Publisher's Notice.

THE CANADIAN POST.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten cents per line (solid type) nonpareil, first insertion; three cents each subsequent insertion.

Reading notices in local columns, 10c. per line first insertion; 5c. each subsequent insertion.

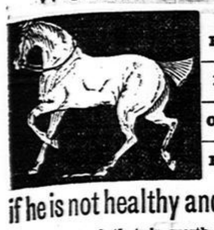
Small condensed advertisements such as for cattle, teachers wanted, farms for sale (six or eight lines) $1.00 cash for three or four insertions. If more than eight lines an additional proportionate charge is made.

Liberal discount to merchants for business advertisements by the year or for a shorter time. Rates made known on application.

C. D. BARR, Proprietor.

Dick & Co.

Is any Horse worth $20



DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, 50c.
DICK'S OINTMENT, 25c.
DICK'S LINIMENT, 25c.

if he is not healthy and sound?

Every animal that is worth keeping over winter should have DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in the spring. It will take less food to keep them in condition. They will sell better. A horse will do more work.

DICK'S HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Send a postal card for full particulars, and a book of valuable household and farm recipes will be sent free.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

Sold everywhere.—103.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1892.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gathered from the Telegraph and Exchanges.

—The trotting dog "Doc" has earned $16,000.

—It is said that 1,200 lives were lost by the great storm on the island of Mauritius.

—A new action is to be taken by the Quebec government against Pacaud for recovery of that $100,000.

—The queen has conferred the decoration of Knight of the Order of the Bath upon the Khedive of Egypt.

—A despatch from Peoria says the entire Illinois valley is a scene of desolation, and that there is no hope of a corn crop this season.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives it as "a living, indisputable fact" that the Minneapolis convention will nominate James G. Blaine for the presidency.

—There are 4,000 local branches and 400,000 members of the Epworth League in the United States. A board of control of fifteen members has been appointed.

—George Kavanagh, 23 years of age, was found dead in the woods at South Yarmouth, Ontario. Monday afternoon. He had been killed by a falling tree.

—Mr. L. O. David of Montreal, who for a number of years has had a stormy career in the political arena, has been elected city clerk at a salary of $3,500 a year.

—Judge Kochbrandt of Wender, near Riga, has been fined 200 roubles and removed from office for abusing his powers. He appears to have been specially fond of the whip, and had men and women brutally flogged on the smallest provocation.

—An attache of the Japanese legation at Berlin, who set out some time since to ride home home through Russia and China has come to grief. His horse broke down from exhaustion at Nijni Novgorod, and the rider is laid up with nervous prostration.

—Oliver Curtis Perry, the N. Y. Central train robber, pleaded guilty to five counts on four indictments against at Lyons last Thursday afternoon. Judge Wm. Rumsey at once sentenced Perry to 49 years and three months imprisonment at Auburn state prison.

—Austin Bomberry, grandson of Chief William Wage, was playing at school on the reserve at Caledonia when a dart thrown at a mark passed through a crevice in the shed, at which he was watching the sport, and passed through one of his eyes, completely destroying it.

—Well-informed Paris circles believe that the pope's policy towards France is inspired by a group of Italian and French statesmen, including Signor Bonghi and M. Jules Simon, who are aiming to establish a republic in Italy, and thereby secure the independence of the holy see.

—A young man named Laguerre, a farm laborer in the parish of St. Casimer, Port Neuff county, Quebec, attempted on Wednesday to murder Miss Godin, of the same place, a young lady who rejected a proposal of marriage from him. He struck her on the head with an axe, and it is believed that she will die.

—A striped worm, known as the warrior worm, has made its debute in the vicinity of Round Plains, county of Brant, and truly it is rightly named, for it marches like soldiers and leaves a black path of destruction behind it. Several fine meadows have already been destroyed by this plague. The direction this pest takes is eastward.

—A five year old son of Mr. Wm. Hanna of Rockwood was playing with one of those tin whistles which accompany gum boxes, when he drew the whistle into his throat while blowing it. The whistle lodged far down into the windpipe, so that the child could hardly breathe. His father took him immediately to a surgery. An attempt was made to extract the whistle, but without avail, when it was forced down into the stomach, from which it may pass. The little fellow felt as lively as ever afterwards and complained of no pain.

