R. S. Porter.

GAMES.

Game of Characters. (foreign.)
Game of Characters. (American.)
Game of Bible Characters.
Game of Cities.
Game of the States.
Game of the World.

The above Games are all the rage.
You should have them.
For sale only at

PORTER'S.

Lindsay, October 25, 1893.—56.

F. C. Taylor.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.

Six Fast Trains to Chicago Daily.

LEAVE TORONTO	7 35 a. m. 7 40 a. m. 2 55 p. m. 5 05 p. m. 11 00 p. m. 11 30 p. m.

Trains leave Lindsay to connect at Toronto at 9.15 a. m., 1 45 and 6 00 p. m.

Baggage checked through from Lindsay to Chicago and examined at Toronto to save trouble crossing the line.

Tickets issued at lowest rate.

Berths secured and every information furnished on application to

F. C. TAYLOR.
Ticket Agent, G. T. R.

Lindsay, May 31, 1893.—60.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893

CANADIAN CHEESE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The result of the cheese competition at the World's fair is of immense importance to the farmers of the Dominion, and especially those of our own province. The conservatives have failed in their attempts to establish a profitable home market for our agriculturists; buckwheat growing has been found unremunerative; our cattle are not wanted by the mother country; and the experiment of shipping barley, hay and surplus eggs to the same market has resulted in failure. It appears that our barley does not make the particular kind of beer Englishmen relish, but our cheese tickles their palates, and is rapidly growing in favor. No doubt our phenomenal success in carrying off premiums for that article at the World's fair in competition with the states of the American union will lead to a greatly increased demand for that excellent article. The market is an unlimited one; there is a reasonable and sure profit in selling milk to the factories; and it remains for the farmers to do what they can to improve the quality by keeping the breed of cows best adapted for copious and rich milk-giving on the lowest food supply. In this connection the results of the tests made at the World's fair under the most favorable conditions may be of service, and we give them as they appeared in the Montreal Gazette. The cows were Jerseys, Shorthorns and Guernseys; for some reason the owners of the Ayrshire and Holstein cows at the fair refused to enter the competition:—

"During the fifteen days testing-time the twenty five Jersey cows gave 13,296.4 lbs. of milk, from which 1,451.76 lbs of cheese, valued at $193.98, was produced. They were also credited with 11,578.7 lbs. of whey, valued at $9.26, and 327 lbs. increase in live weight, which was valued at $14.72, making the total credited to the Jerseys $217.96, from which the cost of their food, $98.14, being taken, leaves a net profit of $119.82 on the milk given in fifteen days by twenty-five of the best Jersey cows that could be gathered to Chicago. Of course if the interest on the supposed value of these high priced cows were deducted, together with the cost of attendance and the cheese-making, the net profit would be considerably reduced, still it would amount to nearly twenty-five cents per day for each cow. The twenty-five Guernsey cows during the same time produced 10,938.6 lbs. of milk, from which was made 1,130.62 lbs of cheese, 9,666.7 lbs. of whey and they gained in live weight 480 lbs., for all of which they were credited with $164.55, while the cost of their food was only $76.25, leaving a net profit of $88.30. The twenty five Shorthorn cows produced 12,186.7 lbs. of milk, and the cheese weighed 1,077.60 lbs. also their whey weighed 10,838.9 lbs., and the gain in live weight was something unusual, 709 lbs., or nearly an average of two lbs. daily to each cow. These three items of produce were valued at $180.72 and by taking the cost of the food consumed, $99.36, from it, leaves a net profit of $81.36. In this test the Jerseys led decidely in the profit per pound of cheese produced yet the Guernseys produced a pound at the lowest cost for food."

