WBBKTO

Your Money Wanted at China Hall--- "Yes, and Well Get It."

FOR CASH ONLY.

HAVE DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE

For one week longer in order to give their patrons a chance to share in the benefits. The roads have been bad, money has not been very flush, and in order to please every family we have decided to extend the offer beyond the date advertised.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF

Great Reductions in all Lines of Fancy

CAPITAL AND FUNDS OVER - \$8.000.000. UAL INCOME OVER - - \$1.600.000. Those joining this old and reliable Company ow will receive 3 years profit in 1898.

FIRE. ROYAL, LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE AND IMPERIAL. ese are English Companies and are noted their liberality and promptness in paying

ACCIDENT. Accident Insurance Company of North

America. Applications rec PLATE GLASS The Hand-in-Hand insures at Lowest Rates, For every information apply to

Agent, Lindsay.

W. A. Good WID

HEADQUARTERS Room Paper

near the market

Kent Street,

GOODS

New Advertisements This Week. Local-R. D. Thexton. Seeds-D. M. Ferry & Co. Card to Electors - E. Bowes. Card to the Electors-D. Ray. Farm for Sale-Jas, Gibbons. Card to the Electors-P. Fisher. Boar for Service-Thos. Conners. Card to the Bleeters -S. Tucker. Local - Bradburn's Opera House. Bocal-W. A. McRae, Kirkfield. Estray Sheep-Duncan McMillan. First Advt. for 1869-R. S. Porter. Servant Wanted-Mrs. C. L. Baker. Gard to the Electors-John Flurey. Card to the Electors - W. McDonnell. Card to the E ectors-Thos. Connelly. The Keystone of Trade-A. Campbell. Overcoat Trado-B. E. W. McG.ffey. First Dep. Resveship - T. S. Williams. Card to the Electors-A. P. McDonald. On the War Path - F. Kean, Son & Co. Card to the Electors-J. A. Williamson. Tremendous Excitemene.t-W. H. Pogue Annal Meeting-Ops Agricultural Society. Good Goods at Low Prices S. Baker & Co.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 4 1899. LOCAL MATTERS.

The Charges Against Reeve Harry Walters - A Letter from Mr. Bichard Sylvester (To the Editor of TEE Post.)

Sir, -Hearing conditerable rumors in reference to laying the water main to Victoria-ave., and that it was stated at the council that I had offered to put in the pipes for \$275, and that I afterwards was advised by Reeva Walters or some other member of the council that my offer was too low and that I had bester withany way, -now in reply to those statemen's

positively assert that they are false. At the time I petiti and the council the estimate I gave was for 500 feet of four-inch pipe with one hydrau; and I would have attitute for \$275, but when I learned that I was a six form pipe in the mains and remired two hadrons I remark to do the quired two hydrants, I refused to do the work for that money. I was not advised by Reeve Walters or any member of the council to withdraw my offer. I had no assurance that the pipes would be put in when I withdraw my offer. I did not attend any committee money. tend say committee meeting in connection therewith, and when I patitioned for the pipes I had no invention of making any contribution, as I considered it was to the interest of the town to have the water mains at inded. I consider the town has not just \$225 or any other sum in this work. as they have good value for the modey ex-pended. You will confer a favor by pub-ting the above statements. You struly,

RICHARD SYLVESTER. Recessity of saustary Measures.

To the editor of THE POST. Sir,-Being present at the public meeting at the town hall last Monday night, I had the pleasure of listening to the many sects presented to the ratepayers, and among other questions that of sanitary measures was broached. For some time previous to this there has been a great deal of discussion on the question of acquiring good sanitary and hydraulic systems in this town. Having made this subjest a study for a number of years both meoretically and practically, and having seen the fruitful results accruing from strict sanitary measures, I wish to bring before the public a few facts bearing upon this subject to enlighten those citizens who are groping in the dark; and in view

who are groping in the dark; and in view of that purpose would kindly ask you to masert the following.

To those who have paid careful attention to the physiology of the animal life it is evident that life and health are dependent those laws which constitute sanitary science.

