Ayer's Remedies.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of AYER'S Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From the Globe, June 25th.)

Had the result of the election been as adverse as it has been favorable to the Liberals, we venture to say that but one sentiment would have animated the party throughout the length and breadth of Canada to the other, and the note of admiration for the leader who had fought so magnificent a battle against tremendous odds. His confidence in the supremacy of the state had never known him a formidable electoral majority. The party in power had at command unlimited resources, had arranged the constituencies so as to give its supporters every possible advantage. The government had control of the treasury. If that control was restricted it was because of the non-co-operative action of Mr. Laurier. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had the newspaper and the liberal party in the House of Commons during the last session of the last parliament. The ministers were able to promise expenditures upon railways and other public works amounting to $13,500,000, with what back up in the shape of orders-in-council or other official or quasi-official documents we shall know more accurately later on. In times past that argument had been used with telling effect, and one hesitates to judge too harshly the conduct of electors who felt the pressure of dull times and who were asked to choose between abandoning their freedom of voting and abandoning their right to a fair share of the public services which were paid for out of their taxes and out of the public resources, of which, as citizens of Canada, they were common proprietors. The government had behind them the influence of the pecuniary aid of the men who had secured unjust privileges under the tariff. They were aided by the reluctance which is felt, even by men who enjoy no unjust privileges, to making any change which might disturb the existing conditions of industry and business. Few things are more difficult than to move duties which have crept in under the shadow of a high tariff, and few matters require more skilful and statesmanlike treatment.

In an interview published in The Telegram, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy says: "I don't agree with The Globe this morning when it says that the tariff changes need not be sweeping. I don't believe that The Globe in this case speaks for the liberal party. The rank and file of the liberals and the leaders of the liberals want that tariff cut down a third." We do not think that the question is one of a reduction of a quarter or a third, or 10 or 20 or 30 per cent. It is a question of principle, and of the circumstances of each of the industries which may be affected, favorably or adversely, by the existing tariff. Show us a duty which is levying an oppressive tax upon the consumer and making fortunes for favored individuals, and we say that that is a case for radical reform. Show us an industry which is content with fair profits and is paying good wages to a large body of men, and we say that that is a case for very careful and considerate treatment. We make the distinction in no spirit of demagoguery. We say that it is better for the community that a sum of money, say, $50,000 a year, should be spent in wages than that it should go into the pockets of one man. For the one man may squander it, or his heirs or relatives may squander it, in ways that bring little or no benefit to the country from which it comes; but the workingman is perforce obliged to spend the greater part of his money where he earns it, and thus to afford a market for farm products and for the products of his fellow-workmen. We have no hesitation in saying that we think more of a workingman's home than for the maintenance of a theory, however sound; that what we are seeking is not the maintenance of theories, but the removal of practical grievances.

We want to see the tariff so rearranged as not to diminish but to augment the opportunities for the energy and intelligence and enterprise of the Canadian people. We want to see the farmer making better wages, the opportunities for the investment of capital enlarged; and while we do not propose to deceive the people with such promises as heralded the coming in of the National Policy, we do believe that within a reasonable time much may be done by the clearing away of unwise legislation, by economy and by the adoption of business methods of administration. The first duty will be the formation of a strong government. There is plenty of good material at the disposal of the liberal leader, and there is no reason why he should be content with anything short of the very best, why he should be any more hampered in the choice of his assistants than the manager of a bank, or a mercantile concern, or an insurance company. Mr. Laurier will, we believe, form an administration which will command the confidence of the business community, which will make the business man feel that he can proceed with his legitimate enterprises in the assurance that he will not be hindered and may be helped by the conduct of those who have control of public affairs. This, as soon as the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper is handed in, will be the urgent need of the hour.

The new administration will have many difficulties to contend with, but it has one advantage at least: Agreement upon a policy which conduces to the amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question and its removal from the field of federal politics. It will accept the invitation of the Manitoba government and legislature for a thorough inquiry into the educational conditions of the province. This will not be a hurried attempt to patch up a truce in the midst of active hostilities, such as was made during the past session. It will be, as we trust, a comprehensive inquiry, in which the desires of the minority as well as of the majority, the conditions existing in various parts of the province, the educational requirements of the country, the promotion of western interests, and the settlements which have been arrived at in the maritime provinces, will all be thoroughly and patiently considered.

