REASONS

Why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is preferable to any other for the Cure of Blood Diseases.

Because no poisonous or deleterious ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains only the purest and most effective remedial properties.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared with extreme care, skill, and cleanliness.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed by leading physicians.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is for sale everywhere, and recommended by all druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a medicine, and not a beverage in disguise.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla never fails to effect a cure, when persistently used, according to directions.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract, and therefore the most economical Blood Medicine in the market.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had a successful career of nearly half a century, and was never so popular as at present.

Thousands of testimonials are on file from those benefited by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1, six bottles for $5. Worth $5 a bottle

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, MAY 31 1889

Agriculture in Public Schools.

The subject that we have in hand is one about which there seems to be much discussion, and one which, it seems to me, is well worth the notice taken of it.

If you will permit one who is yet young in the profession to express her opinion, I would bring it into all our schools. The subject cannot be fairly taught by one who knows nothing of it any more than can any other subject. To teach it well our teachers must know something of it, and for some, at least, of our teachers, there is training needed. The world of necessity bring it into the course of the high schools and collegiate institutes and into our model schools.

I would do no one any harm to know what can be learnt of agriculture in such a course, and it is very likely to do good. Widening one's views in any case is never wrong, and much of the dislike which is at present felt against farming would vanish if it took its place as a profession; if our farmers were no longer called hoopers" and "harvests."

The public school is in a great measure a training for after life. There is something in the courses which is useful for every profession, and some of them have better representation than agriculture. Then comes the question, how to find time if we give it its place on the curriculum. It is a subject to which the best training is very practical.

In many farm houses the children would be able to have their own plot of ground if they wished it, as many of them need only a hint to start them. Some of the children who have gardens in town notice have taken much interest in learning when once it was arranged; others, of course, have not; but tastes always differ.

Many of our boys must become farmers and make homes elsewhere. Then why not show them something of how they might improve on the present ways of farming?

It may seem to you that such a man is dreaming. It may be left to notice they will find out that there is before them. In every country community there is one who is head of the rest. Why! He has his prejudices, perhaps, and another has to overcome them before he can persevere.

He will tell you that honest work has brought him his gains. If you notice you would find it "honest work" the words "at the right time." He does not wait to mend his gates till he has lost more time and potatoes in repairing them than would make new ones. He does not keep cows that actually cost about twenty dollars each out of his pocket. His fences are not so low as to tempt cattle over to destroy his crops, and he does not get their heads off in the winter to make up the loss of animal heat in their stalls. And above all you will never find his boys saying that it is all luck. They have learned better in the school of experience, and that is exactly the school we must send our boys to. Our country boys need only some directing on the part of the teacher. They have an unlimited scope for experiments in their own farms.

I mention as their the necessity of paying back to the land what is taken from it. We need our meals to keep up our strength. So does the land. And to get the return for the last stock must be kept. And to make stock pay it must be good, and suit the farmer's aims.

This is one thing that our boys need particularly impressed on them. Too many of our farmers make the complaint that farming does not pay. Why doesn't it? Simply because they never had the training to make it pay.

Teachers in public schools cannot go far enough to teach the details of farming, but the general facts concerning it will be the same.

