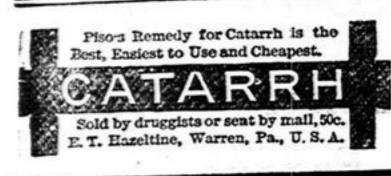
Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda." If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensi-tive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hy-pophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine." SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB, 27, 1891.

ALL FOR RECIPROCITY. MANUFACTURERS WHO DO

NOT FEAR COMPETITION. Failure of the N.P.-Prosperity for the Farmers Helps Manufactures-Interin Many Lines of Trade-All Ready for Reciprocity.

Mr. C. H. Waterous, sen., of the Watersus Engine Works, Brantford, says: "We are not afraid of the competition of United States manufacturers, and we believe their larger markets would be of benefit to us." Mr. W. P. Miller of J. F. Miller & Sons, agricultural implement manufacturers, Morrisburg, says: "If the markets of the United States were left free to the farmers of Canada the people of this section would at once begin to improve and our business would benefit accordingly."

Mr. F. T. Frost of Frost & Wood, agricultural implement manufacturers, Smith Falls, says: "What we need is more people to sell to, and if we have the opportunity of doing business with the American farmers who are so near us, I would not be afraid of American competition in this sountry."

Mr. G. M. Cossett of G. M. Cossett & Bro., agricultural implement manufacturers, Brockville, says: "I believe that the tariff, as it is to-day, does not give us protection; on the other hand, it places us at a disadvantage. . . . We are not afraid of the open market. I believe that unrestricted trade would be a good thing for the country at large, as well as a good

thing for us." Mr. John Pringle of the Pringle planing mill and each and blind factory, Belleville, in answer to the question: "Could you withstand American competition?" replied, "Remove the duties and we're ready to almost unanimously in favor of reciprocity take our chancer."

Mr. H. F. White, secretary of the Wal-

be a stimulant to our business."

Mr. J. P. Macdonald of the Macdonald Mig. Co., Stratford, says: "The talk of markets were glutted with furniture. His every town, in every village, the small and Canadians not having enterprise and skill two partners were conservatives, but they | the great, the weak and the strong, comenough to compete with the manufacturers | agreed with him in this matter, and wanted | pete and prosper side by side. Any manuin the United States is absurd. We have reciprocity so that they might enter into facturing enterprise established on a true all that is necessary to compete with them. | competition with the Americans in their | commercial basis will bear competition, and We want the market that will place us on own markets. They would confine their is a benefit to the country; but an enteran equality with them in selling. . . . output to special lines, run their machinery prise which depends for its profits on a I expect, too, that the greater prosperity | for all it was worth and had no fear of the | tariff which compels the consumer to pay

facture as chesply if I am placed on the manufacturer, said that with reciprocity he ers of Canada cannot hope to benefit by the same footing as the organ manufacturers | would double the number of hands employ- removal of the trade barriers between this in the United States, and I am not afraid of a comparison of goods.'

Mr. David Cowan, head of the London | he could make. Foundry Co. (N. P. protectionist in 1878), in a commercial competition."

Mr. John Ferguson of John Ferguson & P. in 1878), says :- "The national policy has done us no good. We were promised all sorts of manufacturing works as a result of protection, but I have not seen them. would to-day hold up both hands for recibrodity, for the freest commercial intercourse with the Americans. We are paying heavy taxes on raw material, and are hemmed in in our small market. And things are getting worse instead of better, as year after year protection is continued." Mr. W. J. McKee, sash and door manufacturer, Windsor, says :- "If the customs barriers are thrown down and the continent made one in commercial relations, Canada will share in the development that has States, and work will be given to our young mer, and the drain upon our best blood wil

be stopped." Mr. Thomas Doherty, stove manufacturer,

ford are on the liberal side, as follows :- all dealers. -39-4.

