No. 6, Doheny Block In the same Shop as S. J. Meiville.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY Gentlemen, I will make you a surment shall equal those made by the best city houses, but at a mach less cost.

Pair of English Iwood Pasts . French Worsted do .
A Fine Black Worsted Suit for . A Pea Jacket made of all weel Sine Nap, (Indige dye)

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Note the Address. No. 6. Doheny Block

Lindsy, Dec. 24, 1885,-72-3mos. The Kural Post

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1886.8 FARM AND FIRESIDE. [CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICUL

Candlemas Day. "Half of your wood and half of your hay. Candlemas day, Candlemas day." -{Old Bow. "If Candlemas is fair and clear

"If Candiduas is law winters in the year,"

—[Scotch Saying. Candlemas day is the 2d of February or ground hog day. It gets its name from a ceremony in the Roman Catholic church. Lighted candles are carried in procession on that day... "a candle mass." But the feative

that day... "a candle masa." But the feetival is older than the Christian religion. The Romane burned candles on this day to Februa, the mother of Mara. From that godden the month of February gets its name.

The meaning of the old saw to farmers in that winter is half over at the beginning of February. Often the longest part of the cold season, certainly the most trying part, comes through February, March and April. Stock of all kinds, the new lambs, the hense that raise spring broilers, will need generous feeding and warm quarters for many weeks to come.

We flatter ourselves that our farmers those who read this column, still have helf of their winter's provisions left. They are intelligent, and know that Mother Earth's sleep is only half over at the beginning of February.

In Snow Time.

Every farmer with hands on him can provide himself with conveniences worth hundreds of dollars, with very chesp material and a few hours work during rainy days.

We present a few of these conveniences for snow time. As soon as snow falls clear It away in paths about your house, barns

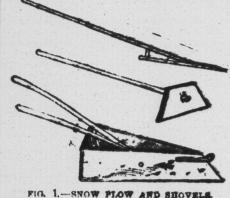
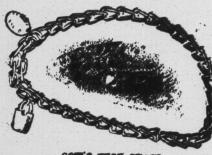


FIG. 1.—SNOW PLOW AND SHOVELS The first figure is a snow plow. A few boards and a pair of old plow handles are all that are needed. The plow is in the shape of a letter A. Put a bar across between the boards to strenthen it. A plow with the rear end of the boards two feet spart is large enough for clearing paths. A plow made in the same way, wide as a sleigh track, will clear roads. It is made to be drawn by two horses. Make the reserved. track, will clear roads. It is made to be drawn by two horses. Make the nose sloping. In case of the large plow, runners of two by three inch plank should be put under the boards, so that They will not cut into the track and spoil the sleighing. The other figures represent a shovel and escraper. A band of iron nailed across the line of the shovel and how to not the sleigh at the should and how to make the sleigh at the should and how to make the sleigh at the should and how to make the sleigh at the should and how to make the sleigh at the sl

tip of the shovel and hent over the edge will keep it from wearing off.

A Cow's Necklace.

The illustration shows the approved nethod among breeders of blooded stock of marking cattle. It is by a nest twisted chain about the neck, with a brass tag atlached. The chain is sometimes covered with leather to keep from wearing the hair



COW'S NECE CHAIR. The chain is about two feet long. At one and is a ring, at the other a straight linked place of chain about fourteen inches long. At the end of this is a slender link that will At the end of this is a slender link that will pass through the other links in the straight piece. A brass tag, with the owner's name and the animal's number, is soldered into the ring end of the large chain. The ownight linked piece is drawn through this, doubled upon itself and padlocked. Swedien padlocks are the best. Each has a key to taself, with a brase tag fast to it, bearing the name number as the tag upon the chain. In this way the calf is marked for life, in the passet, surest way. The chain can be let out as the animal grows. In herds, this suggestion will be found of great value.

The use of permanent neck chains, locker The use of permanent neck chains, locked on around the necks of breeding animals and young blooded stock, affords an excellent means of fastening the animals in their stalle. A chain and susp are attached to the stall, by which, the map being caught nto the ring of the neck chain, the animals are fastened. A better way is shown in the accompanying skeech of a cow stable. Two round stanchions are placed three feet apart or each stall, and are the only indications of subdivisions or stalls in the stable. A



out eighteen inches long, having a one end, is attached by a ring to under, Both chains are made fast ring in the "mediate" and should

d hand word and word in the wall of the control of

Early Catenge and Lettuce.