If I may venture an opinion I would say that I think that to teach thoroughly the following general facts is enough. I would teach first, that the land needs its meals as much as we. Following this would come the question of the stock, and Canadian boys and girls are very quick to look after the dollars and cents. A little teaching will soon show the difference between good and bad stock. As to what they need our farmers know their best themselves. Then the buildings I would say come next, though perhaps I should have put them before the stock. To keep the stock from being stunted, to economize in the food, to keep the animals in a healthy condition, good warm, well ventilated stables are needed. Following this would come the fences. Our boys have an eye for neatness, though it is a quality which many of them are supposed to lack. This will lead to their liking neat fences, and fences that are neat will not have weak places to tempt cattle over. They should be strong and high enough to do what is required of them, and should be straight. Many of the fences on farms look as if a tornado had run through the field and the fence had been built in its course. Drainage is also very important. He also should be thoroughly impressed on pupils, and this can be done by means of some clay. Build up the clay into something like the natural inequalities of a field, then drain part of it by making tiny gutters for the water and leave part undrained. The result will be a lasting lesson on the value of drainage. To teach the need of land having food, let the children to use their plots of ground, manuring part and leaving part without. There will be a difference in the results that will be noticeable. Let them to notice where the best grain grows, and then find if the land has not had some return. Of course, light sandy land and heavy land cannot be compared; but take fields of nearly the same character as possible. To teach the account point—about the stock—I would suggest a comparison between the relative market values of good and poor stock. The children will tell you at once that animals that will sell for sixty or seventy dollars cost no more to keep than those that sell for twenty or thirty dollars. They will carry the comparison on through all the stock, and who can tell where the result might end. One thing is certain, if our boys and girls saw this point clearly bad stock would vanish in a few years. Most farmers can be easily shown by letting the pupils feel the disconfort of a draft for a few moments. Or, indeed, some of them, unfortunately, have homes that would sufficiently illustrate the point to them. Point four fences in to the fences. And here the boys and girls too often have cause to regret not having good fences. It may be their own animals have the idea that the pasture is better on the other side of the fence; it may be their neighbor's animals. But the result is the same. The fence is broken, the crop is trampled, the temper is tried, and the farmer is out of pocket through having neglected to mend his fence or build a new one. The class will not be long in seeing the point, and will some day have the power of acting on it, if they have not now.

Now, if I have trespassed on your time, please pardon me, as I have said what I thought, and thought what I said. Farming is not a matter of theory to me, but a practical thing, or at least as nearly practical as can be for a girl.

CAROLINE BOURN.

The Debate in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's resolution re Jesuit Bill.

[SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SPEECH CONTINUED]

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The secretary, replying to the moral claim, says: "I quite agree you shall sell that lot in the city of Quebec, but if you sell it, place the fund to my credit in order that we may know where it is when we arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to what shall shall be done with it. And the answer of the First Minister of Quebec is that he declines to accede to that, but proposes to the ordinary solution of business people, especially of a Government desirous with the question. I agree to hold the funds myself until this dispute shall be settled and the final answer received from Rome," which is declared here to be an assumption of authority on the part of the pope in contravention of the Supremacy Act, and which we are told actually treats the Queen's honor in the dust, is that the pope allows the government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the jesuits' estate as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the holy see. When the authority representing as I have said, the two rival claimants agrees to the proposition, it is protest at here that the language of that, which is "he allows" meaning evidently consent—is presumptuous. It is the same thing. The government retain the proceeds of the sale of the jesuits' estate. He allows it simply as the arbitrator between the two contesting parties. He allows it as the representative solely, as the controlling power between the two contesting parties. He allows it as head of the church, if his choice has a right to guide their decision. Yet it is said that he exercises a prerogative as a foreign potentate, which is in derogation of the prerogatives of her Majesty. It seems to me when we know the facts with regard to the situation of this property and of the two rival claimants with regard to it, it is impossible to understand, and almost impossible for ingenuity to misrepresent the preamble of this Act, as unfortunately it has been misrepresented during the long discussion which has taken place since the Act was passed in various parts of this country.

THE LETTER OF THE 27TH MARCH, 1888,

contains this passage with regard to the conclusion arrived at in Rome: affirmatively in favor of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and in accordance with the method prescribed in other places, that is to say, that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus treat in their own name with the civil government in such a manner, however, as to leave full liberty to the holy see to dispose of the property as it deems advisable and consequently that they should be very careful that no condition or clause should be inserted in the official deed of the concession of such property which could in any manner affect the liberty of the holy see." As I have said, down to that time the power of attorney which enabled anyone to negotiate with regard to this question had been withdrawn and in that act of the State of Rome there was simply a new authority given to a new attorney, namely, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, to treat with the Province of Quebec, and a stipulation, not that the province should be subject to any conditions, but that if there should be a conveyance made of it to any parties, the Jesuit Fathers on the one side or the hierarchy on the other, in settlement of the claim, these parties should not take a deed which would preclude him from giving a final decision as to the way in which the proceeds ought to be divided between them. Then in the letter of the First Minister of Quebec, dated 1st May, 1888, he distinctly stipulates that he is not recognizing any civil, or, as we would call it, any legal obligation, but merely a moral obligation in this respect. He asks:

