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#### The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888, TOPICS FOR FARMERS. SOME INTERESTING MATTER. Profits of Farming Mr. Beall's Reply to

[To the Editor of THE POST.] SIR,-As Mr. E. Hopkins has made use of my name and misstated the the one or wo items with which my name is connectd in his letter to THE Post of February 10th, headed, "Does farming pay?" I hore you will allow me space for a few remarks

Mr. Hopkins.

Prof. Brown's name is coupled with my own when Mr. Hopkins states, "they both say that they are the farmer's own figures given to the bureau of agriculture." Prof. Brown is quite competent to defend himself when necessary. As for myself, such a statement cannot be found in my essay.

Respecting the apparent discrepancy beween Prof. Brown's average farm and my wn, Mr. Hopkins says "both have taken their figures from the same source." Wrong again, Mr. Hopkins. If you had said both had compiled their figures from the same and compiled their figures from the same source you would have been nearer right; and, if you had read the learned professor's paper carefully, as well as my own, you should have perceived that the number of acres comprising the average farm was in neither case an important factor. The obect of my paper was to show that any given quantity of land should, under certain onditions, produce marketable commodi-ies of a given value. The number of acres, hether 100, 200 or 2,000, would make no have been made.

As regards Mr. Beall's reference to commercial union I do not intend to be drawn into a political discussion, and my letter

ifference to the result.

Mr. E. Hopkins is generally supposed to eaclear, cool-headed, practical farmer, and a man not only of good natural mental bilities, but possessing also the great ad-antage of a good, sound education. Thereore it was only reasonable to expect when is letter, "Does farming pay?" appeared, that the subject would have been so ably not clearly stated as practically to have listed the matter beyond dispute. Or, if he added the matter beyond dispute. Or, if he later want of knowledge of practical farming.—Yours truly, E. H. HOPKINS. hat his farming operations for a given ear had resulted in a loss of \$123 90, but w would have questioned his figures, and his reputation for being a clever, wellucated, practical farmer, would not have

Mr. Hopkins does not state that the subance of his letter is the result of his own rming operations, and, so far as anyone ay discover the statements are entirely titions. A fictitious farm, with fictitious issets" and fictitious expenditures; and fere can be little doubt but the loss of The readings were portions of the report of the Bee-keeper's association, and a 23.(N) on the year's operations (what year?)

also dictitious.

The letter is certainly an excellent specien of commercial union literature, for it ntains many errors and gives no state-ents purporting to be facts, and therefore proofs are required; but as an explanaon of a plain, matter of fact, every day lair of Ontario farm life, it certainly is an

fair of Optario tarm me, ... ter failure. — Yours truly. Thos. Beall. Lindsay, Feb. 15th, 1888. iry Factories and Stock Raising in the

Northern Townships. [To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.] SIR, In a late number of THE Post there is a help to leave a very small entrance peared an article copied from the Bobgeon Independent referring to an adas delivered in Kinmount by Mr. John It not for this difficulty he would like to Barron, M.P., on the adaptibility of the rthern townships for the production of had plenty of honey for the table and a ter of a superior quality, and editorial ments on the same regarding the dairy stock raising interests of the district. reading of the article in question sugnot sufficient room. He used the old bex hive with upper storey and had very good success. He had wintered them in a house built for the purpose. No artificial heat was supplied. He had tried the cellar, but had no success and thought it too warm. The bees appeared to use all their honey and then died. He usually left the hive outside until severe frost commenced, when they were removed to their winter quarters. He usually sowed buckwheat for honey, but preferred the thistle and basswood to anything else. Alsike clover is very good, but makes rank honey. He had been troubled with millers and found it necessary to set traps and watch them very closely. The traps were merely grooved bits of word piaced near the hive, grooved downwards, wherein the millers will web and can then be easily destroyed. He had occasionally known swarms to so away in the apring when they had plenty of honey without any apparent cause, but did not know any reason or remedy. Mr. Rogers also gave some account of the habits of bees and methods of hiving, which was listened to with much in terest.

