Miscellaneous.

Exhausted Vitality

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, nervous and physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 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. —26-1y.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1889.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF A PINE TIMBER SALE.

In the house of commons on Wednesday last,—

Mr. BARRON asked "At what date was the sale completed of the pine timber upon Indian reserve No. 6, under the Robinson treaty, known in the treaties as Shawanakiskic's reserve? To whom was the said pine timber sold? What was the cash bonus paid by the purchaser to the government?"

Mr. DEWDNEY replied that the sale was completed on the 30th September, 1886, and the license issued on October 14th, 1886. The pine under certain restrictions was sold to Mr. Honore Robillard, M. P., and the cash bonus paid was $316. (Laughter and "Oh!")

Hon. P. MITCHELL—"It was just before the elections." (Laughter.)

Commenting on this transaction the Ottawa Free Press says: Mr. Robillard subsequently disposed of his interest in the limit for about $50,000, and a lumber merchant operating in the neighborhood of Whitefish lake says that the man who purchased from Mr. Robillard now wants $75,000 for the timber. Had the pine on the Indian reserve been offered at auction, on the Ontario government's plan, it would probably have $60,000, but then the money would have gone into the Dominion treasury instead of into the pockets of a ministerial favorite. At the time Mr. Robillard obtained his limit for the nominal sum of $316, he was a member of the Ontario legislature. Was this large grant of Indian timber lands made to him with the view of preventing his secession from the tory party on account of the Riel affair?

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. George E. Foster gave parliament something of a surprise last Friday by laying on the table a copy of the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1890, and intimating that the discussion thereof would begin on Tuesday next. The total controllable expenditure proposed reaches $28,439,593 39, to which must be added $16,146,293.71, authorised by statute, thus making a grand total of $44,635,887.10, a decrease of $873,946.96 from the estimates of last year. The manner in which this decrease is secured comes to light, however, when it is noted that the contingent expenses in many departments are hewn down, that $4,000 charged last year to the liquor license act is not required this session, and that there is a falling off in the amount set apart for the redemption of the debt of $657,119.10.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES BILL.

Mr. Mercier, the premier of Quebec, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Huron Expositor, has furnished the present tory government with a very hard nut to crack in the Jesuits' estates bill. The unanimous opinion of Protestant Ontario, and I fancy the opinion of the majority of Roman Catholics, who have shown no great love of the Jesuits in the past, must be that this measure by which a claim dead for a hundred years has been revived to be satisfied only with the gift of half a million dollars of public money, is an unwise and unjust one. But the people of Ontario who have fought so gallantly and so successfully for provincial rights, will recognize that any veto of this bill should come not from the Dominion government but from the people of the province of Quebec. On the other hand, the Copperhead minority in Ontario which has fought against the rights of its own province is not likely to be satisfied with any plea of mere constitutionality. When the government that disallowed the streams bill to serve a party purpose says, as this government has said, that provincial rights must be recognised in the case of the Jesuits' bill, it is a little too much to expect the Copperhead minority to be satisfied at once. The government, contrary to custom, has announced long before the time limit in such cases had expired, that it would not disallow the Jesuits' bill. This was done, of course, to prevent an agitation being raised. The majority of the professional Protestants who have been "working the racket" for the government, have at once subsided, but there are Protestant conservatives who have convictions and who will not keep quiet merely because they have received the wink from the government to do so. The feeling of these people is pretty sure to manifest itself in the house during the session and the family quarrel between these factions of the great Anti Provincial Rights party will be watched with interest.

A LIVELY TILT OVER MR. DEWDNEY'S APPOINTMENT.