That you will grant to the Government of the province of Quebec a full, complete perpetual concession of all the property which may have belonged in Canada, under whatever title, to the fathers of the old society; and that you will renounce to all rights generally whatsoever upon such property and the revenues therefrom in favor of our province the whole as well in the name of the old order of jesuits; and if your present corporation is in the name of the pope, of the sacred college of the propaganda, and of the roman catholic church in general.

THE ANSWER TO THE FORM.

And then follows the clause to which, above all other exception is taken, and to which I will ask special attention of the House: "To that any agreement made between you and the government of the province will be binding only in so far as it shall be ratified by the pope and the Legislature of this province." Now when we look at the Act itself, when we see what the government of Quebec asked the Legislature of the province to do, when we see that they asked the Legislature of Quebec to accept in extinction of this moral claim, whatever it is worth, the sum of $400,000, we cease to be surprised and we cease to be deceived as regards the effect of that proviso of the statute. The Ministry of Quebec were dealing, as I have said, with the two rival claimants, the hierarchy and the society of Jesus. They were dealing also with a third party, who occupies the position of mediator by consent between those two, and the First Minister of Quebec stipulated that before the province should be bound to pay one dollar of the money they should have a conveyance in the first place from the fathers of the society, and in the second place from the pope himself, and in the third place from the sacred college of Propaganda, and the roman catholic church in general, and that before they should be bound to pay one dollar of the money, say before he should ask the Legislature of Quebec to authorize him to pay one dollar, he should be in a position to say I have obtained a complete release of all the parties who forever after can assert the slightest right or title, the slightest claim, legal or moral, in regard to these estates. Could he have done less? Could he have said, I asked the Legislature of Quebec for authority to pay this money without obtaining a conveyance from the society? When he had contested every inch of the way the claim of the jesuits to a settlement, would he have left outstanding a claim superior to that? No, sir, and I say it without fear of contradiction that this proviso, No. 7, making the agreement binding on the pope's ratification, and to which such grave exception has been taken, is a distinct provision against the authority of the pope, and not in favor of the authority of the pope. (Hear, hear.)

THE EFFECT OF THE PROVISION.

The effect of the provision was this. While I am willing to offer $400,000 I am not willing to be bound until your master agrees to accept it. I will not pay a dollar of that money until every one of you gives me your deed, and until the greatest superior you have on earth gives me his deed. Until I get that I will not ask the Legislature of Quebec to give you a single dollar, and yet because the Legislature demanded that before they should place that money at the disposal of the Governor-in-Council, the society should give the deed and that the highest authority they recognized on earth should give his deed, too, and the college of the Propaganda, who had nothing to do with it, but to advise his Holiness the Pope, should also give their deeds, and every step on his part down to that point should be without prejudice to the rights of the Province of Quebec. I am not dealing with any legal theories on this question, I am not devising an excuse for the Legislature of Quebec, but I say that the Legislature of Quebec so understood it. It was so explained to them. I hold before me a statement which Mr. Mercier made to the Legislature, and on which statement they passed the bill.

WHAT MR. MERCIER SAID.

He said: "In the first place, sir, we must not mistake the bearing of this declaration, nor forget that it was inserted as a protection." The Legislature of Quebec passed as a protection on the statement of their First Minister, passed the bill unanimously, and yet, months after it passed, we are to put a different interpretation on what their interpretation was and ask his Excellency, a stranger to that Legislature and their motives, to decide that it was not their true motive at all, that it was not a protection but a distinct challenge of the supremacy of the Queen. To any sane one position he says it, however slight, may disappear, for it is we, the Ministers, who insisted on it. It was in abnegation to the authority of the Holy See.

(*To be Continued.*)

CANNINGTON.

