## **Exhausted Vitality**



THE SCIENCE OF
LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, nervous and physical Debility, Premature Decine, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 3 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or DR. W. H PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty Diseases of man, Office, No. 4, Bulfinch-st.—92-ly.

## The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1889.

## BEAUTIFUL JIM.

Continued from 2nd page.

"I might be walking down the street," she cried, "and a chimney pot might fall on my head and crack it; or I might miss my footing at the top of the stairs and tumble down and break my neck; or I might," with a sudden change of tone, "I might stop here and eat my heart out, and he might die without seeing me—and oh! Mr. Moore, don't try to keep me; I should go right out of my mind if anything like that were to happen."

thing like that were to happen."

So she won the day and carried her point, and the preparations for the journey went briskly on. She decided to take her maid, who had been with her three years and was a very steady, reliable kind of woman, well accustomed to traveling, and also to keep Darby, who had been her tather's valet for something like four times that period. With her own woman and with Darby, she would, she knew, be more safe and also travel in greater comfort than with half a dozen fine society ladies to do chaperon. And, moreover, she gave a thought to the journey back and to the comfort and help that Darby would be to her Beautiful Jim on the voyage home. And with such indomitable energy did she work that by the time the very next P. and O. steamer went out to the shining East, she was on board, feeling, it is true, a little more lonely than she would for all the world have admitted to the group of friends who had gone to see her off—waving a rather tearful farewell to them and her native shores.

But that was a feeling which very soon passed off. The novelty of her surroundings was good for such sad thoughts as hers necessarily were, and though in a general way an unusually good sailor, she began, after a few hours, to feel certain very uncomfortable sort of qualms, which sent her off to her berth without any desire to spend more time gazing at the fast receding shores of her own country. And after that she lived the ordinary life on ship board, coming in for a large share of admiration and attention in spite of the fact, which soon became known among the passengers, that she was engaged to be married to a man in the Blankshire regiment, who had been badly wounded in an affair with the Dacoits in Burmah, and in her hand. that she was going to Calcutta, and possibly even further, to nurse him.

her father had died about the same time -that she was a great heires; and the last of her name. And they all said, men A few days later the heiress of the and women alike, that the fellow in the Earles and Beautiful Jim, of the Blankthe Blank shire regiment was just the very luckiest man who had ever been born, if, indeed, he had not been so unfortanate as to die of his wound.

Sinte regiment, were the first and simply, with only Mrs. Seton and a man who had been very, very good to him in the first days of his long illness,

There was quite a wave of eveltement on board when at Su za telegram from Calcutta was brought on for Miss Larle, who, poor girl, had hardly courage enough to open it. It was short, but inexpressibly

"Jim much better- on his way here.

Nancy tried hard to laugh over the good news, and very nearly succeeded in breaking down into a storm of tears, the relief was so great. Then some one call dout "Three cheers for Jim-long life to Lim!" and straightway three rousing shouts went up for the hero they had never seen; and his levely sweetheart, in spite of a certain dewiness about her dove's eyes, managed to turn the threatened outburst into smiles after all!

Strangely enough, the journey did not seem particularly long to her, nor the time half so wearisome as sitting at home waiting for Jim's return would have been. There was a sense of doing some-



"Three cheers for Jim!" thing for him in every turn of the screw.

in every movement of the ship, in every order that she heard given and saw carrose in June, and the wistful look of sadness in her soft eyes all died out. At last it was all over, the suspense,

the waiting, the putting on of the time, and she found herself tightly clasped in

"He is well?" she asked, breathlessly. "He is with you?"

"Dear child, yes; where should he be?" the little weman cried. "Not exactly well, you know, but getting—getting on. be reduced from the ashes and resolved to Not well enough to come to meet you. the same metallic form that they had but so awfully impatient for you. I only told him yesterday. I thought he would worry himself to a shadow if he knew that you were on your way. Now, I wish I had told him a few days earlier. And about your baggage? Oh! you have a man and maid! Then give up your keys and come along at once. They will manage it all far better without you. Why, child. how you are trembling! Ah! I know—I know-you have gone through so much since we parted," and then she drew

ner lips. She only kept one hand in Mri. Seton's and pressed the other hard upon her breast, to try to still the mad beating of her heart.

