FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR : FIRST-QUICKEST TO CURE SECOND SAFEST TO TAKE THIRD-MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED FOURTH-CHEAPEST TO BUY One bottle contains ten days' treatment IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS. THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO. Canadian Agency, - Kingston, Ont. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

After. Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six pacinges guaranteed to cure all prices, one package \$1, six. \$5. One will please, a price, one package \$1, six. \$5. One will please, the will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, One.

Wood's Phosphodine sold in Lindsay by E. Gregory, druggist.

The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1899.

BUTTER SCARCE AND DEAR.

The Monetary Times says: There is a remarkable scarcity of butter at of being satisfied." the present time, and prices are very firm. The lack of supplies may be attributed to three grounds. 1. Dry weather and a comparatively small make: 2 a good local consumption, and 3. A large export movement. This week a numbe rof enquiries were sent as to the stocks of butter held at Ontario points, and the quantity being produced. Invariably the reply was that a shortage existed, and that by reason of the dry weather and poor pesturage the make was small. The local consumptive demand has been excellent. For choice creamer 28c. is being paid in a retail way in Toronto. The inferior qualities of are butter are firmed, and the prices have within the past few weeks have stiffened up 3, to 4 cents per pound. The lumberman have been in the market picking up supplies and this has had its effect

on the market. The strength of the butter market is due alone to local causes. The weather during the last month, in the United Kingdom and in the dairying countries of Europe, has been hot, dry, and very unfavorable for the production of milk; consequently, the make of butter and cheese there has been smaller than for the previous month. As a result heavier requests than usual have been made on the Dominion for supplies. We are advised by mail from London, August 11th, that, in colonial butter, Canada has taken a very prominent and profitable part. The import of Candian during July reached 34,424 cwts., against 11,974 for June, and 13,383 cwts. for July last year. This important increase in Canadian butter shows that in the future Canada will be a very important factor to reckon with. The price for "choicest" Canadian has risen from 88s. to 90s. per cwt. a month ago, to 100s. to 102s. to-day, whilst "finest" is making 96s. to 98s. In Australasian butter not ,more than 200 boxes have arrived during the month. Reports on that coutinent are not favorable to a large

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Word comes from Paris that Hon. J. L. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, is in good health, and will sail for Canada early in September.

Since 1889 the U. S. exports of cop- perfectly true. They also say that we, in per in bars and ingots have increased from 14,350,000 pounds to 254,990,000 pounds, and the value from \$2,160,733 of Canada, was more than the people should to \$34,476,343.

There is a good demand springing up for Canadian chickens and turkeys in Britain, and the Dominion government is to start chicken fattening stations, where instructions will also be given in the proper methods of killing, packing and shipping of poul-

The foreign trade of China is equal to only 64 cents per head of the population, while that of Japan amounts to \$4,60 per head. Evidently, the foreign trade of China were developed to the same extent as that party. But I do say that we would be of Japan, it would equal at least \$1,600,000,000. Britain now the lion's share of China's foreign trade, and she is jealously watching her rights in that quarter.

In Buffalo there is a movement toward the adoption of water meters. The cost for household meters is placed at \$8 and \$10 each, and at that price they yield the makers 150 per cent. profit. Strong objection is made to the scheme, it being urged that, it is good to allow householders to use lots of water, and that the householder is now seriously overcharged compared with the factories, elevatorowners and other big users.

Look at your one dollar bills. Counterfeit 81 bills are said to be in circulation. The counterfeit is a Dominion note of the series of 1878, and contains the portrait of Princess Louise. The entire bill, when the exception of the portrait itself is very well done. The portrait of Princess Louise. The entire bill, with the ex- wholesome restraint to the winds; that imperfect in the drawing, and the profile straight and out of line. This defect, however, together with whatever discrepancies they may be, is covered effectually by the fact that the counterfeit is made to represent a bill which has been long in use and badly worn. The paper upon which the bill is printed is poor, and to the experts the "feel" tells them to the experts the bill was never it is possible to make, is at least half all the United States, and swell and strengthen million more than it was in 1895. (Cheers.) the resources of an allen power. (Cheers.)