There was a lively debate in the house which was listened to with rapt attention and deep silence. Before the house rose on Tuesday Mr. Laurier intimated that he was going to make some enquiry about the recent changes in the cabinet, but as the first minister was not in his place he reserved the matter until the afternoon, when Sir John Macdonald gave the reply without being asked a second time. The premier's answer was about as follows: It was thought desirable that Sir Charles Tupper should resume his position as high commissioner in London and Mr. Foster was made minister of finance. Then it was arranged that Mr. C. H. Tupper should become minister of marine in place of Mr. Foster. Mr. McLelan, the postmaster-general, was appointed governor of his native Nova Scotia, and Mr. Haggart was induced into that portfolio. Lastly Hon. Edgar Dewdney was called to fill the place of the late lamented Mr. White, as minister of the interior. That was all there was about it. Mr. Laurier passed in friendly terms upon all until he came to the name of Mr. Dewdney upon whose promotion to the cabinet the leader of the opposition made a vigorous assault. Mr. Laurier said that he meant nothing personal in the attack, but he could look upon Mr. Dewdney's preference with naught but the gravest censure Mr. Dewdney, first as an officer of the government in the territories, and later on as the governor of those territories, was alone to blame for the events which up to civil war and the sacrifice of many lives on the banks of the Saskatchewan. Mr. Laurier reviewed at length the position of the half reeds in that country, their claims for justice that had been repeatedly made, their meetings and their threats which finally wound up in the fire of the first gun of the rebellion at Duck lake.

"Who are the men responsible," demanded Mr. Laurier for those scenes of blood and strife in 1885? Was it the poor wretches who had pleaded for their rights and afterwards took up arms? No, not at all! But it was the man who now sits on the treasury benches as the minister of the interior. That gentleman had a duty to perform which he grossly neglected. He knew perfectly well about the dissatisfaction that existed among the half-breeds and it was his place and duty to call the attention of the government to these grievances. The hon. minister of the interior knew all about these agitations but he never once informed the government of the serious aspect that had involved the half-breeds in the Northwest."

Sir John Macdonald in reply said: "I cannot forget that the hon. gentleman sympathized with the battle on the Saskatchewan and his views thereon were more warmly than loyally expressed. The minister of the interior, I think, is in every way the equal of the hon. gentlemen, and in many ways I would not compare them. The gentleman who has been so unjustly attacked had just as much to do with the events that preceded the rebellion as the gentleman who attacked him. He (Mr. Dewdney) had nothing whatever to do with the half-breeds or the granting of lands in the Northwest, and he could not influence the government of that time to the extent of one-quarter of a section of land. He had nothing whatever to do with the half-breed claims."

A voice: "Who had them?"

Sir John Macdonald: "The government of the day. We assume the whole responsibility. The government of those days and the government of to-day are alone responsible. The attack of the hon. gentleman is altogether unwarranted and uncalled for. The government is quite willing to assume that responsibility. Parliament has passed upon those events and the people of the country have also passed upon them. In no way whatever can the minister of the interior be charged with complicity in the rebellion or with neglect or with acts of commission or omission in respect to these troubles."

Then Sir Richard Cartwright took a hand in the talk. He declared that the only thing in which he did not agree with Mr. Laurier's remarks was the statement that Mr. Dewdney was to blame for the rebellion. The first minister, by his own admissions, was primarily to blame.

CLARKE WALLACE'S BILL AGAINST COMBINES.

The other business of the house consisted of the introduction of a couple of bills, the answering of questions and consideration of various notices of motion. Clarke Wallace introduced his bill for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade. The bill, which is as follows, was read a first time:

1. Every person or incorporated company who combines, agrees or arranges with any other person or incorporated company, with any railway, steamship or steamboat or transportation company;

(A.) For granting to any person or any incorporated company who is a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for the purchase, sale, transportation or supply of any article or commodity which is an object of trade, which facility is by such combination, agreement or arrangement not to be granted to any person who is not a party thereto;

(B.) For denying to any person or incorporated company who is not a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for any such purchase, sale, transportion or supply which by the provisions thereof is to be granted to any person who is a party thereto;

(C.) For unreasonably enhancing the market price of an article or commodity which is an object of trade;

(D.) For unduly restraining the traffic in any such article or commodity;

(E.) For limiting, lessening or preventing the production or manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article or commodity;

(F.) For preventing or restricting competition in the production, manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article or commodity;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $200, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months, or to both.

2. Every incorporated company which enters into any such combination, agreement or arrangement as in the next preceding section mentioned, and has been convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions thereof, shall thereby forfeit its corporate rights and franchises so far as the same have been conferred by or exist in virtue of any law in Canada.

3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to modify or affect in any manner chapter 131 of the revised statues respecting trades unions.

MILK FRAUDS.