Engine Works Company, J. O. Wisner Son & Company, William Buck, Clayton Slater (wincey mills), William Paterson, Brantford Cordage Company, Schultz Bro-Bros'. Manufacturing Company; Adam Spence, carriages; E. L. Goold & Company, beekeepers' supplies; H. B. Gardner, cigars; A. Murray, builder; W. E. Welding, pottery; Workman & Watt, William Moran,

carriages and sleighs. Mr. John Campbell, carriage manufacurer, London, in a letter addressed to the London Free Press, says: "The Free Press could, if it would (though it would not suit its purpose at present), give an account of the scores of buggles sold by auction in the market every year since the national policy has glutted our market. Yes, sir, and sold not for \$65 each, what you say the American buggles sold for, but in many cases for less than half that amount, and manufactured by poor Canadian mechanics driven to such straights by the N. P. Your reference, sir, to the great Northwest market might well be spared. Go, sir, and knock at the doors of the large and once prosperous factories, now closed by the sheriff, all over the land. The echoes of the empty buildings and the chirpings of the hungry sparrows, the sole

occupants, is my reply.' Mr. J. B. Turner, a well-known Gananoque manufacturer, hitherto a leading conservative, comes out as an independent candidate for Leeds. He opposes the trade ground that it is inimical to the farmers. As manufacturers outside the combines can only prosper if the farmers are prosperous, Mr. Turner comes to the front to protest against the continuance of the high

tax policy. Mr. Wm, Knechtel, furniture manufacturer of Hanover, is supporting Dr. Landerkin, the liberal candidate in South Grey. Mr. Feodore Boas, manufacturer of woollen goods in St. Hyscinthe, Quebec, employing 700 hands, speaking at Ottawa, as a manufacturer, declared himself ready to compete in the open market with all

Mr. Jonathan Ellis, proprietor of the Port Dover knitting mills, is the liberal making him poor by candidate for South Norfolk, and at the in his own products. nominating convention declared "that, though a large manufacturer, he was heart and soul for unrestricted reciprocity and was of the opinion that it was the only salvation for the country.

Mr. E. T. Dufton, of Dufton & Co., woollen manufacturers, Stratford, says: "If the United States tariff were off there would views with Manufacturers and Dealers | be a market for us over there that we could supply. To say that we not only could not get any of that great market, but would not be able to hold our own, is an admis- all these years he has been paying money son of inferiority that I am loath to for the support of monopolies which have

Mr. Alden Burritt, of A. Burrit & Co., woollen hosiery manufacturers, Mitchell says:-"I am confident my business would double itself rapidly under reciprocity. And then there is the effect reciprocity would have on my Canadian business by the bettered condition of the farmers and through them of every class of the coun-

The three largest shippers of eggs in Canada, viz., D. D. Wilson & Son, Seaforth; J. D. Moore, St. Mary's, and T. C. McNabb, Chatham, agree in saying that the American is a much better and more profitable market for Canadian eggs than the English

Mr. W. H. Tighe of Chatham, a large shipper of beans (a conservative in politics, but a believer in unrestricted reciprocity), says: "Under reciprocity the bean raising | past. would receive an impetus that would be felt in every house in Kent, and there would be | deal in natural products and not good for a strong inducement for the extension of the manufacturers? If it is better for the the industry." . . "Reciprocity would farmer that he should compete in his own also open to us the best market for our market and in the markets of the world,

Mr. Joseph Kidd of Goderich, owner of (a conservative), says: "I prefer reciprocity with the United States, free coal and fron, bags, tubing, etc., free market and continuous running of my works, and take my chances of the channels of trade, to the condition of affairs that existed in 1887." Mr. J. Rattenbury, horse breeder and dealer of Clinton, says: "I am a conservative, but there is coming a change over this part of the country, and the people are turning toward reciprocity because they see that their interests demand it." The manfacturers of St. Thomas are

with the United States. At a meeting hel on February 13 h addresses were delivered by a number of manufacturers. Mr kerville Malleable Iron Co., says: "If we Alex, Lindsay, principal proprietor of the can buy our coal as cheap and our pig iron | St. Thomas flax mill, said that thair marat the same price as the establishments | ket was entirely in the United States, and over the (Detroit) river, what is the reason | if reciprocity were not obtained they would have to close down. Mr. Geo. Suffel, one Mr. W. W. Farran of Farran, Macpherson of the proprietors of the St. Thomas Pipe | competitive trade relations of a section of & Hovey, manufacturers of threshing and Foundry Co., for himself and others of that continent. If the Americans can crush machines, Clinton, says: "In common with | the company said they did not want pro- out our manfacturers then our manufacother manufacturers we feel the restriction of our small market of 5,000,000 of people.