But havette

of her heart.

But happily it was not for long. They drew up before a large hotel, and the little woman by her side said, in a tone of intense relief, "Here we are," and went before her into the house. "You will not expect to see him looking very robust, will you, dear child?" she said, by way of preparation.

will you, dear child?" she said, by way of preparation.

"Oh! no—no!" Nancy answered.

"And if it is rather too much for him, if the meeting upsets him a little, you won't be frightened?"—anxiously.

"I will be very good every way," said Nancy, trying to smile.

By this time they had reached the door of Jim's room, and Mrs. Seton opened it.

"Here she is," she announced, and gently pushed the girl in and closed it behind her, with an imperative sign to the native in attendance to betake herself out of the way.

in attendance to betake herself out of the way.

And Nancy went in to find a ghost—or what seemed so to her in the first shock of surprise—a gaunt skeleton lying helplessly back on a couch, with a punka waving to and fro over his head. And then this gaunt skeleton stretched out a skinny hand to her, and she realized that it was her love—her Jim—whom she had come so far to help; and then there was a rush, a scuffle, and the next moment ahe was down upon her knees beside him, was down upon her knees beside him, holding his head upon her breast, and it was all right!

holding his head upon her breast, and it was all right!

Somehow, now that I have got to this point, I cannot tell more about that meeting; it is too sacred a theme for me to write or you to read—it belongs to themselves alone, and you and I are in reality only outsiders, though I have loved Beautiful Jim dearly, very dearly, and I hope that you have loved him too.

But I can and will tell you just what happened afterward—how the happy days slipped by, and with each one Jim got a little stronger and shook off more and more of the weakness and lassitude which he had brought as his portion out of Burmah. How he began, after awhile, to totter about in an uncertain, baby sort of fashion on his very own feet, with only the slight support of Nancy's slim young arm to help him—how they began to take lovely drives in the early mornings and in the cool of the evening, and best of all, how one day she said, quite simply and unconcernedly, "If you go on improving like this, dear, we shall be able to be married ever so much sooner than I thought."

And then poor Jim blurted out the last faint shadow of his doubts and the sorrows of their past.

"My darling," he said, trembling in spite of himself, "do you think I am quite free to take advantage of—of—circum-

stances?

stances?"

Nancy looked, as she felt, startled.

"Why not, Jim?" she asked, her thoughts flying wildly to some obstacle of which she was in ignorance.

"Of course we can please ourselves; but your father's objection was possible danger and trouble to you in the future," Jim answered. "And, of course, young Tommy is dead now, poor chap, and I don't want to say or feel anything against him; but supposing poor Owen's death was brought up again and they fixed upon me? I might find it very awkward and"— But Nancy had risen and gone out of the room, and while Jim was still wondering at the suddenness of her movement, she came back with a sealed packet ment, she came back with a sealed packet

"I foresaw something of this," she said ibly even further, to nurse him.

They knew, too, that her brother had last day at Biankhampton I made Stuart been killed in the same affair, and that leave your safety in my hands;" and then poor dead lad's passionate confession. shire regiment, were wed, very quietly

> to witness it; so it was over: All was ended now, the hope, and the fear, and All the aching of heart, the restless, upsaid

longing. All the dull, deep pair, and constant at

THE END. WEST VICTORIA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Subjoined are two of the papers read at the recent in titute held at Wood-

Farming Pay?