Canada's Marvellous Development Under Liberal Rule.

HON, SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

A Great Speech in Which He Proves the Wisdom of the Present Administration of Dominion Affairs - Liberal and Conservative Expenditures Compared-Economy in Controllable Expenditures.

Toronto, Aug. 25.-Last night Massey Music Hall was crowded with a remarkably representative audience drawn from Manitoba to the Bay of Fundy. The town delegation was remarkable, but from out of town was wonderful. The chairman, W. H. Mulholland, opened the great meeting at a quarter to 8 o'clock by telling the history of the Cartwright Club. Mr. Archibald Campbell, M.P., then delivered a fine address, which was punctuated with cheers throughout,

Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Richard Cartwright was received with a waving of handkerchiefs, huzzas and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," followed by three cheers and a tiger. Then an enthusiastic young man on the platform shouted, "Everybody stand up," and the whole audience rose and cheered again. This gave rise to an interruption from the audience, someone shouting. "What are you going to do with the sixty-nine millions?" which elicited from Sir Richard the retort: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I satisfaction before I conclude—that is to say, if he is one of those who is capable | too, the list of the railway subsidies which

very insensible indeed if I were not deeply moved by the reception you have been kind sight of the magnificent audience whom I see as embled here to-night. I am here tonight partly for the purpose of discharging vantage of the opportunity to place before the clizens of Toronto, and also before the people of Canada, some few simple facts which I think will tend to dissipate certain roceedings of the present Government. Mr. President, there is an old saying that onlookers, at any rate if those onlookers those who play. (Laughter). Now, for a eriod of some three years back I have nyself been rather a badly crippled man, extent occupying the role of onlooker. In that capacity two or three things have struck me rather forcibly. First of all, the attitude of Her Majesty's loyal Oppome, looking back on a period of some thirty years, as a rather curious attitude for an

Our present Opposition have no policy. Mr. President. (Laughter.) Our present Opposition have practically no leader, Mr. President. (Laughter and cheers.) It is ot, to do him justice, that my old acquaintance, Sir Charles Tupper, is not vigrous enough. For a man of his years I m bound to say that he displays wonderful men. I do not in the least degree desire the great gravity of that accusation.
(Laughter.) It is a very serious charge against us; that I frankly admit-(laughter) -but, being very serious, I venture to say long practice. (Laughter.) The truth is dajesty's loyal Opposition, in which position I wish him long life-(loud and longcontinued laughter)-tor to my thinking the Liberal party have no better friend in Canada than Sir Charles Tupper as leader of

the Opposition-(laughter). sistencies of the Liberals, myself particucharges which they prefer against us. They say that when the late Government went out of office their annual expenditure in 1896 was \$37.000,000, which is perfectly true, while we demand for the services for the year 1900, \$43,000,000, which again is even \$37,000,000, under the then conditions all, that my position is this: That what the Liberal party said in 1896, under the existing conditions, was perfectly ight and true. What they propose to do That is the point that I propose to demon-strate to you to-night. When I look back the year 1896, and consider the condiions under which Canada was then placed find it difficult to realize that only six and thirty months have passed since that time. There are occasions, and this is one try in three years is as great as for the ut has liberally been carried out in Canada within the last three years. (Applause.) I do not pretend to say that such a state and act upon it. (Applause.) And I think I sit down that all these accusations made

extravagance are not only utterly mis-placed in the mouths of those who bring the charges, but are of themselves abso lutely devoid of evidence. After comparing Mr. Foster's estimates with those of Mr. Fielding, Sir Richard continued, Mr. Foster's estimates for 1897 were almost exactly and identically equal to Mr. Flelding's for 1900. I shall give you the details presently. I would just make one further remark. These estimates of Mr. Foster-which I will give you, as say, in a few minutes-were brought down when? They were brought down in the early part of 1896. They were brought down under circumstances which, if ever, should have imposed upon a Government the necessity of proceeding with extreme 1895 with a deficit of over \$4,000,000. There was not the slightest doubt that there had been, up to 1896, very little growth of our population since the census of 1891. We had very heavy liabilities to meet, of which I note these papers that I have quoted take no notice whatsoever. The volume of ists and those whom they represent would ample cause for the language which they use to-day. They would have had very good ground indeed for complaining that A voice—It ought to be 25,000,000 at the late Government were throwing all least. (Applause.)