I am confident that reciprocity,

I am confident that reciprocity,

United States. Mr. A. Hess of the firm of with its continental market for us, would | Shepherd Bros. & Co., furniture manufac. | as openings occur, new industries spring turers, said that their factory had been up, and new firms and new men start in closed for months because the Canadian business and prosper. In every city, in of the farmers in Canada will be to us a result. Mr. John Campbell, proprietor of more for its products than they are worth the Erie flour mills, said that if we had in the world's markets, and which, as I The late Mr. E. G. Thomas, piano and reciprocity and he could get into the New have already shewn, gives him either organ manufacturer of Woodstock, said: England markets he would be able to run directly or indirectly no equivalent, de-"I am not afraid of opening this market if his mill to its full capacity and turn out serves to be left exposed to the most severe I have opened to me that of the United | twice the amount of flour that he does now. | crushing process known to commercial life. States. Why should I be? I can manu- Mr. John Risdon, plough and implement A recent tory writer argues that the farmed and had no fear but he could sell in | country and the United States. He tries Michigan all the ploughs and implements | to prove that the American farmer is in a

Mr. M. H. Folger, of Folger Bros., Kingsays: "When we can get free commercial ston, (conservative), says: "We are interintercourse with the United States we ested in banking, manufacturing, railroadshould take it. It would give us better ing and shipping, and we are large real times, a larger population in our own estate holders in the city, and there is not country, and it would extend our market. a single interest of ours but is injured by . . I am not afraid that Canadians | the present state of affairs, and not a single cannot hold their own with the Americans. one but would be benefitted by lowering or Canadians need not be afraid of anybody | throwing down the trade barriers between | says in effect that the imposition of the

the two countries." Mr. W. H. Comstock, Brockville, owner Sons, London, manufacturers of furniture, of one of the largest proprietary medicine office deske, etc., (this firm voted for the N. | businesses in America, says: "I think reciprocity would be of the greatest possible

benefit to the whole country." An Undeniable Fact. Little troubles are proverbi ally the one that cause the most worry, annoyance and yexation. But what are sometimes considered little troubles, if left to themselves, soon magnify into great evils. producing disastrous results. This especially true of cold in the head. The sufferer looks upon it as a trifling annoyance that needs no treatment and gone on with such rapid strides in the will speedily pass away. This is a grave mistage. There is not a case of catarrh in existence that did not have its origin in neglected cold in the head, and the longer eign goods if thereby they secure the reto thank the N. P. for. . . . It induced results. Cold in the head, developing into on their exports to the United States. But a large amount of capital to go into the catarrh, renders the breath foul, causes the chances are that they will have to bear business by its bright promises. . . . a loss of the senses of taste and smell, no such additional impost. Recent events There is plant enough in Canada to make partial deafness, distressing headaches, give strong hope that the days of protectives for 20,000,000 of people. . . The constant hawking and spitting, and in tion in the United States are nearly num-N. P. created a false activity, an inflation many cases ends in consumption and bered. Only a short time ago the American that deceived men into investing their money. . . . I do not believe the stove reciprocity. For my own part I will well-come the legislation that permits me to buy my raw material chesp and sell my manufactures where I can without respect to large a selling in the works, said in a recent speech that he would like to have the privilege of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the best. For such purposes he would be only to gaid to see the high protection wall honcked down.

All the leading manufacturers of Brantfant are on the liberal jaide, as follows:—

In the exactions of its policy have evoked, is should be neglected for an instant, and the exactions of its policy have evoked, is should be neglected for an instant, and the exactions of its policy have evoked, is the exaction of its policy have evoked, is the charge of the making recent the exactions of its policy have evoked, its policy h manufacturers of Canada are opposed to the greater the danger. It is obvious, tionist party, yielding to the storm which

A. Harris, Son & Company, Waterous The Farmers and the Opposing Trade Policies—Benefits of Freedom of Trade -"Blessings" of Protection.

[To the Editor of THE POST.] thers, Goold Bicycle Company, Brantford Furniture Company, William Fowler, paper boxes; Eagle Plough Works, Bain it is proof that the experience of twelve SIR,-If the conservatives are sincere in years has convinced them that the N. P. has been a failure. They admit that reciprocal free trade is to a certain extent the best policy, and that protective tariffs are sometimes an injury instead of a benefit. They have discredited the principle of protection, and practically abandoned the much yaunted national policy by their recent advocacy of a partial free trade.