BY W. L. HERRIMAN. In looking over the report of the judges of the prize farm I noticed that most of the farms in competition reported a good average yield of grain. Wheat, 30 bushels per acre; cats, 51; barley, 40 The other crops were ccr respondingly good. I also observed that where there was a good yield of grain there was reported in connection with it a system of stock farming in some of its forme, and generally a number of cattle fattened for the market. The farmers all appeared prosperous and therefore contered. They found under their management that farming paid a good dividend. I where there onse vations of the judges mer be duplicated any day by looking about usamong the prosper us farmers in our pen neighborhood. I was then led to enquire: "Why does stock farming make grain farming pay?" This question is too time allotted to it; but we will glance at one or two of the conditions necessary to rain grain successfully and cheaply.

I von ake satraw a d purn it you will flud that the greater portion of it has disangear in he air and left only a small ried out. And the long voyage acreed portiones ed the san. The same thing with her well, and as they drew near to their destination she bloomed out like a their destination she bloomed out like a the large of part passes off in smoke and g see. This we call the organic portion The Lah ta the thorse de or mineral porthe and when and z of by the chemist is found to countst of certain defi de and dis- A Talk on Cattle Raising for Beef and Mrs. Seten's arms, and her feet trod In- ti et mineral or mitallie abstances which have been drawn from the earth, and necessarily must have existed in the earth beforehand, because the plants cannot form them or make them. They can all the same metallie form that they had

> when in the col'. According to some of our best-analytical chemis: a the following inorganic elements are found in the ashes of plan's an i removed from the soil by an average crop of

the different kinds from each acre: The ingredients are putash, sods, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica, peroxide of irua and common esit. Of these various ingredients an av. Nancy into the carriage which was awaiting her, and bade the coachman drive
straight back to the hotel.

Poor Nancy could hardly breathe for
the excitement, and although she knew so
little and wanted to know so much, not a

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

The results being an impossibility to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of better beef. It may be argued, and with little and wanted to know so much, not a

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

The black mould took its place; it was as firm to walk upon as any person could desire. Such lands are not usually profit to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of better beef. It may be argued, and with little and wanted to know so much, not a

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

The black mould took its place; it was as firm to walk upon as any person could desire. Such lands are not usually profit to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of better beef. It may be argued, and with little and wanted to know so much, not a series of the same and person could desire. Such lands are not usually profit to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of better beef. It may be argued, and with lands are not usually profit to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of better beef. It may be argued, and with lands are not usually profit to find a profitable market, small returns from sale, and a depression in the price of being an impossibility to find a profitable market, small returns from the walk upon as any person could desire. Such lands are not usually profit desire. Such lands are not usuall Nancy into the carriage which was await- erage crop of wheat will remove from an yards; -the results being an impossibility

nine require about 300 lbs and clover hay 500 lbs. Whate turniper sances over 100 lbs and clover hay over 110 lbs of lbs. Whate requires 102 lbs of silics, turnips about 15 lbs and clover hay only 10 lbs. Of the phosphore's acid wheat removes about 30 lbs. turnips 60 lbs and clover about 20 lbs. All these inorganic elements or miseral compounds are found in all cultivated ferilies off. Some of them, which are essential to the davelopment and maturity of the gran, are found in very small and limited quantities. In 1,000 lbs of fertile soil you may have only 1 to 4 lbs of phosphoric acid, 3 to 3 lbs of soda, 1 to 20 lbs of potash, and it must be evident they could be easily exhausted by improper cropping.

Not more than two or three per cent, of the whole bulk of the soil consists of those elements that usually serve as plant food. It has been shown that different plants require these various elements in different proportions. If, therefore, you continuously crop the land with about the same class of plants sooner or later all the available inorganic food material in the soil required by these plants will be athousted, and thea it will be impossible to raise a good, healthy, matured crop, simply because the plant food be wanting the crop must be a failure. We have so far been talking about that part of the food of plants derived from the soil, called the mineral or inorganic part, and found in the sait. In burning the straw we noticed that a very small portion was left, the sah; the great bulk of it disappeared in the sir as amoke and gas. The part consumed is derived mainly from the ingredients floating in the air and circulating in the soil, derived mainly from the ingredients floating in the plants obtaining abundance of the first three, but the want of available nitrogen may often be the cause of blighted grain. Although four fifths of the atmosphere consists of nitrogen pounds of which it forms a part, and serving as carriers of nitrogen into the plant accept as a compound with ome of the first three, but th

