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Farmers, Attention! We will sell a good xx 18 inch pine style for \$1.00 per M and x18 tuch plue shingles for 50 cants par M.

bolt stay Bargains in Lumber. Estimates given on new buildings at Short Notice. BEST FAMILY FLOUR from our Mills in Bobcaygeon kept in stock. . . . DRAIN TILE, LIME, Etc.

Konnedy, Davis & Son The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY JULY 28, 1899 MINING IN THE NORTH COUNTRY

A Prospecting Trip 1rhough Haliburton

On Friday last Mr. A. Rogers, of Stirling, passed through town, en route for h.s home, after a two months' | justifies the expenditure. prospecting trip in the County of Haliburton. His party is made up principally of Stirling people, who nave formulated a stock company for prospecting different mining sections, and have secured the services of a tanforman expert. Messrs. James Teller and J. T. Milne are among the promoters of this company. Mr. Rogers states that the prospecting party has been fairly successful so far, and they have located several mines. One of their best prospects is a mica mine. This mine comprises a small mountain on the Tyren farm. They were fortunate in tracing the main and cross veins, and are fully satisfied that they have struck it rich. They have arready cleared away the surface, and have sunk a 16 foot shart, and are now commencing to cross-tunner the same. Some fine samples have been tasen out, and clear, sound sheets of mica, lz x 18 inches are in evidence denoting the future prospects or the mine Mr. Rogers is quite enthusiastic over this ciaim, and states that a couple of tons of this gind or stuff contained there n will fully repay them for all outray up to date. The same party of prospectors later on lound what they believe will prove an even better mica mine, but as they have not secured the mining claim on it they are not giving any information about it. They have located a very rich lead mine, and are of the opinion that there are great deposits of lead all over the northern district. Another location that his party are particularly pleased with is a phosphate bed. They have unearthed a number of phosphate samples, running in thickness from the s-ze of a lead pencil up to that, or a man's arm. Mr. Rogers exhibited two or three samples and was particularly sweet on a sharp, clear, green specamen of phosphate. He states that if this phosphate find increases with development that it will prove a veritable bonanza to their party. On being quiz-

section by enterprising ranchers. How to Catch Caterpillars.

zed as to good mining in Halbutton,

county, Mr. Rogers was just a little

reticent. He states that his party have

found nothing which would lead them

to think they had found a gold deposit.

but admits that they have discovered

rock of gold-bearing tormation, but

to what extent it is or is not m.ner-

ansed he would not presume to state.

Mr. Rogers states that the country

is highly mineralized and that every

farmer has one or more "mines" on his

property or adjacent thereto. Speak-

ing of the country generally Mr. R.

states that it is one of the greatest

grazing countries in the world, and

that fortunes will yet be made in that

The farmers in the Catskill district (New York State) are rejoicing over the discovery of a means for combating a pest of caterpillars by which orchards are being destroyed. The cure is as simple as it is novel, but it is declared to be entirely effective. The discovery, like many others which have astonished the world, was the result of an accident. A woman belonging to the town of Catskill happened to blow a horn underneath a tree, when she was surprised to see hundreds of caterpillars fall from the boughs. She blew another blast, when there was another shower of the little creatures. She hastened to tell others how she had found out the way to fetch the pests off the trees, and whole sections of the people turned out with drums, bugles and whistle-pipes and every other noise-producing instrument in the town. The caterpillars, unable, it is declared, to resist, the influence of the noise, continued to fall in showers on the ground, and were rapidly swept together for destruction

The Study of Art.