This partial application of the principle of free trade concerns those who deal in natural products only, and of those I may, in my argument, take the farmer as a representative. It is said that free trade is good for the farmer and not for the manufacturer. But why this difference? Because, say they, the manufacturer needs the home market and the farmer does not. For twelve years they have been trying to make the farmer believe that the bess thing possible for him was the exclusive control of the home market. The N. P. would provide his home market, and the policy of the Macdonald government on the N. P. would give him control of that market. He was taxed to protect and create manufactures, which were to draw a large population and that would consume his products, and a tariff was imposed that would insure the consumption of his products by that population. But the population has not been drawn, and the home market has not been realized, and now they say, "let us give up the home market for the farmer, it is no good to him, he will make more money by letting his neighbors use his market in return for the privilege of using theirs." So it is admitted that this great national policy, which was said to make the farmers rich, has really making him poor by restricting his trade

> But has the restriction of the farmer's trade in other things worked him no injury? Let us see. The great argument used to induce the farmer to pay himself for the protection of manufacturers, to pay enhanced values for the products of monopolies, was that he would be recompensed by the exclusive control of the home market. But the home market is admitted a failure, therefore he has received no equivalent. and the logical conclusion is that during given him nothing in return.

And as if the great loss suffered by the farmer during the twelve years past by the restriction of his trade in all kinds of products, were not enough, this same political party, that inflicted that loss ask for a renewal of his confidence and support on the ground that they will remove-not all of those restrictions which have injured his business-but some of those restrictions, and continue others. They will permit free trade in natural products, but the farmer must continue to pay for the support of exotic manufactures, whose very existence in this country depends on a protective tariff, and which it has been proved give him nothing in return. In other words, they lure the farmer with the promise that they will not do him quite so much harm in the future as they have done in the

But why is free trade good for those who against all-comers on equal terms, is it not reasonable to believe that it is better for the largest single pan salt works in Ontario | the manufacturer also? The benefit of unrestricted trade in natural products arises from the difference in kind and supply of the products of different countries -from the fact that one country supplies that which another lacks, and that consumers receive the benefit of competition in quality and in price. Where there is difference and variety in the natural products of two countries there is necessarily a difference and variety in the manufac tures, and therefore the reasons which lead to a free interchange of natural products will demand and justify a free exchange of

manufactured commodities. But the reciprocal free trade protectionists tell us that if manufactures are not protected they will be crushed out of ed thereon. existence by more powerful foreign rivals. Now I appeal to the knowledge and experience of every business man to expose this fallacy. What is true of the competitive trade relations of a continent is true of the ruinous position, and that if trade restrictions between the two countries are removed and the higher American tariff against other countries adopted by Canada, then the description of ruin and desolation which he gives of the rural districts of New England will speedily become applicable to this country. Now, this writer, if he proves anything, proves too much. He higher American tariff on British and foreign goods will ruin the Canadian farmer and place him on a level with the New England farmer. Hence we infer that it is the high protective tariff that has brought ruin and desolation to so large a portion of our neighbor's country. What a damaging admission for a protectionist to make, A protective policy working ruin to the agriculturist, and that in the heart and centre of the manufacturers of a great nationthe land of towns and cities, and of "tall position of the American farmer, we know that his market is an excellent one for Canadian products, and our agriculturists can easily bear the imposts of an additional can easily be containing nair an acre, more or less; 30 acres cleared. Soil, first class clay loam; a two storey frame house, 24x40; frame barn, 30x50; frame the said town reserve, and thence southern limit of the said town reserve, and thence south 74 the said town reserve. that his market is an excellent one for Canadian products, and our agriculturists can easily bear the imposts of an additional ten or fifteen per cent on British and for-

Castoria.

for Infants and Children.

recommend it as superior to any prescription

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, M. Y.

TO RENT.—That fine store and pre-

mises situated at the corner of Kent and

William-sts., Lindssy, at present occupied by Mesars. Mark & Graham. Apply to WM. Mc-DONNELL. Feb. 12, 1891.—40-tf.

A. Higinbotham.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

CEE THE POST'S WEDDING INVI-D TATION CARDS with envelopes. A dozen different styles. Charming, elegant, popular. .. "All the go." New and elegant type. Prices

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrhin allits FAILS. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, CURE Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

NEVER HEARD OF SHI ALWAYS USE -THE GREAT REMEDY FOR-Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, And all Throat and Lung Troubles.

25cat HIGIN BOTHAM'S Lindsev. Nov.10 1890.-27.