Fure air, pure water and nutritious food are the great agents for promoting life and health. Pure atmospheric air is composed of three elements: oxygen, nitrogen and a small quantity of carbonic acid, and is imhaled by the human subject at the rate of 17 hogsheads every 24 hours; the oxygen contained in the inspiration combines in the lungs with the elements of the days are continually flowing towards each officer in the proportion of about 18 volumes to 8 volumes respectively. The oxygen and object of the sanitary engineers and object of the sanitary engineers. It is the true aim and object of the sanitary engineers.

gen alone is the medium by which the waste of animal life is exidized and expelled. The nitrogen is simply present as a dilutent to allay the imitating effect of the oxygen. Air once used loses its vitality and becomes unfit to sustain life; neither will it sustain life when loaded with decomposing matter because organic substances undergoing decomposition absorb the oxygen of the air. Such air is directly injurious because it becomes the conveyance by which the organic elements undergoing a change are carried into the human system. It is evident that the effect of breathing vitiated air, or air that is loaded with deleterious matter, is to lower the natural vitality so as to render the human subject susceptible of disease. Water is the agent used for conveying nutrition to every part of the animal system, and after having performed its duty in this capacity it becomes the vehicle for carrying away all those soluble compound which have served their purpose in the animal economy. The necessity of pure water is as great as that of pure air; even more so, since the destructive matters present in water act more speedily than those present in air, for when conveyed in water they pass by the rapid process of venous absorption into the system. In seeking a supply of pure water three very important questions suggest themselves:

(1) How to detect impurities in water; (2) how to get rid of these impurities when found; (3) where to obtain a good wholesome supply at the least cost. To determine the first we resort to chemical analysis. The substances that rander the water injurious are the compounds formed from decaying vegetable matter; it is therefore of first importance to make a thorough chemical analysis of the waters of the various proposed sources.

The second question is more closely observed in Evelond. That country being

various proposed sources.

The second question is more closely observed in England. That country being more densely populated and the streams being lined with factories the presence of organic matter means undoubtedly pollution. organic matter means undoubtedly pollution. However, in our country such conditions do not exist, for the drainage area, which may be a forest, the presence of organic matter may mean nothing more than harmless vegetation. We know that when a water is pronounced unhealthful it contains a very high percentage of organic matter, and water containing no organic matter is generally harmless. ganic matter, and water containing no organic matter is generally harmless.

To obtain a supply at the least possible cost is in the eye of the public a matter of great importance. Many towns and villages do not find it within their means to construct, maintain and operate a system of waterworks In looking over the list of new and contemplated works we note that a large percentage of them are owned by private companies. Whether the belief is growing that plants of this kind lief is growing that plants of this kind can be better and consequently more economically managed by private corporations than by municipal authorities is not clear. In London we know, where the telegraph is owned by the government, the water supply is in the hands of private companies. Whether it be true or not that the larger cities can best conduct the supplying of water themselves, it is very probable that in smaller cities, towns and villages companies manage more economically, spend ess money foolishly and follow more closely the plan or their engineer. It is perhaps true, however, that the capacity is more likely to be restricted in the case of companies, though they avoid the other extreme of constantly enlarging the works to encourage the popular practice of wast-

to encourage the popular practice of wast A few years ago hundreds of cities and villages on this continent whose supply of water was then very meagre and absolute ly bad now rejoice in a large wholesome supply. Yet it seems that a visitation of an epidemic or great conflagration to a town is necessary in order to awaken the public into the realization of the need of an immediate action, in order to promote the best interests of the citizens.

Sanitary laws and regulations are intend wer to communities wh single individuals cannot possess, viz. the power to promote general measures calculated to secure or improve the state of public health. Local authorities are not always imbued with the true spirit of humanity; money considerations with them are often of greater importance than the question of life and health, and not infrequently it happens that political capital is made out of sanitary agitation. The advocates of filth and dirt appeal to the bree hes pocket—too often with success bree hes-pocket—too often with success-thus literally fulfilling those lines written by the poet Burns:

"Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn."

The authorities in many towns appear to overloos the hard fact that while they remain inactive, disease and death do not.

