

Anderson Salt
Best for Table and Dairy
Preparation. Never cakes.
YOU CAN GET
AT THE
Union Mart

Box Soap for	25c.
"Table Salt	10c.
"Coke Pails	5c.
"Lead Pan	25c.
"Washing Pails	10c.
"Saucers	38c.
"Forks	60c.
"Sauce	5c.
"Boiler	88c.

And a General stock of New and Second
Hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware,
Graneware, Tinware, Cook Stoves and
General Housefurnishings.

JAS. H. LENNON,
Opposite the Benson House.—23.

Farmers of Victoria Co.
—should insure in the—
**Farmers' Union Mutual Fire
Insurance Company**

for the following reasons:
It is your own county company, now
three years in business.
It is on a good solid basis, organized
especially for farmers.
The Directors are all farmers, and we
insure nothing but farm risks, country
schools and churches.
We give a blanket policy, and our Rates
are Lower than any other Company.

FARMERS ARE CAUTIONED
Not to believe the false statements circu-
lated by certain rival agencies against this
company. It will pay you to see me, or
write to me before you insure.

R. G. CORNELL,
Agent and Secretary, Lindsay.

The Watchman.
THURSDAY, AUG. 18th, 1898.
NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Denmark is taking urgent measures to
strengthen the port of Copenhagen, her
capital, in view of possible war between
England and Russia.

—Senator Du Bosc has through his
London solicitors notified Mr. Chamber-
lain that if apology is not tendered by
the British government for his expulsion
from Canada he will return to this country
and enforce his right to reside here.

—Mr. W. Ramsden, for over 35 years
British Consul at Santiago de Cuba City,
Jamaica, on Thursday, aged
88 years. He leaves a wife, three daugh-
ters and four sons, one of whom is British
Vice-Consul at Manila.

—The first Red Cross nurse to die while
serving the American army was Cana-
dian. Miss Dorothy Whitney of Nova
Scotia volunteered for the front when the
war broke out and after having done
heroic work contracted intermittent fever
and died.

—A vote on the address, or rather on
the amendment commending the position
of the Ontario government in the matter
of the defeated ministers, was reached at
2 30 o'clock Saturday morning. The govern-
ment was sustained on a straight ticket
vote by a majority of six, the division
standing 49 to 43.

—Senator Carranza who with Senator
Du Bosc was ordered by the Imperial
government to leave Canada went only as
far as a French Isle off New Brunswick,
where he superintended the loading of
supplies for Havana. Last week he was
again in Montreal and has since sailed for
Spain.

—Advices from Melbourne report that
the American barque C. C. Fank, Captain
Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma, May
27, for Melbourne, has been wrecked on
Flinders Island, Tasmania. Eleven of
those on board the barque, including Capt.
Nissen, his wife and two children, were
drowned.

—Thomas Rolston, a boy working at the
C.P.R. freight shops, Toronto Junction,
was injured Thursday morning. His left
arm was caught in a plunger and cut from
the wrist to the shoulder. He was taken
to his home at 38 Dundas street. It was
very badly gashed, but no bones were
broken.

—Last September a Sudbury barrister
named Biggar suddenly disappeared from
his office one night leaving no trace of
where he had gone. Search parties drag-
ged the lake near by and exploded dynamite
in it, thinking the luckless barrister had
gone to the bottom, but found no
trace of him. It now turns out that a
citizen of Sudbury who went recently to
his fortune in the west, met the mis-
sissippi barrister in San Francisco.
He told the Sudbury man that he
had just returned from organizing a party to
go back there. And thus the lost was found
after Mrs. Biggar and family in particular,
and Sudbury in general, mourned him as
dead.