are not so scarce. your fattening matured animals you make them lay on fat and some flesh, but much of the material of the food passes through them and aids largely in enriching the barnyard manure, and thus much of the same elements removed from the soil by the crops which are consumed by the animals can be restored to the land. Of course this depends upon having the barnyard manure properly handled. In this way not only are the potash and phosphorous and ammonia restored directly to the land, but the manure decomposing in the land developes carbonic acid and ammonis, which savagely attack other organic and inorganic material in their vicinity, setting at liberty food elements otherwise un-available and furnishing a large supply of the needful nitrogen in the compounds formed immediately in the soil as nitrates of lime, ammonia and carbonic acid. Thus the manura manufactured by your fatten-ing matured arimals becomes not only a straight source of fertilizing the land, but serves as a bait to attract a further food supply from the earthand air, so enriching Why Does Stock Farming Make Grain the land that grain farming will be made

profitable. It is thought by some good farmers that by judiciously handling barnyard manure in connection with suitable hilling, draining and proper rotation of crops land may be kept in an improving condition of fer-tility with the aid of very little of the arti-

ficial fertilizers.
I cannot leave this subject without expressing my disapprobation of the way many farmers treat or maltreat the manure; then after it has become greatly deter-iorated in value or absolutely worthless they place it on the land and then appear surprised that they see no great results They might as soon expect to see a spirit come out of a dead body. Much of it has been so leached that the potash and other valuable ingredients have been dissolved and washed out. Decomposition and fermentation have been permitted under such circumstances that much of the autmonia nan teen dissipated and nearly all the bene fits of nitrification in the soil lost. When such farmers look for the golden grain or the weighty root crops their hopes are as brighted and shrunken as the crops they

Asthough I have been too long I have grain farming pay?" This question is too only hinted at many of the points I wish full to be thoroughly dealt within the short you to consider. I am satisfied the hopes of our future agricultural success depend upon the proper understanding of this question and reducing it to practice.

I believe that farmyard mature can be very much aided by the judicious use of some of the artificial fertilizers, which I

need not now step to specify.

Some time ago in conversing with a succe-sful farmer of older days on the stock raising question he said that he did not know anything about the commercial value of manure, but one thing he did kno -: that he always kept lots of cattle and had lots of manure to put in the land and lots of money to put in the bank!

Stockers.

By W. M. Grant.

The system of stock raising pursued by many of our farmers not only robs themselves of a large profit which should be made if cattle were rightly handled, but also injures those who aim at the production of animals more suitable to the requirements of the present day. Cows that are remarkable only for a generous deficiency of breed and an infinite number of fine points—none, however, deserving of merit,—are crossed with bulls of lengthy parentage, whose ancestors have been aweinspiring road agents for numberless generations. The progeny from such stock is also too common in many of our farm yards;—the results being an impossibility for such section.