—Farm lands are selling in Markham township, says the Economist, from twenty to thirty dollars an acre less than they were ten years ago, and as a result we know of men to-day who purchased farms at that time and paid from two to three thousand dollars thereon who are just that much poorer, and who in many cases could not sell the land for the amount of the mortgage thereon. And yet the Empire and World tells us that the N. P. has built up East York. It has to the extent that there is eight hundred less population in Markham township than there was ten years ago, and its 67,257 acres of land have decreased $1,500 000 at a very low estimate. That is what the N. P. has done for Markham township.

—Miss Barbara Currie of Napanee is in the asylum, the result of typhoid fever. Her's is a sad story, and shows a sister's love and self-sacrifice. Last September her brother was taken down with typhoid fever and his life despaired of. As soon as she heard of it Miss Currie, who had a splendid situation in Toronto, went to Napanee and nursed him back from death's door. She remained at his bedside night and day, and his physicians stated that nothing but her skill and care brought him through. After his recovery Miss Currie, her sister, and mother were taken down with the same disease, and our heroine, for lack of sufficient care and attention, and being run down through loss of rest and anxiety, was with difficulty brought through. Sad to relate, with the commencement of her disease her reason was overthrown, and although restored to health again, for the past few weeks, she evinced signs of insanity, and it was deemed advisable to send her to the asylum for special treatment and care.

—A London cable says:—The Telegraph expresses cordial approval of Lord Salisbury's courage in braving misrepresentation by boldly speaking his thoughts on the important question raised by the condition of English trade as affected by hostile tariffs.....The Daily News, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech at Hastings, ridicules what it terms the speaker's views on "protection by halves," and adds: "If protection is beneficial, farmers are equally entitled with manufacturers to be protected. If Mr. Goschen had any backbone he would resign to-morrow."....The Chronicle says: "The Gladstonians ought fervently to pray Lord Salisbury to deliver a series of addresses until the brink of the election. 'Fair trade' is the inclined plane which has led European countries, like the Gadarene swine, into the sea of absolute prohibition. We should not be surprised to hear that this speech brought about the dissolution of the unionist alliance. It will certainly modify the country's belief in Lord Salisbury's statesmanship."

—A London cable says: The situation of the week is Lord Salisbury's protection speech. That Lord Salisbury should have journeyed to Hastings and to a watering place audience to deliver such an important manifesto is a subject of wonder on all sides. His speech, though very guarded and qualified by reservations that it really commits him to nothing, has produced a decided effect. The leading conservative organ bluntly declares that he has done no good either to himself or his party by his references to free trade, while the chief unionist organ in the province, the Birmingham Post, says that if such news is translated into deeds the unionist alliance is ended. The speech has caused the greatest excitement among the liberal newspapers, which harp at length upon the premier's indiscretions. In Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow and other business centres the premier is most severely denounced.....The Manchester Guardian declares that if Lord Salisbury can have his way the free trade battle must be refought on one or two vital points and concludes: "Lord Salisbury himself admits that we cannot touch America, which is the worst offender, because we get food and raw material from there."

—Advices from Mauritius state that a hurricane unprecedented in violence passed over the island on April 29, causing enormous damage to shipping. A majority of the vessels at the island were blown ashore. The western half of Port Luis, the capital, was devastated. Houses were blown down, gigantic trees were uprooted and that part of the town was about wiped of existence. The loss of life was appalling. A large number of persons were caught in the falling houses and crushed to death, while others lost their lives by flying debris while they were attempting to seek places of safety. The roar of the gale was deafening, and people rushed to and fro with no idea of what they were doing. Rain fell in torrents. The thunder crashed with awe-inspiring volleys, while the flashes of lightning were blinding. Never before in the history of the island has such a warring of the elements been known, and never was there such widespread fear among the inhabitants. The exact number of dead is not known. Every effort is being made by the authorities to alleviate the suffering that has been caused by the disaster. The governor has issued orders for military tents to be distributed to shelter the homeless, and food is issued to those who have lost everything by the storm. Half the crops of rice, coffee and pepper were nearly ruined, and the loss in this direction is extremely heavy.