It is time to begin thinking about this. The first lettuce and cabbages are among the most profitable articles of the farm garden. The old-system of wintering the plants over in cold frames is now abandoned by the most enterprising growers. They find it does just as well to plant the seed in the latter half of winter. Begin the planting Feb. 1, or the latter half of January. Peter Henderson gives canet directions how to proceed according to the new fashion:

Sow the seed in shallow boxes; ordinary some beaus cut into three pieces are good.

Sow the seed in shallow boxes; ordinary somp beans cut into three pieces are good. Any light, rick soil will do. Enough seed should be used to produce 1,006 to 1,506 plants in each box. Flants sown Feb. I will be fit to transplant in about three or four weeks. For this purpose the same shallow boxes are used. At the bettom of each is placed as inch of well-rotted manure, covered with an inch of any ordinary rick, light self-smoothed as as to be level. In a box about fourteen by twenty inches about 150 plants are placed. The boxes are then placed in the ordinary cold frames, which, however, have been protected with manure. placed in the ordinary cold frames, which, however, have been protected with manure. Frost is kept out of these cold frames by putting on three or four inches of dry leaves or manure before the soil freeze up, and by placing the sush on the frames two or three weeks before they are to be used. Place the boxes as closely together as possible. In a bright sun the plants should be shaded for a few days until they take root. Most important of all is to cover the sashes with straw mats at night so securely that no frost will reach the plants in the cold frames. Plants grown in this way will be in fine condition for transplanting in the open air in two months from the date open air in two months from the date of sowing. The greatest care must be taken to keep the frost away from the plants and to preserve the proper ventilation and tem-

How to Arrange as Aplary. J. W. Margrove, of Riawatha, Kan., in The American Bee Journal, tells how he arranged his apiery, as follows:
"I would like to describe the arrangement

of my apiary last season. It may be old, but it was new to me. I laid it out in the form of a hellow square, placing the hives five feet spart from center to center, all fec-ing outward; then I could do my work in the splary and be all the time behind the the spiary and he all the time behind the kive, and not, as heretefore, stand behind one row and in front of the next row. I never like to insult a colony of bees by standing in its doorway, for two reasons: First, I think it very impolite to do so, and, second, the bees often have a very sharp way of resisting such impertinence. If I had more hives than would fill the entire square I would form a second symme inside of the would form a second square inside of the would form a second square inside of the first, only reversing the entrances, having them face inward. Then I could pass around the entire spiary and be in the rear of each hive. I paid particular attention during the season, and could detect no difference in those facing north from those fasting to the east, or, indeed, any of the others; all did about equally well where the internal conditions were the same. I think that the nian is a good one, aspecially where one is plan is a good one, especially where one is limited for room, as a great many celonies could be kept in a very small space."

The herd of a western pork grower who feeds his pigs upon a variety of food, giving months old, has so far escaped hog cholers. His nearest neighbors, who feed corn ex-clusively, have lost heavily from the disease.

clusively, have lost heavily from the disease. Experience and observation led him to believe that by feeding cats, bran, pumpkins in their season, and mangolds instead of corn, and providing dry, clean, warm nests, changing the latter frequently, this dread disease can be averted. This is good sense, as we believe it will yet be shown that unsound and immature corn, fed exclusively to hope, is a fruitful source of hog cholera. Farmers would not feed such grain to their horses or cattle, but many of them seem to horses or castle, but many of them seem to think a hog can stand anything. The im-munity Michigan enjoys from the disease is largely because hogs are not confined to

The Cold Wave and the Orangea.

[Florida Correspondence.] The cold wave is worse than anythin The cold wave is worse than anything that the state has experienced since 1835, if, indeed, there has ever been anything like it here. At this place, eighty miles south of St. Augustine, the mercury at 7:30 o'clock this morning marked 25 degs., and it has been only a little higher during the day. The ice in our washtube is an inch thick. The ice in our washtubs is an inch thick. All the mangroves are frozen and killed. Oranges are frozen hard; one that I picked in the morning was a ball of ice. The trees look black. Everybody feels that there is going to be a big hole made in the orange growers' pockets, though just how big no-body will vet undertake to say. People have been out in boats to-day picking up frozen fish; it takes one only a few minutes to gather a backetful. o gather a bucketful

Peeding Bees in Winter.