Mr. Burdett's bill against the dilution of milk is framed upon the lines of the Ontario act, which was pronounced ultra vires by the courts, but it likewise contains a number of valuable new provisions. It makes the selling to butter and cheese manufacturers of diluted, tainted or diseased milk, or that devoid of "strippings," a criminal offence, punishable by a fine ranging $5 to $50. It also renders it permissible for any dairymen's association or manufacturers of butter or cheese to visit the yards of any person supplying them with milk and apply the usual milk test. Any interference with this renders one liable to a fine of from $10 to $100. To secure a conviction it is sufficient to show that the milk supplied at any time is substantially below the standard of the milk from the same cow, judging from that furnished during either the week before or after. The laying of informations is facilitated by dividing the fine inflicted with the informant. Indefinite delay in collecting the fines is provided against by forbidding any appeal except to the judge in chambers within 30 days.

THE TEMPERANCE TORIES AGAIN.

The tory partizanship exhibited Thursday at the last meeting of the Dominion alliance on their present basis was ample evidence of the need of the proposed reorganization. The temperance people never had a stronger case than they hold against Lieut.-Gov. Royal, in the matter of his wholesale issuance of licenses for the sale of "four per cent." beer. The governor actually boasts of his liberal interpretation of a prohibitory law, and yet a tory clique, headed by Mr. Jamieson, burked a proposition of the alliance to move a much deserved resolution of censure in the house on the ground that there was no official evidence obtainable that these "permits" had been issued.

MR. CLARK WALLACE ON THE JESUITS' BILL.

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P. for West York, was asked Monday by an Ottawa Free Press reporter, what were the views of the Orange body with respect to the Jesuits' estates bill, lately ratified by the Dominion government. He said that those people who were crying out against that measure should come and ally themselves with the order. The Orangemen had already spoken on the matter. At Winnipeg last summer the grand lodge declared that is was ready to co-operate with all other Protestants to obtain what was desired. The Jesuits' estates bill, requiring as it does the interference of a foreign prelate, must be viewed with the utmost alarm."

"Then why was it not disallowed?"

"I am not able to answer that question," replied Mr. Wallace, "but I think that the right of the government to disallow it is undoubted."

"It is charged that the Jesuits control the federal ministry and through them the Orange order."

"Well we are to a certain extent between the devil and the deep sea, and must choose the lesser evil. Orangemen are not going to be used as catspaws for the liberal party. Mr. Blake has been scheming since 1877 to secure Catholic support, and Orangemen know on what side to find their friends. Whether the Orangemen were content with receiving repeated rebuffs and would quietly submit, is however, another matter. The question is an important one, and will be dealt with this session."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S REGRETS.

Old Mr. Perry, from Prince Edward Island, who sits in the sixth row behind Mr. Laurier, made an energetic onslaught on the government. He is an irascible old gentleman, a little unpolished in his ways of speech, ragged of face, and whose hair is sprinkled well with gray. His baldness makes but a small clearing on the top of his head. Old Cap. Walsh and Mr. Davies, his colleagues from the island, are also slightly bald. The former has a fine weather-battered countenance, roughened by the salt, stinging ocean winds. Not one of the three is as bald as Alonzo Wright, whose gleaming dome of thought, seen from the gallery, is like the smooth cheek of an Easter egg, in its demure invitation to the decorative artist. The trio are stalwarts of the Opposition. They are not afflicted either with that baldness in the interior of their heads which so many honourable gentlemen have found hopelessly incurable. The whole three joined in the onset to-day. Mr. Perry began by moving for an order of the house for a return showing the repairs done to the dredge Prince Edward during the year 1888. "This dredge," he said, "has been lying idle over a year, when it was badly needed for our harbors. Because the island is grit you think it had no rights. When any public works are asked for you'd think we wasn't part of confederation at all! Yes, you would!"

Some of the jeerers and guysters in the rear government rows applauded cheerfully. "Yes you would," the old man went on. "You'd think we was New Zealand, (cheers), England, Ireland and Scotland, (continued applause), yes or France, by George! Oh, we're thought less of than some pet friends of the government such as the captain of the dredge. What is he getting? He's getting $90 a month. What for? For walking around the streets of Charlottetown with his hands in his pockets. I don't know, I can't see, I can't understand why we are so treated."

Old Cap Welsh followed. "If there was an investigation," he declared, "it would be found that over four times the cost of the Prince Edward has been expended on her. It's outrageous. Why, I'd do all the repairing that was necessary myself in six weeks, (cheers), and for a fraction of the money. Shout all you please (uproar)! I could do it myself. The truth will stand but your jeers will not!"