Special to the Warder.

"OLD FATHER PROSE," was not at his best on the 24th; but appeared rather to regard things with a gloomy and frowning aspect, yet could not altogether resist an occasional smile presumably because it was Her Majesty's birthday. Yet this did not prevent people—as is their wont—to gather on this day in our town, and assist in the joyous celebration of the 70th anniversary of our beloved Queen. From early morning until 2 p.m., on foot, by team and by train, the throng was steady and rapid, until about seven thousand people had assembled. Sharp at 1 o'clock the town procession started, made up of reeve and councillors, public school children, manufacturers and trades, in the following order:—1. Our riders. 2nd, 34th battalion band. 3rd, reeve and councillors in carriages. 4th, school children, each bearing in hand a "Union Jack" attended by their teachers to the number of 500. 5th, Messrs. Dobson and Son, woolen manufacturers. 6th, D. Lindsay, harness. 7th, Brandon Bros., cakes and confectionery. 8th, W. H. Harper, harness. 9th, J. G. Smith, livery. 10, J. Shier & Son, boots and shoes. 11th, W. H. Hoyle, furniture. 12th, Hart & Co., drugs. 13th, J. Sheckland & Son, grocories. 14th, Messrs. Brandon & Samis, dry goods. 15th, Gillespie Bros., dry goods and groceries. The whole make up was most creditable to all who took part in it, each seeming to vie with the other in the neatness and beauty of their respective display. The school children—"Heaven bless them," it was a sight worth going many a mile to see, each little hand bearing a "Union Jack," and marching with it as proud and brave as Britons only can. Think you, they will ever wish to change it for another; flaunt it never so high or gaudily? We venture to believe, determined as would have been the resistance to him, who, on that day should have sought to snatch the flag from the boyish hand, in the years that are yet to come when he shall have reached man's estate, it may be wrenched from his grasp only, when the eyes have closed on this world, and the body lies stretched on mother earth drenched with his life's best blood. After the procession, the gates of the driving park were thrown open and the multitude soon occupied every point of advantage to witness the horse races, athletic sports and amusements that made up the programme for the day's enjoyment. Space will not permit us to particularize in these, sufficient to say that each of the sports was contested hotly, and the best won in every case. And last, but not least, the financial part of the programme exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Gate money and entrance fees combined to amount exceeded $900. It is intended with the amount left after paying all expenses, to establish a fund in the bank for the maintenance and improvement of the celebration which has now—after thirty-five years unbroken record—become identified with the name of Cannington.

The "Chris Clang Comedy Co." on the night of the 24th, dropped on the boards before a packed audience. Verdict of those present—"jolly old, very, low, and to put it very mild—indifferent."

SYNCHRONOUS that visited us on the 24th, and stayed until eight p.m., were vie-

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very clearly proven that she is. But some women are so constitutionally of a nervous, irritable condition, that the slightest thing annoys and startles them. The cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is usually some functional derangement—some distressing or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex; or, it may be due to inflammation, ulceration or displacement of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, so certain in its curative results that its manufacturers will, through druggists, under a guarantee of the giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disorders of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Anti-Bilious Granules are Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. By Druggists, 25 cents a vial.

weaver of a scene that was not on the programme. Just at the hour mentioned the bell in the tower rang out the fire alarm; and as it did so, flames were seen to shoot upward from a roughcast dwelling belonging to Mrs. J. Beaton, near the G.T.R. station. Strenuous efforts by the fire brigade was busy to quench the flames, scarcity of water frustrating the use of the fire engine to any great extent. Happily however, enough was obtained to prevent the flames extending to adjoining buildings. Loss, we are not able to say. House insured in the Globe, London and Liverpool, for $400.

HARTLEY.

Special to the Warder.

Rev. D Aylesworth preached last Sunday to a large audience in the methodist meeting house here.

Mr. Warner has left many inquiring friends in Hartley.

Mrs. Williams, wife of the new hotel keeper, is recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs E Taylor is seriously ill, and is not expected to recover.

14th CON. MANVERS.