Mr. E. Rogers sen. said he had but ed to my mind certain views regarding means that might be employed in ading the dair sand stock raising interests he northern townships of Ontario, and th your permission I will, through the imns of your valuable paper, lay them ore my brother farmers in the northern rict for their careful consideration. In more favored portions of the province Intario government has for many years ed out a liberal policy under the gendrainage act, which has enabled the ers to largely improve and increase alue of their property at a small anoutlay. In more northern districts mode of increasing and improving value of farm property is not available, and seneral system of underdrainage can undertaken owing to the broken characof the country. The farmers in these tricks are therefore unable to avail themes of the liberal provisions of governat and extended to those more favorably ated. If the principle underlying the laste act was extended and applied to sections of the province where the sions of this act are not available the it would be that governmentaid would extended to all sections in that form extended to all sections in that form ich would tend to develope the natural ources of each district to the greatest sible extent. If this principle of govment aid was extended to the northern ricts and applied in erecting and equipdairy factories the dairy interests doe largely developed and a great growing industry receive the aid and encouragement to which it is justly itled. The townships in which they were ated could be held responsible to the ated could be held responsible to the stated could be held responsible to the strain of the money advanced, and in turn could hold a lien upon the dings and plant of the dairy association is until such indebtedness was discharg. The government and township counwould no doubt exercise a wise distinction in erecting dairy factories, and would only be granted to the association. would only be granted to the associasormed for carrying on the same after
had given reasonable proof of their
ity to do so. If cheese factories were
ted the cost of drawing milk would be
owing to the general character of the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

e nuntry. But if creameries for the manufacture of butter were established on the Fulfacent system the seat well be greatly reduced, as only the cream is taken, the estim milk being retained on the farm for the rearing of young stock for test or dairy purposes. For this reason; if for he other, the greamery system would probably be preferred, as under it the stock-raising interests could be developed to the greatest possible extent, a consideration not to be lost sight off in districts so well adapted for that purpose. While this system is applicable to the whole northern portion of the province my special object in writing is to submit it to the farmers in the northern portions of Victoria, Peterboro and the county of Haliburton for their approval or rejection. If some such scheme received their support I have no doubt but that the e suntry. But if creameries for the manucounty of Haliburton for their approval or rejection. If some such scheme received their support I have no doubt but that the necessary government aid could be secured for carrying it out, as no special favors would be asked for, but only the same measure of justice as has been extended to those in more favored districts. In conclusion, I thank Mr. Barron for his timely remarks on this subject. He has thown down the ball. I have given it one bat. Who will give it the next? For united and energetic action all along the line is necessary to enable it to reach the goal.—Yours truly, Thomas Howie.

Bury's Green, March 2nd, 1368.

was not written with any such intention, but when he wrote his letter he was evi-dently smarting under the deserved criti-

Bee-Keeping-A Discussion in Maripess Grange,

At a recent meeting of Mariposa grange

No. 380, a discussion took place on "Bee-

Keeping." The discussion was opened by

Wm. Short, who said that he had no ex-

perience in bee-keeping; he would there-

fore read some selections on the subject.

paper on "Honey-bearing Plants," from

which much useful information was

E. R. Rogers said he had no experience in the new methods of bee-keeping. He had

not kept bees for several years. He had

lost nearly all when cholers was bad and finally all of them were carried away by

robbers. He believed it to be almost im-

possible to keep bees on a small scale in

the vicinity of large splaries. He did not

know any certain remedy for robbing. It

when a number of bees will stand on guard

and protect a hive for a long time. Were

keep bees. Previous to this he had always

small surplus. He had never lost many

swarms. He had tried the hives with

racks, but did not like them -there was

not sufficient room. He used the old bex

hive with upper storey and had very good success. He had wintered them in a house

ing. - Yours truly, Ops, Feb. 20, 1888.

gleaned.