It will be seen by a glance at the following table that the sanitary works which have been carried out in the places named have had a marked effect in staying the rava.es of disease and death, and they have also had the effect of prolonging the average duration of life. The good that has arisen from the prosecution of sanitary works, wherever properly carried out, may times, when the benefits of sanitary measures will be better understood and more extensively adopted.

| Vame of place | Il | v. mortality or 1,000 refore oustruction works | r. nortality of 1.100 after construction con | Saving of life. | duction of phoid fever to ste per cent. | |
|---------------|--------|--|--|-----------------|---|--|
| Banbury | 10,278 | | 20 5 | 12½ | 48 | |
| Cardiff | 82,964 | | 22 6 | 32 | 40 | |
| Corydon | 39,229 | | 18.6 | 22 | 63 | |
| Ely | 7 847 | | 20.5 | 14 | 56 | |
| Mershyr | 52 77 | | 26 2 | 18 | 60 | |

How much society loses annually by preventible diseases it is impossible to fully estimate, as health is so intimately connected with all the branches of everyday nected with all the branches of everyday life. We know that the power of physical ability forms the basis of the value of all descriptions of labor, and that the full value of work cannot be got from a sickly and consequently weakly population; therefore those communities that are in a bad sanitary state are considerable losers. The national prosperity of the country is impeded by the undue amount of sick ness we have to support, and the losses of human life we have to sustain. If upon no other than economical grounds it is true other than economical grounds it is true economy to spend some little of our earnings in the prosecution of sanitary works.
Health is the capital of the working man.
It is better to give health than alms, for an unsanitary state brings sickness, disease and death, which are followed by disease and death, which are followed by pauperism. demoralization and crime. In how many cases has preventible illness destroyed the prospects in life of its victims; how often has the invalid become a burden to his fellow creatures; how often has the father of a family been stricken by typhus and left his family chargeable to the rates. In how many cases has the loss of the paternal guide left families to grow up in a course of vice and crime and become a permanent expense to their

neer to assist nature in her great but simple operations to facilitate the purification of the fair, to remove dangerous im-

TOWN JOTTINGS.

C. L. COULTER, M.D.

Is all that is needed to prove that Poleon's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has ne equal. Try 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bettles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.—30-1.

-In the death of Mrs. David Gray, which took place last Saturday at the old Armstrong homestead, lot 19, con. 2, at the age of fifty-two years,

Masonic Officers Elected, At a meeting of Midland Chapter No. 94 Royal Arch Masons, held on Monday, Dec. 31st, Rayal Arch Masena, held on Menday, Dec. 3181, 1888, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—Ex-Comp. B. Dingle, Z.; Ex-Comp. W. H. Hallett, H., re-elected; Comp. R. H. Sylvester, J.; Comp. R. Cornell, S.E., re-elected; Comp. J. D. Graham, Treasurer, re-elected; Comp. A. Callen, S. N., re-elected; Comp. S. Hughes, P. Soj.; Comp. L. Archambanit, jamitor, re-elected......The companions will be installed at the next regular meeting to be held on the 17th January.

Business and Produce. There is no change of any account in our market and but little deing. Beyers are praying for goed snow roads and a little improvement in prices, so as to put some money into general