Immigration and the settlement and development of the west are subject which ought to receive early attention. The west has made some satisfactory progress, but not what ought to be expected from its splendid resources. We must enquire into the causes which have delayed progress, and proceed to apply whatever remedies are suggested by sound public policy. The basis of that policy, we believe, should be the truth that the best immigration agent is a contented settler. Reduce the taxation on the necessaries of life, improve and cheapen the means of transportation, and two good themes will be furnished to our immigration agents. Advertising the country is all very well, but it is well to bear in mind the sound, if familiar, business maxim, that the basis of good advertising is to have a good article to advertise. We have the country, we have the benefit of British institutions, we have in many respects good laws, and whatever else can be done in the way of legislation and administration ought to be done speedily.

There is a good deal of grumbling among Conservatives in Toronto over the result of the elections in Quebec. It is indeed everything for the sake of the Remedial bill, and Quebec repaid us by giving Laurier an overwhelming majority." Such is the gist of the complaints. The bishops are blamed for issuing the mandement; the people of Quebec are blamed for not obeying the mandement. Well, those who make these complaints ought not to have been so sure that the vote of the people of Quebec could be handed over in a compact mass by the bishops or any other authority. They had given more than one proof of their independence, and now they produce overwhelming evidence that they are as free to exercise their own judgment as the people of Ontario. Those who thought otherwise have had their eyes opened; and the lesson is well worth the price that was paid for it.

LINDSAY CHEESE BOARD.

FIRST HALF OF JUNE MAKE SOLD LAST WEEK.

1410 Boxes sold at 7c.—The Board Cleared by Buyers Whitton and Flavelle.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Victoria County cheese board was held in the council chamber on June 25th from 11 to 12 o'clock, when the salesmen for the following factories boarded the number of boxes set opposite:

Star	114
Lorneville	50
Cameron	77
Dunsford	88
Gamebridge	
Mariposa	80
Derryville	90
Cambray	65
Janetville	70
Manilla (not making)	
Fenelon Falls	112
North Verulam	88
Minden	60
Leaskdale	60
Valentia	71
North Ops	50
Maple	65
Kinmount	50
Reaboro	100
Bobcaygeon	150

Mr. Thos. Robinson, of Dunsford, president, occupied the chair, and secretary J. L. Reid, of Bobcaygeon, was also in his place. The buyers present were Messrs. Whitton, Spence, Flavelle, Caff and Fitzgerald.

Mr. Read said an episode had occurred with regard to Bobcaygeon's sale at the last meeting of the board that demanded some explanation—the buyer had rejected some of the cheese and had insisted upon the number boarded being made good. For future guidance he wished to know if factories were bound to follow the same rule.

President Robinson said that at the last meeting the factories had boarded the last half of May make; a couple of factories had a few boxes made earlier than that, but the fact had been made known to the board. He did not think it would be good policy to allow buyers to encroach in the way referred to.

Buyer Whitton said Bobcaygeon had boarded a certain number and he had found some fodder cheese in the lot. To say that the number boarded should not be made good would be a jug-handled proceeding—if buyers contracted to sell a thousand boxes they would have to ship that number, and they would be handicapped if factories were not compelled to keep faith.

Mr. Read said he did not wish to say very much regarding the matter, but he would like a rule established for the future.

President Robinson said Mr. Whitton's plan was not allowed on the Peterboro board, and he thought it should not be allowed here.

Mr. Whitton pointed out that no buyer on the road would take fodder cheese and pay the same price as for the prime article. In the Belleville and Campbellford districts buyers were entitled to the number boarded.

Mr. Cruess said the number boarded should not be looked upon as "more or less"—factory men always reserved the right to sell a few cheese to local dealers out of the number boarded.

Mr. Flavelle said if he had purchased instead of Mr. Whitton he would not have been willing to pay as much for the first part of May make.

President Robinson said buyers knew there was a small number of early May make, and Mr. Whitton should have made his objection at the time.

The salesman for Kinmount factory said the cheese boarded by him at last meeting had been pronounced a first class article, but had been refused by Mr. Whitton, who had offered nearly a cent per pound less than the price paid for the board.

Mr. Whitton said he was willing to arbitrate in the matter.

Bids were then called for by the president, and in response Mr. Flavelle offered 6½c for selections. Mr. Whitton bid 6¾c for further selections.

President Robinson—"I don't think it is of any use to ask the salesmen to take that figure. Can't you raise a bit, gentlemen?"

Mr. Whitton—"There are several factories on the board which I cannot inspect; will they consent to undergo inspection here?" He then raised to 7c, and Mr. Flavelle followed suit.

