*Shorey's Clothing.*

## Shorey's

Rigby Rain-Proofed

### Frieze Ulsters

In Olive Mix, Brown, Fawn, Claret and Oxford Gray; 51 to 54 inch. long, with 6 inch collar, 5 pockets and throat tab, with "won't-come-off" buttons can be bought retail in every town and village for

**$7.00.**

*Kennedy, Davis & Son.*

## Kennedy, Davis & Son.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Etc.**

Estimates on Buildings give on short notice.

Dry Hard and Soft Wood delivered anywhere in town.

LUMBER PINTED AND GRAINED

A Specialty.

Bobcaygeon Flour constantly on hand.

MILLS AT BOBCAYGEON

OFFICE and YARD, East end of Wellington-st. Bridge, Lindsay.

*Geo. Ingle.*

## IT'S SIGNIFICANT

Isn't it, that I furnish the Doors, Sash, Mouldings and inside trimmings for two-thirds of the new dwellings and additions built in Lindsay and within a radius of 10 miles.

## I TELL YOU WHAT

the cost of my contract in a few minutes, and there are no extras added. Use nothing but thoroughly kiln-dried, well-seasoned stock. Try to make every house a standing advertisement of the excellence of my work, and am trying as hard now as ever. If you want anything in my line call on me.

**GEO. INGLE**

Lindsay Planing Mill

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.

## BREAD AND CAKE.

During the reign of Louis XVI. somebody made bold to tell Marie Antoinette that the people of France were suffering from want of bread. "Why don't they eat cake, then?" said her gracious majesty.

Her mistake was not unnatural. Her own trouble had ever been to choose between luxuries. Why should not the peasantry once in a while find cake a desirable change from a monotonous diet of bread? Why not, indeed? Poor, proud woman. She was enlightened on that point a little later; but you can read the story in the books.

We were reminded of it, however, by an incident which William Edwards relates of himself. It's odd what links make up the chain of associated ideas, isn't it

Just about three years ago, Mr. Edwards began to feel out of sorts, as we say. His meals were ready for him, as usual, but he wasn't ready for them. He wanted neither meat, bread, cake, nor any other manner of food. Yet he did eat a bit of something, of course. Still, he was presently sorry for it. For every mouthful punished him as though eating had suddenly become a sin and a crime. It gave him pains and aches in the chest, sides, and back, away round betwixt the shoulders, too, where you wouldn't fancy a trifle of vicuals could have any influence.

For this reason Mr. Edwards did what any of us would have done; he ate just as little as possible. But this course soon proved unsatisfactory; for, without adequate nourishment, he was sure to lose strength. This happened.

In a letter written from his home in Queen street, Bottsford, Notts, and dated October 5th, 1891, he says. "I got weaker and weaker; I was hardly able to get about my work. The doctor gave me medicines, but they didn't help. Then I applied mustard plasters, in hope they would ease the pain, but they only reddened the skin; they failed to get down to the deep places where the disease seemed to be. This is the way it was with me, month after month. Finally I got so low that my wife and friends concluded that I would never get better at all."

[Now we call the readers' special attention to what Mr. Edwards says next. "The doctor," he says, "*recommended a change of air.*" Possibly this may have been in itself not a bad suggestion. On the same principle Marie Antoinette's suggestion that the peasantry should eat cake when they had no bread, was also a good one. But, you see, the peasantry were as destitute of cake as they were of bread, which rendered her advice impracticable.

Similarly there was an obstacle in the way of our friend's taking his doctor's advice. He puts it thus: "I am a tailor and draper, and could not leave my business."

Exactly. And lots of us who have been in the same situation know perfectly well what that means. If the good doctors could supply their patients with money and leisure to travel, many a sufferer would try a change of air. Alas! however.

"In March, 1891," continues the letter, "my daughter—who is in service at Barnston Manor—told me how she had suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia, and was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. So I tried it myself and soon felt the good result. My appetite came back. I relished my food; it digested and built me up. The pains and distress abated, and in a few weeks I was as well as ever. Since then my health has been good. But I keep the Syrup on hand for time of need. Yours truly, (Signed) William Edwards."

"Better is a stranger near by than a brother afar off," says the proverb. Yes. And better is a medicine that cures you *at home* than a recommendation which involves your doing an impossible thing. And it is one of the great elements of value in Seigel's Syrup that it cures people *right on the spot where they became ill.* It doesn't ask them to help it out by taking a trip to Italy or even to the seaside. By using it faithfully the poor dyspeptic (and that covers everything) can presently eat the bread of health, and cake too, if he wants it.

