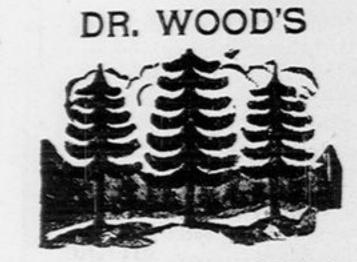
I have now on show a handsome line of Baby Carriages. We invite you to call and see them before you buy; you will save money.

-Try one of our Baby Hammocks, they are just the thing, price \$1

### Wall Papers.

Our Wall Paper trade is booming, and you will do well to see our lines at 4c, 5c up to 15c. ALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE.

EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE .....AT.....



## NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A positive cure for all Throat, Lung and Bronchial diseases.

Healing and soothing in its action. Pleasant to take, prompt and effectual in its results.

Mr. Chas. Johnson, Bear River, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with hoarseness and sore throat, which the doctor pronounced Bronchitis and recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I did so, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured."

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring. 'Twill work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

THURSDAY, MAY 4th, 1899

CHARGED WITH STEALING \$6,000 TWO FORMER RESIDENTS OF EMS-

DALE, MUSKOKA, IN TROUBLE. Chief Inspector Murray of the Attorney-General's department returned to Toronto Saturday night from Emsdale, Muskoka, When the Inspector went to Emsdale the of unwilling travellers from Iowa. They were Oliver Campbell Fish and Miss Pender, former residents of Emsdale, who are charged with the theft of \$6,000 from Mr R. F. Fish, a brother of the male prisoner. who keeps a general store and owns a saw mill at Emsdale.

THE STORY AS TOLD.

to the effect that during 1898, O. C. Fish acted as manager of the store and sawmill for his brother, R.Y. Fish. While at Emsdale a young woman named Kate Pender went to that village from Parry Sound and started a millinery store, and she became unduly friendly with O. C. Fish. About the beginning of the present year Mr.R.Y. Fish, the proprietor of the business, hearing rumors that everything was not all right, went to Emsdale to make an investigation. He discovered that his assets were short between \$6000 and \$7000. He then called his brother to account, and told him to start in at stock-taking, but the brother immediately left the village. Simultaneous was the disappearance of Miss Pender. It was found they had gone to the States, and were together. Mr. R. Y. Fish then made application to

the Attorney-General to have extradition proceedings taken, and Inspector Murray was at once assigned to the job. HOW THEY WERE TRACED.

were sent to Gladstone, Mich. The postmaster at Gladstone was directed to send | skimmilk and 31 pounds lost in the butthe letters to Red Wing, Minn. From Red | termilk, a total loss of 160 pounds, or Wing they were forwarded to St. Paul, 32 pounds per cow. This, at 20 cents per Minn., and the postoffice authorities there | pound, the price received from private had orders to forward them to Acklen, Iowa. In this way the Inspector discovered the whereabouts of Fish and the woman. They had both traveled through different States to throw their pursuers off the scent. WORRIED WHEN CAUGHT.

When Inspector Murray located his people, he procured the necessary extradition papers. He found that Fish and the woman had started a millinery store in that town. O. C. Fish was taken completely aback. The detective says he had an idea for a time that the man would commit suicide. Both the man and woman after being arrested, were taken to Dubuque, before U.S. Commissioner C dy, and they were formally committed for extradition. There are several specific charges against the defendants, who at first were determined to fight extradition. but on being convinced that they had no chance of success on that score, decided to return with Inspector Murray and stand their trial in Canada. They left Dubuque before the extradition documents had been completed. The pair used the names, "P

CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

Anybody Can Now Make This Famous Product.

The Camembert cheese, a well known article in all French hotels and restaurants, has now begun to find its way into England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The name of this celebrated product is derived from a village in the department of Orne, France, where, during the revolution, a woman, Marie Harel by name, first made it. The method remained a secret until 1813, when the children of Marie Harel became married -Express Wagons, 75c, 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.65 and set up small factories in different parts of Normandy. At present there is no secrecy about the Camembert cheese. It is made in the following

Immediately after milking, the milk is set in a wooden bucket at a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees F. In a few hours it is skimmed, whereupon a proper amount of rennet is added. The curd is formed after standing six hours, during which the temperature should be as nearly 90 degrees F. as possible, especially at the beginning. In the home cheese manufacture this is effected by placing a wet cloth over the