the same enewer. "Sarrender on the disallowance question, and we'll talk to you about these other things." Sir John finds that he never spake a truer word than when he said "we cannot check Manitoba." The end is not yet, however. Sir John has got the consent of the delegates to a three-cornered conference, one corner of which is to be the Canadian Pacific management. He evidently hopes in the course of which is to got the Manitobans committed to something the full effect of which they will not see in advance. If he can do no more than discredit them with their constituents, or if he can divide them in opinion, he will have accomplished something. Greensway and Martin, while they may fairly be described as honest and determined men are, of course, not a match in cunning for the "old man" who began his excert by outwitting and betraying Sir Allan Macnabb, and whose admirers boast that he recognizes no rule in political life except to wir a dangerous opponent or hill him. Becidedly, the Manitoba government should have told Sir John Macdonald that if he had any suggestions or offers to make he could make them by letter, by messenger or personally, but that they had been bidden by the Manitoba people to carry out a certain work which they and the people deemed legal, constitutional and necessary, and they had no mandate to go outside the province to negotiate with others regarding the people's rights. Already the conservatives are circulating reports of a falling out between the colleagues from Manitoba, evidently in the hope of creating just such trouble as they pretend exists. There is not one of these papers but either speaks at the bidding of Sir John or will suppress anything on the alightest hint from him. The mere publication of anch reports should be a warning to Greenway and Martin of intended treachery and should lead them to break off negotations at once unless the premier orders his organs to pursue a fairer course. The Manitobans have walked into the spider's parlor. It may be that they will escape or t The Profits of Farming. [To the Editor of THE POST.] SIR,-Mr. Beall, in answering my letter of the 4th of February, charges me with making misstatements in which his name was connected; and as I only alluded to his essay about the average farm of Ontario, it must have been in that statement. He answers my charge that Prof. Brown's and his figures, both taken from the same source, disagree, by saying that if I had said compiled my figures from the same source I would have been nearer right, Why did he not tell me how I would have been exactly right? Now I am free to admit that if I had used the word compiled it would have been better than the word taken. Still the meaning of my letter could not have been misunderstood, and I say that if Prof. Brown and Mr. Beall had compiled their figures from the same source correctly the results would have been the same, but when we find one giving 190 acres as the average farm of Oatario and the other nearly 100 acres, or a little more than one-half, then I think the

rio and the other nearly 100 acres, or a little more than one-half, then I think the discrepancy is such that it calls for some explanation, and I think your readers will agree with me that the public wfil place very little confidence in the rest of their figures wherever compiled from. Now I do not take any stock in Mr. Beall's taffy, and do not profess to be a grammarian, and may make mistakes in the words "compiled" and "taken"; but I do profess to know something about farming, and I say that the figures given by me are the result of actual observation and experience; and if they are fictitious and purely imaginary on my part, as Mr. Beall would have you believe, surely he would have been able to point out where the assets were too low or the expenditures too high; and in failing to do so, although he says it contains many errors and no facts, I think he fails to answer the case made out by me. He asked why I do not give the actual results of my own farm. This would not prove anything, as it is the average we want to deal with, and that is what I intended to give. Otherwise I could have given some farms upon which much larger losses have been made, which of course would prove nothing, any more than to give an isolated case where large profits have been made.

As regards Mr. Beall's reference to com-THE COMBINES. The committee to investigate the subject of trade combinations began taking evidence on Friday. The liberals on the committee seem to be quite convinced that the conservative members will not pursue the enquiry to the extent of jeopardizing the good name of the tariff if they can help it. Part of the evidence taken was on the subject of the sugar combine, the witnesses being Mr. Mathewson, the latter being the same gentleman who is now engaged in a life and death struggle with the combine. The testimony went to show that there was a combine, but the conservatives on the committee seemed to think it important to show that the wholesale grocers and not the protected refiners had started the organization. They were partly successful. Mr. Lightfoot giving that as his opinion. It will be rather amusing to see the conservative journals throughout the country drop the pretense that there is no combine and no extortion in the price of sugar and fall to lauding the tariff because the high prices were brought about not by the protected manufactures but by the persons to whom they sell. It will make mighty little difference to the majority of Canadians, for the obvious facts remain, first that there is difference to the majority of Canadians, for the obvious facts remain, first that there is extortion, and second that that extortion could not combine but for the tariff. Even if it be the unanimous desire of the conservatives on the committee—which is not by any means clear—to abield the tariff at any cost, they will be abie to do but little in this direction, for the liberals can call witnesses to state facts concerning the different combines, thus giving official confirmation to what is already pretty well known. By the way, the scope of the committee has been enlarged by giving it power to investigate the fire insurance combines. Residents of towns and cities especially know of the dealings of this combine, how it puts rates up and down at pleasure—or rather up at pleasure, for it is seldom or never it puts them down. The result of this combine is to run fire insurance according to cast from rules, the interpretation of which calls for neither skill nor judgment on the part of the agent. The agents are paid by commission and have every incentive to "go it blind" in accepting risks. The result of this kind of thing is well-known. Even men who are known to be bankrupt, who have a county reputation for carelessues, who dasirs to "rasilize and get out." can men who are known to be bankrupt, who have a county reputation for carelessuess, who desire to "realize and get out," can have their property insured for its full value or over, and when an "accident" causes a fire which consumes the property the loss is paid with little or no questioning. The result on the whole is that honest men have got to pay in increased rates ninety nine per cent, of this criminal fire waste and the shareholders of insurance companies make up the balance.