### Wedding Stationery.

A choice assortment of Wedding Invitations in all the latest designs, printed with new type, at THE POST. Call and see samples.

## CANADA AND THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, Canadian commissioner of agriculture, who is at present in England enquiring into the better methods of placing Canadian products on the markets of the old country, was recently interviewed by the editor of the Manchester Guardian and we make the following extract from the report published in that paper:

"For instance, in 1891 we had no co-operative creamery in the country. Everybody was doing his best to work up his own butter on his own plan or style. Now we have more than 150 of these creameries making butter all the year. Since 1891, then, our winter butter-making has been constantly progressive. In that year we established two co-operative creameries in Ontario, and we have gone on to the increase I have told you of in the six succeeding years. You already know what we can do in cheese. Of your total imports of foreign cheese, Canada sends you 60 per cent. In 1889 we sent to Great Britain 88,534,887 lbs. of cheese, and it was so good that by 1894 our exports to you had reached 127,915 648 lbs., an increase of nearly 50 per cent in quantity. In value the increase was similar. What we have done as regards cheese we can do as regards butter. Our exports are indeed growing. For instance, in 1894 we exported to you 2,338,314 lbs. of butter. But in 1896 we exported 9,895,984 lbs. Although in two years we quadrupled our export, that is scarcely anything compared with your whole foreign supply. You took 340,250,064 lbs. of butter from other countries last year, and of that quantity Denmark sent over 137,000,000 lbs. and France over 52 000,000 lbs. Altogether your imported food products cost £120,000,000. Canada sent 8 per cent of the whole. We could easily send you one-third, and you would, on all grounds, save considerably."

"Perhaps in England we care little from what part of the world our food comes, if it comes good and cheap."

"Just let me say that, proportionately, Canada lays out more of the money taken for food supplies from Britain in Britain again than any other country. We are a developing land and you know our people; as the Northwest is opened up we want more machinery, more textiles, more manufacturers of all kinds. I do not say that actually we spend a larger sum with you than any other country, but proportionately to what we take we do. Britain is now favored by our commercial treaty as regards our imports, and the value of that is emphasised by the passing of the new United States tariff, which affects us as well as you adversely."

Incidentally, a remark by Mr. Robertson is worth quoting on the subject of marking foreign produce. He is satisfied that Canadian farm products are so good that the people of Canada, at least, would be under no disadvantage were Colonel Howard Vincent's proposal for "labelling every package with the name of the country of its origin" to become law.

"I have spent some time on that matter," said Mr. Robertson, "and I am certain we should be the gainers were Canadian products so named—'Canadian beef,' 'Canadian butter, 'Canadian cheese.' In former visits to England I have often found that our finest cheese was being sold as 'best English.' If our cheese could by some means be indelibly branded as 'best Canadian,' people would presently ask for it under its own name and we should get a relatively higher price for it."

"That, no doubt, may be the fact as regards cheese, and in some instances beef, but how do you propose to cheapen and improve your butter supplies to, say, Lancashire? Unlike cheese, butter begins deteriorate in quality, practically, from the from the day it is made."

"Our government," said Mr. Robertson, "have taken that matter into their consideration. Of course, the first thing to do is to to make certain that the work done in the dairy itself is of the best kind. The creameries, then—which are of various sizes, and take the milk some perhaps of 250 and some of 1,000 cows—are built on good principles carefully worked out, and the art of butter-making is thoroughly well taught. The government has lent money to properly equip the creameries, and a small charge is made to each farmer for treating his milk. As the farmers in any district accustom themselves to the new order of things, they take over the creameries, each sending his milk, and manage them on a co-operative scheme of butter-making for themselves. Thus we have thoroughly taught the art or practice of winter butter-making. That has been done in Quebec, where the St. Hyacinthe school has had as many as 328 students in one year. In the province of Quebec our dairy industry is exceedingly important. In 1895 that province had about 1,200 cheese factories—I speak, of course, of factories where the cheese is actually made, and now it has over 1,400 cheese factories, besides 400 creameries on the co-operative plan. Then, in Nova Scotia New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and in Manitoba we have started factories, creameries and government travelling dairy schools. So that we have been successful in introducing co-operative methods of dairying over the dairy farm districts of the whole country; we have established winter butter making, and have so improved the general quality of our dairy products in all the provinces that there was never so high a standard of excellence as now. Our cheese and butter are both 'graded up' to the one high standard. You will know the advantage of uniformity of quality in production. Our first condition, then, of requiring sound and good manufacture is gained."