Part of lot 16, north of Peel street, known and described as follows: commencing 48 feet south

by the line of Sassex street, from the north-

west corner of said lot, then south parallel with Sussex street 50 feet, then east parallel with Peel street 112 feet to the eastern boundary of

PARCEL 15.

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage, dated 18th December, 1879, part of lot 4 in block

OPS (inter alia) and which said parcel of land may be otherwise described as follows: com-

mencing at the north-east angle of said park

the south side of Eglington street, thence east

PARCEL 16.

I, as laid down on a plan of the sub-division of

New Advertisements.

TUDICIAL SALE

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Adam Hudspeth, deceased. TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO. vs. HUDSPETH.

Pursuant to the judgment in this action there will be sold, with the approbation of the undersigned Master, the lands and premises following, namely:

TOWN PROPERTY

In the Town of Lindsay. PARCEL 1.

Lots 1 and 2 on the south side of Russell street and lot 6 on the east side of Lindsay street containing three-quarters of an acre, more or less, upon which is erected a substantial two-storey brick house of sixteen rooms, the residence of the late Adam Hudspeth.

said lot, then north along said boundary of the west parallel with Peel street 112 feet to the place of beginning, and containing about 5,600 square feet, more or less, upon which is erected a frame cottage 18x24 feet. Subject to a life lesse to Peter Griffin and wife. PARCEL 3. Park lot V, in the town of Lindsay, containing 6 acres, more or less, and known as lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as laid down on a plan of the sub division of park lots D. M and V. made by Michael Dean, P. L. S., and filed in the registry office for the county of Victoria This parcel will no doubt speedily come into the market for building purposes-

PARCEL 5. An undivided half interest in broken lot 28 on the north side of Ridout street, 27x50 feet, more or less and in a boat house 22x24 feet erected thereon.

PARCEL 9.

The west part of lot 8 on the south side of Erection as follows. Common or less and in a boat house 22x24 feet erection. In the more of less and in

The west part of lot 8 on the south side of Francis street. 89 feet 6 inches by 198 feet, more or less. This is a vacant lot and a very desirable site for building.

more or less. This is a vacant lot and a very desirable site for building.

PARCEL 10.

The east part of lot 8 on the north side of Wellington street, 68x198 feet, more or less, which is erected a frame one and a half storey house 18x and a f

The east half of lot 9 on the north side of Under the power of sale contained in a mort-Wellington street, 56x198 feet, more or less, gage, dated 5th February, 1864, lot 6 in block K, upon which is erected a double rough-cast two | south Pottinger street, 112x198 feet, more or less, storey dwelling.

a vacant lot. FARM LANDS

In the County of Victoria. PARCEL 18. Lot 14, con. 3. OPS, containing 200 acres, more

or less; 180 acres cleared; good clay loam soil; brick house 18x28, with frame kitchen 14x24; two frame barns 38x66 and 36x60 respectively, both on stone masonry foundations with stabling PARCEL 19.

The south half of lot 18, con. 4, EMILY, 100 acres, more or less; 60 acres cleared; log house, barn and stables; soil clay loam. PARCEL 22.

East half of lot 8, con. 8, VERULAM, containing 100 acres, more or less; 60 acres cleared; soil clay loam. There are upon the property wo log houses and a frame barn.

PARCEL 24. Lot 26, in the 1st concession, DIGBY, 132 acres, more or less; about 20 acres cleared; no PARCEL 25.

The east half of lot 27, in the 1st concession, log house and stable. PARCEL 30.

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 11th April, 1877, lot 27, concession 2. DIGBY, 104 acres more or less; about 30 life interest of Mrs Ainsworth. acres cleared; no buildings. PARCEL 31

mencing where a post has been planted at the south-east angle of lot 1. on the south side of par excellence. The writer, however, omits to mention the loss sustained by the American by the restriction of his trade with his northern neighbors. Has that restriction done him harm or will its result of acres of said town reserve, thence north 74 degrees east, parallel to the southerly follow.

Portage Road, thence north 11 degrees, 30 links, more or less, to the north-west angle of the south school and one eighth of an acre sold to one land one land one eighth of an acre sold to one land one eighth of an acre sold to one land one eighth of an acre sold to one land one eighth of an acre sold to one land one eighth of an acre sold

chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less. No improve

PARCEL 32. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 15th February, 1878, lot 27, concession 8, DALTON. PARCEL 33.