Special to The Warder.

We hear that a new cheese factory is to be erected on the farm of Mr. John Hickson by a Mr. Brown of Reaboro, he having selected this place it being a fine site with good water power. As this line is noted for a fine class of stock no doubt Mr. Brown will do well in his undertaking. Why does not some of the boys of this ice join Mr. Brown in his scheme and run a large business. There is a fortune in this if rightly handled, and we trust Mr. Brown will succeed.

"Many men, many minds," but all men and all minds agree as to the merits of Burdock Pills, small and sugar coated.—77-5.

Faithfully Recommended.

In the Spring of 1888, I had inflammation of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I can faithfully recommend it" Miss Mary Kay, Virginia, Ont.—79-2.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Of Great service.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains burns, cuts and croup among my children, and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. Service, Minga, Man.—79-2.

MEN ONLY A quick, permanent, absolutely certain cure for lost or failing manhood, nervousness, weakness, lack of vigor, strength and development, caused by indiscretions, excesses, etc. Benefits in a day; cures usually within a month. No deception nor quackery. Positive proofs, full description, hundreds of testimonials, who, letter of advice sealed in plain, sealed envelope, free. The Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Omemee Foundry.

The Genuine Foundry

10 & 12 HORSE POWERS

Cannot be excelled for

Quick Speed and Light Draft.

Will run all kinds of Separators made in Canada equal to any steam power. A large number on hand.

References:

JAMES HAGUE, Omemee P. O.
W. J. FERGUSON, "
HENRY ROLL POTTS, "
JOHN ROLL, "
J. CUNNINGHAM, "
SAM HOWARD, "
SAM HOWARD, Mount Horeb.
GEORGE KOHLER, "
WILLIAM HAGUE, Janetville.
R. MORRISON, "
GEORGE BOWRY, Lindsay.
JOHN FERGUSON, "
F. GLANOT, Downeyville, and others.

Agent for the different kinds of Separators

EVANS & REDPATH,

Omemee Foundry.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specially, Diseases of Men. Office No. 4 Bulfinch St.—49-1y.

Workman and Son's

LIVERY STABLES

Contain a complete lot of first-class

Horses, Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages in general,

well suited for general driving.

Their new and elaborate cab for street calls, and mourning boots and trains, is unsurpassed for comfort and elegance.

Horses and phaetons suitable for ladies' driving kept on hand.

All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. Remember the office, in rear of Queen's House, near Ontario bank.

WORKMAN & SON.

Lindsay, August 1st 1888.—32-1y.

Wm. LANGTON

FRAZERVILLE, ONT.,

Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon Maker, and General Jobber

Having leased the well known stand

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBT. STEWART,

I am now prepared to do first-class work promptly and at lowest possible prices.

All orders guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Fraserville, June 12, 1888.—1650-tf

LINDSAY

MARBLE WORKS.

R. CHAMBERS

is prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.

Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., a specialty.

Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WORKS—In rear of the market on Cambridge St., opposite Matthews' packing house.

ROBT. CHAMBERS.

THE London Mutual STILL ONWARD AND IMPROVING

Assets, $401,000. Govt. Deposit $41,247

Nothing insurable except Farm Property and Private Residences, "Ordinary Contents" including Live Stock insured under one sum. Rate on first class dwelling, 50 cents per $100 and on frame dwelling in town 80 cents per $100 for three years risk.

Send postal card to

S. CORNELL,
Lindsay.

"What moots it to have obtained wealth if the wealth is accompanied by ceaseless ailments."—Herbert Spencer.

G. Gerrald Potts, M. D.

M. R. C. S., ENG., M. C. P. & S. ONT.

Late Surgeon of Her Majesty's Consulate Bangkok, Siam., and Surgeon to Auxiliary Medical Staff Corps, India and China; Surgeon in-chief 3d Brigade, 4th Div. 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, U. S., A.