—A rather romantic marriage came off
in Heppeler on Sunday, when Miss Mary
Webster of Elora, D.D. G.M., who re-
presented Myrtle lodge at the Rebekah
assembly, and Mr. John Jefferson Kenyon
of Ruthven, representing Beaver lodge at
the grand lodge meeting in Galt, were
joined in wedlock. They met each other
in Belleville last year at the grand lodge,
and it was a case of love at first sight.
They confidentially met at grand lodge
again, and Thursday they went by trolley
to Heppeler, where Mr. Kenyon left Miss
Webster for a few minutes and procured a
marriage license. Returning with it he
proposed, was accepted, and the Rev. F. E.
Nugent, pastor of the Methodist church, tied
the knot a few minutes later, the link
being still damp on the license paper.

—The doctor may be a good old man, but
even so, medical examinations and the
"local application" treatment are ad-
vanced to every modest woman. They are em-
barrassing—often useless. They should not
be submitted to until everything else has
been tried. In nine cases out of ten, there
is no reason for them. In nine cases out
of ten, the doctor in general practice does
not know the anatomy of the female system,
and he can't be trusted to give a course of
treatment. They are distinct from other ailments,
and they can be properly understood, and
treated only by one who has years of actual

practice and experience in this particular
line. This is true of Dr. R. V. Pierce,
chief consulting physician of the Invalids'
Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo,
N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
a remedy for all derangements of the re-
productive organs of women, has been in
actual use for more than thirty years. It
cures every form of "female weakness."
—Mr. Benjamin Freer, M.A., P.S.I., of
Haliburton district, died on the 13th inst.
Mr. Freer was born in the Isle of Man
some 51 years ago and was educated at
Oxford university. Coming to Canada in
the sixties, he taught school in Renfrew
for a time and afterwards occupied in suc-
cession the positions of headmaster of
Kincardine high school, inspector of
schools, county of Bruce, headmaster of
Church's school for boys, Toronto, after-
wards the position which he held at the
time of his death. Mr. Freer was a lay
member of the Church of England, and he
had a deep interest in things Masonic, having
been past master of the lodge and past
principal of the Chapter Kincardine. The
funeral took place to Minden cemetery on
Tuesday afternoon.

HOW TO HANDLE PLOWED LAND.

In passing through the country in the
summer weeks one is struck with the fact
that a very large proportion of farmers
fail to adopt the best methods of hand-
ling plowed land in preparation for a
wheat crop. It is common at this season
to plow a clover sod or a barley stubble
field for the purpose of seeding it with
fall wheat. In the majority of cases the
land in the field so plowed is left in the
furrows as they have been turned, ex-
posed to the influence of the sun and wind,
which thoroughly evaporates every vestige
of moisture from the soil, leaving it in a
condition in which little, if any, decomposi-
tion of the sod can take place to convert
it into plant food to feed the crop of
wheat when sown, and at the same time
rendering the land much more difficult to
reduce to a fine state of tilth. There is
no time when the soil will so readily
crumble under the application of the roller
and harrow as on the day it is plowed; to
leave it exposed to the sun and wind for
more than half a day makes the work of
fining the soil much more expensive by
reason of the added time and labor re-
quired. To make the best use of the
time and of the land, it should be rolled
with a heavy roller immediately after
plowing, to press the soil, which aids
moisture to rise from below into the
plowed land, and to hasten the decomposi-
tion of the sod. The rolling should be
followed by a thorough harrowing to
prevent the escape of moisture. The
harrowing should be repeated, especially
after each shower of rain, in order to get
the greatest benefit from it. A field so
treated will be found to contain sufficient
moisture to start the growth of the seed
when sowing time arrives, even though
little or no rain has fallen in the interval.
Knowing how liable we are to late sum-
mer drouths, it is wise to treat the land
intended for wheat on the above method,
that a drouth will occur, and thus be
prepared for the worst that will come.

UNABLE TO WALK

A DISTRESSING MALADY CURED BY THE
USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

From the Harland, N. B., Advertiser.