Yesterday's sales as reported in the daily papers were read, when it was seen that 7c was the top price.

Mr. Whitton named Reaboro, Maple Leaf, Janetville, Derryville, Mariposa, Dunsford, Cameron, Lorneville, North Verulam and North Ops, all accepting at 7 cents.

Mr. Flavelle then offered 7c for further selections, and named Star, Cambray, Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Minden and Kinmount.

Mr. Whitton took Leaskdale at the same figure, providing the patrons ship to Belleville to be inspected. He cautioned the salesmen of the factories not to send any cheese cracked on the top or ends.

The salesman for Valentia then refused to sell subject to inspection at Lindsay, and told Mr. Whitton that he would hold till the next board meeting, which will be on Thursday, July 9th.

Peterboro board selections yesterday ranged from 7⅜ to 7½, and a number of factories refused 7 cents.

Ludella.

When next you are buying, ask your dealer for

"LUDELLA" CEYLON TEA

and you will then have an opportunity of enjoying something really delicious. You may suit your pocket, as it is packed in four qualities, 25c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

In Lead Packets Only. From Grocers and General Storekeepers.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Methods of Restoring an Apparently Drowned Person.

In consequence of the many drowning accidents which annually occur in this district, the appended rules to be applied in reviving those who have been in the water will be particularly timely:

Drowning is a form of asphyxia; the actual cause of death is probably over distension of the right side of the heart. It is very important to remember that insensibility comes on before convulsive struggles cease, and that after all such movements cease the heart's action may continue for a long time. Artificial respiration as well as supplying oxygen to the blood is required to relieve the over distended right side of the heart, which is supposed to continue send its fatal blood through the lung tissue, whence it should return aerated to the left heart, to be distributed to the body.

In drowning, nervous shock, exhaustion, and exposure to cold are causes of death to be combatted as well as asphyxia. Breathing should take place in an adult about sixteen or seventeen times a minute. When a body is taken apparently drowned from the water the act of breathing can sometimes be restored by making sudden strong pressure at the pit of the stomach some three or four times at intervals of three or four seconds. Three principal methods of artificial respiration are Sylvester's, Marshall Hall's and Howard's.

In Sylvester's method the patient is laid on his back, his shoulders supported in some way as to throw the chest out. The neck should be extended and head thrown back. The keeping up of the chin in this way is very useful to keep the larynx open. If the tongue does get in the way of breathing some one may hold it forward by taking it with the corner of a handkerchief between the thumb and finger. Everything which might confine the neck or chest should be loosened, nostrils and the mouth cleared from mud and the patient turned on the side to let any water that may be in the windpipe run out of the mouth. All this may be done in a few moments. Then, kneeling down at the patient's head, take the wrists and carry them well over the head as far as they will go. The chest walls will then expand and air can often be heard passing into the windpipe. The arms are then brought down and the forearms crossed over the pit of the stomach. Leaning with all his weight upon them the operator makes forcible pressure on the stomach upwards. If a distant sound is not heard it is doubtful if any air has entered the chest cavity at all. This drawing of the hands up and back and pressing air out again should be done about seventeen times a minute. Care is necessary not to interfere with the short gasps of natural respiration. After breathing is established it may cease again unless secondary aids are at hand. Hot blankets, hot bottles, some stimulant, aromatic spirits of ammonium or smelling salts are useful.

Marshall Hall's method is said to be easier, but seems less efficient. The body is rolled over from the back to the side. Then the uppermost arm is pulled forward out of the way and pressure is made on the side of the chest to expel the air. The body is then rolled over on the back to encourage inspiration. Repeat about seventeen times a minute.

Howard's method.—Instantly turn the patient downward with a large firm roll of clothing under stomach and chest. Place one of the arms under his forehead to keep his mouth off the ground. Press with all your might two or three times for four or five seconds each time upon the patient's back. This presses the water out of the lungs and stomach, and lets it drain quickly out of the mouth. 2 Quickly turn the body face upward with a roll of clothing under the back just below the shoulder blades and make head hang back just as low as possible. Place the hands above the head. Kneel with the patient's hips between your knees, your own elbows firmly against your hips; grasp the lower part of the chest of the drowned person, squeezing his two sides together and pressing gradually forward and upward, then suddenly take off all pressure. Rest three seconds and do it again with perfect regularity, so that foul air is pressed out and pure air taken into the lungs, continuing this process for at least an hour. Prevent crowding round the body. If the short, natural breaths come, do not interrupt them, but if they are long apart, continue the bellows-like movements between them.