—A London correspondence of the New York Times, in referring to Lord Salisbury's protection speech at Hastings, says: "I dare say the protectionist journals in America have already made much of the premier's words as indicating that the English people have at last discovered the error of their free trade views, and are reany to welcome a return to the antiquated commercial chaos of tariff wars. There could not be imagined a more baseless illusion. Throughout England scarcely any tory paper of position or intellectual worth has forborne to express its regret that such misleading nonsense should have been uttered by one in such an exalted position. This censure comes alike from the old-line conservative press and the liberal unionist journals. Of the former the Standard, of the latter the Times, lead the attack. Both tell him sharply that he should not talk about subjects he does not understand, and the Times to-day reprints in its telegraphic columns extracts from the Paris papers praising its independence in combating its own party leader on a question of principle. Undoubtedly there are a good many workingmen and farmers, some of them in the liberal party, whom talk of this sort attracts. So there are people in both the American parties who would be fascinated by a proposal for unlimited greenback currency. It would be no more absurd to take them as guides to American opinion than to assume that the fair traders represent English economic sentiment. In truth, discussion of the incident in the press of both British parties made it clearer than ever before that England is free trade through and through. It is no longer at all a matter of sentiment, but one of cold business. Nineteen-twentieths of the adult males of the islands comprehend the entire lucidity of the fact that they prosper as a whole vastly beyond other nations more favored in location, climate and soil, simply because these other nations make fools of themselves by building tariff walls and setting their people to eating one another, leaving England free to range the habitable globe for trade. So perfectly grounded is this understanding now that when Salisbury is led by his aristocratic ignorance of commerce into hinting at a chance not even the exigency of a pending general election restrains his own party editors from reading him a public reproof."

—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Hastings on Wednesday, said a grave matter in which the prosperity of the country was involved was the question of free trade. He said:—"England only maintains the position which she occupies by the vast industries existing here; but a danger is growing up. Fifty years ago everybody believed free trade had conquered the world, and prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England. The results, however, are not yet confirmed. Despite the prophecies of the free trade advocates, foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are trying to kill our trade, and this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of war tariffs. An important point is that while nations are doing everything to obtain each other's commercial favor, none is anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armour and weapons with which the battle is to be fought. The attitude which we have taken in regarding it disloyal to the glories and sacred doctrines of free trade to impose duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby may be noble, but it is not businesslike. (Cheers.) On these terms you will and do get nothing. If you intend to hold your own in this conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to refuse nations who injure you access to your markets. We complain most of the United States, and it so happens that the United States mainly furnishes us with articles which are essential to the good of the people, and with raw material which is essential to our manufacturers. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves. I am not prepared in order to punish other countries to inflict dangerous wounds on ourselves. We must confine ourselves to these matters wherein we shall not suffer much whether importations continue or diminish. While we cannot raise the price of food and raw material there is an enormous mass of imports, such as wine, spirits, silk, gloves and laces from countries besides the United States which are merely luxuries, and of which a diminished consumption could be risked in order to secure access to the markets of our neighbors. I shall expect to be excommunicated for propounding such a doctrine, but I am bound to say that I think the free traders have gone too far."

MIDLAND DISTRICT NOTES.

—James Ryan, a laborer whose home was in Toronto, was killed at Colborne Sunday. He fell on the track in a fit and was run over by a train.

—An interesting notice has appeared in the press from Mr. C. W. Nugent, Sharbot Lake, calling on all ministers, notaries, issuers of marriage licenses, or others having power to communicate marriage contracts, to refuse the rite to William Dudley Jarmer, Sharbot Lake, and Annie May Nugent, aged 14 years, such contract being against the wish of her family.

—Rev. D. Sutherland, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Warkworth, informed his congregation on Sunday morning last that in future he would do no advertising from his pulpit, and would announce only such things as were directly connected with church work. The newspaper, he said, was the proper medium through which to advertise everything else.

W. C. T. U.

"For God, and Home and Native Land."

The Drunkard's Will—A Voice From Notre Dame—Father Gaffre Lashes Intemperance In All Its Forms.