Right in our own village is reported
another of the remarkable cures that
make Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so popu-
lar throughout the land. The case is
that of Mrs. E. W. Miller. The Ad-
vertiser interviewed her husband, who
was glad to relate the circumstances
for publication, that others might read
and have a remedy put into their
hands, as it were. "For five years,"
said Mr. Miller, "my wife was unable to
walk without aid. One physician
diagnosed her case as coming from a
spinal affection. Other doctors called
the malady nervous prostration. What-
ever the trouble was, she was weak
and nervous. Her limbs had no
strength and could not support her
body. There also was a terrible weak-
ness in her back. Three months ago
she could not walk, but as a last resort,
after trying many medicines, she began
to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Im-
provement was noted in a few days,
and a few weeks has done wonders in
restoring her health. To day she can
walk without assistance. You can
imagine her delight as well as my own.
We owe her recovery to Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills and I recommend them for
any case of nervous weakness or
general debility."

Mr. Miller is part owner and
manager of one of our lumber mills
and is well known throughout the
county.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by
going to the root of the disease. They
renew and build up the blood, and
strengthen the nerves, thus driving
disease from the system. Avoid
imitations by insisting that every box
purchase is enclosed in a wrapper
bearing the full trade mark, Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

MUSKOKA

SHOULD HAVE BEEN HARBORING.—
A Frenchman ramacked G. P. Hall's
residence in Sisseton township on Monday
and attempted to outrage his little
daughter. The parents were out at the
time. The yells of the little girl attracted
the neighbors. The pea-souper attempted
to get away, but was pursued by the
neighbors and captured and brought to
Hantsville and handed over to Constable
McFaydon who locked him up. He was
dismitted next day and given two hours
to get out of town. He got out.

BROKE ITS NECK.—The ten-month old
dub of Mr. Allan Shay, which weighed
over 600 lbs., broke its neck on Tuesday.
One of Mr. Shay's horses got loose and
started to play with the calf, scared it,
and in jumping to get away jumped into
the manger head downwards and when
the manger was dead. Mr. Shay expected to
show the animal at the fall fair with a
weight of 700. He was offered \$17 for it
in June by the cattle buyers.

TO BUTTER-MAKERS

Just received, at THE WATCHMAN office,
Vegetable Parchment Paper for wrapping
butter in. Cheap, handy and cleanly. In
quantities to suit purchasers.