In the class for Cheddar cheese, made previous to 1893, Canada won 103 awards, the United States not one; in classes for Cheddar cheese of this year's make, Canada carried off 369 awards against 45 to the United States, and the Dominion had 130 exhibits of cheese which scored higher than the highest of United States make. Our own province carried off 200 awards for 275 exhibits, and on five lots scored 99½ points out of a possible 100 for perfection. With the exception of Quebec, which was awarded 105 awards for 113 exhibits, the other provinces made a poor showing. The Ontario 22,000 lb. cheese scored 95 points out of a possible 100. This is a record of which the farmers of Canada may well be proud, and their success should lead to a vast expansion of the dairy industry of the Dominion, the more so as grain growing as a source of revenue is proving so unremunerative.

THE P. O. CARETAKER.

It is understood about town that the caretakership of the postoffice, rendered vacant by the death of the late Wm. McMann, has been conferred upon Mr. Wm. Galbraith, his application having received the active support of Mr. Sam. Hughes and Senator Dobson. The lucky applicant is a well known citizen and capable of performing the duties appertaining to the office satisfactorily to all, but the appointment is a surprise to many conservatives, who thought that barring an arrangement allowing the widow to hold the position, the right of Mr. John Kelly, a life-long worker in the conservative ranks, was incontestable. Mr. Kelly is well up in years, and his services to the party in the past deserved some such recognition. Mr. Galbraith is, compared with Mr. Kelly, a young man, and it looks as if the party leaders were showing base ingratitude.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The north-west farmer has to pay 40c a gallon for an inferior oil costing in Petrolea from 9c. to 12c., and the hardy pioneers, who could get the best American oil at a much lower price but for the tariff, are kicking vigorously.

According to English board of trade returns, Canadian exports to that country have decreased over 17 per cent. within the past nine months, while imports have increased 3 per cent. And it was only the other day that the Empire and other tory organs gleefully announced a great falling off in exports to the States. Its an unhealthy state of affairs when our two chief customers refuse to take our goods.

A carload of Canadian bred horses sold at an average of $350 a piece in the New York market last week. It would be interesting to know just what the Canadian farmers received for each animal, and if Mr. Weese thinks the American buyer paid the duty over and above the $350. It is more than likely, judging from prices ruling in this vicinity, that about $100 was the average figure received by the farmer for the $350 animal.

Canadian farmers have good reason to be proud of the record made by them at the World's fair in stock, fruit and agricultural products generally. Of $30,000 offered in live stock prizes they were awarded $14,400 in competition with the breeders of a country of thirteen times the population of their own. If the Canadian manufacturer would discard his swaddling clothes and government pap no doubt he, too, could hold his own with his Yankee competitors, but a 30, 40, 50, or 135 per cent. protective tariff, maintained at the cost of the people, is too soft a "snap" to be willingly resigned.

Cable reports seem to prove that the Parnellites under Wm. Redmond have decided to cut loose from Gladstone and will no longer give him their undivided support. They say he has blocked home rule for ever by deciding to deal with a few pressing English measures before taking action against the house of lords. The G. O. M. will therefore be constrained to pursue his life task of freeing Ireland without the assistance of these five or six patriots, who will earn the undying opprobrium of the mass of the Irish people if they desert the premier at this critical point in Ireland's history.

The West Peterboro conservatives, at a convention held lately, nominated Mr. H. C. Winch to oppose Mr. J. R. Stratton, the present energetic and popular representative, at the next elections for the local legislature. Mr. Winch is the well known butcher and cattle buyer, and as the Review prominently mentions in his favor, has occupied a seat in the town council, but that may be taken as a doubtful evidence of his fitness to represent the riding at Toronto. The prominent men of the party refused the nomination upon one plea or another, realizing their inability to win, but Mr Winch, buoyed up by their promises of hearty support, was prevailed upon to stand. Mr. Stratton is well known to be one of the hardest workers in the house, all parts of the riding receive his careful attention, and the poor settlers in the northern portion have much to thank him for. He may reasonably count upon an increased majority, and he deserves it.