Receing Rees in Winter,
[Reckeepers Journal.]

Use the inside feeder; feed sugar syrup
made of two-thirds granulated sugar and
one-third water; bring to a holling point te
remove all crystalization. Fill the feeder,
and while yet quite warm hang in center of
brood nest. Put the covering over and close
up the hive. If the colony is good and
strong they will empty the feeder in about
twenty-four hours, which will, with what
they have, be about enough to safely winter
on, and in this way you can feed about six
colonies in one week with one feeder, and to colonies in one week with one feeder, and to make double sure, place on top of the frames of each colony about three to four pounds plain white sugar candy, which you can ebtain at any first-class confectioner's.

Look at This.

Look at This.

[American Dairyman.]

How much comfort there is in looking in on a lot of cows standing knee deep in leaves and as active as kittens, and talking to one another about their warm quarters; and, as for milk, it is simply madness to try and induce cows to give milk in cold weather unless they are comfortable and warm. Cold weather freezes the milk up in the cow quite as readily as it does in the can. Where do you expect to go to when you die if you torture the poor dumb basets in cold weather? You had better spare them some of the extra heat that may be your perties in the next world if you fail to look after their comfort in this.

Cream choose is made as follows, according to The London Genette: Take a quert of cream, or if not desired very rich, and thereto one pint of new milk. Warm it in hot water till about ninety-eight degrees, add a table spoonful of remnet, let is stand till thick, then break it slightly with a speed and place it in a frame in which you have previously put a fine curves cleth, prese it slightly with a weight, let it stand a few hours, then put a fine cite in the frame; a little powdered mit may be jut over the cleth. It will be fit for me in a day or two. How to Make Cream Cheese.

"A OFFSCOURING."

Carrots, boots, and root food in general, are excellent for breeding ewes. Begin about three weeks before they begin to drop

The lateral or spreading side roots of a tree produce the wood growth, it is said. By cutting them off all around about every other year, it is claimed, the yield of fruit will be increased greatly and the tree prevented from running to wood. For a tree four inches in diameter cut off the side roots a distance of two feet around the trunk.

Annie L. Jack writes: "It has often be a matter of surprise to me that the black perrent is seen so seldom in American gar ens, and, as a conserve, so little known dens, and, as a conserve, so little known. Many people object to the flavor, but the teste for it grows by indulgence, and the july made from it is especially valuable for sere throats, and is also the preserve which many use for puddings and tasta. The berries are tonic, slightly diuretic and sudorific, and of some value to those affected with bronchial troubles. While so little cultivated here, there is hardly a garden in Scotland where it is not grown and prized, while in France large tracts of land are plantaged. in France large tracts of land are planted with black currents, to furnish a sort of wine called liqueur de cassie, which is ex-tensively used for its tonic properties.



BLACK CHAMPION CURRANT.

The most popular variety of this fruit is the black Naples. The Rural New Yorker farmer has, however, been experimenting with a variety, the Black Champion, which is very promising. We illustrate it here-

The musky taste of this fruit disappears when it is cooked. It is excellent for jams, jellies, pies and puddings, end for canning.
It is also good sugared down and dried. In this state it is first-class for fruit and raisin

The black current wants a very rich soil. Set the bushes five feet apart, in rows six feet apart. Cut the old wood out from year to year, so that the growth will not be too thicket-like. Pinch the heads back in the summer if they are dispesed to grow too long. The black current is not so good as huckleberry, which it somewhat resembles. Still, it gives variety.

An Ever-Bearing Raspherry. Some of our readers have in their garden as a curiosity, a perpetual-bearing rasp-berry. These usually dribble along with a few besries on each bush from summer till fall. But they are such scant producers as ts be of little practical value. Hale Brothers, that at last they have a variety that is really worth something, giving a full crop late in the fall. It is the Earhart everbearing raspberry.