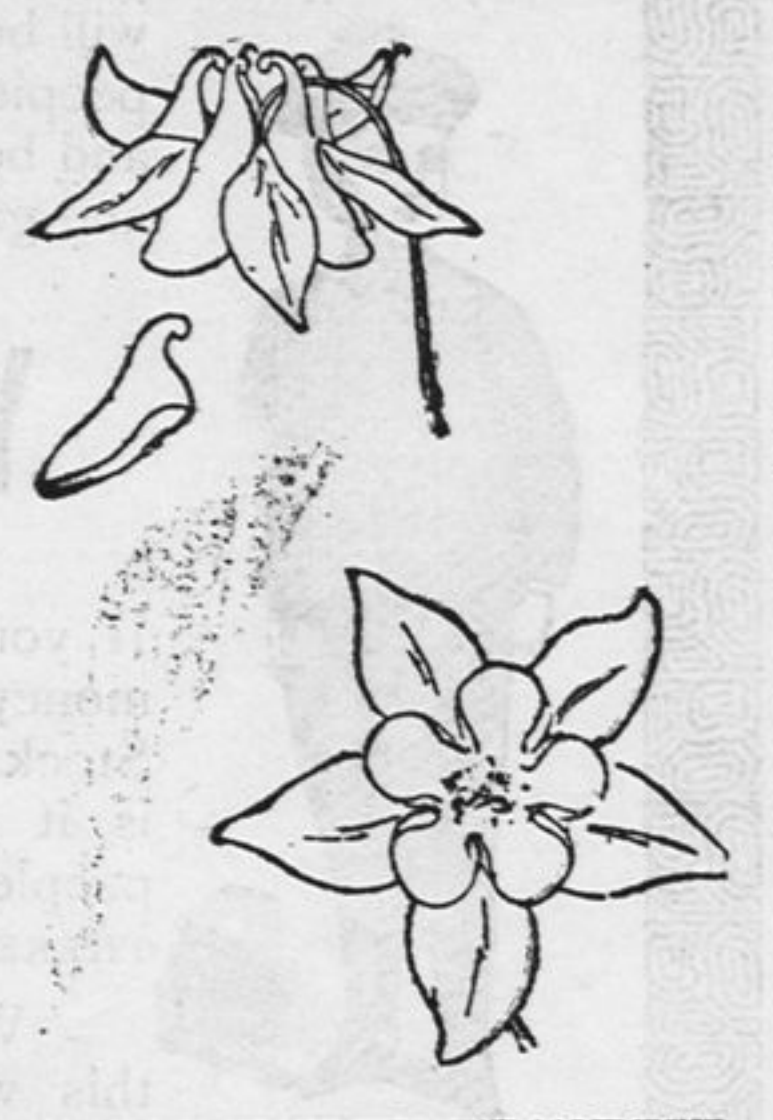


FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE COLUMBINE.

One View of Its Qualifications to Be the
National Flower.
It is not intended to enter here into a
consideration of the merits of the various
flowers proposed for the national floral
emblem, but merely to mention some
claims for one of the rival candidates,
which Professor F. L. Sargent of Cam-
bridge, Mass., has presented in Up to
Date Farming and Gardening in such a
manner as to entertain and interest even
those whose allegiance may be given
elsewhere. Among other things he tells
that few of our native plants are so
widely distributed as the columbine in
its various forms. With the exception
of a comparatively small region about
the lower Mississippi columbines are
known to occur wild in every state of
the Union. Even in the region excepted
this plant grows readily from seed in
any garden.

The special associations which the
plant has with our country are, accord-
ing to Mr. Sargent, as happy as they are
unique. The flower's very name sug-
gests our beloved Columbia. Nor have
we here any trivial play upon words,
but, on the contrary, a similarity of re-
markable significance. It is well known



SIDE AND FRONT VIEWS OF COLUMBINE.

that the name of Columbus in his na-
tive language means a dove—a circum-
stance seen to be full of poetic signifi-
cance when we recall how he, like Noah's
messenger, brought back tidings of a
new found world. It is moreover a fa-
miliar fact that the columbine received
its name on account of the resemblance
which one form of the flower (side view)
bears to a group of doves. This form
grows wild in our Rocky mountain
states.

Equally fortunate and remarkable
are the associations which cluster about
the flower's other name, aquilegia, by
which it is commonly known to botan-
ists. It has been generally understood
by those who used it to be connected
with the Latin aquila, an eagle, be-
cause they saw in the flower, when re-
versed, what looked like an eagle's tal-
ons, where others found a semblance to
the graceful necks of doves. Thus asso-
ciated with the type of inoffensiveness,
the harmless dove, we have the thought
of our American eagle, emblematic of
fearless power.

Nor is this all the symbolism we can
trace in this flower. A front view shows
the outline to be a beautiful five rayed
star. A single petal of one of the long
spurred forms is the very shape of a
horn of plenty (significantly character-
istic of this land of ours), while in a
short spurred variety the semblance to
a miniature Liberty cap is equally strik-
ing.

In point of durability columbines
compare favorably with roses. As to
color, there is wonderful range and
variety. Brilliant red, pure white and
exquisite cerulean blue occur among the
strictly American sort, and besides these
national colors we have pale and gold-
en yellows, orange, scarlet and purple.
Particularly easy of cultivation, colum-
bines are within the reach of all, how-
ever humble. Our wild forms are for
the most part in full bloom by Memorial
day and have not all disappeared by the
Fourth of July.

Best Selling Peaches.

After early peaches from Georgia are
out of the way the best selling varieties
are easily determined, according to Or-
ange Judd Farmer, there being much
uniformity of opinion among dealers in
the large cities. The Elberta, so exten-
sively grown in Georgia, is also consid-
ered about the finest peach raised in
Kansas and Missouri and one of the
most salable ever offered. Troth's Early
is shown considerable favor, and so
with Early Rivers, York, Mountain
Rose and Early Crawford. Old Miron
is a good selling peach, and so with
Stump, Reeves and Late Crawford.

Fruit Notes.