wraned at an early ago and fed so ceantily on akinamed milk that it exists largely on expectation. If it be unfortunate to live until the following winter it is allowed the shelter and privileges of the yard, and is obliged to ske out a miserable existence on straw and the aforesaid beef-making diet —expectation. When spring comes the now yearling is put on grass, or the queen's highway,—not to get fat, but only to prepare for the starving process of the following winter. And so for three years this routine is gone through, at which age the animal is placed on the market, an unmarketable animal in every sense of the word. If fat enough for beef, so weak in the points that a beefing animal should possess, that it naturally brings a very small price; if offered as a stocker, almost unsalable on account of the generous number of defects with which poor judgment and a poorer parentage could endow it, and which defects are not looked for in animals wanted for the stall. To overcome this profitless and objectionable stock should be the object of every farmer in the country, and can only be done by a continued use of good male animals, the famale offspring from such animals being always carefully selected and kept for breeding purposes, the remainder being at a proper age put on the market for beef or a stocker as their owner might see fit. Good grades mature earlier than common stock, and with good winter shelter provided, the addition of a small quantity of grain and roots would amply repay the extra trouble and cost indirectly by an increase in the quantity and a vast improvement in the part of growing importance at the present day—and directly by being at two years a better animal than the other at three years; their and linear as saving of one year's teed and also of one year in the return of capital invested, and in whatever business we may be interested it is only by quick returns we can hope for success. Besides the secount of the superior beef and the smaller percentage of wastings. Our farmers also who stall more cattle than they themselves raise, and who are desirous of securing animals possessing a grade size and good quality, would also be in a position to pay better prices, for then it would have a larger number of buyers, and consequently reap the b it naturally brings a very small price; if offered as a stocker, almost unsalable on

at a sacrifice.

In conclusion, would it not be advisable for our farmers to consult more their own interests in the raising of stock, and also all other branches of agriculture, but especially the former, which is certainly the key to successful farming.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY.

Some Pointers by Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manitoba. At a special meeting of the North Ontario farmers' institute at Cannington Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manilla read the

following paper on HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY. How to make farming pay is one of the great problems that is absorbing the attention of a large portion of the population of our country at the present time, and justly so, as the farming interests of Canada exceed all others in the amount of fault being that they are too rich, they money invested and the number of persons engaged in tilling the soil. Of all the sources of wealth to Canada farming is the most important, and perhaps always will be so. In discussing this question in a short paper of this kind I will confine myself to those conditions of things that exist in this section of the country. We have what can be considered good farm. ing lands, rich in all the elements that go to produce grasses and cereals to be converted into bread and meat to feed the hungry millions who are ever ready to buy. Thirty years ago the chief produce for export was wheat, a few years later wheat and barley, but now our list of products for export is a very long one, including nearly everything that is grown or produced upon the farm. In the first place a man should have a thorough snowledge of his farm, and this will take some time to acquire, as different fields vary greatly on the same farm. A crop that will succeed on one field will often be found unsuited for another. This is also true to some extent in stock raising; a farm that may be a success with horse and cattle may be entirely unfit for the profitable raising of sheep. This is owing to a difference in conditions, a study of which will be found most profitable to the farmer. I am a believer in mixed husbandry with a regular rotation of crops.

but for the reasons already given a farmer but for the reasons already given a farmer may become a specialist from force of circumstances. But whatever branch may be allowed, a thorough knowledge of that branch is most important, coupled with a close and practical application of that knowledge. I will suppose that the farmers I am addressing are possessed of the recultive buildings and fauses below. the requirite buildings and feuces belonging to a farm. This brings us to a point that has been neglected by too many farmers in this part of the country. I have reference to under draining on the high lands and upon ditches on the low lands to free the ground of surplus water, thereby admitting air and warmth to quicken the hitherto cold and unproductive soil. When this is done the land will be found much more easily worked at all seasons of the year, which enables the farmer to till his farm to better advantage, thereby keeping down weeds and who grasses that are common to such lands. The crops should be such as to give the great est profit without destroying the festility of the soil to too great an extent. The continued cropping that many farms have undergone and the continued selling of undergone and the continued selling of grain has greatly impaired their natural productiveness, and farmers flud a d fliculty in growing such heavy crops as formerly. Permit me here to state that in my o lajon many farmers have a source from which they can draw large quantities of manure annually. I have reference to the awamp lands that are common in this section of the country.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

f recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archen, M. D.,

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

W. W. Logan.

## Organs and Pianos

Are the Best on Earth a fact nobody can deny. W. W. LOGAN,

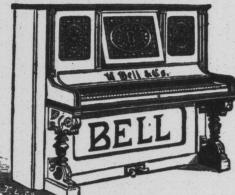
A. Higinbotham.