The cheapest way to add to one's knowledge of art is to study the illustrated periodicals of the day. Every person should be able to distinguish between pen-and-ink sketches and wash drawings. Pen-and-ink illustrations are made either from original sketches or from photographs. The drawings are made about twice the size of the cut required so as to allow of such reduction as will remove the traces of minor inequalities. The cuts are made by the action of light on acid spread over a zinc surface. The wash drawings are really water-colour sketches in black and white, but are made so as to provide for some reduction-usually not so much as in the case of pen-andink sketches. These are reproduced by being photographed, the photograph being afterwards thrown with the aid of a strong light on copper surface, which is covered with acid. These plates, which are technically known as "half-tones," are more expensive and more delicate than the zinc plates made from pen-and-ink work. Photographs are re-produced in the same way as a wash drawing. To get a colour effect for a cover or a frontispiece, two or more plates must be used. Two plates will give from two to four colours. All this study of pictures is interesting, and tends to develop ones appreciation of the beautiful, and to make one appreciate colour, proportion, grace, and harmony. It also has the effect of making a person more observent. The more one sees in the life about him, the more he is able to enjoy it. The man who cannot appreciate a pretty picture in all its details is not fully educated. The only Canadian publication which regularly employs both pen-and-ink and water-colour ar- construction of a canal and lift lock at tists, is The Canadian Magazine, although pen-and-ink work of a less ar- Shanly, C.E., as arbitrator \$311,505;

Canadian dailies.

BING SIRGO OPPLY STRAIL OF KINGS

Government Brings Down Final List of Expanditures.

CANADA'S EXPENSES \$51,783,895

Public Works Gets Some Considerable Share of the Money-The Country's Transportation Facilities to Be

Made More in Accordance With the Demands of Our Rapidly Expanding Trade.

Ottawa, July 19 .- Canada's running expenses for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1900, are estimated at \$51,783,895 by the Minister of Finance. The main estimates, brought down by Hon. W. S. Fielding in April last, were for \$46,286, 550, cf which \$4,758,252 were chargeable to capital. Last year the total amount roted was \$47,900,487. It will thus be seen that the country's expenditure for the present year will be some \$3,883,408 greater than for the preceding year. This increase is in some measure nominal, however, as nearly \$600,000 of the amount is composed of revotes. The total sum asked is the largest in Canada's history, but, as has been said, we have more and have spent more. Canada's prosperity

Transportation l'acilities. Among the sums Parliament will be asked to vote are the following for the department of the Minister of Public Works:

Port Colborne harbor improvements, \$150,000. Montreal harbor improvements, below St. Mary's current, \$500,000.

River St. Lawrence ship channel to provide for additional works, \$78,000. Enlarging Levis graving dock \$117,000. He also asks \$104,709 on capital account for public buildings in Ottawa, \$29,811.73 of which is to pay Charles Bois claim in connection with the Langevin block, \$21,897 S6 for fire protection and electric lighting Ottawa publie buildings; \$25,000 for a new military store house; \$10,000 for an astronomical observatory and \$12 000 to complete the reconstruction of western block after the fire of Feb 15, 1897.

West Toronto Gets. Public works chargeable to income amount to \$905,962 amongst the votes being the following for Toronto: Postoffice-For fitting up rental rooms at Grand Trunk Railway Station, \$1,000; postoffice improvements, including automobile cars, \$12,500. Harbor-Diversion of the Don and dredging harbor, \$50,000.

Other Ontario Votes. Amongst the other Ontarlo votes are the following for buildings: St. Catharines-Drill Hall, \$10,000. Ottawa-New wing to Rideau Hall, Hamilton -- Paving yard and public

building, \$1,450. London-Addition to postoffice, \$4,000. Brockville-Drill Hall, \$10,000 Kingston-Royal Military College, additional buildings, \$8,000. London-Drill Hall and Armory site,

Windsor-Drill Hall, \$6,000. Sarnia-Public buildings, \$10,000. Votes for Harbors.

Portsmouth-Repairs to wharf, \$2,000. Kingston-Graving dock, repairs, shop and stores, \$2,000.

Scugog River-Dredging channel, \$5, Otonsbee River-Improvements of navigation, \$2,500. Keene, head of Indian River-New

Indian River-Dredging a cut across the Devil's Elbow and also a shoal at Sandy's Landing, \$2,000.

Port Dover-To pay the United States & Ontario Steam Navigation Company for dredging a cut across the Devil's Klbow, and also a spot at Sandy's Land-Port Dover-To pay the United States

& Ontario Steam Navigation Company for dredging carried out by them for further improvements of the harbor as per agreement, \$25,000 Rondeau Harbor-Dredging bar

ntrance and basin and to complete repairs to piers (revote \$2,500). \$10 500. Point Pelee Island-Wharf, \$5,000. Bayfiel1-Closing gap in pile work on north side of barbor, with crib work, etc. (:evote of lapsed amount) to com-

Kincardine Harbor-Dredging, \$6,000. Hawkestone-New wharf, \$2,000. Port Findlay-Wharf, \$4,000. Providence Bay-Wharf, \$5,000. Shenandat Landing, P.E.L -\$3,300. Dawson's Point-Wharf, Lake Temiscamingue, \$1,000.