It is said that it takes about three
years of "peach curl" to make an end
of a tree.

The favorite winter apple for Massa-
chusetts is probably the Baldwin.

A whale oil soap solution, one pound
to seven gallons of water, will destroy
lice on currant bushes.

To set none but healthy plants and
practice a short rotation of crops is said
by good authority to be the best way to
prevent raspberry anthracnose.

The Geneva station has concluded
that single stem training is clearly su-
perior to three stem training in forcing
tomatoes.

Meehan's Monthly says Osband's
summer pear is believed to be the ear-
liest that commands attention by its size
and good flavor, although not the ear-
liest to ripen. Few early pears are con-
sidered first class in size or flavor.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Miss Lillian Russell has gone to Europe
to fill her engagement at the Winter Gar-
den in Berlin.

"A Sure Cure" is one of next season's
new farces. It is to be sent out on the
road by Harry Doel Parker.

Charles Coghlan writes that he will
have the new play which he will produce
in January finished by the time he returns
to New York.

"Aunt" Louisa Eldridge has been en-
gaged for a part in "La Tortue," which
will open the next season at the Manhat-
tan theater, New York.

Rose Leighton is a recent acquisition to
the ranks of the Castle Square Opera com-
pany and will play character parts in the
productions next season.

The Royal Italian Grand Opera com-
pany, with several new principals and
with a competent chorus and orchestra,
will begin a tour of the principal cities in
September.

There will be nearly 200 people in the
production of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at
the New York Casino. Of this number
about 150 will be utilized in the choruses
and ballets.

Miss Virginia Earle, Paula Edwards,
Herbert Dresham and James T. Powers
of the Dely Comic Opera company are in
London to study the production of "The
Greek Slave."

Miss Katherine Grey, who will play
Celia Pryce in support of Charles Coghlan
in "The Royal Box" next season, has re-
turned from Paris, driven from the French
metropolis by homestead.

The scenery for "The Moth and the
Flame," Mr. Herbert Kelcey's and Miss
Effe Shannon's play, was destroyed, with
Miss Julia Arthur's stage effects, in a re-
cent fire in Jersey City.

Miss Carolyn Daniels has been engaged
by the Bostonians as their second prima
donna. She will sing Arabella in "Robin
Hood," the English officer in "Rob Roy,"
etc., and will be the understudy for Miss
Helen Bertram.

PERT PERSONALS.

Letter senior has only the one son and is
probably glad of it.—Cleveland Leader.

If President Doie's whiskers go with the
islands, we have annexed rather more than
we want.—Kansas City Times.

When Teddy Roosevelt gets back, he'll
be a bigger man than Tom Reed and Po-
tato Pingree rolled into one.—Phildelphia
Call.

Queen Lililoakalani is now a citizen of
America and can proceed with the woman's
suffrage movement in Hawaii just as
soon as she wants to.—Dallas News.

Aguinado has picked up several mer-
chant vessels and now has a little navy of
his own. There is evidently a streak of
Yankee pig in Aguinado.—Washington
Post.

If Count Esterhazy wishes to join Drey-
fus on Devil's island, he can probably se-
cure free transportation by simply telling
half of what he knows.—Phildelphia
Ledger.

Nether Captain Bob Evans' profanity
nor Captain Jack Phillips' prayerfulness
detract from their respective fighting
qualities or tender compassion for a de-
feated foe. They are noble fellows, both
of them, though their ways are different.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE KINETOSCOPE.

The manner in which the bullfighters
in Spain have been crowded out of popular
interest should be a warning to this coun-
try's prizefighters.—Washington Star.

The old joke about the country boarding
house keeper who feeds his city guests on
condensed milk, potted chicken and can-
ned vegetables is on its annual round.—
Washington Post.

The new French premier proposes a
scheme for taxation "based on the out-
ward signs of wealth." Here is where
civilization at last gets even with the ho-
tel clerk.—Exchange.

An advertiser in a Boston paper wants
to secure "three rooms in a convenient
farmhouse, where two cows could also be
pastured." Does Massachusetts treat her
cows so handsomely as that?—Chicago
Times Herald.