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 28th March, 188i, the north halves of lot 16 and 17, concession 1, DALTON, containing 100 acres more or less. PARCEL 34.

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 15th September. 1888, the west half of lot 10, concession 2, ELDON, 100 acres more or less; 90 acres cleared; log house 20x30; frame barn 38x60; crchard of about 35 trees watered by a never failing creek. Will be sold subject to a mortgage of \$1,200 for five years with interest at six per cent yearly.

County of Ontario. PARCEL 35. The north half and south-east quarter of lot

DIGBY, 65 acres more or less; nearly all cleared; 22, concession 13, BROCK, containing 150 acres more or less; 145 acres cleared; first-class clay loam soil; two miles from Cannington; frame house 18x24, and log house 20x26; frame barns 30x78, 30x40 and 30x60; frame stable 22x60; small orchard and never failing creek; subject to the PARCEL 36. The north half of lot 23, concession 14.

Under power of sale contained in a certain BROCK, 100 acres; all cleared; frame house mortgage, dated 30th November, 1878, the south part of the town reserve on the south side of Portage Road in the township of BEXLEY, which is butted and bounded as follows: com-County of Haliburton.

The undersigned Master is prepared to receive up to THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, NEXT, SEALED OFFERS for the purchase of each, or any, of the aforesaid parcels, addressed as follows:

W. W. DEAN, Esq. LOCAL MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. LINDSAY, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

MEMORIAL CARDS.—A very choice Selection at THE POST Printing Office Call and see them.

MENTION THE POST .- Parties IVI reading advertisements in this paper and answering them, or making purchases, will confer a favor by mentioning THE POST.

A. MIDDLETON. Agent. Agent for the Ontario Mutual.

Life Insurace Co. Office: Immediately north. of Warder office, on Cambridge-st., in R. Smyth & Son's new block. AT Agents Wanted-Good Terms. Fire and Accident, Insurance affected in the Best Offices.—Jan. 3, 1891.—35-1y.

ASSOCIATION.

For the collection of Old and Worthless Ac counts in any part of the world, and no charges if not collected. This Association has local offices in Canada and United States. Head and general office, 60½ Adelaide-st., east, Toronto, Rooms. 10, 11. 12 and 13. O. E. COLLINS, General Manager; H. B. ANDREWS, Sec. Address all communications to Toronto, Ont., office. Telephone No. 2463. This is the only Association that settles accounts and advances the money to the creditor if desired. the money to the creditor if desired.

O. E. COLLINS, Manager. Sept. 10th, 1890.-18-1y.

Frank Lazarus.



HOW TO USE OUR EYES

BY FRANK LAZARUS,

And how to preserve them from infaucy to old age. To be had free by calling or sending to

J. RIGGS, Agent.

This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good sight and wishing to retain it. All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World. They never tire the eye and last many years without change. For sale by J. RIGGS, Jewelry and Fancy Store, Kent-st., Lindsay. Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England

Eudo Mineral Water.

"EUDO

A SPEEDY AND SURE REMEDY FOR

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Sick Headache, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoa, Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel and all Urinary Troubles, Rheumatism. Chilbiains, Gout and all Dropsical Affections, Convulsions, Inflammation of the Eyes and all Scrofulous Affections such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Piles, etc., Catarrh and

PRICE LIST.

all Throat Affections, Etc.

refilled at 25c. per galion. For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Liquor Dealers, or L. FORREST. Proprietor, BRECHIN, Ont

Flax-Seed Emulsion Co.



BRONCHITIS

New York City, Sept. 19, 1888. I have used the Flax-Seed Emulsion in several

cases of Chronic Bronchitis, and the early stages of Phthisis, and have been well pleased with the results. JAMES K. CROOK, M.D.

I can strongly recommend Flax Seed Emulsion as helpful to the relief and possibly the cure of all Lung, Bronchial and Nervous Affections, and a good gen-

GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES And RHEUMATISM.

retained by the most delicate stomach, Sold by Druggists. Price One Dollar. FLAX-SEED EMULSION CO. 35 Liberty St., New York. -FOR SALE BY-

A. HIGINBOTHAM, Lindsay.

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

ELDON. PENELON

E pt 9, 5th con, 124 acres. E hf 8, 7th con, 100 acres. MANVERS.

MILL PROPERTY.

Also a large number of other valuable proper ties for sale o to ren. A large amount o

Lumber.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

AND WOOD.

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