Sir Richard—And in all human probabilthey were reckless; that they were impru-dent: that they were piling up liabilities ed out honest Alexander Mackenzie in 1878

immediately in illion more than it was in 1895. (Cheers.) the resources of an allen power. (Cheers.) issued by the government. The volume of trade of our people, all told. Sir Richard-Now I think the tide has

sible to estimate it, is held by those who are best entitled to form a judgment upon the point to be fully fifty millions a year more than it was in 1895. Yet, gentlemen, the men who in 1896 could see nothing to condemn on the part of the Conservative Government in bringing down the enormous estimates which they brought down, or were prepared to bring down, under the circumstances that I have detailed, can see nothing to ex-cuse the Reform Government for asking for an expenditure, every penny of which, I believe, will prove to be thoroughly fruitful and beneficial to the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I will give you the details of the statement which I have just made. I have here beside me a very interesting little document. As perhaps some of you are aware it is customary always for a Government to bring down supplementary estimates, and these supplementary estimates for many years back have usually been of very considerable mag-nitude. Now, sir, in 1896, I appealed very frequently to Mr. Foster to lay his supplementary estimates on the table, but I appealed in vain. It is quite true Mr. Fos-ter could not get his main estimates through, and therefore he had good tech-nical pretext for refusing to bring his supplementary estimates down, but we were perfectly aware that these supplementary estimates were under consideration. Those things were well known and well talked of in the corridors of Parliament. They leaked out in a thousand ways. More than that, during the elections of 1896 we found ourselves confronted on many hustings by statements that the Conservative Government were prepared to do this and that and t'other, and when the speakers were asked for their authority they quoted the supple-mentary estimates which Mr. Foster had been prepared to bring down. Now, sir, although Mr. Foster would not lay his estimates on the table, these estimates had been prepared. Still more unfortunately, a few copies remained extant. Still more unfortunately, one of these copies has fallen into my hands. (Laughter.) I have also Mr. Foster's main estimates, which amounted for the year 1897 to the sum of \$38,-358,548. I have here Mr. Foster's supplementary estimates, which amounted to sum of \$4,660,000. I have the trust to be able to give the gentleman all here Mr. Foster's statement that he would require for capital expenditure the sum of \$2,819,000. I have here, were brought down to the tune of \$2,772,ward Island Railway, seven branches, ugment of Sir Charles Tupper would hever and a half millions. I have here also the statement that they were willing to give

wise their own declaration that if they could they would have added \$750,000 a ished away it might be as well to take ad- year to our expenditure for the fast Atlantic Now, sir, if you will remember that the cross entries to which I alluded, for the Yakon, for the Intercolonial Railway, for the sinking fund-all of which, mind you, go back into our pockets, which cost the people of Canada nothing-when you recollect that these would mean three millions more for which these gentlemen were not you add together the various sums which I have just given you Mr. Foster and his friends were prepared in 1896 for the service of 1897, with the additions which I have stated to you, to demand \$53,490,000 for the public service. Deduct from Mr. Fielding's estimates those three 'tems which I have deducted and there is hardly Fielding asks for with a surplus of five nillions and what Mr. Foster demanded

with a deficit of four millions staring him

to the Crow's Nest Railway \$1,650,000 and lend it a large sum besides, and I have like-