Minor Notes.

—A strenuous effort is being made to have the duty on flour increased from 50 to 75 cents.

—A liberal member gives two reasons why he thinks the general election will follow the close of the present session—on the extra motion for railways in the estimates, and the fact that Sir John said in his hearing that there would be no election.

ECHOES FROM THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

In the assembly Thurday the chief matter of interest was Mr. Fraser's bill amending the compensation for injuries act. The effect of the measure is to afford increased protection to employees and after the mover of the second reading had fully explained its provisions and their relation to existing law, Mr. Meredith signified his warm approval of the proposed legislation.

THE LAW OF SLANDER.

Mr. French moved the second reading of his bill to amend the law of slander. The aim of Mr. French's bill is to protect women from the slanderous tongues of others. He pointed out many cases where innocent women had lost their character through the vile reports circulated about them by malicious parties and showed that this act would give injured parties redress and punish their slanderers. The measure was discussed at length by Messrs. Meredith, Hardy, Fraser, Mowat, O'Connor, Waters and Harcourt. Mr. Meredith vigorously objected to it on the ground that it would be the cause of untold litigation, and this would have the effect of placing slandered women in a worse position than they were at present. Mr. Hardy to a certain extent agreed with him. The other gentlemen agreed with the bill, though they thought the provisions might be modified. The debate on the bill was adjourned.

FRAUDS IN MILK.

Mr. Meredith asked if it was the intention of the government to acquiesce in the recent decision of the high court of justice which held that certain provisions of the act to provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese or butter manufactories were beyond the power of the legislature. Premier Mowat replied the government would not acquiesce but would have an act passed in the legislature enabling them to appeal.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS—MR. MOWAT'S HAPPY REPLY TO THE LADIES.

Last Friday was another great day for Mr. Mowat. Scarce had the echoes of the perorations of Mr. Balfour's speech in support of his amendment to the municipal act died away among the cobwebs of the dingy old legislative chamber than the Little Premier was ushered into the presence of crowded deputations in the library. The fair sex formed a large proportion of the assembled multitude. There were ladies in black, blue and brown; ladies in hats and others in bonnets; ladies slight of figure and ladies of comfortable proportion, and as Mr. Mowat advanced to meet them whole batteries of bright eyes were concentrated upon him and he surrendered at discretion.

Mayor Clarke did the introduction act. The ladies formed a joint deputation from the W. C. T. U. and the Enfranchisement Association, and they came to urge that women be given the ballot in provincial elections, as they now have it in municipal and school elections. They put their case very strongly, and when Mr. Mowat rose to reply:—

"Ladies," said he, "I have listened with pleasure to your eloquent addresses. It may be that someone can controvert the arguments you have brought forward, but I will honestly say that I cannot, and I sincerely trust that I shall remain in power long enough to grant your request. (Laughter and applause.) Speaking for myself I think the privileges you already enjoy have been wisely used, and I have no doubt if you had the same power in the provincial elections it would be well for the province. (Applause.) The ladies had expressed their appreciation of Mr. Water's efforts in their behalf, and desired an opportunity of thanking him publicly. In his response that gentleman expressed the hope that even at this session the ladies' highest desire would be gratified.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Mr. Spence observed that the ladies had put the attorney-general in a most excellent humour, and seized the favorable opportunity presented to press the claims of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance for a more stringent license law. "The present license act," said Mr. Spence, is neither abreast with public sentiment nor the license laws of other provinces. Ontario statutes would allow over 400 licenses in Toronto, but public sentiment, acting on municipal legislation has reduced this number to 150. (Hear, hear.) Neither, as I said, are our license laws as stringent as similar laws in other provinces, since Nova Scotia has what we have not—a law to prevent treating. The bars should be closed on all holidays."

Mr Mowat promised to consider the representations made.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

How to Make Farming Pay.