NEWFOUNDLAND COMING IN. Sir John Macdonald has confirmed the report which has appeared in a portion of the press that communications have been sent to the government of Newfoundland to open the way for that colony to enter confederation, which it declined twenty two years ago to do. Delegates are now on their way from St. Johns to Ottawa to talk over the terms of this latest proposed extension of the confederation act. Facilon, extravagance and bad luck have brought the affairs of Newfoundland to such a pass that there must be a movement in the direction of confederation or a deedlock. The Newfoundlanders, if they are sharp, can make exceedingly advantaseous terms, for Sir John Macdonald wants some more men in the house to protect him against the constant threats of Chaplean. against the constant threats of Chapleau, his second French Canadian lieutenant, and he would give almost anything Canada has and promise almost anything the promise of which the other fellows would like in order to be able to say that he had been at the head of affairs when the last of the British North American colonies was brought into confederation. Attention was called by Hon. Peter Mitchell that constitutionally and according to reason and procedent the house had a a right to know of these communications before they know of these communications before they were sent to Newfoundland. Sir John did were sent to Newfoundland. Sir John did not deign any explanation or excuse, and S r Richard Cartwright made a peppery little speach is which be declared that Canada was now under one man lower, the control being absolute, at which some conservatives, laughed and applauded, seeming to take it as quite a compliment that they were considered mere series of the

which was listened to with much in terest.

Mr. E. Rogers, sen., said he had but little experience with bees. He had commenced with one swarm and had worked up to quite a number. He kept the old black bee and found them very good tempered when not excited, but if they became annoyed it was necessary to be well protected. He formerly had excellent success wintering them in a disse dark callar quite near the floor, under the kitchen story, but having moved he found it impossible to winter them in the sellar of the house where he now lived. He thought probably it was too damp. Mr. Rogers them, described the chaff hive, but said he had never used them. He had no success with the upper storey hive referred to by the list speaker. He once knew a swarm to light on the outside of a hive and build a considerable amount of comb before being discovered. Mr. Rogers them made some interesting remarks concerning the advent of bees in America, methods of hiving, etc. Saturday with a good day for the liberair.

The two industries in Manitoba, Mr. Jones and his colleague, who were sunning for election, were encountful by large majorities. The majority for Dr. Roome, the conservative candidate for the commons in West Middlesex, was materially reduced. and above all, Dr. Platt was re-elected for ing. etc.
Mesers. D. Rogers, R. Uxby and others
excused themselves, not having had any
experience in bee-keeping.
The meeting then closed, having decided
to discuss the seeding of land, etc., at the
next meeting. Prince Edward. It is impossible to de-scribe the satisfaction with which Dr. Platt's election is received, especially in view of the fact that his majority was increased enormously. The decter will support the liberale, it is true, but he has declared himself in favor of unrestricted se-ciprecity with the United States as against

All phritis and all putties and the verying of the firme stayed at the s BURGES BROW THE CARITAL. AN of the character of "better terms" but still the redoubtable "Tom," as Mr. still the redoubtable "Tom," as Mr. Greenaway is called by his familiars, and the pugnacious "Jes," which is a nick-name Mr. Martin has long enjoyed, give the same snewer. "Sarrender on the disallowance question, and we'll talk to

EMPHATIC GUARANTEES Which are Justified by an Extraordinary Public Experience.

