Scott's Emulsion.

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DOES CURE

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olor wrapper; sold by all Druggis's, at SCOTT & BOWNE Belleville.

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GENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the following gouldeness, who have sindly consented to not as agents for THE PORT: GRO, HOUGHANN J. C. GILCHRIST V. E. DOWSON
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ROTOGRES & ROSE DESTRUCTION OF THE STANDARD OF JOHN HAHAW

The Canadian Post.

GINDSAY, PRODAY, MARCH / 1890. THE PRINCE ON MUMBSH MYSTERY.

The Victim Ideatified as F. C. Beawall of

Terrolling Comunitions. A profound amount ion was caused by the dian . ev on Wadnasday work in a lonely awangs in Oxford county, about three miles Born som the vil ago of Princeton, of the hady of a come man with two built t halon bear on witted but the aner undbarg work mo tay startons, The name F. C. Banwall hat it seld in east of this twent and he underelothing of the flue dequality, 81 promounced by expects to be of the post my dony for over a week, but gradually the mystery was narryelled. The victim went positively identified on Saturday on E. C. Bangell of Lo don, England, A song tional arrest at Nisuara Palls also throws now interest late the offine. On Saturder John Burcheil dige Samerant, & empanion who recently covered the open to Americe with it neigh, was taken into enstody at

the Fr decick C. Beneval, a voung He came tree London on the White area to Fritzennic, Along with his respond I River Hand wife and a young man owned William Polley, It is supposed that It mwell eas toming to the locality of Wordstock to buy a farm. The party ar steed at Niagara Pattern Pas, 17 h. Need day It shows Ban voil toft his companions and started for Wardstock of Landon to or within anymer two hours of his langing Palls his deed body was found by two ton, in the cours of Oxford.

ther Houve had laft Niggara Willaha was in sedared probably for his money and on the lengty awamp.

of the naka was victim could be obtained slittemen the down is then and portraite had for I man as It awall. Burchall was an Ni gora Fella and and on Monday after hon was afficient there by Chief of Pollos Young, Hale o a god with being impilcat d in the murder.

Austranture of the state of this: alloy for N w Y ak to look for Henwell, Where it is east he had friends, He only went as for as limital and faturned Mon-

The name of the murdered man was to the popers on Monday, the 21 h. Yet flux that obtains to have not noticed it until follow morning after Policy had gone to

Comparison of the Canadian Repression to the having arrived or Kabruser Isth in bond through the United S area from the Port of New York, having come from Europe to New York, Mr. Turbill, the express agent, esid no one had called at the office by that

it was discovered that two young Rog.
In a time of depression they must do without invaries and not run into debt; interest would eat up all the profits. Improved machinery must be had but they should not change every year because small improvements come out, If a tarmer had a fairly good machine he should wear it out. There was more machinery in Ontario than could be afforded; three of depression they must do without invaries and not run into debt; interest would eat up all the profits. Improved machinery must be had but they should not change every year because small improvements come out, If a tarmer had a fairly good machine he should wear it out. There was more machinery in Ontario than could be afforded; three of depression they must do without invaries and not run into debt; interest would eat up all the profits. Improved machinery must be had but they should not change every year because small improvements come out, If a tarmer had a fairly good machine he should wear it out. There was more machinery in out. There was more machinery in out.

ley and myself and wife salled in the White streamer Brittanic from Liveryant on Feb. 16, the less arriving to New York on Feb. 16, Heavest with the intension of locating in Canada and baying a form."

"After remaining at the Metropolitan hotel, New York, a few days we came on to the Falla, remaining a day ever at Bulfalo, stopping at the Stefford hetel. Upon arrival here Benwell left Me at the Grand Trunk depot, Niagara Falla, saying he was going to London, Out., prospecting, and was to let me know the result. He took with him a large valle, leaving in my charge two trunks. I received by maillest Wednesday week (the 19th) from London, Ont., a ticket to release the two cheets, which are in the express office here in bond, I first new his name in connection with the Princeton murder case in a paper of Friday."

the Princeton murder case in a paper of Friday."

"I went directly to Paris, leaving here at 2 % p.m., arriving at Paris at 5.30, and drove to Princeton. I viewed the body this morning, after it had been exhumed, and recogized it as that of Fred C. Benwell who accompanied me from England. I knew that he had from \$50 to \$100 with him when he left me, suco a watch and chain. Taking everything into concideration I feel that he has been murdered.

"He was a mad of temperate habits. I knew of him personnelly six or seven months before we left Rugland, but knew of his family some time before. Mr. Pelley left here Saturday for New York. He has heen with me here since Benwell left for London."