in the face. (Loud cheers.) A voice-So much for 30 years of robbery. Sir Richard Cartwright-I have another interesting fact to lay before you, and that added to the other will suffice to show you what admirable ground these gentlemen have for accusing the present Govern-Charles Tupper appears to have very little I have here comparative statements of the turned down. (Laughter.) Now, tion of justice \$755,000. We expended in per brings forward one very grave and seri- \$10,000. I find under the head of civil government that the late Government expended \$1,422,000. We expended \$1,399,000, or just \$23,000 less. I find in the matter of fisheries that they expended \$448,000: he persent day is that they are as bad as we expended \$441,000. I find in the matter he was himself. (Laughter.) Now, gentle of immigration and quarantine that they expended in round numbers about \$300,000. \$100,000 more. I find for Indian expenses \$955,000 in the one case and \$952,000 in I find for legislation that they expended \$941,000 and that we expended \$729,000, being over \$200,000 less. I find for lighthouse, coast services, they expended \$475,000; we expended \$474,000. 1 find militia and defence they expended in 1895 \$1,574,000; we expended \$1,514,000. expended \$646,000, and that we expended ding an enormous expenditure in the river services they expended \$205,000; we expended \$140,000. I find for penitentiaries they expended \$449,000; we expended \$366,000. I find for public works-on which, be it remembered, we are supposed

A voice: What about prohibition? Sir Richard Cartwright: That came this year. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I want to point out to you what all this amounts to. Remember we are charged with being a most extravagant Governin a year in which it was tolerably honest-1898-three years later, be it remembered, expended in 1898 \$38,832,000; being an excess of \$700,000. Now, ladles and gentlemen, how was that incurred? First of all is the sinking fund, which, as everyone of you know, goes directly out of one pocket into the other. We expended \$357,000 more than they had expended in 1895. For agricultural and subsidies for the purpose of promoting our trade we expended \$105,-000 more than they did. For immigration we expended \$65,000 more with very excellent results. For the Yukon territory we expended \$800,000, in round numbers, and for railways and canals we expended \$345,having on our hands, as pointed out to you, the extension of the Intercolonial Railway and other charges of the kind. Those were than \$700,000 excess. But for that we obamounts: From the Yukon, \$1,100,000; for interest on investments caused by the investment of the sinking fund, \$177,000; for railway receipts credited to the extension to Montreal, \$282,000. So that of the \$1,-672,000 that we expended we returned to \$1,559,000, and if you choose to deduct these various items on both sides you will see that in all other respects we were performing the same services that these gentlemen had performed in 1895, and that we were doing it collectively for about a mil-lion less than they were doing in 1895. think I am correct in saying that no

man who has watched the movement of population will deny for one moment that up to 1896 our population had increased in a very small degree, certainly not more than it had done in the last years of the decade from 1881 to 1891. If that be so, our total population in 1897 could by no possibility have exceeded 5,100,000. From that time there is every reason to being at least double or treble as fast as it Increased before 1896. No man who has traveled much about this country, no man who has watched the growth of our towns and cities, no man who has watched the growth of the Northwest in particular but must admit that there has been a very large influx of population in these last three years, more than there was at any other previous time. Now, sir, if you apply that test you will find that in 1898 our population was certainly 300,000 or 400,000 more that it was in 1895, and that in 1900 it will in all probability be at least

which they saw no way to meet. But I put it to you, was there one whimper then; did they find breath to condemn one single act of the late Government? (Cheers.) They are in hysterics now over the proposition which we make.

And under what circumstances are we making it? Why, sir, to-day, as against a deficit of four millions in 1895, we will have a surplus of at least \$5,000,000.



for believing that the tide has turned, and turned for good—(hear, hear)—that we will not again see the spectacle of a million of Canadians expatriated, seeking employment in the United States, but that, on the other hand, from the Northern and Northwestern States and largely from the sons of the very men who left our country some years ago the tide of the population is flowing and rushing to fill up these vacant territories of ours in the northwest regions, and that in the course of a few years instead of as at former times finding our population increasing at a smaller rate than population increasing at a smaller rate than that of the oldest and most thickly settled European country you will see we will re-sume the ratio of progress which prevailed

