick School House, 281 by 46 test, in School Section No. 13, Mariposa. The Drawings and Specifications may be seen and any other particulars obtained at the office of the undersigned, or at the residence of Mr. DON ALD A ANDERSON, Secretary, Lot 13, in

DON ALD A ANDERSON, Secretary, Lot 13, in 12th Con.. Mariposa.

Each tender to be sealed and addressed "Tender for School House," and to have the names of two bons fide sureties; without which no Tender will be recognized.

The party submitting a Tender and the proposed sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said Tender.

The right is reserved by the Trustees to reject any or all the Tenders submitted.

WM. DUFFUS. REPRESENTATIVES

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WM. DUFFUS.

LANDS FOR SALE.

S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres. S 1:0 scres 25, 6th con,. W hf 29, 10th con, and 29, 11th con, [182 acres.

N W qr 8, 5th con, 50 acres. N hf 13, 10th con, 100 acres. E hf 5, 11th con, 100 acres. VERULAM. Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 10, 3rd con, 83 acres.

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