Father Gaffre, the talented Dominican preacher who has been gathering thousands around the pulpit of Notre Dame, in Montreal, since the beginning of Lent, delivered a most eloquent and earnest sermon on the evils of intemperance. On one occasion he announced that it had been his intention to speak on intemperance that very evening, but the respect he had for the memory of the saintly priest, Abbe Tambereau, whose remains were then lying in state in the aisle of the church, prevented him from going into the details of so degrading a vice, in the presence of the body of one who had led such a godly and temperate life. On entering the pulpit Father Gaffre informed the audience that he had been greatly perplexed in the morning. It was his intention to deliver a temperance sermon, and, on the other hand, the thought came to his mind that it might be out of place to preach temperance to such a respectable and intelligent congregation of professing Christians. This was his state of mind when, after luncheon, he found a letter on his desk. It was signed "Many Wives and Mothers," and he would now read it. The letter urged the young monk to preach on intemperance, it being the great plague of the city, and added that the signers would ever pray for the saviour of their husbands. "This settled the question," said Father Gaffre. "I will now speak on intemperance." He opened his address with the following proposition: "Intemperance, in whatever degree it appears and in whatever class it is found found, is a vice that contaminates the nature of man. God created man as the line between the spiritual and material world. By his mind, man tends towards God, but by his flesh he is drawn towards matter, and hence the struggle in life. The mission of man is to subject the inferior portion of his being to that which is superior and spiritual, and to render unto God the homage of a soul living in a body of matter which it has subdued. This is heroic, and this is what makes the saints of heaven. Intemperance destroys this order of things; it takes matter and makes it rule over the soul and lowers man to the rank of a beast and a slave. Slavery has been abolished in this free land of America, and yet the army of slaves is innumerable. It is the great army of drunkards kept in greater durance than were ever the slaves of Ancient Greece and Rome. Where is the liberty and will of the drunken man? He has left it at the bottom of a glass on the counter of a saloon. The question is whether drunkards have a soul left in them. St. Chrysostom and St. Basil assert that intemperance makes beasts of men. Here is a man who has always been respected, but he meets with friends, takes the fatal cup, and a moment after becomes the laughing-stock of the crowd on the street—he has been turned into an ape. Another has always been noted for his mild disposition, but he also is imprudent enough to indulge in strong drinks, and under their influence he becomes cross and angry—he is turned into a bear. A third has always been a kind husband and an exemplary father, but alas! he also is induced to taste the fiery fluid, and its effect is to untie his tongue, which then speaks naught but filth and pollution—he has become—well, the name cannot be mentioned now as to the acts of these various classes. The first, who is, say, a mechanic, has been earning a few dollars during six days of hard labor. A loving wife and lovely children are awaiting his return for the purchase of some much needed article of furniture or clothing; but he has forgotten all about them, and, having spent his money, is just now amusing the idlers on the street with the disgusting sight of his inebriety—he is the ape. As regards the second, the clock has struck twelve, the poor wife, tired out and weary, has just fallen asleep by the side of the little ones, consoling herself with the thoughts of joys gone by in the earlier years of her married life. All is silence around, when all at once a noise is heard at the door; the wife and children tremble with fear, and the neighbors are aroused as if by a hurricane. It is the arrival of the drunkard—the bear! Oh, how those poor wives are to be pitied! It is useless for them to try and argue with the brute. The only thing for them to do is to carry him to his b-d. To-morrow he will be as meek as a lamb, and he will cry. Nothing is so tender as the heart of a drunkard. What comes out of his eyes is the superfluous drink. Of the acts of the third class drunkard nothing can be said. Suffice it to remark with the Holy Bible that drink and lust go together. It is often difficult for a temperate man to subdue the inferior portion of his being—how, then, can a man do so when he kindles the fire of his passions with strong drink? Holy Writ says that the inebriate even sells his own daughters. To intemperance are to be traced adulteries, houses of ill-fame, misery and trouble in families. The inebriate even lacks the instinct enjoyed by animals. What does the drunkard care about his wife and children so long as he can indulge in his passion? "I was once called at two o'clock in the morning," said Father Gaffre, "for a dying woman. By her side, on the bed, were two children, one of whom had just been born. As I left the room there sat the drunken husband in an adjoining apartment, emptying a jug of liquor with some friends, and he had the audacity to offer me a glass. What did he care about his dying wife?" "I know a litte girl twelve years old," again added the preacher, "who is prevented from going to church on Sundays, having to watch over her father who comes home drunk every Saturday." Why are so many intellects impaired? Why are there so many debts? Why does poverty exist to such an extent? Intemperance is the cause.