up to 1878. (Cheers.) However, sir, I was desirous of pointing out to you that, measured by the influx of population—which is one of the fairest ture and Immigration, issued yesterday, ways we can gather it—the expenditure—is full of interest to the people of Canof this country had been fair when you remember that a large amount of our socross entries. The growth of our popular erage yield, 20.55 bushels; total, 33,545, tion has far more than kept pace with the 766 bushels. of a people. If you choose, and if the cirscmetimes in reducing the expenditure to a Rye. 3217 acres, average yield, 20.4; to in that way will be far less than it would be even if you succeeded in reducing the expenditure by a million or two. Surely it must be evident to every man who will give the subject a second thought

that it would be far better for Canada to year than to reduce the expenditure to 35 nillions, let us say, and retain our population of barely five millions here. (Cheers.) any Liberal leader, and I certainly myself never pretended, that there was any reason In a country like Canada for objecting to a reasonable expenditure, always provided that the expenditure was useful and fruit-(Hear, hear.) What we object towhat we have a right to object to-was piling tens and tens of millions of debt upon the people and making them no re-turn. Hear, hear.) What we objected to, and what we had a right to object to, was that the whole future of the old Province should be mortgaged, as they were mort-gaged, for the benefit of the younger Provinces, and at the same time that the lands from which we ought to have been recoured

were practically thrown away. You want to know how the Liberal party have discharged their trust in that respect? heir conduct in respect of the administraistration of the Northwest. In each case vast heritage was put at the disposal of the people of Canada. We have taken the Yukon in hand; we have expended large sums of money in the Yukon; but up to people of Canada one copper. (Hear, h.ar.) who have been carrying on mining operation in the Yukon, most of them, be it re-membered, allegs and foreigners hear; hear)-who were justly entitled to contrias I have said, we always contended that Let us take one case which has been nuch criticized, one case to which my friend Mr. Campbell alluded-that is, our expenditure on the Crow's Nest Railway. For that we gave the Canadian Pacific Railway a matter of \$3,300,000 or thereabouts. We exacted from them divers conwest, of great importance to the manufacturers and artisans of Canada. Now. sir. what has that done for the people of Canada? Very lately I had occasion to inquire pending that money in constructing the Crow's Nest Pass had been in the way of perties thereby developed; and, after tak-Mr. Tarte is—that in 1895 they expended ing some considerable time to examine it, between N B. and the State of Maine in \$1,742,000, and that we expended \$1,701. he gave it to me as his opinion, and as a 1838 He was high sheriff of the County 000. I find for railways and canals charge- very conservative estimate which he sup- of York from 1864 to 1883. He was first developing wealth to the extent of thirty then opened. (Cheers.) He went on to show-and this is of importance, ladies and gentlemen, to all of you-by constructing that railway we had developed indusbeing expended in wages and in the purchase of necessaries for enterprises which unles this Crow's Nest Railway had been constructed; and I have in my hand here least have been no losers, but, on the contrary, very great gainers, by the amount Our capital charge on this \$3,300,000 amounts roughly to some \$80,000 or \$90,000. Sir, the return that we get in added cusin all human probability, a matter of \$500,-000 or \$600,000 a year from that source alone-(cheers)-and probably in three or

four years, or five at the utmost, the added way will amply recoup you for every far-thing that has been spent. Now, I call that I am able to spend \$90,000 and put the treasury I do a good thir for the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Sir Richard then dealt with the enorn our trade beat the American, giving full expenditure on public works, the costly Senate obstruction, and how the Liberal Government was essentially a business Administration, which, having settled dangerous and burning questions, was now en-

in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) When before was it heard that in conducting negotiations with the United States, England mitted four Canadian plentipotentiaries of England? (Hear, hear.) And here let me say—as it is only justice to Sor Charles Supper to say-that I think the result of those negotiations have proved to you that to desire, to establish the most friendly relations with the great republic beside us; yet, in the hands of the Liberal Government and of the Liberal party you need never be afraid that Canadian interests will be sacrificed or that Canadian honor any negotiations with any power in the world. (Great applause.) Sir, it may be that we have builded better than we knew. I believe that for my part that the example that at no distant day, very great and important results. I, for my part, hold with Mr. Kipling, that when we took the step we did we set an example which will ring from one end of the world to the

"We have proved our faith in the heritage By more than the word of the mouth, Those that are wise may follow When the world's war-trumpet blows, But we are first in the battle,
Said Our Lady of the Snows."
(Loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.)