A contemporary remarks that apropos of the recent meeting throughout the land of the Farmers' Institute, a dairyman informed the Oswego *Times* that "during the past year he had sold his butter for over three hundred dollars more than it would have brought him except from profiting by suggestions he had heard at a farmers' institute in relation to preparing and marketing his butter. And still farther, from suggestions made at the institute in relation to feeding, etc., he had made at least a saving of one-quarter of his hay, and from suggestions in relation to milk he had very much increased the yield of butter from a given quantity of milk." This is evidence that the institutes may well be proud of. It is gratifying to hear of actual cases of benefit occuring from sound theory being put into practice. A new country cannot go on forever labouring in a crude fashion. All branches of agriculture new owe much to science, and all competitors in agriculture must make themselves acquainted with scientific methods. The farmer who keeps his eyes and ears open is bound to succeed.

The Out-look for Wheat.

Bradstreet's latest New York dispatch says: Wheat here has advanced some 3½c on the week, at Chicago about 6½c on the week, and as ocean freights continue strong the outlook for shipping our 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bushels surplus grain on the Atlantic seaboard is not bright. This is particularly true in as much as French, English, German and Belgian wheat markets tend lower, with 22,000,000 bushels of wheat reported at Odessa available for export. The reshipment of wheat west from New York for milling purposes, characterizes the scarcity of stocks at the interior. Bradstreet's reports of visible stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains aggregate 47,414,612 bushels on February 1, a decrease during January, 1889, of 5,325,781 bushels, 10 per cent or more than 1,000,000 per week. The decrease in January, 1888, was only 3,611,531 bushels, 5 per cent., or about 700,000 bushels per week. One significance of the heavier decline last month lies in our having exported but 111,000 bushels of wheat from Atlantic ports during that period, against 1,468,000 bushels in January, 1888. Counting wheat and flour as wheat the gross Atlantic port January exports in 1889 were but 2,095,000 bushels, against 4,220,000 in 1888, yet the decline in the visible supply each week in January, 1889, was fifty per cent. heavier than in January, 1888.

Earth Closets An Important Subject.

Two more practical letters on this important subject appear in the last Country Gentleman. F. C. Curtis writes: No subject of more importance could secure discussion in your paper, and nowhere else could the subject find a place of publication more calculated to reach those needing enlightment upon it. Universally used, earth closets would materially lessen the death rate from preventable diseases, and add immensely to the comfort and decency that no farmer need be so poor as not to possess. In the Jan. 24th issue a good point is made in the direction of economy by "An Old Reader," who proposes plans on a more modest scale than those offered in the suggestive article of Mr. Terry in a previous issue. I must beg to demur at one point in his plan, however. He appears to propose no receptacle for excretions, which are allowed to accumulate on the surface of the ground and then covered with dry earth. This is bad advice—particularly bad with the earth closet, since it often is, and he himself advises it, put close to the house. Saturation of the soil would be inevitable, and ultimate percolation through the house walls and defilement of the house air are often found as one the unsanitary conditions of country homes. All this would be obviated by placing under the closet a water-tight receptacle, such as a kerosene barrel sawn in half. This can be set so as to be drawn out and emptied with the least possible trouble and its expense is certainly inconsiderable. I hope no one will construct any sort of a closet without putting a water-tight receptacle beneath it, and by all means do it if the closet is placed in close proximity to the house.

A New York farmer gives the following suggestion, which he says was taken from the New York Tribune, and which has satisfactorily met the case: I am glad to note the discussion of better sanitation in the matter of earth closets. I desire to give a simple, inexpensive and effective method of doing away with all foul odors and fear of contagion from impregnation of soil and atmosphere arising from the present prevalent system of dealing with this branch of animal economy. Some two years since we had three galvanized iron pails made of heavy material at the nearest tin shop. The larger ones are 16 inches deep by 13 inches across the top and 10 inches across the bottom. These are placed as desired in the ordinary building such as is found in connection with most houses; only that the bottom is boarded across upon which is set the pails. There are three openings in the seat, (one, however, is made lower than the others); under these are placed the pails. The smallest pail is 8 inches deep by 9 inches across the top and 6 inches across the bottom. The seats are upon hinges; each opening has its own cover, also upon hinges; these are lifted to remove or replace the pails. Dry coal ashes are put in a box or tub in one corner of the building, with a scoop (cost 20 cents) to be used as may be needed. In winter, when frozen, the pails are placed in hot water in a large vessel (we have a large paint pail) long enough to loosen the mass which is then turned out upon the compost heap. In summer a bottle of water in which is a teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid to one quart of water, stands up high on a beam, and occasionally a little of this is sprinkled in the pails, particularly just after they have been emptied. Sometimes with an old broom they are washed out with copperas water. Any cheap deodorizer or disinfectant may be used. All house slops are thrown down a drain leading to a cesspool. A handful of copperas in a gallon of boiling water is thrown down this drain every week in the summer and also down the sink drain.