The second proposition developed by the preacher was that intemperance contaminates the Christian vocation. As a Christian man is the son of the Spirit of God and heir to God. Intemperance refuses these high prerogatives. The apostle Paul declares that inebrates shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. And why not? Because the drunkard's soul is the receptacle for all vices. "I do not merely refer here," said the preacher, "to tramps and men in the gutter. There are drunkards in broad-cloth who carry on their orgies in the seclusion of their chamber and the silence of the night. Intemperance reaches the highest classes of society. It is strange to see how these men find an easy excuse for their offense, so long as the outside world preserves a good opinion of them. In confessing their sins, they will admit that they sometimes indulge a little too much. Let us see how stands the conscience of those high-toned indulgers." Here Father Gaffre made a summary review of the commandments, showing that the man habitually under the even partial influence of liquor, cannot do justice to his duties towards God. He showed that the man who longs for the appointed hour when he can take his customary drink has his mind more turned towards Sohmer Park and kindred places on Sunday than towards the temple of God. Intemperance is the sever-headed hydra, and to destroy it two things are necessary—a strong will and the grace of God. Paul said that neither idolators nor those who commit adultery, nor robbers, nor drunkards, shall enter the kingdom of heaven. In the mind of the preacher all those first mentioned could enter the kingdom of heaven sooner than the drunkard, for he has lost his will-power, and nothing but special grace from God can save him. He instanced the case of a man sick through drink to whose bedside he had been called. The promises were many and sincere in appearance; but the man recovered and began to drink again. The habitual indulger, even if he saw Christ himself pass by with his cross, would not be touched. "I was once called," added Father Gaffre," to a dying man who had lived far from God for three years on account of intemperate habits. I was exhorting him as best I could; when suddenly he turned around saying, 'a drink,' and he immediately expired." After stating that although the mass of his hearers did not deserve to be charged with the worst forms of intemperance, still a large number would admit that they had often made so-called "honest abuses," the eloquent father concluded as follows:—"Next to the preacher you will always find the vile solicitations of hell, and those dens where the hydras are fostered—I mean saloons and taverns. I do not wish to make an abuse of language, and I know that there are respectable hotel keepers who can look into the face of any honest man. But I refer to those places where all divine and human laws are ignored. Young men, you are numerous here tonight, and in the face of God I denounce to you those places where your race gets degenerated. Would that I had the indelible ink with which the angel of God traced the mysterious words on the walls of Balthazar's palace: Mene tekel peres. I would go and write on the doors of those innumerable dens in our fair city:—"Here the Canadian name is dishonored;" "Here the Catholic religion is dishonored; "Here is the direct road to eternal perdition."

MYRRH AND FRANKINCENSE.

"One frequently hears of Frankincense and Myrrh," said a botanist to a newspaper reporter, "but few people know what they are. Both of them are gum resins obtained from trees that grow in Arabia and South-Western Asia. Frankincense in China has always been considered a remedy for leprosy; and myrrh taken medicinally is believed to act upon the appetite and digestion."

The majority of people have little to do with either myrrh or frankincense in the ordinary walks of life. They may possess medicinal qualities of value in disease, but up to the present time very little is heard of them. Our people however, have a knowledge of one of the most important agents of modern times—Harvard Bronchial Syrup—a remedy more precious to sufferers from colds, coughs, croup, irritation and inflammation of the throat, than are caravans of frankincense and myrrh.

The ordinary every-day cold and sore throat requires a remedy prompt in action, safe and reliable; this is found only in that wonderful mixture that our people call "Harvard Bronchial Syrup." It cures every time; no complaints are ever made of failures when it is used. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers and business men strongly recommend it.

We say with confidence to all, provide a bottle for this treacherous and changeful weather. Use it at once if affected in the slightest degree with cough and sore throat, and you will escape serious consequences.

Syrup of Figs Co.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

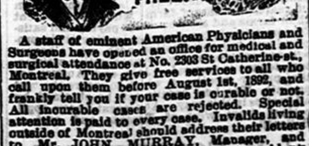
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A HIGINBOTHAM, Agent, Lindsay, Ont.

THE AMERICAN DOCTORS

(29 Years practice in Europe and America.)



A staff of eminent American Physicians and Surgeons have opened an office for medical and surgical attendance at No. 2303 St Catherine-st., Montreal. They give free services to all who call upon them before August 1st, 1892, and frankly tell you if your case is curable or not. All incurable cases are rejected. Special attention is paid to every case. Invalids living outside of Montreal should address their letters to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Manager, and inclose two 3-cent stamps for symptom blank and question sheets.—105.