"Your next must be more difficult—to bring your freshly made dairy products to England in good condition."

"That is the point our government is now dealing with with care, and I think effectively. In 1891 I told our Creameries' Association in Ontario that when the government had established two experimental dairy stations, the farmers could send their milk to the stations all winter to be made into butter, to be sent to England. This butter might be shipped every second week, or oftener, and if at first did not sell at high prices the government would have resources enough and interest enough in the dairy business to be able to stand all the loss on weekly shipments of fresh butter made for five or twenty weeks at two experimental stations until we established a reputation in England, and let the people know that our butter is excellent. That was done, and in England you have now found it to be true. Therefore, to enlarge the supplies here, we are arranging for an ample provision of cold storage accommodation in the steamship services from Montreal, from St. John, from Halifax, and from Prince Edward Island. Cold storage from the dairy to the English port will enable us to give you fresh supplies as sound and sweet as when they leave our farms. The Canadian ministry for agriculture has made arrangements for mechanical refrigeration on 17 steamships, which will leave Montreal this present summer. The cost is about £2,000 per ship. The government pays one-half that sum, spreading the cost over three years. In that manner we are bringing our market to your doors.

## MRS. J. OLIVER'S CASE.

**Bright's Disease had Developed as the Result of her ten years' Suffering from Kidney Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills again Saves a Victim from the Grave.**

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 23.—Anyone who asserted a few years ago that Bright's disease was capable of a cure would have been written down as fit only for a lunatic asylum. But it has been conclusively proved that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a cure for this disease, so long looked upon as fatal. Mrs. J. Oliver, of Phillipsville, near here, is one of the living witnesses who can testify to this fact. She suffered from diseased kidneys for ten years, and Bright's disease had developed when she heard of and used Dodd's Kidney Pills, which have restored her to perfect health.

### The Limit.

Light-Minded Young Thing in a Bathing Suit—Surely, Aunt Margaret, you are not going to wear your spectacles in the water?

Aunt Margaret—Indeed I am. Nothing shall induce me to take off another thing.

## SINGLE TAX TALK.

### A Wrong Idea.

It is very difficult to rid some people's minds of the idea that men should be taxed according to their wealth. They urge, as an objection to the single tax, that rich people who do not own or use land would escape taxation. Why shouldn't they? Is it a crime to possess wealth, that men should be punished for it? But such critics are unnecessarily alarmed, for they would have to hunt a long time to find any rich man who did not own a large amount of land values. A large part of the value of railroad stocks and bonds consists of land values and would be taxed with other values, while the part which consists of improvement value would go free, as it should. As a rule, the most valuable land is owned by the rich, and they would, therefore, have the most tax to pay.

### Not Business.

If you tax men according to their ability, according to the wealth they possess, you are collecting public revenue upon the assessment plan. This is not business. No bank or railway system could ever continue under such a system of maintaining itself by assessing its stockholders according to the wealth they possess.

It is just as necessary that government should be run upon business principles, and each member thereof taxed, not according to what he possesses, but according to the benefit he receives from the government.

### The Right Way.

There is but one scientific way of imposing taxes; that is, to impose them according to the benefits received.

The special benefit a man receives over and above his fellows by the services of government is reflected only in the value of the land that he occupies—the site value. Buildings are not enhanced in value, they continually decay; their value depends upon the cost of labor and material. Goods and merchandise of every description must be sold in competition in the open market; but every additional convenience, facility and service of government, such as streets, sewers, water, lights, police, fire department, schools, etc, and, in the near future, municipal tramways, does not increase the site value of land.

### One Honest Man.

*Dear Editor,*—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am destrous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy.

Address with stamp:

**WM. T. MULFORD**, Agents Supplies,

P. O. BOX 59, ST. HENRI, QUE.

### Laurier "Not In It."

The Victoria (Lindsay) Warder contains a glowing account of the doings of our own Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., in England, and we may add that the Warder's article is warranted to be the genuine thing—a yard wide and all wool—for it was written by the irrepressible Sam himself. We are told with bated breath that "Mr. Hughes was highly favored," and that along with Col. Denison, Dr. Ryerson, of the calf with a cough notoriety, Col. Trywhitt, and some others, our Sam bestrode one of the famous Scots Grey chargers, and they were given the post of honor in rear of her majesty's carriage. Further on we are told that the Prince of Wales, Dr. Ryerson and Col. Sam Hughes were at the Windsor Castle, and were recipients of medals. Sam's native modesty keeps him from telling why the medals were given. We are pleased, however, to find that those blawsted British papers have been guying us with their lavish praise of Laurier, the frog-eating Frenchman, and that our Sam was the hero of the hour, and wherever the gallant Col. showed himself the welkin rang with "Here comes Sam, the Canadian man." Hip hip-hip-whoora whoora. Rah!—[Port Hope Guide.