Chips From the Wood-Pile.

If you find smut in wheat, burn it. The stuff is poisonous.

Conceit will not make good butter, nor bragging a good horse.

Why buy more land, when you are not half working what you have got now?

Now turn fallen timber and dead trees into piles of stove-wood for summer and fall use.

It is said that the highest price ever paid for a cow in New York State was $35,000 for Shorthorn Tenth Duchess of Geneva, purchased by the Earl of Bective.

The farmers' institute is a practical college for the practical farmer who has passed his school days, and the wife and daughters should also attend it with him.

Philadelphia Farm Journal: If by careful planning and forethought you can lessen the cost of your next year's crops ten per cent., you may add 100 per cent. to your profit.

The men who laugh and sneer at the enterprising farmer who buys a pedigreed sire are very likely to be the fellows who will try to "borrow" his sire for the improvement of his own stock.

The way to have good neighbors is to be a good neighbor yourself. But neighborliness does not cover the borrowing or lending of the small, every-day farm tools that every farm should have.

If the fruit trees are split by frost a good plan is to heat grafting wax, spread it over a piece of muslin and place over the wound, tying in place with strips of the same material wrapped around the trees. The strip covered with the wax should be sufficiently large to entirely cover the wound.

Prof. Roberts of Cornell university and Prof. Robertson of the Ontario agricultural college demonstrated two points well at the late dairymen's meeting in London: first, that there is money in brood mares with fall-born colts; second, that a good breeding sow is a tip-top investment.

In an examination of the stomachs of over 500 English sparrows, according to Prof. Riley, only 82 were found to contain any insect remains at all, while the stomach of a truly insectivorous bird had 250 web worms. This bird would have given more aid to the orchardist than an army of the useless sparrows.

BLANKETS

at manufacturer's prices at Ritchie's. No. 1 All-Wool White Blankets for $2.75.—27-tf.

CLOVER SEED WANTED.

We will pay the Highest Price for any quantity of Alsike, Red Clover and Timothy Seed at our store. SPRATT & KILLEN.—25-tf.

Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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

W. W. Logan.

DOMINION Organs and Pianos Are the Best on Earth a fact nobody can deny.
W. W. LOGAN,
GENERAL AGENT, LINDSAY.

A. Higinbotham.

OLD ENGLISH Condition Powder
TESTED and TRIED.

RAIN OR SHINE IT WONT HURT ANY ANIMAL.

It has been used and recommended for years by such well-known horse men as Jos. Staples, Mauvers; John Cairns, Mauvers; Geo. Werry, Fenelon; Albert Ware, Fenelon; Harry Logie, Ops; Robt. Logie Ops; Geo. Skuce, Ops; Eugene Fee, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

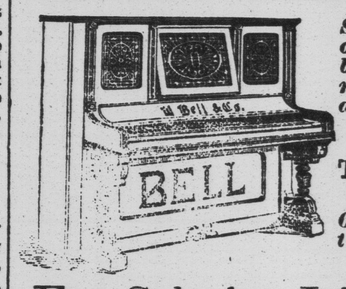
Take no Other. 25c. each, or Five for $1.00.

HIGINBOTHAM'S DRUG STORE, Kent-st., Lindsay

Lindsay, Sept. 14, 1888.—14.

J. Wetherup.

THE GENUINE BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS



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, 1889.—31.

VARIETIES.

Gallagher should be a mail carrier because there is so much "letter go" about him. "Chestnuts!"

"Pectoria" will cure that cough.
"Pectoria" is the people's remedy.
"Pectoria" loosens the phlegm.
"Pectoria" 25 cents a bottle. "Pectoria."—32-tf

When a young man asks a young lady for her hand in nine cases out of ten she will refer him to her paw.

Cockle's Antibilious Pills for indigestion.

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

The policeman of course knows a rogue when he sees him. The trouble is, he don't seize him when he knows him.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver with Hypophosphites.

For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W S Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.—36-4.