Restitution for Bremner. Amongst the votes of general interest is one of \$5,364, amount required to pay Mr. Charles Bremner of Bresaylor, for value of furs entrusted by him to Dominion Government authorities at Battleford on May 26, 1885, and never returned to him. This is the celebrated "Bremner fur case." which aroused so much interest

Judge for additional provisional ludicial district court in Ontario, and travelling allowance, \$2,500.

To Enforce Alien Labor Law. Enforcement of alien labor law, \$5,000. Sessional indemnity to Hon D. Reesor. absent from Senate through illness.

Expenses of commission under Redistribution Act, \$5,000. Expenses in connection with printing voters' lists, \$35 000. Leather trunks for new members,

Paris Exhibition, \$175,000.

The Militia Vote. The militia vote is \$280,199.30, of which \$203,000 is on capital account, as follows: Arms, ammunition and defence equipment, \$128,000; rifle ranges, \$75,000. Amongst the militia items to be paid out of income were: Drill ground and site for armory, St Thomas, \$46,000; construction of small armories, \$10,000; clothing, \$35,000; warlike and other stores, \$10,000.

For Intercolonial Railway. The vote for railways and canals, capital account, is nearly a million and a half, and on account of income \$37,500 Amongst the items for the Intercolonial.

which amounts altogether to \$699,718, Elevator at St John, N.B. \$114 000. Indian Town branch to pay amount of

award of Walter Shanly of \$34,675.23, and interest thereon, from Dac 1, 1896, to July 1, 1899; to Hon. J. Snowball, Installing Pintsch gas system, \$4,500 Refrigerator cars, \$30,000.

Elevator at Halifax, \$77,000. Votes for Canals. Amongst others, the following votes

are asked for canals: Sault Ste. Marie-To pay Messrs H. Ryan & Co., amount of award on claims in connection with their contract, for the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont, referred to W tistic character is to be found in most | dredging at lower entrance channel to

Cornwall-To pay Messrs, william Lovis & Sons interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on amounts due, as per monthly estimates issued, \$10,871. Welland-Swing bridge across the canal at the 4th con. Humberstone,

Rainy River-Lock and dam, \$25,000. St. Andrew's Rapids, Red River-\$150,000.

Cold Storage for Bait. Amongst the fisheries is one of \$95,000 to assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bais for deep sea fishermen, under conditions to be fixed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Miscellaneous Items.

Amongst the miscellaneous vote are the following: To make good to persons in Prince Edward Island amount of duties paid to the United States customs on fish and fish oil, teing amount paid by Messrs.

Hall & Myrick, \$15,029. Expenses of relief party and furnishing provisions to distressed people along the Jiadd and Dease Rivers, \$25,000.

A Million for the Yukon. Salarles and contingencies\$111,000 bia, via Stikine River and Teslin Lake, about 900 miles of tele-

graph lines 225,000 Public buildings in Yukon district.. 152,500 The Government bill respecting bounties on the manufacture of iron and steel made in Canada passed through committee, was read a third time and passed. The Senate bill for the preservation of

health on public works called forth some discussion, in which Mr. John Ross Robertson, Dr. Sproule, Mr. Bell (of Pictou), Mr. Oliver, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Powell and Mr. Bostock took part. The The House then went into committee of supply.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the Drummond County bill was carried on a vote of 83 for to 13 against and the Grand Trunk lease bill by 35 for to 16 against.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN SHORTAGE

Will Have an Appreciable Effect on the Trade Elsewhere-The World's Wheat Crop.