| 3 | Lingsby market frice | 50 | | | |
|-----|--|------|----|-----|----|
| | [CORRECTED WEEKLY.] | | | | |
| d | Red Fife Wheat0 | 80 | to | 0 ! | 95 |
| 1 | White Fife Wheat0 | 00 | to | | 95 |
| 1 | Fall Wheat 0 | 00 | 10 | | 95 |
| e | Spring Wheat 0 | 00 | to | | 95 |
| f | Barley 0 | 55 | to | | 58 |
| | Chata " | 00 | 10 | 0 | 33 |
| 8 | Page " | 60 | to | | 60 |
| e | | 60 | to | 0 | 65 |
| f | Rve " 0 | 00 | 10 | | 55 |
| 0 | Rye Fiour, new process, bks., 100 lbs mixed, | | to | 3 | 00 |
| | " " mixed, " 0 | 00 | to | 2 | 90 |
| 1- | I I MATERIALI. TIRI I III I DINA A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | | to | 0 | 00 |
| h | Cornmeal " 1 Potatoee, | 75 | te | | 95 |
| ш | Potatoes. | 25 | to | 0 | 00 |
| | Essen fresh, per del amende un | 18 | to | | 19 |
| 8 | Rutter per Ib | 15 | to | 0 | 19 |
| of | Lard per pound 0 | 12 | to | | 14 |
| t | Bran, per ton 16 | | to | | |
| 1- | Shorte " | 00 | to | | |
| n | Cheese (in bulk) 0 | 91 | to | | 12 |
| 370 | Reaf Hides 4 | OU | to | | 80 |
| 18 | Geese per 1b 0 | 06 | to | | 07 |
| 1 | Muskava nos Ih | 1193 | to | 0 | 10 |
| al | Chickens per pair | 70 | to | 0 | 30 |
| e | Ducks per pair | 45 | to | | 50 |
| e | Sugar cured hams | · W | to | | 14 |
| | I Tamb Sking | 7.1 | to | | 90 |
| | Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs 6 | 50 | to | | 00 |
| n | MAT 13 | 98 | to | | 09 |
| | Alaike Clover Seed, 5 | 100 | to | | 00 |
| | Red Clover Seed, 5 | 00 | to | | 10 |
| | Arnetka wheat ii | 00 | to | 0 | 00 |
| | | | | | |

Tipp. -In Cannington, on New Year's day, the wife of W. G. Tipp, of a son.

COLWEIL - SLUGGETT. - On the 26th inst., by Rev. W W. Lloyd of Manilla. in Graham's church, Ops, Mr. John Thomas Colwell of Mari-pesa to Miss Maria Matilda Sluggett of Ops.

Thorley's Horse and Cattle Food at A. CAMPBELL'S .- 29-3.

Royal Baking Powder.



Absolutely Pure.

Let us wake up to more active duty in matters pertaining to the interest of the public and not hamper those individuals entrusted with the responsibilities of public entrusted.

lic enterprises.
At a later date I hope to discuss the subject more fully.

L. M. BOWMAN,
Sanitary Engineer.

All persons indebted to me by note or book account are requested to call at my office and make settlement of same before January 1st, as on that date my accounts, etc., will be placed in my at-torney's hands for collection.

A Single Trial

Ope lost a well-known and much-respected resident, and her sudden and unexpected demise will be generally regretted. Deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Armstrong, one of the first residents of Ops. The funeral on Sunday afternoon was very largely attended.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, LINDSAY, Jan. 3, 1889.

Bradstreets says: The probable British wheat deficiency for the year ending August 1, 1888, is new calculated at only 10,240,000 bushels, which may be easily covered by Hagiish reserve stocks.
American wheat exports to the united kingdom
for three menths have failen away to one-half
the total of one or two years ago, while those
frem Russia have increased six times within

| | | MEEKL | THE RESERVE OF | | 0.00 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----|-------|
| Red Fife Wheat White Fife Whea | | **** * **** | 0 00 | to | 0 96 |
| Fall Wheat. | | | | 10 | 0 96 |
| Spring Wheat | | | | to | 0 95 |
| Rarley | | | 0 55 | to | 0 58 |
| Change 65 | | | 0 00 | 10 | 0 33 |
| Peas " | | | | 10 | 0 60 |
| martowial peas | | | 0 60 | to | 0 66 |
| Rye " | - | 900 Ibe | 0 00 | 10 | 0 56 |
| Flour, new proces | ss, oks. mix | , 100 108 | 0 00 | to | 3 00 |
| | | | 3 00 | to | 0 0 |
| Ostmeal, per 100 l | D9 | | 1 75 | te | 1 9 |
| Potatoee, | | ************ | 0 25 | to | 0 00 |
| Russ, fresh, per d | | | | to | 0 19 |
| Rutter per lb | | | 0 15 | to | 0 1 |
| Lard per pound | | | 0 12 | to | 0 1 |
| Bran, per ton | | | 16 00 | | 18 00 |
| Shorte " | | | 18 00 | | 20 00 |
| Cheese (in bulk) | | | 0 9½ 4 00 | to | 0 19 |
| Beef Hides | ****** | | | to | 0 07 |
| Geese per lb | | • • • • • • • • • | | to | 0 10 |
| Turkeys per lb Chickens per pair | | | 0 70 | to | 0 3 |
| Ducks per pair | | | 0 45 | to | 0 5 |
| Sugar cured ham | 18 | | U 00 | | 0 1 |
| Tamb Sking | | | 0 7.1 | to | 0 9 |
| Dressed Hogs, per | r 100 lb | S | 6 50 | to | 7 0 |
| MAY | | | 19 88 | to | 15 0 |
| Alsike Clover Sec | ed | | 5 110 | te | 8 0 |
| Red Clover Seed | | | 5 00 | to | 5 10 |
| Arnetka wheat | | | 1) 00 | to | 0 0 |