RAIN OR SHINE IT WONT HURT ANY ANIMAL. It has been used and recommended for years by such well-known horse men a Jos. Staples. Manvers; John Cairns, Manvers; Geo. Werry, Fenelon; Albert Ware, Fenelon; Harry Logie, Ops; Robt. Logie Ops; Geo. Skuce, Ops; Eugene Fee, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

Take no Other, 25c. each, or Five for \$1.00. HIGINBOTHAM'S DRUG STORE, Kent-st., Lindsay Lindsay, Sept. 14, 1888.—14.

J. Wetherup.



Stand unrivaled for purity of tone, fine finish and durability. More Bell Instruments made in Canada than all the other makers put together.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

600 of them now in use in this county without a single complaint.

For Sale by J. WETHERUP. Lindsay, Jan. 9, 1899.-31.

much out of those lands as possible; their get better after they have been cropped for a number of years. It has been said that "the manure pile is the farmer's bank," and if such is the case there is a grand chance for many farmers to add to their bank account. With a sufficiency of manure the farmer is possessed of the key to unlock the treasures of the soi!; he is in a position to produce an abundant crop of whatever may be most suitable to his farm. In conclusion, permit me to say that his aim should always be to raise

a vegetable or an animal production. H. GLENDINNING. Manilla, Jan. 9, 1899.

The Montreal Herald wants to know how the imp. fed tories are going to make up the \$10,000,000 of revenue that would be cut off by the kind of free trade inperial federation would give us. This is a poser of the hardest kind; and the Hamilton Spectator for one frankly admits that t does not know.

Representative Springer of Illinois has proposed a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to extend the presidential term to six years, to abolish the electoral college, to provide for a direct vote of the peop'e, and to render the president ineligible for re-election. It is proposed to extend the term of representative in congress to three years

Toronto News: "The Regina Journal wants Hon. Mr. Mowat's opinion on the constitutionality of submitting the question of prohibition to the popular vote in the northwest As recent events have shown the value of the premier's opinion, the Journal had better wait until the vote is taken, and then engage r. A owat to conduct the appeal Tis there that he will

Solile quy of the Devil. [We are requested to publish the subjoined petical contribution to "The Ballot Box," a nanuscript journal conducted by Elm Grove temperance lodge, Linden Valley.] I sometimes go to Lindsay -

I have friends there, you know; And, if : ou will believe me. They are running quite a show. They have churches quite a few, But of bar rooms there's a lot:

So, as its not far from my place, It's sometimes nice and hot. I like to stop at Lindsay, It seems to country fled; My impa can jump upon the sleighs

And some lines steal a ride.

The honest farmer then is fined

And when they see a farmer's sleigh They lesp and shout for joy: But if any get run over It's a goody little boy.

For rupuing over the lad; But I serenely wag my tail-I'm not the cond bes's cad! Consumption surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR :

Please inform your readers that I have a positive emedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have onsumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address

Your street Toronto, Ont.

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

F. C. Taylor.

GENERAL **INSURANCE ACENCY** 

## the best within his power, whether it is

ESTABLISHED 1847. CAPITAL AND FUNDS OVER - \$10, 100,000 ANNUAL INCOME CVER - - \$1,690,000. Those joining this old and reliable Company

now will receive two years profit in 1890. FIRE. ROYAL, LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE

for their liberality and promptness in paying ACCIDENT. The Accident Insurance Company of North America. Applications received on all classes of Risks at Lowest Rates.

AND IMPERIAL.

These are English Companies and are noted

The Hand-in Hand insures at Lowest Rates. For every information apply to **Q. TAYLOR** 

PLATE GLASS.

Agent, Lindsay.

S. Perrin.



A Compound from the Pure Pine Tar, confidently recommended for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Difficult Breathing, --AND ALL

Throat and Lung Complaints.

Read the following Testimenial. Bead the following Testimenial.