Washington, July 19.-The Agricultural Department's foreign crop report for July states that the commercial authorities estimate the shortage in the Russian wheat crop at from 85,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. The deficiency is most serious in the regions most favorably situated subsidies, and he had reason to believe

The Austrian outlook for wheat and rye is good in all but one province, that of Bukowina. Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria are all slightly below their average in wheat, rye and maize. A fresh estimate of the Spanish and

Italian crops puts it at 34,000,000 bushels below last year, the shortage being somewhat the heavier in Spain. The wheat crop in France is represented as satisfactory, but the optimistic

estimates made earlier in the season have been scaled down by later crop damage, the estimate now being 352,000,00 In Great Britain, cable reports of nevere general storm presage consider-

able damage to a grain crop that otherwise would have ranked as "fair." The report from India shows better conditions in Bengal and the northwest provinces than for several years previous, but this improvement does not extend to the Punjab.

CANADA-WEST INDIAN TRADE.

Improved Steamship Service Discussed-Reciprocity Treaty With U.S. Signed.

Washington, July 19.—Details of plans by the British Government for building up trade between the British West Indies and British ports, and also between Canada and the British West Indies, have been received here. They are in a letter from the Colonial Office in London to the West Indian committee, written under direction of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, explaining the plan of establishing new steamship lines with subsidies paid in part by the Imperial Government, and intended to link together the Mother Country and the colonies, as well as the colonies themselves. The matter is of special interest in connection with the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on reciprocity with the British West Indies, as these colonies have shown a disposition to look to this country for trade, as well as to the Mother Country and Canada.

An Imperially Subsidized Line. As to the line between Canada and the British West Indies, the letter of the Colonial Office says: "As regards improved inter-insular service, and an improved Canadian service, a contract will, it is hoped, shortly be concluded, with the aid of an Imperial subsidy, between the Dominion Government and Messrs. Pickford and Black, which is hoped will

effect both objects. "The contract is for a period of five years, the contract to begin in July, 1900, and the contractors will bind themselves to establish a fortnightly service between Jamaica and Southampton. This service will begin in May, 1900, the steamers making fortnightly runs, and having 15 knots speed. They will have a capacity for carrying 20,000 bunches of bananas, and while intended specially as fruit carriers, they will take passengers also. A subsidy of \$10,000 per year is to be paid the line, the British Government paying half."

And They Have Signed. Special Plenipotentiary Kasson for the United States and Secretary and Charge d'Affaires Tower for Great Britain yesterday signed at the State Department the reciprocity treaties made under the terms of section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with Bermuda and the other British West Indian colonies. The treaties were concluded some weeks ago, and sent to the British Foreign Office and to the colonies for approval. The approval having been given, the formal signature to the several instruments occurred yes-

SUNDAY CAR BILL DEFEATED.

The Manitoba Legislature Threws Out the Winnipeg Option Bill.

Winnipeg, July 21.—The Local Legislature did not prorogue yesterday, as expected. A lively debate took place on the bill to ratify the agreement by which the Government is to take over 542,560 acres

day cars in Winnipeg was defeated. The Legislature passed the C.P.R. bill build into the Waskada country.

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sweetest, whitest, cleanest clothes with easy quick work. Follow the directions. Saves weary work-much wear and tear.

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Duke of Devonshire Disposes of an Opposition Fiction

House of Commons Debates the Question Throughout the Day-Sir Charles Tupper's Speech - Premier's Reply -Mr. Mulock's Presentation of

the Case-Complete Opposition Overthrow.

Ottawa, July 20 .- The whole of yesterday's session was spent in the discussion of an amendment by Sir Charles Tupper to the motion to go into supply, expressing the opinion that it is the duty of the Government to endeavor to obtain preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain for the products of Rushing Business.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved for morning and Saturday sittings, in accordance with the notice of motion. The House will meet at 11 a.m., with intermissions from 1 to 8 and from 6 to 8. As to Saturuay night sessions, the Government, Sir Wilfrid said, is in the hands of the House, but they had thought of sitting on Saturday nights. Sir Wilfrid said that be believed that this motion would be agreed to by the Opposition. He conceived it to be his duty to inform the House what business remained to be introduced by the Government. The only important business was the railway subsidies. It was proposed to bring in some railway the Government would be able to put them on the order paper during this week, probably, at the latest, on Saturday. There were also one or two departmental bills of no great moment, which, he believed, would not cause any great discussion. The only other measure of importance contemplated was one that would especially interest the members for British Columbia The Government proposed to submit a resolution amending the Chinese Immigration Act.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if there would be any further supplementary estimates of any kind. Mr. Fielding replied that it was not intended to submit any more, but it might be possible that some small items had been overlooked. The following is the conclusion of the