"There seems to be a deep mystery an-

London,"
"There seems to be a deep mystery enshrouding the death of poor Benwell in a
foreign land and no doubt the detectives
will ferret the whole aff if out and expose
one of the most cruel murders that has
ever taken place in Outerlo for some years, as there is no doubt he has been lured to his death, having fallen into hands that thought he had a quantity of money on his person."

How to Make Farming Pay.

An able address on this important subject was delivered at the recent Glengarry farmers' institute by Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. for South Wentworth. The farmer, Mr. Awrey said. used to be considered the beast of burden, whose duty it was to labor and provide for the necessities of the people of the papers on subjects of interest. cities. But there was no more important factor in the commonwealth. Even the politician looked after him at election times. (Laughter.) As the virgin soil had lost its fortility, improved methods must writes the following interesting article in be adopted. In years gone by farmers' a late issue of that paper : Some eight or hoys were not taught to respect their ten years ago, when the use of ensilage calling, but that must change; it must be began to be discussed in the agricultural shown to them that the farmer has an journals, it was rather amusing to see the equal chance for a competency with the way that some of the oldest and best far manufacturer, the morehant and the pro- mers' papers ridiculed the idea of feeding Therefore a Colin N. McDonald Ross of could no longer compete in the world's and as I had become very anxious to markets. From barley Ontario used to know more about the new food, I visited realize from six to ten million dollars Mr. Pierce's farm in December 1883, and annually, but last year only two millions, found that he was then feeding over one and this year next to nothing. And the hundred head of cattle, exclusively on by ley crop would continue to fail unless ensilage. More than half of these cattle the wants of the English market, because superlor quality of beautiful yellow but. York last fall, and much of it remains in the Americans had found that in several ter was being made and shipped to states barley equal to Canadian could be Boston, where it realized fancy prices. Rughend Important Arrest of Two grown. Rice was also used for making Although this ensilage was much more beer. It would then be seen that Ontario could no longer depend on growing wheat and barley, and the problem of what to do must be solved if farming was to be still profitable. More stock must be in the de Squarder had nodoubledly raised. Ontario sold \$3,000,000 worth of choose in Rugland, because, thanks to offerts of such men as Mr. McPherson and Mr. Billantyne, the cheese kings of Eastern and Western Ontario, the quality was the best in the world. make. The off or remained as improved able It was somewhat startling that fourteen years ago Uniterio sent more butter to Eng. land then of present, because Ontario to day did not make the kind of butter that was wanted in England. England would take \$10,000,000 worth of butter from Ontario each year, but the quality must be right. It must be equal to Danish or frish butter. At a very small S. fart in story is as follows: On fibre | cost cheese factories could be so arranged as to make butter during the winter months, and cows, which for the most part were dead stock during the winter. made to yield a profit all the year, milking eleven months instead of four or five. One crommery he knew of sold its butter in Toronto for 30 to 40 cents a pound. look to a farm. O . Priday night, the 21 d. and the farmers of Glongarry could make the same kind, or at any rate largely brothers, J. and G. E vidge, on the Horses, increase the value of what they make. for a, on the goth side of the 2nd concrete along the shelling, a on the west of Prince. Farmers who were keeping 20 or 30 cows. on 200 acres should double the number and it would cost no more than at present. the stoles body of the young men coaves. But they could not turn their come on ten acres of pasture and have them trample it down ; they must sow eight of ten acres of corn, and in a fair season been eleminated extensionly. Burchell on Medicular to Princeton, having they could raise enough to keep thirty fool of the murder, and identified the murcows all the year round. No man that menied by his wife, He returned to had tried it had failed. With straw and rough grains money could be made all the year round, and the soil would be enriched, and in twenty years Ontario would be the greatest agricultural country on the face of the earth. There was everything here that went to make agriculture successful. Horse breeding could be made a success. It was better than raising grain, and the right kind of horses could be sold every day at good prices. They must not broad 2.40 horses, not one Monday at the Falls is was found that in fifty of which was a success for speed we large wooden chests, addressed to "He Benwell, Clifton, Out.," were in the bonded competiment of the Canadian Express would always bring profitable prices. would always bring profitable prices.
Sheep were also profitable and were always good for ready cash. Any breed carefully bred and cared for would make a profit. They must have courage not to spend more than their income; during a time of depression they must do without luxaries and not run into debt; interest would eat up all the profits. Improved machinery must be had but they should