Oakwood. Jan. 16, 1889.—This is to certify that I have been troubled for a number of years with cough, cold and asthma, and will say without hesitation the Pice Tar Cordial was the only remed; I could find to give me any relief. I feel quite satisfied that were it not for Perrin's Pine Tar Cord's! I would be in my glave. It's worth more than its weight in gold. I therefore take much pleasure in recommending it to any one troubled with the same disease. You's truy.—EDWARD KING, Oakwood, Ont.

Lind'sy. 89.—30. S. Corneil.

Gov. Deposit 41,247.

NOTHING INSURA LE EXCEPT

Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per 00, and on frame dwellings in town 80 cts. per \$100, for a three years risk. Send postal card to

S. CORNEIL, Lindeay, Jan. 24, 1886.

W. H. Pogue.

## TREMENDOUS **EXCITEMEN** At Little Britain.

rea! live Giant Killer arrived in town; he vowed a vow that he would slay

all the giants that for a -years had braved the battle

## and the breeze, until

THE CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE'S RICHTS. seized the shears of economy and clipped the wings of the mammoth, and behold the fall. Did you ever hear the flop of an old boot thrown out of an old garret window on a frosty night?

CALL AT POGUE'S

and get 19 lbs. Sugar for \$1, 50 bars Laundry Soap for \$1, 7 lbs. good Tea for \$1, 16 lbs. good Raisins for \$1, 3 lbs Baking Soda for 10c., 3 boxes first-class Matches for 25c., a pair of good Felt Boots for 81.60, Men's Long Boots for \$1.50. A GOOD GOODS SOLD RIGHT DOWN

Wishing you the compliments of the season I remain, yours truly,

W. H. POGUE.

Lindsay, Jan. 2, 1889.

Miscellaneous. GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES,

Y York Street Lindsay, Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates

RIAN GUNIGAE THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE sent to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United Stries for One Dollar a year. Address The Post, Lindsay, Canada.

ORSES WANTED .- Parties having sound horses to seil will find a ready purchaser be applying to the uncer-isned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house on hindsay-ar. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEE-E. Lindsay, May 18, 1888, -97-tf.



M EMORIAL CARDS .- It is customary after a death in a family to send to friends and relatives a memorial card giving name, age, date of death, and some appropriate Soluture tex. These cards can be obtained as THE POST Printing Office with envelopes. Several beautiful styles: Prices reasonable, Call and see them

THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD - Established 1870-1 have now on hand in my yard at the mington a choice quantity of Builes, which I will sed at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Wood-ville station My brick for celes and quality canact be best in JOHN WAKELIN, Can-nington, Dec 3, 1887-74 lyr. DORTRAIT PAINTING.

A iss Lillie Brown, Artist. Is prepared to execute orders for Portraits, en-Is prepared to execute orders for Portraits, en-larging and Coloring theographs, etc., and give instruction in Water Colors, Crayon Drawings, etc. Miss Brown is a graduate of one of the best sendemics in New York Orders left at her residence, Albertst, west of the G. T. R. Station will receive prompt attention. Findsay, April 8, 1888, -92.

GET THE BEST. THE SINGER MACHINES

ARE THE BEST AND THE BEST KNOWN

IN THE WORLD. THEIR increasing popularity fully attests it Made of the finest material, or the best principles, by the most skillful mechanis and the most perfect machinery, their superior merit is everywhere recoatized and the popular various is shown in the fact that

Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold Throughout the World Each Year are Genuine Singers.

First prizes at Lindsay Central, over all com

Particularsand prices from JOHN HORE. General Agent, Lindsay. Lindsay, Dec. 8, 1887.

THE LARGEST SCALE WORKS IN CANADA. OVER 100 STYLES OF HAY SCALES.

GRAIN SCALES. FARM SCALES. TEA SCALES, IMPROVED SHOW CASES

MONEY DRAWERS

**Meat Choppers** AND BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

ADDRESS IN FULL. C. WILSON & SON. 53 ESPLANADE STREET EAST

TORONTO, ONT Mention this paper every time you write.