Indiana's latest would be martyr is one
who prefers to stay in jail to paying his
dog tax. Just what principle he thinks
he is standing for is difficult of determina-
tion. An easy solution would be that fol-
lowed in New York—to kill the dog.—
New York Press.

WRITERS AND PAINTERS.

Mark Twain's forthcoming novel is said
to be partly political in character. The
scene is laid in Austria, and parliamentary
struggles appear in it.

Rosa Bonheur has commissioned Miss
Klumpe, an American artist, to paint
her portrait. Miss Klumpe has won sev-
eral medals both in France and America.

Mr. W. J. Stillman, the American artist
and art critic who has for many years
been the special correspondent of the Lon-
don Times, is about to leave Rome, where
he has dwelt for 19 years.

George Romney's paintings continue
bringing high prices in England. A por-
trait of the Marchioness Townshend has
just been sold in London for \$88,000 and
one of Mme. Susan Jouenne for \$15,000.

Walter's "Prince Rupert," once be-
longing to Joseph Addison, brought \$8,
700 and his "Prince Maurice" \$8,000.

WORDS.

"By the sword of my father" is one of
the most convincing oaths a Frenchman
can use.

The sword of Napoleon was laid up-
sheathed on the pillow where rested his
lifeless head.

In Montenegro when a man is rejected
as too old for war he breaks his sword at
the feet of his prince and goes home to die.

General Custer during the war was the
recipient of a sword which was so large
that no other arm in the service could
wield it.

The breaking of the sword in halves
and throwing the weapon at the feet of an
enemy is the expression of insubordina-
tion, the spirit that admits defeat, but re-
mains unconquered.

THE GLOUCESTER.

The German navy has 114 torpedo craft,
GloUCESTER the Gloucester.—McIntosh
Times.

While promotions are the order of the
day the convicted yacht Gloucester would
be made a battleship.—Detroit News.

Lieutenant Commandeur Weisbach and
his sidiously ugly double Gloucester
showed the Spaniards just what an Amer-
ican can do when he is real mad.—Devere
Republican.



IRRIGATION METHODS.

Flooding the Surface—Subirrigation—Per-
colation—Artificial Rainfall.

Some of the many systems of apply-
ing water to land, varying with the
base of the water supply and the loca-
tion of the land, are described by a
writer in New England Homestead:

Flooding the entire surface is a sys-
tem of irrigation practiced in nearly all
foreign countries and highly recom-
mended by some farmers in the west.
In this method furrows are not used,
and one or more openings in the main
canal furnish all the water necessary.
Dams are made round a given area of
one acre or more, and the water is turned
in and let run until it stands at a depth
of two or three inches. This gradually
soaks into the soil and is supposed to
supply more perfect moisture than fur-
rows if the land is perfectly level. The
ricefields of Louisiana are irrigated in
this manner, and some of the grain grow-
ing sections of the west are similarly
treated for the saving of labor in apply-
ing the water.

Subirrigation is the most advanced
and probably the best system adopted
by the irrigationists of the world. It is
more expensive but more perfect than
any method ever practiced. The water is
conducted to the roots of trees and
plants through underground channel-
s and does not touch the surface. This
makes the land more clean of surface
weeds and grass and does not cut up the
farm into ditches. Tilling is the best for
carrying the water to its destination.
This is buried in trenches two or three
feet deep, and holes are bored every few
feet to permit the water to escape and
soak out for several feet in every direc-
tion. The holes and stop checks are cov-
ered with wooden boxes similar to hy-
drants in city water systems.

Seepage, or percolation, is one of the
methods practiced by fruit growers in
some irrigated countries. The water is
taken from the main canal in deep
trenches and left to percolate through
the loose soil. This system does well
where none other is applicable, un-
less the soil or water does not contain
alkali. In a sandy loam trenches three
or four feet deep will send out mois-
ture for 100 feet on either side. The natu-
re of the soil determines the distance at
which trenches should be made.