G. T. R. Fire Brigade Test.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, at 4 o'clock, the G. T. R. round house fire brigade tested their uttermost speed and activity in performing the following feats: 1st. Run from scratch and attach hose to hydrant; lay four lengths of hose in single line; put on branch; put water through and break disc at 205 feet from hydrant. 2nd. Extend one length; put water through branch and break disc 255 feet from hydrant. 3rd. Replace No. 3 length, counting from hydrant; put water through and break disc at 255 feet from hydrant. Time was as follows:—1st, 31 seconds; 2nd, 10½ seconds; 3rd, 10 4-5 seconds; total 52 3-10 seconds, which is a very creditable record. The ground was measured by Mayor Ray and the chief of the brigade in the presence of a large number of citizens. The following comprise the brigade. J. Storer, chief; T. Walton, captain; A. Storer, T. Crossen, W. Siddle, S. Trotter, J. Walton, M. Robinson, Geo. King, R. Preston. It will not be known for some weeks how the time compares with records made by other G. T. R. brigades, but it is expected that Lindsay will be near the top.

Ops Council Proceedings.

Pursuant to adjournment council met at 10 30 a. m. on Monday, Oct. 16th. All members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Francis Carlin was heard in reference to the road on the con. line opposite lot No. 8, trusting that the council would make some effort to fill the road bed with stones to enable them to do statute labor on it next year. Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that Mr. Robertson let the contract of placing the required quantity of stone as aforesaid on 4 h con. line, opposite lot No. 8, and that such stones be placed before 1st part of February, 1894.—Carried....Mr. Richard Miller was interrogated by the council as to the value of the present roadway through his land to the east Cross Creeks bridge, and the cost of a new roadway nearer the river from 3rd con. line to the bridge. Mr. Miller said he set no value on the old roadway, as it was free of stones, etc., and would not accept less than $70 for the proposed approach to the bridge. The council decided to visit the locality at an early date.... Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that the council visit the east Cross Creeks bridge and vicinity on Friday, Nov. 17th, prox., to ascertain the probable cost of completing a by road from 3rd con. line to bridge, and the feasibility of establishing a new road way along the line between lots 7 and 8, connecting the 3rd and 4th concession lines.—Carried....Moved by Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr Walker, that Mr. Byrne let the contract of work on Stony creek, as per award of engineer made Sept. 23rd.—Carried....The reeve reported that the council must employ an engineer to locate the road way between lots No 20 and 21, on 8th con....As no by-law was found relating to the by road between west halves of 4 and 5, in 1st con., the council asked the clerk to search the registry office for the deed conveying said roadway to the township, which would likely mention the width of the road....Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr Byrne, that the reeve sign checks in payment of all sundry accounts.—Carried....Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that council adjourn till Monday, Nov. 20th, prox., at 1 o'clock.—Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ops Collectorship.

[To the Editor of THE POST]

SIR,—Permit me space in the columns of your valuable paper to direct the attention of the ratepayers of the township of Ops to the manner in which some of the members of the council exercised the duties of their office when the applications for the collectorship came before them for consideration, and to leave it to them to form a judgment as to the amount of unprincipled statesmanship which apparently characterizes their dealings in matters which affect the interests of those whose confidence they are endeavoring to maintain.

Some months ago I observed that the position of my affairs would leave at my disposal for the coming season the necessary time to serve the township in the capacity of collector of taxes, and therefore made application for the same. After having done so, I interviewed the members of the council respectively in order that they might be thus afforded an opportunity of forming a judgment in reference to my ability to serve the township in that capacity. The results were as follows:

Mr. Byrne was anxious to become acquainted with all the applicants for the position, as it gave him an opportunity of making enquiries as to their respective abilities, and thereby enabling him to support them according to merit. Mr. Robertson stated that he was under no obligation to any man, and at perfect liberty to support Graham, Blackwell or any other applicant whom he thought fit for the position and who tendered their services at a reasonable salary. Mr. Walker, with his usual courtesy, stated that he could not grant my application his consideration, as he had promised Mr. Graham—a deplorable predicament in which to find our shrewd deputy-reeve, bound as it were hand and foot, quite unable to exercise the liberty he should have in support of other applicants providing he saw they were favorable to the best interests of the township and the financial condition of its treasury. Consulting Mr. Ellis, I found him promised also, and at the same time entertaining some very shallow and nonsensical ideas, viewing them especially from a municipal standpoint. He thought that the township was under a very great obligation to Mr. Graham since last year, and that he should have been presented with a handsome sum of money out of the treasury if it had been in the power of the council to do so. Now if Mr. Graham had been an old and faithful servant in the employ of Mr. Ellis, or were he, say, a lady teacher in some rural district who had rendered long and valuable services in nourishing the budding mind of romantic youth, or some such instance of unusual faithfulness, a present would then be of an appropriate nature; but under circumstances similar to these under discussion it would not be in touch with practical common sense or economy, both of which are features much to be desired in a man anxious to take a higher standing in municipal affairs.

As regards the position taken by the reeve, Mr. Hopkins, in this matter, I have been informed on good authority that he, instead of consulting other members of the council or waiting to consider the applications, went to Mr. Graham and by bargaining and bantering induced him to accept the position at $125—not a very business-like way of disposing of applications. This probably accounts for Mr. Hopkins' expression of regret about Mr. Robertson's absence, which apparently made his position so embarrassing. If Mr. Hopkins was so anxious for Mr. Robertson's presence why did he not call the meeting on a day when he (Mr. Robertson) could have been present? Three weeks previous to the meeting Mr. Robertson stated that he could not be present on that particular day; not withstanding this request the meeting was called for on that day. Mr. Robertson asked him to leave the meeting over until the following Monday, which he agreed to do if Messrs. Ellis and Walker were willing.

Now, did Mr. Ellis and Mr. Walker bound Mr. Hopkins in order to get him to hold the meeting in Mr. Robertson's absence, that they might be as good as their promise and secure for Mr. Graham the collectorship? or did Mr. Hopkins call the meeting of his own accord in order that he might avail himself of the opportunity of being embarrassed? This I consider a piece of unprincipled dodging, and finds its way into that schedule of conduct which should be far beneath the dignity of any municipal officer. So much for the preliminary details. Now, let me advance a few remarks on the lame arguments brought forward when the matter came up for consideration. The main reason advanced for accepting Mr. Graham's offer at $125, in preference to mine at $110, was that since he (Mr. Graham) had collected the taxes within the limit allowed by law the township was thereby saved $60. Why din not Mr. Geo McHugh or Mr. John Jackson, and others whose ability ranks second to none—why did they not make this saving to the township? The reason is as follows:—Until last season there prevailed a lenient system of collecting taxes; a harsh and oppressive system of collecting was not approved of by the council because the farmer was given the privilege of paying other honest debts first and afterwards making the taxes out of the rough products of the farm at a season of the year when it was convenient to market the same. Last year, however, the council were cognizant of the fact that there was a large shortage in the cereal product throughout the country and that prices had also depreciated to a great extent. Therefore the council, acting on the motto of the early bird catches the worm, deemed it expedient to secure the taxes from the first fruits of the land. Now, since the collector knew that this system was approved of by the council, was it not to his personal gain to collect the taxes as quickly as possible? Does it not make collecting a more profitable occupation when, under new regulations made by the council, work can be done in two and a half months which occupied six under the old regulations?

This explains how the $60 is saved the township, which the dodgers of the council use as a cloak for their action in reinstating Mr. Graham at an advanced salary, at the same time attributing it to his superior ability as a collector.

Can the majority of the ratepayers coincide with these views held by some of the members of our township council? After you have been urged, annoyed and oppressed, and many of you driven to borrow money at an exorbitant rate of interest to pay your taxes before you had an opportunity to make them, do you think, after being subjected to treatment of this kind, that you are justified in giving the collector a handsome present for performing simply the duty assigned him by the council? Well, since municipal law would not allow some of the shrewd councillors to do this, they here, under the pretence above outlined, gave him the handsome present from the pockets of the oppressed by discarding my application.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to state that the ratepayers should feel that they have reached that stage in the history of this township which demands at the helm of municipal affairs men who have backbone and stability to retain in their own hands the liberty of action they have a right to exercise in matters of this kind; not only this, but men whose actions are characterized throughout by the straightforward, honorable and unprejudiced principles which should mark all true statesmanship.—Yours,

J. H. BLACKWELL.

Ops, Oct. 17th, 1893.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST,
LINDSAY, October 27th, 1893.