The motto "There's plenty of room at the top," must have originated with a bald-headed man.

Miscellaneous.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } By virtue of a writ of
To wit: } Fieri Facias, issued out of the county Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of George Young, at the suit of Frank Kean, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION** at my Office in the **COURT HOUSE, LINDSAY, in the said County, on**

Tuesday, the 26th Day of March, 1889,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant into and out of the North Half of Lot Thirty-one in the First Concession of the Township of Dalton, in the County of Victoria.

JOHN McLENNAN,
Sheriff Co. of Victoria.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
LINDSAY, Dec. 18th, 1888. } 28-tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
OF
ALBERT BRUCE NUGENT, Deceased.

Pursuant to R.S.O., 1887, cap. 110, sec. 36, the creditors and others having claims against the estate of Albert Bruce Nugent, late of the Town of Sebastopol, in the County of Sonoma, in the State of California, an infant, deceased, who died on or about the tenth day of January, 1888, are hereby required to send in to Messrs. McIntyre & Stewart of the Town of Lindsay, solicitors for Robert Nugent, Administrator of the said deceased, a statement of their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, on or before the

16th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1889,

and take notice that after the said date the said administrator will distribute the assets of the said Albert Bruce Nugent, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they have then notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim they shall not notice at the time of the distribution thereof or a part thereof.

Dated this 5th day of February, A.D. 1889.

McINTYRE & STEWART,
Solicitors for the Administrator.
35-4.

S. Cornell.

LONDON MUTUAL
—STILL—
ONWARD AND IMPROVING.

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

NOTHING INSURABLE EXCEPT
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"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 50 cts. per $100, and on frame dwellings in town 30 cts. per $100, for a three years' risk. Send postal card to

S. CORNELL,
Lindsay, Jan. '24, 1888.

Machine Oil.

USE
GOLDEN STAR
MACHINE OILS
—AND—
COPPERINE,
FINEST IN THE LAND.
ALONZO W. SPOONER,
Manufacturer, Port Hope.
Feb. 9th, 1888—83 8mo.

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street Lindsay, Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL.

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

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions neatly and promptly executed at THE POST printing office. Country orders and orders by mail receive our special attention. Try THE POST for your next printing and you will be thoroughly satisfied.

HORSES WANTED.—Parties having sound horses to sell will find a ready purchaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house on Lindsay-st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888.—97-tf.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the premises of the undersigned early in December last THREE SHEEP, two white and one black. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. D. WINN, lot 3, con. 8, Emily, Downeyville P. O. Jan. 24th 1889.—32 3pd.

MEMORIAL 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 Scripture text. These cards can be obtained at THE POST Printing Office with envelopes. Several beautiful styles. Prices reasonable. Call and see them.

THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD.—Established 1870—I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICK which I will sell at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodville station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887.—51-1yr.

FARMERS ATTENTION. — First-class SEED BARLEY AND OATS FOR SALE The undersigned has about 600 bushels of fine, plump Barley for seed, warranted free of wild oats, and also a quantity of NEW ENGLISH OATS, grown from seed, imported in 1886 A splendid grain which yields well. Apply to J C. SMITH, S. half lot 5 in 4th con., Eldon, Lorneville P O. Jan 26, 1888.—34-6.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Miss Lillie Brown, Artist,

Is prepared to execute orders for Portraits, enlarging and Coloring photographs, etc., and give instruction in Water Colors, Crayon Drawings, etc. Miss Brown is a graduate of one of the best academies in New York Orders left at her residence, Albert-st, west of the G. T. R. Station will receive prompt attention. Lindsay, April 8, 1888.—92.

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FIRE AND LIFE.

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Accumulated funds 36,500,000
Invested in Canada..... 900,000

Rates and premiums as low as any other respectable company. The settlement of losses prompt and liberal The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

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Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply to

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

First prizes at Lindsay Central, over all competitors.

Particulars and prices from

JOHN HORE,
General Agent, Lindsay.
Lindsay, Dec. 6, 1887.

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TEA SCALES,
IMPROVED SHOW CASES
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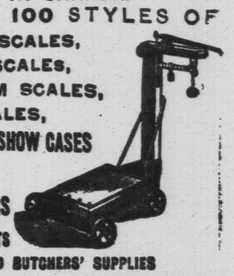

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TORONTO, ONT.

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