## PAIN—WRACK.

**No Station in Life is Proof Agains Rheumatism—All Come Under the Ban—South American Rheumatic Cure Cures All.**

"Chas. Cotton, of Gananoque, has been employed by the Rathbun Company for nearly twenty years as engineer, and from the nature of the employment was subjected to severe attacks of rheumatism. He tried many remedies with scarcely any benefit. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended to him. He found almost instant relief and the first bottle effected a cure. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

### Wrinkles in Letter Writing.

Good form of writing notes and letters has been changed considerably. You must no longer have a margin at either side of your page, nor divide what you have to say into paragraphs, but write it continuously. You mustn't write on each side of the sheet, one after the other, just as they come. Use the front page first and then turn it over and fill up the back. If you still have something to say, attack the other side of the front page, writing crosswise from top to bottom and so on down, filling both the inside pages. This is, according to an eminent authority, considered to be "the nicest way among the nicest people." That settles it. Neither must you date your letter at the upper right hand corner any more. Put it at the lower left hand corner at the bottom of the letter. Write it all out. The economy of time and space implied by the use of figures is offensive to good society. In an informal note, however, you will be permitted to express the year in figure, but the day of the month never.

### Railway Notes.

—Section men were busy last week cleaning up the station surroundings.

—Mr. J. McGarr, G.T.R. yardman here during Mr. J. McIntyre's illness, returned last week from a trip to Rat Portage.

—The Crossen Car Works, Cobourg, is constructing two hundred flat cars for the C.P.R. Already seventy have been delivered.

—The earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ending August 7th are $487,000, as against $423,000 for the same week last year; increase $64,000.

—Freight business is very dull on this portion of the division. The boys say the ordering out of a special is something unusual.

—Conductor J. F. Jobbitt and Driver D. Clark went east last Saturday with the pay-car. Messrs. Tiffin, White, Mitchell and Ball were on board.

—Supt. W. R. Tiffin, and Mechanical Foreman Ball, of Allandale, and Mr. A. White, divisional freight agent, Toronto, were in town last Friday and left for Haliburton next morning, returning the same evening.

—When Con. Rym's train reached Victoria junction, north of Kinmount, this morning, the I. B. & O.R.R. train was not in sight, but a telephone message was received a few minutes later stating that a car or two had been derailed near Irondale. It may be a couple of days before traffic is resumed.

—The Toronto Telegram is trying to arouse the board of trade of that city to agitate for the extension of the Haliburton branch of the G.T.R. to a connection with the Ottawa and Parry Sound R.R., which would bring Toronto into touch with the rapidly growing trade of Mattawa and the whole valley of the Upper Ottawa. Less than 40 miles of line would be necessary. Should the scheme be carried out Lindsay would become a more important railway and supply centre.

## DISEASE CONQUERED

### DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

**A Reporter's Searching Investigation into a Case at Orangeville—The Claims Made on Behalf of This Medicine Fully Borne Out—The Greatest Healing Medicine of the Age.**

From the Orangeville Sun.

In a cosy little house on Margaret street, in this town, lives Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a few years ago a sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of a wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for the benefit of our readers investigated the case; what he learned is well worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Garrity kept a well-known hotel at Cheltenham and was known far and wide for his kindness and hospitality; his wife, too, was noted for her amiability. However, she was stricken with a peculiar sickness, her health failed rapidly and from one hundred and forty-seven pounds her weight reduced to ninety-five pounds. Fainting spells became frequent, and a continual pain in the back of her head almost drove her frantic. Physicians were in attendance, but the doctors all said there was no hope. Mrs. Garrity saw death staring her in the face, and the thought of leaving her little children caused her much sadness. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought they could not possibly do her any good when physicians had failed to alleviate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, she procured a supply, and wonderful to relate she had not been taking Pink Pills long when the dreadful symptoms of her illness began to pass away, and to day she is the picture of health. A few months ago Mr. Garrity and family removed to Orangeville, and in conversation with our representative Mrs. Garrity said: "I cannot find words to express my thankfulness for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Why it is almost miraculous. I wish that everyone who is suffering as I was will hear of this remedy. We always keep a box of the Pink Pills in the house."