When a curd has been formed, it should be taken out with a skimmer and placed in a cheese mold which stands on a slanting board in order that the whey can drain off completely. In two days the cheese will be ready to leave the form. Each loaf is then salted thoroughly on all sides, whereupon it is left thus for four days, when the dry-

ing begins. In drying this cheese care should be taken that it is placed where the breeze can touch it directly, such as immediately behind the window screens. It must rest upon straw mats and be turned from day to day. In the course of five weeks, when sweating sets in, the so called refining begins. This means that the cheese is placed in a dark, dry cellar without ventilation, and where a temperature of 50 degrees F. is kept as nearly as possible. They must be turned every other day for about a month, and it is then ready for marketing.

This is the salted Camembert. It can be made without salting, but in that ease will keep only a short time before decaying.

A good Camembert is quite palatable. But here, as in many other cases, success lies in the touch with which it is done.-J. Christian Bay in Farm and Fireside.

### Adulteration.

Ernest Mathews writes as follows in the London Times

"During the past few years I have tested at various agricultural shows over 850 cows separately for butter production by the churn. At every trial notes were made on the color and quality of the butter p: duced, and from those notes certain conclusions have forced themeslves upon my mind which would not in ordinary course present themselves to those who have not been in the habit of testing their cows individually. One of such conclusions is that butter made from milk containing uniformly large fat globules is invariably of deeper color and of finer quality than that made from milk containing small and irregular sized fat globules. day before he was accompanied by a couple | The natural color of butter is affected by various causes, such as the season of | tice. the year and injudicious feeding, but it will be almost always found that the paler the butter the poorer the quality. To summarize, color and quality of butter go hand in hand. To color butter artificially, therefore, is a means of passing off an inferior article, although The story as told by In-pector Murray is | it may not be so intended by the party using the coloring material, and on this ground alone, if the coloring of butter and margarine cannot be equally prohibited, at least such colored produce should be labeled and sold as 'col-

Butter Fat In Private Dairies.

Many dairymen are not aware of the loss there is in butter fat on all farms where cream is raised by setting in ice water, cold water or cold air varying with the season. This loss is likely to be very large in summer and less in winter. This loss, carried on year in and year out, amounts to a large sum when a whole herd is taken into account. The Kansas experiment station has been endeavoring, by a three days' test of a private dairy, to determine how much this loss is. They find that the skimmilk contains from .3 to .7 of 1 per cent of butter fat, or an average of .44 of 1 per cent, while the buttermilk tested When O. C. Fish skipped, his letters five cows tested showed a loss of 129 pounds of butter per year lost in the customers, means a loss of \$6.40 per cow per annum. The farmer with 20 cows would at this rate save \$128 per year by using a farm separator, and we believe this estimate is not far from

High Feeding Causes Garget.

As the cow or other breeding animal approaches time of parturition, high feeding, either to stimulate milk flow or to make it richer, should for the time be suspended. Of the two, the kinds that tend to make the milk richer, or, in other words, to fatten the cow are worst. But we should not advise any farmer to feed heavily with grain, which will cause fever and make the animal feverish, though this may be nature's effort to lessen the milk flow so that the udder can hold it. The food should be laxative rather than constipating. Ensilage and roots of all kinds are good if not given in too large amounts. The only grain given should be three or four nubbins of corn daily until the calf is dropped. The cow will eat these J. Fish," and "Miss Fish," at Acklen, and were living together. O. C. Fish, the detective says, is a married man. They will ach preparatory to the time when parcome up for preliminary trial this week. I turition begins -- Boston Cultivator.

THE MANURE REAP.

Swamp Deposits. Those who study the reports of Frank T. Shutt, M.A., chemist for the Dominion Experimental Farms, will have noticed in former years' reports that many samples of swamp and river mud from Prince Edward Island have been analyzed by that gentleman, the swamp mud being reported very valuable for manure when properly prepared, its chief value being humus and its contained nitrogen, the latter element being in a non-soluble form, which is not in that state available for plant food. As these samples of mud are from thickly populated, thriving districts, long distances apart, we have thought it advisable, says London Farmer's Advocate, to gather a little information from those in that province who have had practical experience in preparing those muds for use and have seen the increased crops from the

use of this natural fertilizer. There are many of our subscribers whose soil requirements need these facilities for making use of swamp deposits for increasing their manure heap, who my find some helpful hints in the following statements:

From a very early period in the farming operations of that province, the practice has been to haul large quantities of swamp mud into the cattle yards, pig and sheep sheds, and all stables where cattle or other stock are left loose, besides an extra thickness of the mud under the manure heap at the stable windows. The liquid drainage from the cattle manure has the effect, in a few months, of converting the mud into a quickly-acting, rich fertilizer. On many farms hundreds of loads of manure are added to the season's supply in this way at a very small cost, the labor alone being an item of expense, for the liquid portion of the stable manure would have otherwise been

In later years other practices have been adopted by some. One way is to get out a number of loads of swamp mud in the winter into a convenient field. On top of the mud stable manure is placed, in the proportion of one load of manure to two loads of mud. Before the regular spring work of planting and sowing begins, the entire pile is turned over and mixed, care being taken that a fair share of stable manure is covered by the mud. In a very few days active fermentation sets in, and by the time it is wanted the entire pile is one homogeneous mass of easily-handled manure, quite equal in its effect in producing crops with an equal quantity of the best from the stables.

Other farmers use freshly-burned lime for composting with the mud-pile. In this case half a bushel of lime is found sufficient for each one-horse load of mud in the pile, the summer or fall being the most suitable time for lime-composting. But the result from this class of compost is very good; some badly-cropped farms, so poor that renovating by keeping live stock was impossible, have by its use been restored to a high state of produc-

We are told that for more than 40 years farmers in that province have obtained almost magical results from applications of lime, either as freshly-burned rock limestone or mild lime, as found in unburnt oyster or mussel-shell mud. Some of the gentlemen from the Dominion Experimental Farms sharply criticise the practice. One of them, when addressing a public meeting, when speaking of the shell muds, remarked, "Well called 'mussel mud'-more muscle than brains in using it." But the chemist, Frank T. Shutt, M.A., did not talk or write that way, reserving his opinion till he had an opportunity to examine the Island soil. The analysis proved that it was lacking to an extreme degree in lime, and his advice to the farmers in that province tallies exactly with their constant prac-

BETTER RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

How the Problem Is Solved by the Travelling Postoffice.

This is the first "postoffice on wheels" established in the world. The idea was ed at Boston shortly after the settlement originated by Edwin W. Shriver of West- of that place. It is the only copy known minster, Md., last summer, was at once taken up by the postal authorities at ica, and belonged to the collection of the Washington City, and this first travelling late Charles Deane, from which it was postoffice began its service on Easter Monday, April 3, 1899, in charge of Mr.



Shriver. The picture shows the postoffice have the idea that a horse is of iron stopping at a colonial farmhouse that is typical of the older settlements in Mary land, and delivering the mail to the 1.1 per cent of butter fat. The herd of family. Any kind of mail matter will also be received by the postmaster for mailing, and he also sells postage stamps, money orders, stamped envelopes and machine, its days of utility, its years wrappers, and issues receipts for register-

The accompanying pictures make plain a new departure that will tend to equalize more nearly the benefits conferred by the postal service in city and country. This postal wagon, equipped with all the essentials of a postoffice and in charge of a bonded postal clerk, starts from Westminster (Md.) postoffice at 7 o'clock each morning (Sundays and legal holidays ex-

cepted), and follows a prescribed route. The service began April 3, 1899, and it takes eight hours for the wagon to cover its 30-mile route. There are 358 families on this route, "of whom 200 will this day receive mail from the wagon," writes Edwin R. Shriver, the postal clerk and originator of the plan, on April 15. He adds: "I am already handling an average of 400 pieces of mail daily and expect the quantity will increase as people use the mails more freely when the postoffice is brought to their door. Letters are found in nearly every collection box on every trip."-Orange Judd Farmer.

Nicholas Hoffman of White township, Indiana County, Pa., a few days ago ruptured bowels, broken wind, sprained obtained a verdict of \$975 against the tendons, wornout legs, etc.-a horse township for injuries received by being spoiled for life. It is not one call, but thrown from his wagon a piece of bad the daily calls which lead up to the road. The road was seven feet wide, but breakdown. large rocks projected from either side a short distance apart. In trying to avoid one of these, Hoffman drove over the other and was thrown from his wagen. on May 24th.

INTERESTING FACTS.

How to Increase It by Making Use of Some Things Connected With the Printing Press and Books That Are Worth Knowing.