Farms for Sale or to Rent.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—One of the best stands in the flourishing village of Brechin for a general store. There is a comfortable residence attached. This a rare chance for a man going into business. For further particulars apply to J. BIERNARD, Brechin or J. A. GILLOGLY, Lindsay. Oct. 14, 1892.—6tf.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale or to rent, a first-class 150 acre farm, near Lorneville, in the Township of Eldon, good buildings; well watered; bearing orchard; convenient to school and churches. Immediate possession can be given. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to D. McCRIMMON Lorneville, Oct. 14, 1890.—23-tf.

FOR SALE.—The south half of lot No. 13, in the 14th con. of the township of Emily, containing 100 acres. The farm is situated on a good road and is convenient to schools. Terms easy to suit purchaser.....Also lot No. 12, in the 14th con. of Emily. If desired the timber on the latter will be sold separately. For further particulars apply to JOHN DORGAN, Grand Union Hotel. Lindsay, Oct. 23rd, 1891.—77-tf.

GOOD FARM OF 200 ACRES, IN OPS, FOR SALE.—For sale, at a bargain, Lot No. 7, Con. 6, of the township of Ops; 200 acres; about 90 acres cleared and under cultivation; a fine never-failing stream of living water runs through this farm, making it one of the best adapted farms for stock in the country. It is also well adapted for grain. Clay soil, comfortable buildings. Situated five miles from the town of Lindsay, on good road. For terms, etc., apply to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Sept. 6, 1889.—65-tf.

Money to Loan.

6 PER CENT.—We are now loaning money at from 6 to 7 per cent., according to amount and security.
O'LEARY & O'LEARY.
Lindsay, Nov. 14, 1887.

6 PER CENT.—MONEY TO LOAN AT SIX PE CENT on Good Farm Property or other good security. ☞ Charges reasonable. No commission. Apply to Wm. CAMERON, Woodville P. O. Ont. Nov. 13th, 1887.

WE ARE NOW LOANING MONEY at from 5 to 6 Per Cent. on good Farm and Business Properties—on other good securities at Lowest Current Rates. Mortgages and notes negotiated. BARRON & McLAUCHLIN, Barristers, etc., Lindsay. Aug. 21, 1890—15-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.
STRAIGHT LOANS AT
VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
repayable on terms to suit borrower. Also a large amount of trust funds to loan on advantageous terms.
G. H. HOPKINS,
Barrister, etc., Lindsay, Ont.
Lindsay, Nov. 19, 1888.—24.

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $200 to $20,000, at 6 to 7 per cent. interest, STRAIGHT LOAN. Payments also on the Sinking Fund System from two to twenty years. Amount required to repay a loan of $1,000 in 10 years, is only $143.30; 20 years, $95.30. No commission, no fines, expenses reduced.
J. C. GILCHRIST, P. M., Woodville
J. C GILCHRIST is also agent for several FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES, and for all the leading Newspapers. Give him a call.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN at 5½, 5¾ and 6 per cent. according to amount required and security offered. Interest yearly. Privilege to borrower of paying off any sum at any time without notice.
H. B. DEAN, Barrister.
Office in Bigelow's Block, corner Kent and York sts., Lindsay. Aug. 28, 1889.—64.

$1,750,000
MUST BE LOANED AT
5 PER CENT. on First and Second Mortgages. Old Mortgages paid off. NO COMMISSION. Agents Wanted. Call or send 3c. stamp for CIRCULAR.
E. R. REYNOLDS
7 RICHMOND ST. W. TORONTO

Agents Wanted Everywhere to procure Loans. Commission Paid. Mortgages Purchased. Enclose Stamp.

MONEY TO LOAN.

at lowest rate of Interest and easy terms of payment. No commission.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
in old and reliable companies

Local Agent for Waterous Engine Works Co. of Brantford.

L. BARTHOLOMEW,
Office, 59 Kent-st., Lindsay. GROUND FLOOR
Lindsay, March 30, 1892.—99.

5 Money to Loan to 6 per Cent

A large amount of Private Funds and Trust Funds to Loan in sums small or large to suit borrower. Easy and convenient terms of re-payment. 5 to 6 per cent.