All the methods depend on the fact that air will enter the expanded chest if not prevented by any obstruction, and can be forced out again by artificially pressing it out. Whatever movement is employed, it should be carried out regularly and thoroughly. It is very hard to hold the tongue; the method of Howard claims to dispense with any necessity for it, and is more thorough than the others in getting rid of the water in the windpipe and stomach.

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By this agency Polson's Nerviline is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficient power. Nerviline, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerfully far reaching in its work, that the most agonizing internal pain yields as if by magic. Nerviline relieves neuralgia instantly, and for the speedy cure of nerve pains of every description it has no equal. Sold everywhere.

THE ONLY HELP.

A Victim of Bright's Disease for Many Years Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

NEEPAWA (Special) June 29—Mrs. T. H. McKee, formerly of Listowel, came here as a last resort. Had suffered ten years with Bright's disease. Reported to be past help and dying, her reappearance on the street in apparent good health was a pleasant surprise. The explanation given was that her little boy had insisted that she should use Dodd's Kidney Pills and prophesied that they would cure her. She says:—"From the first few doses I began to feel better, and after taking four and a half boxes, I say it with heartfelt gratitude, I am perfectly cured." Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine in the world that has ever cured a case of Bright's Disease at such a stage.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Cut the Weeds.

There is a law against permitting noxious weeds to grow along the roads and lanes. Have our township officials forgot its existing? Now is the time to put men at work if the nuisance of a crop of seed is to be avoided.

The Carpenter's Wooing.

Oh, I a door you, darling one,
I hail ways loved your laughter,
And window you intend to grant
The hand my hopes are rafter?

You're roof if you imagine that
I've not enough to board you,
We'll have a good square meal, for I
Can hammer steaks afford you.

I sawyer father yesterday;
'Tis plane he'd have us marry.
Oh, let us to the joiner's hie,
Nor let us shingle tarry.

The cornice waving now; my love;
The gables all are ringing;
A lath! Why let me longer pine?
I'm sawdust when I'm singing.

Canadian Cattle in Scotland.

We had the pleasure of a call last week from Mr. Wm. Forrest, of North Mariposa, who during the past few years has made many trips across the ocean to Scotland in charge of cattle shipped by Mr. T. Bowes and other buyers of note. Mr. Forrest has just returned from one of his trips, having disposed of 130 head of cattle in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dundee, and states that the Scotch farmers are very keen after Canadian stockers, as they turn them out on grass, and put them later on as fine, well fed beeves. He attended a sale at Stirling and has been engaged in selling cattle for nearly a half more than he ever did for the stock, and thinks the Scottish market is capable of considerable extension.

Fishing.

When the fishermen return to the hotels in the evening from the lakes, and settle down after supper to telling their experiences and other things, it is a little surprising that the village does not have an earthquake or tidal wave or something. The fish that are brought to the boat and then get away never weigh less than 15lbs, and some are known to go as high as 45 lbs. That is maskinonge. The weight depends somewhat on the time in the evening and the exigencies of the occasion. Bass, and fine ones, are taken from the locks. A gentleman with an eloquent outfit, a ten cent catgut and a can of lovely worms was sitting on the lock gate the other evening, and when asked what luck, said, "Splendid, got a beauty a short time ago. Four pounds if an ounce. By George, he was a great one. And you should have seen him play, Gamey. Never struck such a fighter. Had to let out nearly all my line three times, after getting him nearly up. And would you believe it, the deuced thing got off! By Jove, you know, he was a wolloper.—[Bobcaygeon Independent.