Business and Produce.

Very little grain is moving as yet, the low prices causing the farmers to hold back in hopes of an advance—a hope for which there is very little warrant. Wheat reached the lowest notch ever known in Chicago a few days ago, and with the American market closed prospects for any material advance in barley are poor. In the meantime business is suffering from a scarcity of money, and a few thousands of dollars put in circulation and passed from hand to hand in the payment of outstanding debts would ease the strain to an appreciable extent.

Wheat Prospects.

"I think wheat is on the way to fifty cents a bushel," said an operator on Saturday. "There appears to be no end to the amount in sight. To-day will probably show stocks of 65,000,000 in elevators east of the Rockies, as against 59,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 34,600,000 two years ago, and the amount afloat is also larger. Consumption is apparently not increasing, owing partly to the depressed condition across the border. Europe produces fully one-half of the wheat crop of the world, and this year has over an average crop, but 50,000,000 less than last year. Some of the countries there depend more upon rye bread than wheat, and Europe raises nearly all of the rye and 80 per cent. of the potato crop of the world. The shortage in the wheat crop this year as compared with last is mostly in the United States. France is short a little, but India has a large crop." The best grades of barley are in demand just now for export to the States. This has the effect of keeping prices firm. On the Pacific coast the crop this season is much smaller than usual, and the exports from there consequently have diminished.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

There is little if any change in the general conditions of business at the western cattle yards since last Friday. We had again no export trade Tuesday, as up to noon nothing had been sold for shipment. A small quantity of inferior stuff was on offer, but no one was desirous, under the circumstances, to buy. The demand for butchers' cattle was easy, the warm weather and poor quality combined to check trade. The best cattle here ranged from 3¼ to 3½ per pound, but very little fetched the latter figure. A small lot of picked cattle was sold at $3.55 per cwt. Among the transactions were these:—A load, averaging 1,060 lbs, sold at $3.15 per cwt.; a load, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at $37.50 each; a load of 20 averaging 1,180 lbs, sold at $3.40 per cwt.; a load of 21, averaging 1,220 lbs, sold at $44 each; a load of 25 steers, averaging 850 lbs, sold at 2½c per pound. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders; the supply was light, and feeders were of poor quality, and fetched from 3 to 3½c an outside price. A lot, averaging 1,010 lbs, sold at 3 cents per pound; a lot of 15, averaging 1,070 lbs, sold at 3c; and a lot of 20, averaging 1,080 lbs, sold at 2½c. The cattle market was in very poor shape all round, and the outlook is a bad one.

Only 260 lambs and sheep came in, but comparatively light as was the run no change occurred, for lambs have been lately in such liberal supply that we have just now a very moderate enquiry. A bunch of 104 lambs, averaging 82 lbs, sold at $2.90 each; a bunch of 100, averaging 75 lbs, sold at $2.50 each; and a bunch of 15, averaging 80 lbs, sold at $3 each. Butchers' sheep are not much enquired for, and are quoted at from $3.25 to $3.75, and occasionally $4 each.

Calves were also unchanged; about 20 here.

We had 873 hogs on the market, and prices weakened considerably, as $6 was about the best price this morning. A large quantity of the supply was of unusually poor quality.