The first printing press was brought into England by a merchant named Caxton, who forsook his trade to enjoy the favor of the Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV. of England, and in 1476 imported from Germany a printing outfit, which he established in a building adjoining Westminster Abbey, especially for the purpose of publishing his translation of the history of Troy ("Receuil des Histoires de Troyes"). It was the first English book ever printed, and in 1885 a copy was sold by the Earl of Jersey to Bernard Quaritch in London for \$9,100. "The Game and Playe of the Chesse'

copies have been sold as high as \$1,300. The first English book ever written and printed in England (1489) was "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," of which only four copies are known. One of them was sold last year by the Earl of Ashburnham for \$7,600.

The first book printed in America was "Doctrina Christiana," by Juan Cromberger, in the City of Mexico, in 1539. So far as known there is, not a copy in existence. The second was "Doctrina Breve," by Juan Zumarraga, the first Bishop of Mexico. It was printed by Cromberger in 1543 and copies have been sold as high as \$2,200.

The first book printed in the United States was an almanac at Cambridge in 1639, by Stephen Daye, who established the first printing press in that country. The second publication was a slip containing a poem entitled, "The Freeman's Oath." The next book was a metrical version of the psalms called the "Bay Psalm Book," in 1640. Copies are very rare. It is one of the most valuable books

The highest price ever paid for a modern book was \$2,860 for an unexpurgated edition of Burns in the Scottish dialect. The highest price ever paid for a copy of of New York. The Baroness Burdett is printed below :-Coutts of London paid \$3,580 for a copy of the first edition some years ago. This high price was largely due to the binding and the great beauty of the book, and to a wealthy woman's extravagance, but it had the effect of raising the price of first editions of Shakespeare, which up to that time had not been sold for more than

The first edition of Virgil, dated 1469, sold for \$4,050 as long ago as 1773. In 1889 the same copy brought \$10,000.

The highest price ever paid for any book except the Bible was \$11,360, by the Marquis of Blanford for a copy of the first edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron." Other examples of the same edition have sold as low as \$4,540.

Noble Histories of King Arthur." Only one copy is known to be in existencewhich was sold by the Earl of Jersey to "a New York gentleman" for \$9,750.

The first edition of "The Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton, of which only two copies are known, has sold for \$5,-000, \$5,100 and \$9,400.

The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" (1719) sells for \$225. The first editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" (1658) have sold for \$2,075. The first edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," printed in 1776, sold for \$300; the first edition of "Paradise Lost" for \$450; the first edition of Milton's complete works, containing a presentation inscription on a fly leaf in his handwriting, \$1,150.

The highest price paid for a book last year was \$10,500, by Pickering & Chatto of London, for Raoul le Fevre's "A Boke of the Hool Lvf of Jason," printed by Caxton in 1490 in black letter. It is one of the earliest books in the English language, and formerly belonged to Bishop Heber. Some biographical details on the fly leaves in his handwriting greatly increase its value. A copy of Capt. John Smith's "True Relation," printed in 1608, sold for \$1,425.

The highest price paid for an American book last year was \$1,000 for a copy of the Rev. Mr. Cushman's sermon "On the Danger of Self-Love," which was preachof the first sermon ever printed in Amerpurchased by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The highest price paid for an autograph last year was \$1,030, for a letter from William Bradford to Governor Winthrop concerning the affairs of the Plymouth colony a few months after the landing of the Pilgrims.

CARE OF HORSES.

Daily Misuse Which Leads to Inevi-

table Breakdown. Harm is frequently done from want of thought, and in this respect the horse is too frequently the victim, says a correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal. The attendants upon horsesat least a section of them-appear to construction, something in the nature of a machine, in place of being built up pretty much on the same lines as the human frame. Where these erroneous ideas prevail the horse is treated as a of work and service are materially curtailed, and many sudden deaths occur. It would well repay owners of horses to have hung in their stables and to bring before grooms and drivers some such rules as the following: Never kick a horse in the belly. Remember that a horse has organs to be injured just as has man, wind to be broken, bowels to be ruptured, heart and lungs to be affected, limbs and tendons to be broken, injured or sprained. To prevent this, use the animals as you use yourself in regard to drafts and chills. Whether in saddle, conveyance, cart or wagon, never start a horse with the whip until previously signaled by the voice. In the ascent of a hill never put on speed until the summit is fully reached, a few yards allowed to recover wind and strength. The bulk of drivers start their horses when 10 or 15 yards from the top. Exhausted and puffed by the ascent, the call upon exhausted energies at the very worst time leads to

Y M.C.A. excursion to Oshawa

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves and Weakened Heart--A St. John Lady Tells About It.