Church Notes.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday the morning sermon was from 1 John 2: 17, "And the world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." The text pictures two opposites, the transient and the permanent, the temporal and the eternal. The word of God declares that the earth is changing year by year, gradually but yet surely, and science corroborates it. In nothing is the passing away so marked as in the departing of human souls, where the ties of affection make the separation so acute. Sad indeed would life on earth be were there no prospect but a constant process of change and decay. But the text speaks of a strong restful permanence, the requisite for which is the doing of the will of God. The man or woman who makes this the principle of life rises above the transitory nature of mere earthly things; and has in spirit commenced an existence that will continue into God's blessed eternity beyond the grave. At the conclusion of the sermon the pastor referred to the death of Mrs. Jos. Killaby, who was a member of the church, and the love and respect which her character had won for her.....The evening discourse was founded on Mark 4: 24, "Take heed what ye hear." Not on the face of it an evangelistic text, but one with a great deal of practical meaning. The faculty of hearing is a blessing, to be deprived of which makes a life come short of many pleasures and advantages. Its possession, however, is fraught with responsibility, and Christ repeatedly uttered the warning, "Take heed what or how ye hear." So we should, in all we hear or read, be careful how we receive. Blasphemy we should rebuke, and if we cannot silence it, should remove from its vicinity; light conversation and doubtful jesting should be avoided as we would keep ourselves from being soiled by the mire of a city's streets. It behooves those who care for the result of their words and influence on others to shun the utterance of anything that may, though unintentionally, injure another mind. One harmful feature of present day reading is the skimming of a book so rapidly that only a general idea of its contents is obtained. This practice spoils serious study and misses the deeper meaning of the books, and interferes sadly with people's ability to comprehend and retain that which is necessary for them to keep in their memory for examination, for business, or for other good uses in life. There should be care exercised in the selection of reading matter. Through the medium of books we can become friends with great men and can acquaint ourselves with noble thoughts and mould them into our lives. Through books, also, bright and witty but degrading, our minds and lives may be made stunted and superficial. In hearing the gospel also we must take heed whether we hear a polished human effort only, or a message from the Almighty through a human mouthpiece. God has given us intelligence and advantages, and "know thou that for all these things thou shalt be brought unto judgment." Whether we have flagrantly misused the intelligence God has given us by perverting it to distinctly evil courses, we are violating God's will. Let us therefore endeavor in the strength and love of the Lord Jesus to so hear, read, and act that our lives may be useful and that we may "study to show ourselves approved unto God."

Spratt & Killen.

DON'T GO IT BLIND IN THE SELECTION OF YOUR . . . TEAS AND COFFEES.

Most people feel benefitted and invigorated after drinking a cup of Tea or Coffee—the good kind—but yet many fail to appreciate the importance making a careful selection when purchasing a supply. The chances are that if a pedlar from the city happened along at the time they would put faith in his statement that his were the choicest lines to be had for the money, and would buy his nasty, adulterated stuff.

For years we have been paying special attention to the Tea and Coffee trade, and twice a year visit Montreal to attend the Sales. We buy largely, we pay spot cash, and in return insist on getting the best brands in the market at the lowest prices cash buyers can command. By so doing we are enabled so offer values and qualities that have made our Teas and Coffees household words in hundreds of homes in Victoria County.

Could we but impress upon people's minds that in nearly all cases when they buy inferior Teas and Coffees they can get the best at our store for the same money, we would be compelled to enlarge our premises in a short time; however, we are gaining customers steadily, and month by month the praises of our Teas and Coffees are sounded more loudly than ever.

Comparison is what we invite. We believe we sell the best Teas and Coffees in Victoria County; if we did not we would not say so. We believe we have exceptional advantages and that we can prove it to you.

SPRATT & KILLEN, FAMILY GROCERIES

Davis & Lawrence Co.

To Cure RHEUMATISM TAKE Bristol's SARSAPARILLA

IT IS PROMPT RELIABLE AND NEVER FAILS.

IT WILL MAKE YOU WELL

Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

VARIETIES.

—Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

God hath yok'd to guilt her pale tormentor—misery.

MR. CHAS. SMITH, Dawn Mills, Ont., says: 'For several years I was troubled with pains in my limbs, which continued getting worse until I thought I would have to quit work. In fact the pains were so severe that I could not rest nights. I took one box of Miller's Compound Iron Pills and am perfectly cured."

Although it is nearly a year since Mr. S. took the Pills he has had no return of the pains, and feels splendid.

A rotten cause abides no handling.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

A noble cause doth ease much a grievous case.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

The Bargain Counter.

An explosion of powder blew off his right leg;
A trolley car cut off his arms;
And yet, for a wife he did not have to beg—
A remnant, for woman has charms.

The Silent Power.

A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes upon the soil;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force nor doors nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot box.
—John Pierpont.

To Clean Windows.

Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window; when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry-streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, wash all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Take a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a piece of soft cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass tinty when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspapers. This can be done in half the time taken when soap is used, and the result will be brighter windows.

Knocked Her Fainting Cold.

Last Tuesday evening, while the great crowd was collected on Kent-st, our reporter was trying to squeeze his way through when he heard a groan at his shoulder. "Oh! I shall faint," exclaimed a stout blonde, looking pitecously at her escort. The men on all sides glanced at her sympathetically, and those nearest made a frantic effort to give the stout woman more room. Her escort looked down into her face tenderly. "I am going to faint," she cried, and she got ready to fall into his arms. "Well, faint," shouted a lady at her elbow—"for heaven's sake faint and be done with it, for the rest of us want to get out." Some people glanced at her indignantly, others tittered; but the stout blonde who was about to faint braced up suddenly and concluded she would not. No dose of salts could have done the business quicker or more satisfactorily.