Following is the general range of quotations at the western cattle yards Tuesday:—

Cattle—	
Fat export,	$3 50 to 4 00
Butchers' choice, picked,	3 25 to 3 50
Butchers' choice, per cwt,	3 00 to 3 25
Butchers' medium "	2 50 to 2 75
Bulls and mixed. "	2 25 to 3 00
Springers, per head	30 00 to 50 00
Milch cows, per head	30 00 to 50 00
Sheep—	
Butchers' per head	3 25 to 4 00
Spring lambs, per head	2 00 to 3 25
Calves—	
Per head, good to choice	5 00 to 7 00
Common	2 50 to 4 00
Hogs—	
Light, fat, per cwt	5 50 to 6 50
Stores and light fat, per cwt	5 00 to 5 00
Rough and heavy, per cwt	4 50 to 5 50
Stags, per cwt	2 50 to 3 00

Toronto Street Markets.

Wheat receipts Tuesday were about 400 bushels at 60c to 61c for white, and 60c for red; no goose nor spring offered. Oats firm at 34c to 35½c for 300 bushels. Barley a cent higher, with sales of 3,000 bushels at 40c to 46c. Peas sold at 57c. Hay slow at $7 to $8.50. Straw scarce at $8 to $8.50 for sheaf. Hogs abundant, and easier at $7 to $7.75, the inside price being for very light. Butter steady at 25c for pound rolls. Eggs firm, and fresh taken at 20c.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.		
Wheat, white, per bush	$0 60	$0 61
Wheat, spring, per bush	0 00	0 60
Wheat, red, per bush	0 60	0 60
Wheat, goose, per bush	0 00	0 58
Barley, per bush	0 40	0 46
Oats, per bush	0 34	0 35
Peas, per bush	0 56	0 57
Dressed hogs, per cwt	7 50	7 75
Chickens, per pair	0 50	0 60
Geese,	0 06½	0 07
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	0 12
Butter, per lb., rolls	0 00	0 25
Butter, per lb., tub, dairy	0 19	0 21
Eggs, new laid, per doz	0 00	0 20
Apples, per bbl	1 25	2 25
Hay	8 00	9 00
Straw, sheaf	7 00	8 00
Straw, loose	5 00	6 00

Lindsay Market Prices.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Red Fife Wheat	$0 60	to	$0 65
Goose Wheat	0 53	to	0 55
Fall Wheat	0 58	to	0 00
Spring Wheat	0 58	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 00	to	0 38
Barley, No. 2	0 00	to	0 35
Barley, No. 3	0 00	to	0 35
Barley, No. 3 extra	0 00	to	0 35
Barley, two rowed	0 33	to	0 36
Oats	0 30	to	0 00
Peas	0 52	to	0 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 62	to	0 64
Rye	0 00	to	0 40
Buckwheat	0 00	to	0 40
Flour, new process, bks., 100 lbs	1 90	to	2 10
Flour, new process, mixed, 100 lbs	1 70	to	1 90
Straight Roller Flour	1 60	to	1 80
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	1 90	to	1 95
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	1 65	to	1 85
Ont Chop	1 10	to	1 20
Mixed Chop	60	to	1 10
Corn Chop	60	to	1 85
Pea Chop	1 05	to	1 15
Potatoes, new, per bus	0 25	to	0 50
Ducks, per pair	0 50	to	0 60
Chickens, per pair	0 30	to	0 40
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 13	to	0 14
Butter, per lb., for roll	0 20	to	0 21
Butter, per lb., or tub	0 16	to	0 18
Hay	8 00	to	9 00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	7 00
Hides	2 00	to	3 00
Geese	0 06	to	0 08
Turkeys	0 10	to	12
Sheepskins	0 40	to	0 55
Lambskins	0 40	to	0 55
Wool, washed	0 16	to	0 17
Wool, unwashed	0 00	to	0 10

Lines in Memory of Peter Grozelle, Bexley, who Died Sept. 9th, 1893.

Once more death's angel in his flight
Has paused and snapped a golden tie,
And borne a loved one hence,
To dwell in fairer worlds on high;
Ah, long ye'll miss him children, dear,
And see with pain his vacant chair;
He was a true and constant friend;
Home is not home without him there.

One will miss him more than all—
The sharer of his joys and fears,
Who, hand in hand, with him has trod
Life's pathway through so many years,
But mourn not: death to him was peace,
In joy and love he closed his eyes;
And shining angels op'd for him
The golden gates of paradise.