BARRART EVER-BEARING RASPRERRY. It was found growing wild on a farm in Mason county, Illinois. The berry is shiny black and very good. The cluster of fruit in the picture shows it to be as abundant a bearw as the one-crop kind.

It is a more ornamental shrub than the

second picture. The leaves are very much ridged and wrinkled.



TIP OF RASPBERRY STALK Raspberry culture is much the same as that of the blackberry, except that the rows of plants may be set closer. The ground should be well enriched. There are three varieties of raspherries-

red, black and yellow.
In general the red kind is good to eat at In general the red kind is good to eat at home, but tender when it comes to shipping. The favorite market berry is the Gregg, a black fruit of great size. Perhaps the best flavored of all is, however, the yellow. The Careline is the most approved yellow raspherry, while the Hansell and Cuthbert are among the best red kinds. The raspherry fruits from new wood every year, and the old should be cut away when the bearing season is over. In the colder parts of the Union it needs to be layered down and covered during winter. Put off this as long as possible to keep the cames from freezing. Lay them down carefully, so as not to break them or their roots, and cover with three to six inches of corn stalls, leaves or litter mixed with carth.

An old farmer says that he has had re markable success in corn raising by simply selecting the seed corn grains from the mid-dle of the cut.

"No, you couldn't, Johnny," the teacher answered with a smile, "because you promised me that you would always tell the truth to me."

"Well, I didn't go back on it, did I?"
"No, Johnny. Have you any objection to telling me how often you have taken things that didn't belong to you?"
"Mebbe I can't remember them all," the bey replied. "I never lifted anything particular. Once, when the old woman where I hang out got sick and cried a blue streak for oranges, and nobody had the money to get them, I asked the old cove that kept the grocery store to trust me for a couple till next store to trust me for a couple till next day. He wouldn't do it, and that night I stole six from him.

"Why didn't you let me have 'em then?" the boy went on doggedly. "I'd paid, 'cause I said I would. Anyhow, the old woman got well off them oranold woman got well off them oran "Then you are not sorry you took

them?" the teacher inquired. "Well, the old woman had to have them oranges, and somebody had to get them for her." The teacher's face was very grave

and as her companion looked up he saw the tears in her eyes, a sight which had a curious effect upon him.

and it ain't no good to fret about what I do. I was kinder dragged into this place, else I'd never bother you."
"What name did you call yourself?"
the teacher inquired. "I didn't under-

stand you." "Granny Leeds always said I was an effscouring, and so I am."
"What is an offscouring, Johnny?"

ain't no good."

"Granny Leeds, as you call her, was very much mistaken about yourself, Johnny," the teacher replied. "You are not an offsecuring, but one of God's own children, and He is giving you a chance to make something of yourself. How much do you think the things are worth that you have taken, in all.

"Them oranges were worth 4 cents apiece when I took them; that's 24; and then two loaves of bread I lifted for two fellows that froze their feet last winter, and a mackerel to make the bread go down. It's awful tough to eat bread with nothing on it; and then

"Well, Johnny, I shall give you a dol-lar, and I want you to go to those places and pay for all those things."
"Then I'll have to own up," the boy

interrupted.
"Wouldn't you feel better to confess,
lady inquired, not Johnny?" the young lady inquired, not a little troubled at the effect of her

For a mement the boy seemed lost in thought, and then lifting a frank face to his companion, said:

you think it would do, ma'am, if I dropped the money in them places so they'd be sure to find it? If you den't think so I'll blow the whole thing if it takes me to the island."

with.

"No, ma'am. There is something

putty generally to pay with the folks I

to-morrow, anyway, Johnny, for I want to give you some warm clothes, and then it will be easy for you to find the

"I didn't mean to hurt you, Johnny," the tender-hearted teacher hurried to say. "You are willing I should help

you, are you not."

"I guess you had better let me git now, Miss Lee," the boy replied rather huskily; "you could knock me down with an eyewinker. You needn't worry about my rangembaring all you her about my remembering all you have said; but just new I'm all broke up."
"And I can trust you, Johnny?" the lady inquired.

simply.