McINTYRE & STEWART,
BARRISTERS, LINDSAY
Lindsay Sept. 5, 1889.—65

W. Redpath, Omemee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OMEMEE FOUNDRY.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage extended to me since embarking in business here, I am going extentively into the manufacture of

Plows, Harrows, Land Rollers, Mowers, Cutting Boxes, Horse Powers and Hay Rakes.

Farmers will do well to have a trial of our IMPROVED SULKY PLOUGH. Wherever used they have given the best satisfaction.

CHEESE FACTORY SUPPLIES a specialty.

Repairs for all the Leading Machines KEPT IN STOCK.

W. REDPATH,
OMEMEE.
Omemee, Nov. 3, 1891.—78-sow.

Business Cards

ELIAS BOWES, AUCTIONEER FOR the Counties of Victoria and Brock. Charges moderate. Address Manilla P. O., Ont.

W. R. McPHEE, Clerk of the Municipality of Mara, Atherley postoffice. Money to loan on farm and town property at 6 per cent.—79-1y.

F. J. GILLESPIE, Clerk of the 7th Division Court. Commissioner in B. R. Conveyancer, Valuator. Money to loan on most favorable terms, and in any sums to suit borrowers. Give us a call. Residence, Upper grove, Co. Ontario.—79-1y.

T. H. McLEAN, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, etc., will hold monthly sales at Daly House, Lindsay, on the third Saturday in each month. For particulars see posters. Parties having live stock, implements, etc., for sale should communicate with Mr. McLean. Orders can be left at the Daly House or at Veitch's Hotel. All stock left at the Daly House will receive prompt attention. Lindsay, April 28, 1891.—51-tf.

D. EAGLESON,
Chartered Accountant of Ontario.
Books of all kinds written up. Statements of account made out. Balance sheets prepared. Contracts made for writing up books by the week or month. Books opened for business men on the system best suited to their business. Partnership accounts adjusted. All kinds of accounts audited. Instruction given in double entry bookkeeping when desired.
Also agent for the MUTUAL RESERVE Fund Life Association, the largest natural premium life company in the world. Parties who intend to insure will save money by insuring in this company, as their rates are little over half those charged by old line companies. Address, Box 354, Lindsay. Nov. 18, 1891.—80-26.

Veterinary Surgeons.

W. KENNY, G. M. V. C. P., Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto; registered member of the Ont. Veterinary Medical Association. Office and residence, Bond-st., east of Methodist church Lindsay, Oct. 23, 1885.

WILLIAM JOYCE, V. S.—Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Treat all diseases of the domesticated animals by the latest scientific and most approved methods. Office, McKinnon's drug store, Beaverton, Ontario. Orders by telegram or mail promptly attended to by day or night. Will visit Brechin every Tuesday. April 1st, '892.—86-1y.

W. F. BROAD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Registered member of the Ontario Veterinary Association. OFFICE—William street, north, in Skitch's terrace, opposite the Gas Works. All calls by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Lindsay, July 17, 1890.—10

C. THORN, graduate of the Veterinary College of Chicago and successful practitioner of twenty-two years standing in the United States and Canada, has opened an office in Kirkfield for the practice of his profession. All diseases of domestic animals will be treated. Office and residence Ridout-st., first door east of Lindsay-st. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m., and 12 to 2.30 p.m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone communication.

Architects and Surveyors.

M. DEANE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Office and residence, Lindsay-st., Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 1, 1887.—60-1y.

JAMES DICKSON,
P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, etc.,
Residence and address, FENELON FALLS Ontario.

A. G. CAVANA, P.L.S., and Dominion Land Surveyor, Land, Loan and Insurance Agent, Orillia, Ont. Orders by mail for Surveying or Engineering will receive prompt attention. MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent Orillia, March 12th, 1890.

WILLIAM DUFFUS.
PRACTICAL ARCHITECT.
Designer of all kinds of Buildings in Modern and Mediæval Styles of Architecture, Wooden and Iron Bridges, etc.
CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDED, Drainage, Sewerage, Heating and Ventilation, a specialty.
Bills, Quantities, Working Details, Estimates and Valuations furnished; Measurements and Levellings taken, and Computation made of strength of Trusses, Arches, Beams, Girders, Columns, Foundations, etc. Office and residence, CAMBRIDGE STREET SOUTH; Lindsay, Ont.—20-1y.

Barristers, Etc.

G. H. HOPKINS, (successor to MARTIN & HOPKINS) Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices, William-st., Lindsay, Ont.—24-1y.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Hamilton's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.
JOHN McSWEYN. DONALD R. ANDERSON.