BIRTHS HART.—On the 28.h Dec., the wife of Robert Hart, Wilfrid, of a son.

Molaren.—At the Manse, Cannington, on the 27th December, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Mc-Laren, of a son.

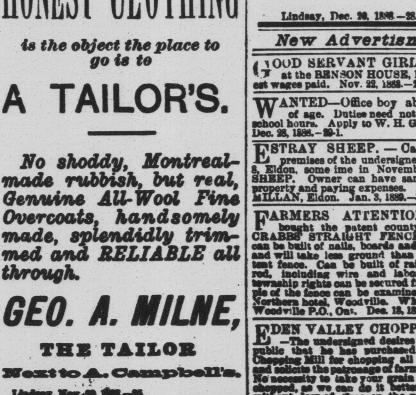
PARKIN-PERKINS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Norland on the 2nd January, 1889, Mr. Jeseph C. Parkin of Lindsay to Miss Louisa Perkins of Norland

Tocher-Bewell. On Christmas day, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. G. Mills, B.A., Mr. Henry Tocher to Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bewell, all of Brock. GILSON—SMITH.—On New Year's day, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Llord, Mr. John Gilson to Miss Susan Jane, youngest daughter of Philip Smith, esq., all of Mariposa.

HAMBLY-MARTIN. On New Year's night, in the new Methodist church. Woodville, by the Rev. A. Martin, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. A. Campbell of Deseronto, the Rev. Thomas Hambly of Clark, Dakota. U.S., to Miss Ella Alberta Martin, second daughter of the officiating minister. ciating minister.

GRAY.—In Ops, on Saturday, December 29th 1888, Mrs. David Gray, aged 52 years. CONNOR —In Ops, on the 27th December, 1888, Mrs. Ann Connor, relict of the late Peter Connor, in her 65th year

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY of New Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c.up, at Ritchie's.-27-tf.



Fancy and Plain Hanging Lamps Fancy and Plain Table Lamps Fancy Cups and Saucers

Plain and Colored Glassware, etc.

DO NOT FAIL to take advantage of this grand opportunity for securing bargains in Fancy lines. Such a chance seldem occurs, and we can supply every Man, Woman and Child in the County-(we would say Prevince but we do not wish to exaggerate)—both in CROCKERY and GENERAL GROCERIES.

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS FINEST TEA AND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES at the Closest Prices ever offered at before in the history of Lindsay. The public cannot make a

mistake by calling and taking advantage of this wonderful generosity on our part. Always to be found ready and anxious for Business OPPOSITE THE NEW POST OFFICE. GRAHAM & LEE

Geo. A. Milne.

Fancy and Plain Dinner Setts

Fancy and Plain Tea Setts

100 Different Chamber Setts

And any other kind of Sett.

All Who Want

READ THIS.

The Tailor, HAS

FINE CUSTOM-MADE GVERCOATS that must be sold at once.

EVERYBODY KNOWS

or should know that if

No shoddy, Montreal-made rubbish, but real, Genuine All-Wool Fine Overcoats, handsomely made, splendidly trimmed and RELIABLE all through.

S. S. Ritchie.

The Flood Gates Opened.