Miss Lee tucked a \$1 bill in his hand, and Johnny hurried out of the build-

well as time, for the boy to satisfactorily manage the business which his teacher had provided the money for. For instance, the grocer from whom he had "lifted" the oranges had sold out to another, and Johnny was obliged to hunt him up. He was at last found, poor and ill, and the boy without a moment's hesitation confessed the theft and produced the money.

"I guess I can make it 30 cents," he said, "and that'll be a little interest. If I wouldn't like to give \$5 then you may shoot me for a crow."

shoot me for a crow."

The ex-grocer was so surprised at Johnny's confession and subsequent generosity that he shook the boy's hand heartily' and invited him to step in again soon, which the lad as heartily promised to do.

By nightfall these "back debts," as Johnny naively called them, were settled, and then, after a mannly much, the boy started out with evening papers.

the Academy of Kusic to watch the people go into the building. It was opera night, and this was one of Johnny's greatest pleasures, and so with his back to the lamp-post, he gave himself up to the delight of watching the throng. Johnny would be like to drive around what it would be like to drive around in luxurious carriages, and have pleasure of ous carriages, and have plenty of money to spend on fine clothes. He thought of the bread and herring he had eaten for his supper, and tried to imagine what it would be like to have turkey and cramberry sauce every day. Every Christmas Johnny had turkey and cramberry sauce for his dinner, and he knew by experience how nice they were. He had ridden in an ambulance with a

happy, gaily-dressed people, why it was that some people had all they wanted while others were cold and hungry, and sometimes starved to death. This was not the first time that Johnny had been perplexed with such thoughts, but they had never made him feel quite so uncomfortable as on this occasion. He called to mind the warm underclothing and tidy jacket and pants which Miss Lee had given him that day, and tried to comfort himself with the thought that there was one person in the world who cared for him.

cross the street, he saw something sparkle in the snow at the side of the crossing. There had been a rush of carriages, and a few had not been able to pull up to the curb. As he picked it up he saw that it was an ornament in the shape of a cross, and studded with diamonds.

them, so with his heart in his throat he tucked the precious jewel in his pocket, still holding it firmly in his hand. Johnny's ambition was to start a coffee and cake establishment where the newsboys could be entertained at low rates. For more than a year he had nursed this object, and here was a chance to carry it into execution. There were nine stones in the cross. Disposing of one at a time to avoid suspiction, here was money enough to last him years and years, he told himself. It puzzled him to know where he could keep the shiners, for there wasn't a soul among his acquaintances whom he dare trust with the secret. Not until he had crept into his povertystricken bed, with his treasure carefully hidden among the straw, did the thought occur that he ought to try and find an owner for it. Then followed a hard battle between the natural honesty of the lad and his very natural desire for creature comforts.

cupied with his new-found riches that he almost forgot to attend to his customers. About half-past 10. as he passed City Hall park, he noticed a gentleman, and as he heard the words "diamond cross" spoken, Johnny slackened his pace and listened.

"The diamends were all of the first water," the gentleman said: "it was a gift to my wife from her father and she is terribly ent up by the loss. I don't

When the gentlemen separated the one who was interested in the diamends

entered the city hall, and after a little inquiry, Johnny discovered that this gentleman held a very honorable office in the city department. After finding this out the lad took a turn round the

be wrong. She said the Lord was giv-ing me a chance to make something of words on his lips. Johnny started for the gentleman's office. Nothing daunted he entered, and presented himself at the desk.

"Some of your folks have lost some-thing, ain't they," he asked.
"They have," said the gentleman. "Will your honor tell me what it is like?

business, them shiners would, but you see I couldn't be such a off-sceuring as that, though I have been trying to be a thief all night leng. If I were your folks," he went on, "I'd get a stronger string to hold on them shiners for fear they'd be gone for good next time."

"What is your name?" the gentleman inquired, as the lad, with his cap in his hand, stood medestly before him.

Jules Ferry and the Orga [Paris Cor. New York World.]

arrival in Paris he went to mass to Notre Dume to hear the grand organ play. It is known that the former prime minister has a passion for listening to the great organ of Notre Dame, and the story is told that on one occasion, after leaving the church, he whispered in the ear of a friend, in a voice of gloomy forebading: "That organ will, tuting me to believe in God, yet, if I deep toquit going to listen to it."