H. B. DEAN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. Office, Bigelow's block, Kent-st. over R. Smyth's Dry Goods store. $10,000 to loan at 6 per cent.—87-1y.

McINTYRE & STEWART, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc. Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent-st., Lindsay.
D. J. McINTYRE, Q. C. T. STEWART.

A. P. DEVLIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., County Crown Attorney Clerk of the Peace, Lindsay, Ont. Office over Howe's store, Kent-st.

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, BARRISTERS, Attorney at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. Office, Dohoney Block, Kent-st. Lindsay.
ARTHUR O'LEARY. HUGH O'LEARY, Q.C.

C. E. WEEKS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Cannington.
Office next door to Killaly's hardware store. Money to loan at lowest current rates of interest and no commission charged. Mortgages negotiated. $30,000 of Private Monies to Loan. Cannington, Oct. 12, 1889.—71-1yr.

BARRON, & McLAUCHLIN,
Barristers, Etc.
OFFICES,—BAKER'S BLOCK, KENT-ST.
Lindsay, opposite the market.
JOHN A. BARRON, Q.C. R. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1889.—61-tf

MOORE & JACKSON (Successors to HUDSPETH & JACKSON).—Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office, William-st., Lindsay
F. D. MOORE. ALEX. JACKSON.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MONEY LENT on Mortgage, and Mortgages negotiated. Straight Loans at Six per cent.
MOORE & JACKSON.
Lindsay, May 20, 1890.—2.

New Advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions neatly and promptly executed at THE POST printing office. Country orders and orders by mail receive our special attention. Try THE POST for your next printing and you will be thoroughly satisfied.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Dentistry

H. HART, L. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Fairweather & Co's. Store, Kent-st
CHARGES MODERATE
Lindsay, March 31, 1882.—23.

J. NEELANDS,

J. D. M. R. C. D. S. ONT.
DENTIST.
Lindsay.

By the aid of the new Hydro-Carbon Gas Furnace he can make indestructible porcelain fillings and restore broken and decayed teeth to their original shape, contour and color. By this process old roots can have porcelain crowns attached; consequently *there is no plate required.*

Gas, Vitalized Air, administered with great success for nearly 23 years, extracting teeth for thousands of persons without a particle of pain. He uses the latest approved appliances for administering the Gas. He studied under Dr. Colton of New York, the inventor of gas for extracting teeth, who has given it to over 150,000 persons and not a fatal case.

MR. NEELANDS uses Bell's Local Anæsthetic for extracting teeth. He is now using a new style of forceps which he had expressly manufactured while on his last visit to New York, which removes the teeth without danger of injury to the gums or jaw, the gums healing up beautifully in a few days and no consequent trouble. Artificial Teeth inserted on all the popular bases and by the most approved styles and appliances for their retention and comfort. Numbers of persons are wearing teeth made by Mr. Neelands over 20 years and never required repairs. Prices from $10 to $50 for an upper or under set

Persons from a distance will please send postal card before coming. Office, Kent-st., Lindsay, nearly opposite Congress Hall.
Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1889.—72.

Physicians.

DR. DeGRASSI, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC., ETC., Wellington-st., Lindsay.—79-1y.

W. L. HERRIMAN, M. D., M. C. P. & S. Kg. Office and residence, Cambridge-st., Lindsay, opposite Baptist church. Lindsay, June 9, 1888.—96-1y

DR. E. S. WILSON, late of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland. Over ten years' experience of successful practice in his profession. Office and residence, corner of Russell and Lindsay-sts., Lindsay Nov. 13, 1890.—27-1yr.

J. GRANT, M. D., C. M., M. C. P. & S. O.; Graduate of Victoria and Toronto Universities. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; late of Post Graduate Hospital, New York. Office:—Woodville, Ontario. Woodville, May 19, 1889.—50-1yr.

DR. WM. KEMPT, C. M., MEDICAL Referee to the Standard Insurance Company Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. Office and residence Ridout-st., first door east of Lindsay-st. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m., and 12 to 2.30 p.m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone communication.

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN, Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto; Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; late Physician to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District. Office and residence, Russell st., second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 3 p.m; and 7 to 8 p.m. Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—48 1yr

Hotels.

SLUMAN HOUSE, MINDEN.—