A hearty vote of thanks was moved to

the speaker of the evening, and carried

Hon. G. W. Ross addressed the audience on the topics of the day as only be can. The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Government Bulletin Shows an Average of Over 20 1-2 Bushels of Wheat to

Winnipeg, Aug. 25 .- Bulletin No. 59

called expenditure is purely and simply , Wheat area in orop, 1,629,995 acres, avincreased expenditure, such as it has been. | Oats, area in crop, 575,136 acres, average Flax, 21,780 acres, average yield, 13.6;

Three Handrunning Races.

Toronto, Aug. 25 .- In the international yacht race yesterday for the Canada's Cup the Canadian boat, the Beaver, crossed first, at 11.15.09, and the Genesce at 11.15.21, on the lee, both boats leaving the buoy to starboard, as ordered. Going out on the port tack, they stood off for some time, and on the first turn the Genesee crossed the bow of the Beaver and from then on kept the lead to the finish, gradually increasing. The judges' time was as follows: Genesee, 8.82.11; Beaver, 3.42.58. This ended the race, and left the Genesee the winner of the Canada's Cup in three straights. The wind was very light.

Consumption One in 1,000. Toronto, Aug. 25 .- The July health report for Untario, issued by the Provincial Board of Health, shows a slight increase in the total number of deaths over the average of the last three or four years. The total number reported is 1,648, and the death rate 1: 9.5 per thousand. Deaths from consumption show a considerable increase. They total 178, which is at the rate of one per thousand.

SENATOR TEMPLE IS DEAD.

Falmouth, N.S. Windsor, N.S., Aug. 26.-Senator Wilham Temple of Fredericton, N.B., died

icton by train this morning. Hon. Thomas Temple was the son of Charles Temple of Brampton, Oxfordshire, Eng. He was born at Brampton, in the York Light Dragoons during the troubles in regard to the boundary line returned to Parlian ent at the election was re-elected at the general elections in 1887 and 1891, and continued to sit in

Senator Price Very Low. Quebec, Aug. 28 -Hon. Senator Price was very low last night.

Gordon Andrus of London, Ont., was drowned while tathing in Lake Huron at

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—More harvesters arrived from Ontario yesterday, completing the ten train loads expected. An additional train has been found necessary to accommodate the excursionists, which will add nearly 1,000 laborers to the 5,000 already arrived.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning on the first of the harvesters excursion specials at Bon Heur, 130 victim. Bolton walked off the end of the figures for proof. The policy pursued by train while it was going at a good rate of the truth about Liberal revenues and of speed, and falling on his head, broke expenditures was trenchantly dealt with, his neck. The C.P.R. sent an engine back from Rat Portage with a doctor, dians, namely, how trade has grown, the but the man was dead before medical attendance could reach him. Bolton had been a resident of Collingwood for some

> told a reporter of four fatal accidents reported on the way out. Two men gathering brueberries and a trackman were run over, and one of the passengers struck his head against a projecting rock while he had his head through the car window. General Superintendent Osborne of the U.P.R., when questioned, said he knew nothing whatever of the three latter accidents, and the first was not fatal. The report that Anderson, the alleged

bank thief, threatened the life of Detective Davis, is denied. Anderson's sail will be fixed to-day.

ONTARIO RIFLE MATCHES. The Week's Sheeting at the Long Brauch

Toronto, Aug. 26 .- The second stage match was shot off yesterday at the Long Branch ranges, and Sergt. W. Swaine of the P.W.O.R. headed the list and received the gold medai and \$25. In the Gzowski competition for skirmishing and firing the 48rd Battalion carried off the palm and were accordingly awarded the handsome challenge cup and \$40. The 1st P. W.O. R. came second, be-

GREAT NORTHWEST HARVEST.

the Acre-Other Grains.

tal, 26,637. Estimated total grain crop of the province for 1899, 62,429,335 bushels.