RITCHIE MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP. A successful season's business the reward for fair, square and above-board dealing. No catch-penny humbug trying to gull the people by advertising bankrupt stock sales, clearing out sales, below cost sales and all

such tomtoolery. RITCHIE don't find it necessary to sell below cost to Paralyze All Competitors. Scores of people can testify to the veracity of the above. We buy our Goods right and Goods well bought are half sold.

We have added to our present large and well-assorted stock

Many Novelties for Holiday Trade.

Big Bargains in Dress Goods, bargains in Flannels, bargains in Tweeds, bargains in Ulster and Mantle Cloths, bargains in Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Top Shirts, Cardigans, Underclothing, Gloves, Mitts, Ties, Braces, etc. Ladies' Fur Coats, Men's Fur Coats, Caps, Mitts, etc., at prices not equalled in

Canada. Men's Persian Lamb Caps from \$2.50 up. Blankets and Bed Comforters .- No. I White all-Wool Blankets for \$2.75 a pair; Bed Comforters for 75c. each. Bales of Cottons for 25 per cent. less than you can buy from any other house in the town.

Visit Lindsay, compare our Goods and Prices with any house in the trade and you will go home convinced that RITCHIE is the old reliable and only live daylight bargain-giver in town.

S. S. RITCHE

New Advertisments. at the BENSON HOUSE, Li adeay. High est wages paid. Nov. 22, 1888.—24-tf. WANTED—Office boy about 15 years of age. Duties need not interfere with school hours. Apply to W. H. GROSS, Dentist. Dec. 28, 1888.—29-1. ESTRAY SHEEP. — Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 14, con. 8, Eldon, some ime in November last. TWO SHEEP. Owner can have same on proving property and paying expenses. DUNCAN Mo-MILLAN, Eldon. Jan. 3, 1839.—30-3.pd.

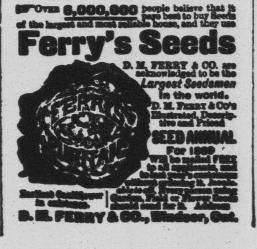
MARMERS ATTENTION. - I have L bought the patent county right of C. CRABBS STRAIGHT FENCE. This fence can be built of nails, boards and wire stronger and will take less ground than any other patent fence. Can be built of rails for life, per red, including wire and labor. Farm and tewnship rights can be secured from me. Sample of the fence can be examined opposite the Northern hotel, Woodville. WM CAMERON, Woodville P.O., Ont. Dec. 18, 1886.—38-tf.

DEN VALLEY CHOPPING MILL.

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has surchased as Improved

New Advertisements. WANTED - A GOOD GENERAL VV SERVANT. Liberal wages. Apply to MRS. P. NAVIN, corner of William and Glen-eigets. Lindsay, Dec 26, 1838.—29-3.

FARM FOR SALE. West half lot 3 in 7th, con. of Ops; 165 acres, 85 cleared, good wheat land, well fenced; balance ash, cedar and tamarac One mile from church, school and post office, 7 miles from Lindsay. Title indisputable. Good buildings. Terms easy Apoly to the owner, JAS, GIBBONS, William-st, Lindsay, or to A. O'LEARY, Lindsay. Dec. 31, 1838.—30-4pd.



New Advertisements. CORNET SCHOOL .- MR. T. JOHN.

SUN begs to inform the young people of Lindsay that he will open a cornet school the first week in the new year. Those wishing to join the class are requested to call at Mr. Johnson's House, Bond st., three doors west of William st., any evening except Fridax, when further particulars will be given. Lindsay, Dec. 18, 1888.—28-3pd.

CHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Victoria, By virtue of a write To Wit.: of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria and to me. directed against the lands and tenaments of George Barney at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at my office in the COURT EOUSE, LINDSAY, in the said County.

Tuesday, the 26th Day of March, 1889,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all the right, little, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant into and out of the no th half of letten in the thirteenth cencession of the township of Dalton, and also lot eight in the twelfth cencession of the same township, all in the country of Victoria.

CRA it cand to cand a sent result of cand a