To the Public:

(Continued from first page.)

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters and therefor having a world-wide experience, we, W. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

OUR THEORY PROVED. First.-For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease was incurable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is the greatest specific known. Its reputation is established everywhere, and its influence surpasses all other medicines.

HOW DISEASE CREEPS ON. Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner. It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on, the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS. Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility. Wavner's Safe Remedies include seven scientific specifics, each one of which has a specific purpose which the others cannot fully perform.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS. Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of preprietary medicines, as standards of the highest excellence and worthy of the patronage of all people. STRONG GUARANTEES,

Fifth. - We make the following unqualifled guarantees:
GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe
Remedies are pure and harmless.
GUARANTEE 2.—That the testimonials

GUARANTEE 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit \$5.000 for proof to the contrary.
GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured ten years ago report the cure permanent and completely satisfactory. Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used aufficiently and as directed.

Suxth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not ask you to believe us alone.

YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MRS. JAMES BURNS of 18 Division-st., Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die by the best medical men in the city, from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, but that Warner's Safe Cure not only saved her life but restored her to health.

L. A. BAKER of Toronto, Supt. Fire Patrol Co. of Canada, suffered from lame back for three years. Physicians treated him for Bright's Disease, but he obtained no relief. Four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure made a well man of him.

W. J. HAMILTON of Amherst. Nova Scotia, was cured of hemorrhage of the kidneys after doctors failed to cure him and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.

MRS. HAYWARD of 321 Church-st., Toronto, was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure.

JOHN GIVES of Galt is a living monument to the power of Warner's Safe Cure over Enlargement of the Liver. YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

largement of the Liver.

We could give thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

Seventh.—We were forced into the manufacture of Warner's Safe Remedies in obedience to a vow made by Mr. H. H. Warner that he would, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health, spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laborateries have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Not only is Warner's Safe Cure a scientific specific—it cures when all the doctors fail, thousands of the best of physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is permanent and its reputation is of the most exalted character.

VARIETIES.

It was a pretty bright and sensible man, a physician, who said of a certain church that "it was dving of the foot-and-mouth disease; the members spent all their time going about talking against each other."

"There is nothing that does me so much good when I am feeling out of sorts as a teaspoonful or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters," writes a gentleman who has used this remedy in his family for years,—83-tf.

An Indianapolis newspaper man is writing a book entitled "Two years in a Kennel," Perhaps he has been one of those men whom we are frequently told about as having gone to the dogs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Casteris

The streams are filled with ice, to be sure; but ac long as "bobbing" on the hile is good you may expect to see smacks on the coast.

Ladies go into ecstacles over the new perfume, Lotas of the Nile, - 354. Queen Victoria's crown was a miss fit before ab narried Prince Albert,

Martholdi's Great Work. The statue of Liberty enlightening the world which stands on Bulloe's Island, is the harbor of New York, is on wifthe most sublime attistic cond

York, is ong of the most sublime againstic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddens lights the nations of the earth to peoply prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But I liberty is am empty word to the thousands of four women emaissed by physicial adments a humanifold more tyradical than any word. To seek information. Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy curve, it is a specific for all those decreagements; from the regularities and weakings which make life a burden to so many women. The outy medicine sold by druggiess under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle,—88-1,

"She" is the name of a rich gold mine in Africa, It will be a difficult matter for the men miners to find the pockets in it,

. .

Casteria

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

mmend it as superior to any prescription that to me."

H. A. ARCHEN, H. D.,

111 Sc. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Const Sour Stomach, Diarricea, E Kills Worms, gives aloop, a THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

# CASH WANTED.

J. Connolly.

I MUST RECEIVE

## By 4th next Month \$1000.

In order to get the above amount our whole stock of Ladies, Gents and Misses Boots and Shoes, as well as Ladies' and Gents' Overshoes, &c., &c., must be sold AT COST and under. Notwithstanding the large amount of Goods sold during the last month you will find my Stock and in the last month you will be also the last month your will be also the last month you will be also the last month you will be also the last month you will be also the last mon

I make a specialty of our own make of Kip and Felt Boots. As I am determined not to be undersold, if you have any money call and get Non-starters (divided equally) \$4,500 in Custom and ordered work carried on as usual at the old stand

newly fitted up with plate glass, three doors east of William street, Lindsay.