Mrs. John Quigley, who resides at 30 Sheriff St., St. John, N.B., states: "Some time ago I was attacked by a severe cold, which ended up in a bad attack of La Grippe. Since that time I have never regained my health, being weak, nervous and run down. "I suffered very much from Indiges-

tion, accumulation of gas in the stomach, and was in almost constant distress. doctored with some of the best physicians in this city; but got no relief until I began using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am pleased to say that they have completely cured me.

"My appetite is restored; my nervous system has been toned up to its old-time condition, and I have no more trouble from the Indigestion and can eat anything I choose.

"I am only too glad too testify to the merits of such a marvellous remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the cure of nervousness, heart trouble, Indigestion, etc. Price 50c. a box, all druggists.

And "Five Drops" has Cure Hundreds of my Patients

The above statement has just been received from Dr. C. A. Jackson, the well-known physician and Shakespeare was \$4,200, by Brayton Ives surgeon of Kearney, Neb. His letter, with others,

> KEAKNEY, NEE,, March 20th, 1899. DEAR Sir, - I am a Physician, and graduate of the niversity of Sweden, and have been in active practice for more than 30 years, but I must confess that o remedy has so astonished me in its cures as your FIVE DROPS." I have recommended it to hundreds of my patients who have been afflicted with Rheumatism, and they inform me that they are

cured.-Very truly yours,

C. A. JACKSON, M.D.

Mr. S. H. Preston of Cuba, Ill., writes us March GENTLEMEN,-This to certify that I have worked at lacksmithing for forty years. Am now sixty-four years of age. Thought I was past work, being all broken down with Kidney troub e, Neuralgia, Hay Fever and Asthma. Suffered intensely with pain almost constantly throughout my whole body. Took Another very expensive book was "The kinds of remedies, but gradually grew worse, until I tried "FIVE DROPS." Used your Inhaler also. In three weeks' time, I must say, after using "FIVE DROPS" I feel like a new man. Pain all gone, appetite improved wonderfully. I can sleep all night, and am gaining strength right along. Am now working every day in my shop. Success to your great pain remedy "FIVE DROPS."

> "FIVE DROPS" is the name and dose, glass droper with every bottle, one hundred and fifty days reatment. Sold by us and our agents,

Agents Wanted for New Territory.

### Helm& Dickenson 83 Kent-St., a few Doors

West of Gough's LATAT FENELON FALLS EVERY SATURDAY TO

## Pretty Hats

Improve Plain Women. Make Pretty Women Prettier

MISS MITCHELL

KEEPS THEM in great variety. They are all

stylish, suit all ages and heights, all features and complexions.

-DRESSES -CAPES

-SHIRT WAISTS -SUITINGS

## Music Lessons

MISS R. ROBINSON,

for several years past teacher of Music at Brooklyn, N.Y., has opened classes in Lindsay at 86 William. st., north, and will receive a limited number of pupils. Terms made known on application, -52-6m.

M. E. Tangney

Furniture and Undertaking Charges Moderate

Opp. Benson House,

GRADUATE NURSE Experience in leading hospitals, Charges

moderate. Residence, corner Lindsay and Russell-sts., Lindsay.—11-3mos.

# FARMERS, DO YOU WANT MONEY.

I am prepared to LEND MONEY on Good Farm Property at Lowest Rates of Interest.

No Solicitor's Fees. No Commission.

R. G. Corneil,

No. 8 William Street, Lindsay.

Dentistry

W. H. GROSS

DENTIST, - LINDSAY:

Member Royal Dental College, Ont. Headquar DR. SUTTON.

DENTIST

LINDSAY Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest improved methods adopted and prices moderate.

Office over Anderson & Nugent's, opposite Veitch's

DR. E. A. TOTTEN

DENTIST, LINDSAY Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College f Dental Surgeous.

Every department of dentistry done in a practical and scientific manner at moderate prices. One over Morgan's Drug Store,—17. DR. F. A. WALTERS

DENTIST, - LINDSAY Honor Graduate of Toronto University and Ro College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest and improved branches of dentaty Successfully performed. Charges moderate. OFFICE streets.—31-1y.