W. Howe.

All parties who have received statements of their accounts are notified to settle same at earliest possible convenience.

Mency is scarce at this season of the year, and all should square up promptly.

aking my numerous custon their past favors, and hoping to merit a

W. HOWE

Lindsay, Jan. 12th, 1886.-75. Wm. Foley.

MES

(J. Wetherup's Old Stand.) SUPPLIES FOR

FARMERS PAINTING. CARPENTERS BUILDING AND ALL:

Mixed Paints Ready For Use.

ALL KINDS COAL AND WOOD DELIV-ERED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH.

WM. FOLEY.

Lindsay Sept. 8,1885. -57-tf. Accident Insurance.

VARD OF THANKS.

TO F. C. TAYLOR.

GALT, July 10th, 1885.

Agent Accident Insurance Cc. of Canada. Lindsay. DEAR SIR, - Your cheque No. 2,362 for one mindred and fifty dellars (\$150) indemnity paid me for loss of time resulting from injuries received on the 13th of March last is to hand.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the ex-

tremely prompt and satisfactory manner with which you have dealt with my claim. Yours respectfully.

WM. SADLER. All forms of ACCIDENT POLICIES and TICKETS issued on the MOST PAVOR-

> F. C. TAYLOR. Agent, Lindsay.

E. Gregory.

INSTABLISHED 24 YEARS. Edmund Gregory

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

Due Stuffs, all kinds. Package Dues the best.

Corks for Preserve Jars, All Sizes. Vegetine for Debility. Rheumatine for Rheuma-

tism. Eno's Fruit Salt, a P.easant Purgative.

Corner Kent and William Streets,

J. G. Edwards.

CLUB

J. G. EDWARDS

THE FINEST LINE IN TOWN

Hardware Store. KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

Miscellaneous.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1885.—71.

MENTION THE POST.—Parties reading advertisements in this paper and answering them, or making purchases, will confer a favor by mentioning THE POST. TO THOMAS AND ANN GAINOR, or their Heirs.—There is a legacy here we you from the estate of MARIAM BROWN, ull particulars can be given by addressing L. WALTERS, Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y. ov. 16, 1886.—47-6mes-pd.

GRAPE VINES FOR SPRING
PLANTING TO BE I NOW THE I
COMPANY TO BE I NOW THE I
COMPANY TO BE I NOW THE I
COMPANY TO BE INCOME.

THE I SHAPE TO BE INDER TO BE INCOME.

THE I SHAPE TO BE INCOME.

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J. E. Bruxer. TO WEARERS of LEATHER GOODS

REMOVAL!

To begin the New Year I have removed my Boot and Shoe Shop to the store opposite the Daley House, formerly eccupied by Mrs. Keeve. I have to thank the public for a very hearty support during the year, and I hope to be able in my new premises to give the best satis-

HAND-MADE BOOTS and SHOES.

I guarantee to be first-class. I will give customers every attention and try

J. E. BRUXER.

Anderson & Nugent.

BUY YOUR

S FURNITURE >

ANDERSON & NUGENT'S.

KENT-ST., LINDSAY

Lindsay, Oct. 8th, 1885.-61.

UNE & CO., of the SCHENTIFIC AMERICAN, conmue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Tradeiarks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada,
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DUNN'S BAKING THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

ANDERSON & NUGENT,

UNDERTAKERS. Residence (Mr. Nugent), South end Fee's, Terrace, Cambridge-st.

CHAS. BRITTON, DRUCCIST THE BEST THING OUT!

This pewder is highly recommended for preducing a fine smooth skin and bringing horses and cattle into general good cendition. It acts by combining three all important requisites:—

Purifying the Blood. Increasing the Appetite,
Perfecting the Digestic Consequently affording the greatest possible benefit from a given quantity of foed in the shortest time. TRY A PACKAGE.

Lindsay, May 13, 1885.-40-cow. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with or without profes at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR.
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.