### Cricket Notes.

—Capt. J. W. Crosthwaite has decided to devote a couple of afternoons each week to coaching the young cricketers, and the first match between juvenile teams will take place on Wednesday last.

—Mr. Walter O. Johnston, formerly of Collingwood, is giving lessons in Chicago on the science of "how to bat," in cricket. The team with which he is connected is known as the Wanderers' A. In one match he is reported as playing "a grand not-out innings for seventy six," and of another it is said: "The feature of the innings was the brilliant not-out innings of Walter Johnston, who scored an even century." For this performance Mr. Johnston was presented with a bat by the members of the team.

—A large gathering of spectators witnessed the cricket match at the Union school grounds Thursday 19th, between the First Eleven and 18 All comers. The former went to bat first and were retired for 49 runs, the veteran W. Pasemore distinguishing himself by his success ful bowling. The All-comers were in hard luck—several of their best men were absent, including their captain, Mr. W. J. Crosthwaite, who was engaged with Mr. Pemberton Page, manager of the loan company he represents here. As a result of this combination of ill-luck his men lost courage and the wickets fell for a total of 24 runs, but the young players are not discouraged, and have arranged for a return match on Tuesday next, Civic holiday.

### Summer Comfort

The cellar should be kept as clean and dry and well ventilated as any other part of the house.

The air which is breathed in the first and second stories of a house is in no small degree composed of the atmosphere of the cellar.

Cleanliness fresh air and sunshine are the best purifiers and disinfectants of our houses.

The location, size and ventilation of bedrooms is of far more importance than of the other rooms in the house.

If you have dedicated the largest and sunniest chamber in the house to the "some time guest" and slept in a seven-by-nine one yourself, don't perpetuate the suicidal folly another day. Such a sacrifice is not essential to the most beautiful hospitality.

The old-time fallacy that night air was injurious to health has been exploded long ago. If thirty-four cubic inches of air are drawn into the lungs of an adult and then driven out at every act of respiration, how malodorous and stupifying must be the air of even a large unventilated bedroom occupied by one adult long before morning.

In fact, no one can maintain a high standard of health unless he breaths uncontaminated air into the lungs whether awake or asleep.

Only in the middle of oppresive summer days should the fullest daylight be shut out of our living rooms, and before doing so even then a current of fresh air and the full rays of the sun should permeate to the furthest corner of every room.

If the kitchen has no constant ventilation, put the shade fixtures four inches below the top of the sash. This allows the shade to be lowered without preventing the escape of heat and impure air.

Large newspapers are better than heavy woollen blankets for excluding the air from ice, or a pitcher of ice water.

Avoid the risk of adding ice to drinking water by constantly keeping glass fruit jars filled with water in the ice-chest.

Add two or three tablespoonfuls of kerosene to the water with which painted or stained floors are washed. It will drive away flies as well as give a fine polish.

If a clothes closet is infested with carpet bugs, humor their preference for bright colored woolens by keeping pieces of red flannel on the floor; examine and slaughter once a week, and your clothing is comparatively safe.

*Hood's Pills.*

## Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills

*Spratt & Killen.*

# CHEAP SUGARS.

**Redpath's Graulated Sugar**

**Redpath's Yellow Sugar**

## GLASS FRUIT JARS

In all Sizes, Bottom Prices.

## SPRATT & KILLEN

### VARIETIES.

Acquisitiveness—Accumulation, frugality, economy.

### Worth Ten Dollars a Bottle.

Any person who has used Nerviline, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few minutes; and all pains just as rapidly.

Alimentiveness—Appetite, hunger, love of eating.

### Popular Hotel Man.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." JAMES REILLEY, proprietor Chapman house, Sarnia, Ont.

Executiveness—Force, energy, action.

—HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Combativeness—Resistance, defence, courage opposition.

### Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.