Artificial rainfall is practiced in
Florida, and the fruit growers claim it
is superior to all other methods of irri-
gation. This consists of pumping water
from ponds or rivers and forcing it
through pipes to numerous hydrants,
from which it is taken in hose and
showered over the trees and plants. One
hydrant with a 50 foot hose attached
furnishes water for 16 trees 21 feet
apart or for other crops covering that
area of land. This method has at least
one advantage over all others in that it
thoroughly washes the leaves and fruit-
and prevents disease and blight. What-
ever system is adapted to any locality
should be practiced, even though there
is an abundance of rainfall one year,
because the next season might be dry
and require irrigation.

Observations in Onion Culture.

Most bulbs want a rest when the
weather gets warm or the temperature
dry. In many parts of the United States
it takes two years to raise a crop of
onions on account of this fact. The on-
ions are sown early in spring, and in a
few months get the size of large mar-
bles. When the leaves wither and the
bulbs go to rest, they are then in the
condition known in the trade as onion
sets. The next spring they are again
planted and soon become marketable
onions. But where the climate is moist
and considerably cool the onion will go
on growing the whole summer season,
and the large roots are attained the first
season. In mentioning these facts Meeh-
an's Monthly suggests that those who
can discover locations may make onion
culture far more profitable than is pos-
sible in the two years' course. There
might be companies formed in this case,
as in the case of beet growing or celery
culture. The onion prefers a deep, sandy
soil, but yet it must be one which has
been packed hard and as solid as possi-
ble before sowing the seed. In gardens,
where onions are sown in narrow beds,
with a pathway between the beds, the
largest onions always come from a few
seeds that may have accidentally fallen
into the hard trodden pathway.

The Hoe in the Vegetable Garden.

The smaller the garden the less de-
pendence frequently is placed on per-
fect cultivation. In time of drought,
when weeds are not making trouble, the
hoe must be used just as frequently as
in rainy weather, when the weeds at-
tempt to rob the plants of food, but in
the former case it is in order to keep
the soil loosened up both to admit air
and preserve moisture. Good cultura-
tion is particularly essential where veg-
etables are grown for their foliage or
root. Lacking this, the plants are likely
to be stunted and minus the proper
flavor of well ripened growth. There is
a decided art in hoeing. The soil should
be stirred and not scraped, but some
plants make surface roots and discretion
must be used here not to hoe too deeply.
Keep the hoe sharpened, when it will cut
instead of scrape.—Meehan's Monthly.

Some Vermin Haying Practices.

A Vermont reader of The Rural New
Yorker says that he cuts two crops of
hay each year. His land needs top dress-
ing every second year, and new seeding
every fourth year. When new seeding
is necessary, he sows it with millet as
soon as possible after harvesting the first
crop of hay. The best time he has
found for top dressing is immediately
after the first crop is cut. This man re-
gards the tedder as the most helpful
machine in the hayfield.

DINNER SETS!
In all sizes and the very LATEST STYLES.
Will be sold at Cut Prices. See
them.....
Our 25 cent Tea continues to
give EXCELLENT SATISFACTION. No
No better value in Canada.
ARCH. CAMPBELL, FAMILY GROCER.

Wool Wanted,
At Top Market Price
For Cash.
We offer special inducements in exchanging wool.
A full line of Woolen Goods at mill prices, and each of the
other departments.—Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Hats,
Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Wall Papers, Crockery and
Glassware, Paints and Oils, Patent Medicines, with a
thoroughly assorted stock in each, is at your disposal in
trading for wool. A Carload of REDPATH'S SUGARS,
Yellow and Granulated, just received. SPECIAL PRICES
IN BARRELS.
BINDER TWINES—Pure Manila and Sisal, all
the leading brands in stock at Lowest Prices.

HOGG BROS.,
OAKWOOD, ONT.

The Difference
Riggs' Stock
Is complete in Smokers'
Sundries
SUCH AS—
—To acco of the Best Brands, in
Plug and Fine Cut.
—Also Most of the Leading Lines
of CIGARS.
—Brier Pipes in Cases.
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