amendment of Sir Charles Tupper moved

That, in the opinion of this House, this Government has not made in re-sponse to these repeated advances by the Imperial authorities any attempt to secure for the produce of Canada that preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom which would be of such inestimable value to the farmers and other producers of Canada competing against foreign rivals in the markets motion a great tide of immigration to areas of the Capadian Northwest, enhance farm values in the older Provinces, promote the unity of our Empire, and speedily deliver it from dependence upon a foreign food supply.

sir Charles' View. motion, spoke at length, reviewing the determining the question of admissibilnestion of countervailing duties from its | ity of the question how electors voted, inception, pointing out that they were passed. in force with respect to India with the approval of the British people, and would excluded from the room. apply with equal force to Canada and the other colonies As to the step taken in 1897 towards preferential trade, by the

adoption of a preferential tariff, while it had increased our imports, it had not increased our trade with Britain. Preferential trade within the Empire would, however, be of incalculable benefit to Canada by increasing our trade and population. The Mother Country was annually importing over £100.000,000 worth of bread and meat, and most of this would be purchased within the Empire under a preferential trade arrangement. .ir Wilfrid's Interpretation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that, while be | were all right, and the papers made up. appreciated the moderation of the re- The only thing he saw wrong was Cummarks of the leader of the Opposition, mings putting the counterfoils in his he did not agree with him as to the in- pocket In answer to Mr. Bell, witness terpretation of Mr. Chamberlain's re- said Cummings put the counterfoils in marks. What Mr. Chamberlain spoke of his pocket before he put the ballot in the was a policy of free trade within the box. He could not say whether he took Empire, an Imperial zollverein, without anything cut of his pocket. customs duties, except on spirits, tobacco and a few such articles. Were the Con- many they had in their book marked for servatives prepared to vote for that? He | McLean. did not believe the time had vet come when Canada could do without a customs | put the book in. Mr. Fortin said that it tariff, and retaining a customs tariff was inconsistent with the Imperial zollverin. We could not have preference in the British market and still retain our ousmust see how the ballot was marked. toms duties against British goods.

Aaronsberg Gets His Divorce. After recess the bill for the relief of Abraham Aaronsberg of Toronto was

read a third time and passed. The amendments made by the Senate to the bill respecting the Montreal Terminal Railway Company and to the bill incorporating the Canadian Birkbeck Investment & Savings Company of Toronto were read and agreed to. The bill to incorporate the British

America Pulp & Paper Company was read a second time and referred to the private bills committee. Mr. McNeill's Resolution Again.

preferential trade resolution, speaking men had declared they voted for Meat some length in support of it. course of his remarks he said that the He marked some in ink and some in resolution was not so much in favor of | pencil. He observed that if he opened the preferential trade as it was an attack on | ballot so as to see his initials he could the Premier for his alleged refusal of | see how the vote was marked. He put the preferential trade, where it was offered to counterfoils in the stove at home the him by the Duke of Devonshire. The same night. Witness at first said he did resolution contained references to alleged not burn them at the police station beutterances by the Duke of Devenshire, cause there was no fire, but finding that of M. & N. W. Railway lands for the which he (Mr. Mulock) doubted the Duke | there was a fire in the stove said it did purpose of realizing on the security for of Devonshire had ever made. To set the not occur to him. moneys advanced by sale to actual set- matter at rest he had written to the The committee adjourned till to-day tlers. An Opposition motion for the six Duke, sending him a copy of The Mail without completing this witness' examinmonths' hoist was lost by seven votes and Empire containing the report of a ation. against 24, and the third reading was speech made by Sir Charles Tupper, in which he referred to reports in the Eng-The bill providing for a vote on Sun- lish papers of a speech delivered by the Duke in favor of preferential trade with Canada, which letter he read, together yesterday, giving the company power to with the following reply from the Duke of Devonshire:

Duke of Devonshire's Letter. Privy Council Office, My Dear Sir,-I beg to acknowledge The best answer I can give to your enquiries is to inclose you a copy of the report of the speeches made on the

various occasions in the summer of 1897, when I had the pleasure of meeting the colonial Premier, in my capa-city as president of the British Empire League. I do not think that in any of these speeches you will find anything to support the view of my opinion on the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies, which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper, and by some of the journals in this country, which seek to attribute what they term "protectionist heresies" to members of the Unionist Government. It was, no doubt, my speech at Liverpool on the 12th June, 1897, which was referred to by Sir Charles Tupper, and my admission that free trade had not done for us all that was once expected may have been commented on by free trade or opposition

ournals. But, while I congratulate ir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion of Canada on the offer which had been made, and admit that British goods at reduced rates as compared with those on the goods of other nations is an important step in the direction of the imperial unity I had no authority to offer, and did not offer, to Canada, preference in British markets. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter. Believe me, dear sir, your faithfully, "Devonshire."

The Debate Adjourned. The debate was continued by Mr Moore, Dr. Sproule and Mr. McMillan until 12.50, when the debate was adjourned by Mr. Davin.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections at Ottawa on Wednesday.

Ottawa, July 20 .- The committee on privileges and elections resumed their deliberations in the West Huron election case yesterday morning. Sir Louis Davies, having in the meantime looked up the authorities, said he was rather inclined to the opinionn now that, the inquiry being limited to the conduct of the deputy returning officers, the seat of Mr. Holmes was not in peril in these proceedings, and, the statute not expressly declaring that the question how an elector voted should not be put, the evidence would, he thought, be admissible, but he contended that the returning officer should be called first and ques-

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) expressed his satisfaction that the contention of Mr. Borden and himself as to the admissibility of the evidence was now admitted to be correct. He protested against the conduct of the case being taken out of the hands of Mr. Borden and himself, and asserted their right to conduct the case in their own way.

Sir Louis Davies urged that the committee had the right to regulate its own proceedings, and to direct that the deputy returning officer who was attacked should be first examined.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Tisdale's amendment, declaring that the question how the voter voted is relevant, and should be allowed now, and was lost by 10 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Russell's motion, expressing the opinion that the deputy returning officers and other officials present at the polling booth and taking official part in the Sir Charles Tupper, in support of the election should first be examined before

> Mr Russell asked that the witnesses be Then the examination of James Mc-Manus was preceeded with. He lived at Colborne and was a scrutineer for Mr. McL an at the election at poll 4 Donald Cummings' booth. After stating who were present ne said the deputy returning officer put the counterfoils from the hallots in the right hand pocket of his coat, with one exception Witness did not watch very carefully; they were neighbors and he trusted him. He asked the deputy returning officer why he did this,

and he said it made no difference. in cross-examine ion by Dr. Russell. witness said he kept the tally. There were 98 votes altogether. The ballots

Mr. McInerney asked witness how Sir Louis Davies objected. They could was outside the subject of inquiry. Mr. Bennett pointed out that the ballot was so initialled that in order to see the initials the deputy returning officer

Mr. Donald Cummings, deputy returning officer at poll 4, sworn, was a member of the Reform committee. He was told he was to be returning officer some days before the election. He met no Liberal workers in connection with the matter. His instructions were in the ballot box. He received papers from Lawson. Chisholm & McEver on behalf of Mr. Holmes, but none for Dancy. He did not know that only two men should act as scrutineers. He swore the three in, and Dancy did not act. Dancy acted on his behalf at the count. He believed Dancy was acting for Mr. Holmes. He kept the counterfoils in his pocket so as not to Mr. McNeill resumed the debate on the litter up the floor. He had heard that 43 Lean, and that only 30 had been found in Hon. Mr. Mulock followed. In the the box, but he could not account for it

> Will the Belgian Ministers Resign? London, July 24 .- A Central News despatch from Brussels says -that a Ministerial crisis has arisen over the franchise question, and several members of the Ministry have offered to resign.

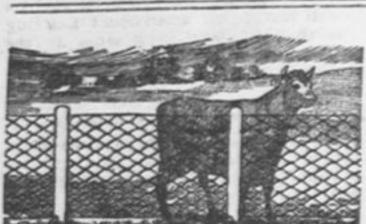
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