Dr. Potts having resumed his regular monthly visits after summer vacation will visit

Lindsay on the last Monday and Tuesday of each month hereafter,

and will be at his rooms in the BENSON HOUSE where patients afflicted with Chronic troubles such as Squint or Cross Eyes, Granular Disease of Eye Lids, Catarrh of Nose, Throat and Chest, Piles, Varicocele, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, etc., cure.

I will visit Bobcaygeon the following Wednesday and Thursday at Forest House.

All cases taken under treatment. Charges from $5 to $20 per month. Consultation free. 1545-1y

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

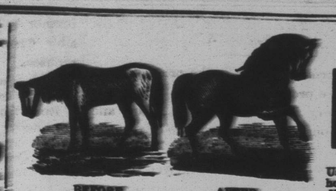
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Proprietors, Toronto.

MASTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Billiousness.

Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.



Old English Condition

POWDER

Used and recommended for years by such eminent horsemen as Jno. Cairns, Manvers; Joseph Staples, Manvers; Wm. Hancock, Mariposa; Geo. Shaw, Lindsay, and thousands of others. TAKE NO OTHER. 25 Cents, or 5 for $1.

BEFORE. AFTER.

Ops.: George Werry, Fenelon; Albert Ware, Fenelon; Robert Logie, Ops; Harry Logie, Ops; Eugene Nye, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

At HIGINBOTHAM'S Drug Store, Lindsay.

Sign of the Mill Saw, South side Kent st.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES:

Nails, - Paints and Oils, - Fence Wire, - Horse Nails, and everything in the Shelf and Hardware Line,

AT

McLENNAN & CO'S.

Lindsay, March 29, 1889.—14-1y.

THE - NEW - WILLIAMS

SEWING MACHINE

Is the best in America. The only machine made which can be relied upon to do all kinds of work and not get out of order. Every machine fully warranted. Over 600 sold in the county of Victoria and not a single complaint. A present of a new machine to any one who can find one not giving satisfaction with proper management.

J. WETHERUP,

Sole Agent for Victoria

1629-1y

WOOL. WOOL.

We will pay Highest Cash Prices for any quantity of Wool, and 2 cents per pound extra in exchange for goods.

OUR STOCK OF

FLANNELS, FLANNEL SHEETINGS,

YARNS, Etc., is complete, and will be sold at lowest mill prices in exchange for Wool.

LAND PLASTER AND LAND SALT both at the elevator and Oakwood.

TURNIP SEEDS—All leading varieties of Swedes and White Turnips in stock.

Also Sowing Rape, Millet, Horse Tooth, and White Ensilage Corn.

HOGG BROS,

OAKWOOD.

1593.

ALWAYS GO TO

S. J. PETTY, THE JEWELER

If you want a Gent's Gold Watch go to S. J. Petty.
If you want a Lady's Gold Watch go to S. J. Petty.

If you want anything in Jewelry go to S. J. Petty.

If you want a Clock go to S. J. Petty.
If you want anything in Silverware go to S. J. Petty.

Do you want a pair of BOSS SPECTACLES go to S. J. Petty.

Do you want any repairing done to Watches, Clocks or Jewelry, go to

S. J. PETTY.

Next Door to the Daly House, - Lindsay

Lindsay, May 14th, 1888.

THE

Sylvester Light Steel Binder

VICTORIOUS

First Prize and Diploma competing against the Toronto, Brantford, and Noxon Binders. Its success in the field last season and also at Exhibitions this fall is conclusive evidence of it being the best Binder on earth.

It has more good points than any binder made.
This binder fulfils the promises and handles easier in the field than any other.
The driver has full control of the machine and every lever is within easy reach.
It is a two horse power binder and a child with strength enough to handle a team can run it.
It will do any good thing that any other binder can do.
It is a home manufactured machine, which every sensible farmer should consider the advantage in purchasing.

Place your order early for one of those reliable machines and save the annoyance of being borrowed to death by agents, and probably give your order to them for a machine you will feel sorry for afterwards.

Ask your neighbors how our New Steel Binder suited them last season, and take their advice. Call and examine our machine for 1889.

Sylvester Bros.' Manufacturing Co., Lindsay, Ont.

1645-tf

Advertise in The Warder.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.