Fully alive to the times the management of the Toronto Exhibition, or as the title runs this year, "Canada's Great Victorian-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair," is to be conducted on a scale, from August 30th to September 11th, that will even transcend any former effort made to promote this, the most popular, most comprehensive and most attractive annual show held on this continent. Already a sufficient number of applications for space and of notifications of entries have been received to warrant the highest expectations. The management have increased the number of medals to be awarded, and have made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will enhance the pleasure and comfort of both patrons and exhibitors. They have also determined on a special feature that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of entertainment that Toronto or any other city has ever known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the wondrous Diamond Jubilee procession in London. Agents are now across the water hiring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the sailors, the nobility and the yeoman of the guard in the magnificent procession. Scenes will also be reproduced of the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route. Many interesting specialties will also be introduced, while at night the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the empire, but they will be practically taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grand feature the material aspect of the Exhibition must not be lost sight of, therefore it is well to mention that entries of live stock, and the majority of the departments, close on Saturday, August, 7th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August.—77 5w.

## A Winona Lady

Saved From a Life of Torture.

**Paine's Celery Compound Conquers After Years of Failures With Other Medicines.**

Mrs. G. H. Parker, of Winona, Ont., was for eighteen years a complete martyr to neuralgia, that cruel and merciless tormentor of thousands of old and young in Canada. During her long years of agony she had the services of some of the best medical men, and consumed any quantity of patent medicines, but all failed to drive off the tyrant that was making life a burden. At last she was persuaded to test the power and virtue of Paine's Celery Compound, and the happy results that rewarded her faith are described in the following letter:

"I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for nearly eighteen years; these sufferings at times were so bad that words would fail to describe them. After having tried every known remedy and different physicians, and receiving no help, I was persuaded to try your Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been using for the past four months. I am happy to say that I am now a different woman and completely cured. I can recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to all my friends, for it has been worth hundreds of dollars to me."

*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

*Hogg Bros.*

Farmers can depend on getting

# BINDER TWINES

here all season, at lowest prices.

## JUST RECEIVED

A car load of best grades Yellow and Granulated Redpath's Sugars, extra quality, special prices by the barrel.

**Glass and Stone Fruit Jars, all sizes, Harvest Tools and Machine Oils.**

SPECIAL VALUE in Grey Cotton at 5c a yard.

Fancy Prints, Zephyrs and Muslin Dress Materials, Ladies' Collars and Waists.

Men's Fine Lace Boots at $1.75 a pair.

Fancy Toilet Setts, Dinner Setts, Odd Dishes, Glassware and Lamps.

## HOGG BROS., OAKWOOD.

*Richard Kylie.*

## GOOD TOUGH BUTTS

TRADE MARK.

A magnificent three-seated Platform Spring Carriage was shipped last week from Kylie's Carriage Works to Mr. Patridge, to run from Emsdale to Scotia, in Parry Sound District, and Mr. Patridge writes that he is delighted with it. Mr. Kylie has received three more orders from the same section for Carriages.

He has orders from C. Algier for stage to run between Cambray and Lindsay, and a handsome Butcher Wagon for one of our local men; also orders from Mr. E. Ferguson, of Saintfield; Mr. Gray, of Minden; Mr. Brokenshire, of Rosedale; Mr. Ferguson of Cameron; Mr. McLeod and Mr. McKinnon, of Woodville, for handsome Carriages.

The most complete Bread Wagon ever built is in course of construction for our enterprising citizen, Mr. G. E. Martin. This will be a beauty. Mr. Kylie has also an order from a prominent citizen of Lindsay for an Eldorado Trap—the first of the kind ever built in Canada. This will be a beautiful Carriage, on which will be used the celebrated Richard's Long Distance Axle.

All lumber used in the manufacture of the above rigs is out of good tough butts, as above represented.

## RICH. KYLIE,

City Carriage Works

### Cupid and Mammon.

"Oh, hear my plea!" the lover cried,
"And if you do not yield,
I'll pull my freight direct and straight
For Klondike's frozen field.
Mayhap in that bleak atmosphere
I'll perish with the cold,
Or yet I may come back some day
With barrels full of gold!"
"Go get the gold," she said, "and when
You've got it, tackle me again."

### Oh! Susannah!

I dreamt a dream the other night
When all around was still,
I dreamt I saw Susannah, dear,
A-comin' down the hill.
She sat upon a flying wheel,
And oh, she was a sight!
She wore such bloomers that I fell
Right out of bed in fright!

## PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

ABSOLUTELY CURES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops itching and bleeding, absorbs the tumors. Sold by druggists or by mail for 50 cts. Prepared by Dr. SWAYNE & Son, Philadelphia.

The simple application of

## SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

without any internal medicine, cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. A trial proves its merits. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. SWAYNE & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

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