Bexley, Oct 23rd, 1893. J. F. G.

50,000 Envelopes

at prices that will astonish business men. You can get 500, 1,000, or 5,000, with your card neatly printed on the corner, at about the figure that the blank stock would cost elsewhere, by leaving your order at THE POST—62

New Advertisements.

TRY

VICTORIA FLOUR MILLS

for Prices before buying your Winter's Supply,—and also in changing Rolled Oats for Oats.

G. E. MARTIN, Proprietor

Lindsay, September 26th, 1893.—77

J. B. Pace

There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture.

J. B. PACE, Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va. and Montreal, Canada.

M. J. Carter.

COMING TO LINDSAY

We have just returned from Montreal, where we purchased the JAMES O'BRIEN Stock of Clothing. Mr. O'Brien has for years been recognized as the largest manufacturer of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING in the Dominion. He is now retiring from business and for ready cash we purchased the stock.

We have no hesitation in saying that this is the largest stock of fine good ever brought into Lindsay. The goods were all manufactured for fall, therefore they comprise all the latest styles. The ULSTER OVERCOAT is again the proper garment for winter—we have hundreds of them to select from.

We have always sought to procure the best goods in the market, and are confident our reputation in that respect is established. WE WONT RECOGNIZE SHODDY. Those goods were bought so cheap that we can easily undersell anyone in the trade.

We would like to show you those goods whether you intend purchasing or not.

CARTER,

40 Kent Street.

Lindsay, Oct. 19, 1893.—39.

Arch. Campbell.

This Week we Cry Crockery

Our Welcome to Fall Buyers.

An almost unimaginable quantity and marvellous assortment to show customers. That's our welcome to Fall Buyers of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

It would amaze you to see the variety, the adaptability of the goods for uses, the beauty of the patterns and uniqueness of designs. A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and in buying our goods you get articles that are handsome as tony as in use.

We can set your table with neatness, serve you with bed-room sets of modern patterns, fill your sideboard with elegant tea sets and beautify your table with charming majolica. Remember we make the prices in Crockery and prices rule.

IN TEA we are doing a large trade. We have the best, purest, strongest, best flavored teas in Lindsay.

A. CAMPBELL.

FAMILY GROCER.

Lindsay, Oct. 5, 1893.—59.

James Boxall.

SATISFACTION THE THING THAT TELLS.

Good goods, by giving entire satisfaction, advertise themselves. This is our experience with our Stoves, Ranges and "Art Sultana".

We quote the prices, the Stoves do the talking; and in this modest way we have sold more stoves than many of our competitors who make more pretensions.

We also have a fine assortment of Lamp Goods, Coal Oil, Chimneys, Wringers, Brooms, Bird Cages and Cutlery.

TIN and PLUMBING work done in all its branches.

JAS. BOXALL, 109 Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, Oct. 20, 1893.—55.

R. D. Thexton.

THE VERY BEST

Coal and Wood, Pressed Hay and Straw

delivered to all parts of the town promptly at lowest rates.

LONG and SHORT HARDWOOD

Is the greatest value to be had in the town. Leave your order for your winter's supply of coal and wood with me, and you will be satisfied.

R. D. THEXTON,

Office next to Blackwell & Co.'s Kent-st.

Lindsay, Oct. 12th, 1893.—79. (Telephone.)

Campbell & Truman.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

CAMPBELL & TRUMAN

beg to announce that they have taken over the business lately carried on by J. V. STAPLES, in the Village of Kirkfield. The public will find a line of

General Hardware, Pumps, Stoves and Tinware.

IMPLEMENT REPAIRS A SPECIALTY, and a Full Line of Agricultural Implements on hand.

Agents for the MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

All Business promptly attended to. Any inquiries cheerfully answered. CALL AND SEE US.

Campbell & Truman.

Kirkfield, Oct. 25th, 1893.—81 tf