BEAVER AGAIN BEATEN.

The Genesee Wins the Canada's Oup in

at Falmouth at 7 o'clock last evening. The remains will be forwarded to Freder-

the House of Commons until called to the Senate, April 23, 1896.

Southampton, Ont., on Friday, 6,000 HARVESTERS.

Collingwood Man on the Manitoba Train to His Death.

In addition to the above a passenger

ing only six points behind the first team. A revolver match was also held. The shooting continued throughout the meet and the finals were shot off yesterday.

ATHBUN COY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Lindsay, Parties intending to build will find that our Lindsay yard contains all that is necessary in

Barn Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc. Cement of the best quality for Stable or Cellar Floors, Walks, Etc. Hard, Soft and Blacksmiths' Coal always in stock. Hardwood and Mill. wood delivered to any part of the town Windsor Salt (Dairy, Cheese and Butter brands) all at reasonable prices,

Telephone, Town office 77 G. H. M. BAKER, Agent.

Mendelsschu.

Have taken FIRST PLACE wherever exhibited. 110 Adelaide-st., W., Toronto.

- - - Durable in Construction.

These Pianos have a rich, full and musical tone that appeals t all who hear them, and are without doubt the finest Piano in the Canadian market to-day. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Acgg Bros.

WYARYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYR Clearing Sale of BLOUSES

All the Blouses left in stock have been put on tables and will be cleared at these prices. All this season's goods.

35c each for Blouses that were 50c to 60c. 50c each for Blouses that were 75c and \$1.00. 75c each for Blouses that were \$1.00 to \$2.00.

During a two days' visit to wholesale markets last week, we picked up some bargains. Here they are : Ladies' Chocolate Shoes, fancy vesting on top, worth \$1.25 for 90c Men's Grain Heavy Laced Boots, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50 Men's Heavy Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 90c, for 60 Men's Waterproof Coats, regular price \$7.00, for \$5.00 Ladies' Waterproof Macinstosh Coats, very fine quality, silk-lined

capes, well worth \$6.90, our price \$4.00 Every department is well stocked, and you will find a good selection of goods to choose from. The buying is done on the most favorable terms, that is, for cash, which is the first step towards selling at right prices. The store has been rearranged and all stocks are kept well assorted and in the best of light.

Choice Butter and Eggs wanted in exchange for good or lc less cash-

HOGG BROS., Oakwood &

Arcn. Campbell

Nov. 4, 1818, was educated at a common school in England and came to New Brunswick in 1832. He was married in 1842 to Susannah, daughter of Solomon Howe of Southampton, N.B. He served

-FOR-

Preserving.

FIRST PROPOSITION.—Ask any butter expert, ask any shipper, read any literature relative to the essentials of good butter-making, and you'll find that all agree in stating that the use of a poor, coarse grade of salt to preserve the butter is one of the few serious faults of Canadian makers.

There's a reason for this. Years ago it was impossible to secure a fine grade of salt, and the habit of using the poor kind has "stuck." Many 2 woman is losing a cent or two on every pound of butter she makes because she will not spend a farthing more for a better grade of preservative.

OUR FINE DAIRY SALT, in small or large sacks, is manufactured expressly for use by buttermakers, and is worth its price ten times over. It doesn't show up in the butter like hoar frost in winter, but you'll know it's there by the attractive taste.

SECOND PROPOSITION.—It will not be necessary for us to describe our Preserving Sugarthey're the good old brands we've been selling to the people of Victoria County for years past. Possibly we'll be able to do better for you in large quantities than heretofore, but we will not promise you, because we've always handled our sugars on a very low margin.

Be that as it may, you'll get no better Preserving Sugars anywhere, nor better weights. We have over 30 barrels of the various kinds in our cellar, because we knew that as the good times were here, people would prepare more preserves than usual. of the Corporation of the City of Toronto So we're ready and waiting for you.

FAMILY GROCER