Shorey's Clothing.

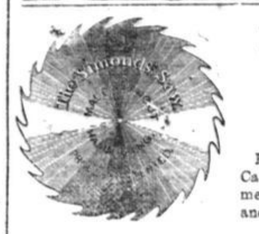
Rigby Rainproof Bicycle Suits.

Any cloth can be made rainproof by the Rigby Process, without changing the texture, the color or the feeling and still leave the cloth porous as before to admit of the free circulation of air through it.

Men's Rigby Rainproof Bicycle Suits can be bought ready to wear of any clothier and ladies can have any cloth they select Rigby proofed. Ask your local dealer to show you Rigby Waterproof Clothing.

H. SHOREY & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, MONTREAL.

John Makins.



LINDSAY FOUNDRY

JOHN MAKINS,

Brass an Iron Founder is prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Foundry Work. Repairing of Implements and Machinery etc., Setting-up Steam Engines and Boilers.

JOHN MAKINS, William-st. North

Horn Bros.

Wool Wanted at the Lindsay Woollen Mills.

Highest cash price for any quantity of wool delivered at our factory, 92 William-st., and 2c extra allowed when traded for goods. We have the largest stock of Woollen Goods to be seen in Victoria County, as well as Cottons, Shirtings, Cottonades, Shaker Flannels, Underwear, Top Snirts, etc., which are sold at very low prices. Blankets, $2 per pair, 15 kinds of Union and All Wool Sheetings, 38 varieties of Yarn, Full Cloth, Tweeds, Hosiery and All Wool Check Shirtings. All goods guaranteed to be just what they are represented to be.

Sell your wool direct to the manufacturer—no market fees, no commission to pay.

HORN BROS., Lindsay Woollen Mills.

Geo. Ingle.

What a Comfort there is in "Outside Blinds." Screen Doors Window Screens

It's not too early to order them—the hot weather will soon be here. They mean comfort and cleanliness to a degree that only those who have used them can realize. We will fit you out these lines promptly, satisfactorily and cheaply.

GEO. INGLE.

Factory, Corner Cambridge and Wellington-sts.

J. P. Ryley.

Victoria PLANING Mill LINDSAY.

Opp Kennedy, Davis & Son's Yard

Frames, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moudings, Trimmings, Etc.

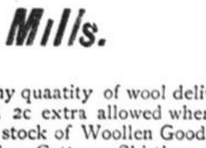
Call and get Prices and Inspect work before you buy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. P. RYLEY. Telephone 122.

Navigation.

TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)



1894. TIMETABLE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JUNE 18th

The Steamer ESTURION PLYING BETWEEN LINDSAY AND BOBCAYGEON CALLING EACH WAY AT STURGEON POINT will run as follows until further notice:

Leave Bobcaygeon	at 6.40	a. m.,	and 3.10 p. m.
Arrive Lindsay	" 9.00	" "	5.30 "
Leave Lindsay	" 11.30	" "	5.45 "
Arrive Bobcaygeon	" 1.45	" "	8.00 "

Excepting Saturdays, when the steamer will leave Lindsay at 8.25 p.m., (instead of 5.45 p.m.,) upon arrival of Toronto train.

Single Tickets between Lindsay and Bobcaygeon 75c, return tickets, $1.

Single Tickets between Lindsay and Sturgeon Point, 35c, return tickets, 50c.

Single Tickets between Bobcaygeon and Sturgeon Point, 40c, return tickets, 50c.

Family Tickets and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates can be procured at the Post offices Bobcaygeon, and on the boat.

Arrangements can be made on very favorable terms for excursions of from 100 to 200 persons, and regular trips of the boat.

For terms apply by letter addressed Secretary T. V. N. Co., Bobcaygeon,

J. W. DIAMENT, Purser. M. LANE, Captain.

VACUUM OIL MAKES MACHINERY RUN

Smoothly and cheaply. Saves wear, and tear, and fuel. Made by the VACUUM OIL CO, under the Vacuum process.

FARMERS insist upon your dealer furnishing Vacuum American Pulp. Take no other.

Canadian Office and Works, VACUUM OIL CO., 45-50 Esplanade East, TORONTO.