J. CONNOLLY.

A. Higinbotham.

## OLD ENGLISH CONDITION POWDER



aced before the farmers and horse-owners of this vicinity. It has proved itself to be one of the most honest preparations of its kind in use, and at the same time one of the GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIERS in the country.

It is perfectly harmless, in fact Rain or Shine it wont hurt any animal, and has been used with grand success by such reliable men as Joseph Staples and John Cairns, Manvers; Geo. Wherry and Albert Ware, Fenelon; Geo. Skuce, Ops; and Happy Jack, Henry Gain, Jack Dunsford and Eugene Fee, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

25cts. Each or Five for \$1.00 A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist, Lindsay. Lindsay, Sept. 1, 1887.-60.

J. Riggs.

RIGGS,

.. HUMAN HAIR GOODS. ..

Also a fine assortment of CURLING TONGS Crimping Pins, Hair Pins,

HAIR AND SILK NETS

Hair Oil, Hair Dyes, and Hair Destroyer,

COMBINGS MADE UP TO ORDER.

J. RIGGS,

Lindsay, Feb. 25, 1888.—85.

-STILL-

S. Corneil.

Assets \$401,000. Gov. Deposit 41,247.

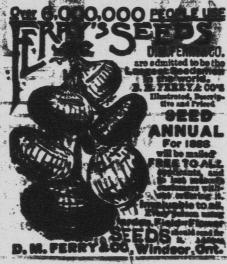
NOTHING INSURABLE EXCEPT

Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per \$100, and on frame dwellings is town 80 cts. per \$100, for a three years risk. Send postal card to

8. CORNEIL. Lindsay, Jan. 24, 1896. Miscellaneous,

TO RENT. The DUNCAN HOUSE is the Town of Lindsay, at present econ pied by Edward Bannan. Possession see the is day, 1888. Apply to JAMES DUNCAN, Mid and. March 1888.—86-3pd.



Miscellaneous.

THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE Britais or the United States for One Dollar a year. Address THE Post, Lindsay, Canada. NOTICE TO PAY.

All unpaid accounts must be paid at nce to save costs. Lindsay, Feb. 15, 1888,-84-4.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. door to Mrs. Keenan's. one and a half storey frame and grout house 18x26 with kitchen 16x20 with stable and good out-buildings, with hard and soft water and good stone cellar. For particulars apply te JOHN FLUREY. Lindsay, Jan. 12, 1888.—79-tf.

TO THE FARMERS. - Having Rented the CHOPPING MILL formerly owned by A. D. Mallon, and having put in a new 14 h. p. engine, we are prepared to do all kinds of GRAIN CHOPPING in first-class style and will do it at the rate of 9c. per hundred. The stones are the celebrated French bur atones from the Waterous Engine Works, and will do first-class work. Give us a call. DOWNEY & JOHNROE, Lindsay, Feb. 22, 1888-85-3pd.

DAY YOUR DEBTS.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING ASSOCIATION.

Deing business in Canada and the United States, was established in 1834; having for its object to collect from all that it is possible to collect from, then publish the names of all that cannot or will not pay, which list is supplied to every member of the Association throughout Canada and the United States, the membership new numbering many thousands; and is acknowledged by all to be the most powerful organization in existence for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, having over 300 established agencies.

Membership fee: ist year, \$16; 2nd year, \$7.50; 3rd year, \$5, if renewed within ene month after membership expires, and upon receipt of which Certificate of Membership, delinquent book, full supply of notices, with complete instructions for using Association, will be sent. Send for testimonials.

J. BIDWELL MILLS & CO. Mazagers, Hamilton. Ont J. G. Edwards.

WHOLESALE.

BLACKSMITHS. I have now on hand for the Fall and Winter Trade a full and well-assorted Stock of

Sleigh and Cutter Shee Steel, Bar, Hoop and Band Iron in all the

Horse Shoes, Horse Mails, Rasps and Files of all kinds.

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