DR. NEELANDS

DENTIST, . . LINDSAY Extracts teeth without pain by Gas (Vitalized Air

administered by him for 26 years with great success He studied the gas under Dr. Cotton, of New York the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Cotton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident. Dr. Keelard uses the best local pain obtunders. Beautiful artificial teeth inserted at moderate prices. Please send a postal card before coming. Office nearly opposite ne Simpson House, Lindsay

DR. ARTHUR DAY

DENTIST

Member of Toronto Dental College and Toronto

University. Also graduate of American Dental

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE DR. HART

Most Modern Dentistry practised in the me cientific manner.

Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. Charges moderate.

Physicians

R. A. E. VROOMAN-Office and residence north-east corner Peel and Cambridge-sts. Telephone 51.

OFFICE-94 Kent Street

District. Office hours 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 71 8 p.m. Residence S0 Wellington street. Telephor

R. WHITE, GRADUATE OF of Toronto University Medical Faculty, also graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ontare. Office South-eest corner Lindsay and Russell street. Telephone 107 .- 23-1y.

R. A. GILLESPIE, C.A. AND S.O. Office and residuece Corner of Lindsay and Russell streets. Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh. Special attention gives to Midwifery and diseases of women. Telephone No.

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN Office and residence, Russel-st., Lindsay, secand door west of York-st. Office hours, 9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. DE J. SIMPSON, graduate of Univ. of Trinity Cel. Toronto Medical College of Physicians and Surgeon, Ont. Late of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District. Lindssay, Febraary, 4th, 1891.

Barristers, &c.

H. HOPKINS, Barrister. Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates, Office No. 6 William Street

P. DEVLIN, BARRISTER Clerk of the Peace, Mindsay. 10ffice, Keenal's Block, foot of Kent Street.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON

tely opposite the Daly House, Kent Street, Lindsey. JOHN MC3WEYN DONALD R. ANDERSON CTEWART & O'CONNOR-Barristers, Notaries, etc. Office over Ortario Bank, Kent-st., Lindsay. Money to Loan at very

ENNY & WELDON, BAR-Hamilton's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay. MONEY TO LOAN at very Lowest Rates. M. J. KENNY.

T. STEWART.

L. V. O'CONNOR, E.A.

MOORE & JACKSON-Bar Victoria and the Bank of Montreal. Money to lo on mortgages at lowest current rates. William-st., Lindsay. ALEX, JACKSON F. D. MOORE.

and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay Office, Baker's Block Kent-st. We are loaning money on real estate in mortgage in sums large and small, to suit befrowth on the best terms and at the very lower rates interest. We do not lend on no es or chattel security. R. J. McLAUGHLIN

Auctioncers

PETER BROWN, Auctioneer, Oakwood P.O., Ontario.—Farm stock and other sales promptly attended to. Charges more erate. Sales can be arranged for at THE WATCH

HOMAS SWAIN, JR., and stock sales. Terms reasonable. Also licensed conduct sales of all kinds in Mariposa township Correspondence answered promptly .- 47-19.

Money to Loan

MONEY TO LOAN

We have a large amount of private funds to less at five per cent., on First Mortgages on Farmer Town Property.

Terms to suit borrowers.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON

MAY 4TH,

\*\*\*\*\* HA Unmatchab The newest men insist of style that ord \$2.25. Nobb \$2 and \$2.25 York Fedora www

Nothing Than a BUSIN More positions

----

being able to v by any other r struction is 21 ments at the I College.

2 knowledge

posite post office

LETTERS CORRE

KIRKE

THURSDAY. M

Mr. T. Ernest Go besverton, will be office (Gusty's Hote) Wednesday in every S. S. NO 13, The following is the Fenelon, for th

smes in order of n Ethel Perry. Jr. fourt ton, Wilson Everson Copp. Sella Everson, Ibbre-on, Hilli rd Armie Thurston, Aggi tenwood. Sr. pt. Mildred Palmer Irmie, Per Part 1st-C JANET

The quarterly service were well at and we are glad to rep is gradually regaining pe will soon enjoy g A very enjoyable de Spworth League The subject was : "P by travel." The sp. Soden, Miss Peel, and Dr. Nasmyth for Mr. Howard Glenny, Miss Robertson and M for the negative. T Thos. Heaslip and V just three points, whi

ented good argumen RGYAL Oak school for the Names are writted Sth class—Emma Tiwick, Willie Stever Alian McDouald. Extra Almer Crossen. Sr. Turner, Olive Crossen.