VHITE PINE BALSAM THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hearseness, Asthma, Bron-chitis, Group, Wheeping Cough, Etc. A HIGINBOTHAM. Druggist, Lindsay

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

As sufficient time has been given to all per-ties indebted to our members since they were notified to pay up, and still some have neglect-ed or refused to pay, we now request that each member in Lindsay will seed in at once to our effice, Hamilton, the names of all such parties for publication, as per the notice which has been sent to each debter. All persons that owe our members take notice that your names will appear as delinquents unless an immediate settlement is made. Yours,

Managers for Cana

Christian Union.I

"Well, yes, ma'em, I have stole!"
"Why, John!"
"You saked me, didn't you!"
"Tes, I saked you," the mission teacher replied, a sad, almost diagnsted expression upon her sweet, young face.
"What did you sak me for, if you didn't want me to tell you! I could a lied," the bey went on in a stolid sort of way, and yet with a ring of feeling in his voice.
"No. you couldn't Johnse." the

"Why, Johnny!"

"Don't make me tell you any more, please, ma'am," he said, dropping his eyes, while his face flushed scarlet. "I ain't nothing but a offscouring, anyhow,

"Oh! the leavings of something that ain't no good."

Johnny?"

a base ball was worth 50 cents, and all them things would make near hand to a dollar. I don't remember anything

"I ain't never felt perticier bad about any of them things, 'cept the base ball, and that I could a' done without, but if you say so, Miss Lee, I'll give the whole thing away, only as I ain't lifted anything lately, and don't mean to again, they would suspicion me, and make me out a thief when I ain't no such thing. Don't

"What will you do, Johnny, if some-body needs bread and oranges and you haven't got any money to buy them

"That's a sticker, ma'am. I dunno."
"And it wouldn't be strange if something of that kind were to happen any

"Well, Johnny, I will tell you what to do," she replied. "Here is my card, and when any of your acquaintances are in trouble I wish you would come directly to me; and if anything is amise with you at any time, be sure and send a messenger. You had better come up

place next time." Johnny hung his head. The kindness had overpowered him, and not a word could he speak.

"It's a go, ma'am," the boy answered

It took considerable tact and skill, as well as time, for the boy to satisfacto-

There had been a heavy fall of snow that day, and as Johnny, still absorbed with his thoughts, started to

Johnny knew they were shiners, as he called them, as soon as he looked at them, so with his heart in his throat he

The person who could wear a gold thing like that "chock full of shiners," he said to himself, must have money enough to buy more shiners. Here he was, cold and hungry, with no prospect before him but to be always hungry, if not always celd; and here were these "shiners" which would set him up in business and give him a chance to help the boys. Why should he find the owner of the cross when he had nothing and the owner had everything? This fight continued until it was time for the lad to start for the morning papers. All through the busiest part of the forenoon the battle still raged, and the newsboy's thoughts were so occupied with his new-found riches

"You will advertise it, won't you?"
his companion inquired.
"Oh, of course." the gentleman replied, "but more than likely it has fallen into dishonest hands, and unless the reward is equal to the value of the diamonds we shall never see them."

this out the lad took a turn round the park to think it over again.

"Granny Leeds said I was a offscouring, and Miss Lee says I ain't," he argued to himself. "If I keep these shiners granny'll be right and Miss Lee'll myself. Well, now, the question is, am I or am I not a offscouring? If I keep these shiners I am, if I give them up, I ain't. Well, I ain't," and with these

friend of his—a newaboy, who had been run over by an express wagon, and this was the nearest approach to a carriage ride he had ever enjoyed.

He wondered, as he watched these have conjugated the second results of the se

is terribly cut up by the loss. I don't suppose we shall ever find it."
"You will advertise it, won't you?"

"It is a gold cross set with diamonds, and the gentleman described the relative position of the stones. "It was lost either in the Academy of Music last night, or on the way from that place."

Johnny's coat was off in a twinkling. and with a rip at the stitches which confined the treasure, he took it out, confined the treasure, he took it out, and put on his coat again. "I suppose that is it," he said, handing it to the gentleman. "I wanted to keep the shiners awful bad," he continued. "They'd a set me up in business, them shiners would, but you business, them shiners would, but you

Jules Ferry came back to Paris a few days ago. He was to remain away for two years, but Paris seems to have attractions for him that he cannot resist. The wags of the cafes say that after his arrival in Paris he went to mass to Notre

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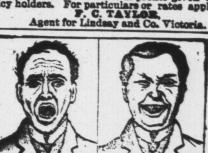
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