acres would not pay for itself. What with mower, cultivator, hay rake, otc., meny a furmer had \$2,000 worth of machinery on his farm; the interest was greater than the profit. Depression could be tided over and farming made fairly profitable by producing the best and most of everything at the least possible cost. They must have green feed in the summer, not rely on dry pasture fields; the man who took green stuff to his cattle in the dry time would find the flow of milk would not decrease. It improved methods were not adopted and the soil enriched by keeping stock, the result would be that in ten or fifteen years the farms would be exhausted and farming would be a failure. Mr. Awrey said that he was one of the organizers of farmers' institutes, with the common aim and object that at some time they would have the reliament at the soil enriched by keeping stock, the result would be that in ten or fifteen years the farms would be exhausted and farming would be a failure. Mr. Awrey said that he was one of the organizers of farmers' institutes, with the common aim and object that at some time they would have the reliament at the reliament as any itself the the reliament at the reliament at the reliament as any itself the the reliament at the reliame demands. When at a meeting in Toronto the farmers had discussed combines, the manufacturers and board of trade went to Ottawa and declared that combines were justifiable and in the interest of their business, and that the propositions of the farmers were daugerous. As illustrating the principles of combines Mr.
Awrey alluded to the stove dealers, whose arrangement was that when a maker designed a new pattern it would be sent to Toronto and weighed and a price put on it, under which the maker could not sell, being liable to a penalty of \$100 for every stove. The price was fixed considerably above a fair profit, and so it was with sugar, binder twine and almost everything else. If farmers would unite and insist that the government should make combines illegal, the leaders must grant their just demands. To secure such united action was one of the functions of the farmers' institutes. They should also express their views on inter-esting topics; have fewer outside speakers and more local opinions. The meetings should be held more frequently and prizes should be offered to young men for

A Cheap Silo. "Rusticus," the well-known agricultural contributor to the Montreal Witness. sour than the ensilsge made during the past two or three years, yet the sleek apprarance of the cows and the superior flavor of the butter convinced me that there was a bonanza in the silo, though the cost of its construction seemed to place it beyond the reach of the poorer class of farmers. More recent experisiloes need not be costly affairs in order to the proper preservation of the ensilage, and last spring I induced a friend in Hull to sow nearly three acres of western corn, promising that I would come up about the beginning of September and help them to construct a silo in one of the bags in their barn. My friend unwisely sowed the corn broadcast on a rather wet field, instead of planting it in drills, and when I visited the farm at the beginning of September, the corn had just begun to grow vigorously, the previous wet weather having given it a stunted, sickly appearance, and though it was allowed to grow until near the last of the month yet not over one-fourth of the stalks produced tassels. Another man and myself made the silo in a little over four days, the posts being made out of cedar logs taken from an adjacent fence and squared to nine inches, and the girts were made of stout tamarac poles, flattened on the inside. The first shoeting of hoards used were what is called "mill culls" costing five dollars per M. at the Chaudiere mills, and there was not one of these boards which was entirely free from rot, having been out from spunky logs. These sounky boards were sixteen feet long, and we placed them with the soundest end downwards, nailing them to the tamarac girts. We then covered them with two thicknesses of tarred paper and boarded this over with a better quality of cull boards, which were nearly free from spunk but were badly cracked and "shaky," and which cost seven dollars per M. at the mills. We now dug out about six inches of the leam on the bottom of the silo, and replaced it by soft clay, taken from a gully not far off. After placing this clay evenly over the bottom of the silo, we got on it with a pair of strong boots and tramped it until it became very soft and wonderfully adhesive, then we laid it over with rough and partly rotten pieces of boards, treading them down firmly and chinking any seams where the day was still exposed. Our silo was now complete, its dimensions being fourteen by twelve feet, deep, costing twelve dollars for the

boards, between three and four dollars

for the tarred paper, two dellars for bolts.

and the labor of two men four days, be-

and object that at some time they would be so united that the parliaments at Ottawa and Toronto dare not refuse their demands. When at a meeting in Toronto reaper and cut half an acre of this very sister did the feeding, and the "boss good many siles in that district before another year rolls around.

Canadian Barley at Buffalo. neual, with an extremely light consumy tion of the barley trade, and this state of things seems likely to continue for months to come."

The Next War in Europe.

soft and immature corn, and before we sould get the wagon ready to draw it to the barn the rain began to fall, and it was pretty wet before we got it all, three waggon loads, under cover. We now attached the horses to the arms of the power, and though they had never done anything in that line before, we were not long in getting things running pretty smothly, but at first it required a driver for each horse. The last of three loads. considerably over a ton, we put into the silo in less than forty minutes, with the following help:-two horses and a man to drive them, an Indian boy unloaded the corn from the waggon, myself and my shovelled the cut corn into the silo. Although the corn in this case was so soft from being immature, and also wet from the rain, it is now in first-class order, and the only objection the cattle make about it is that there is not nearly enough of it. Any handy man can, at very moderate expense, "fix up" a similar sito in a short time, and should there be any difficulty about getting an ensilage culter the corn stalks can be carefully packed into the sile and they will keep equally as well as if they were cut, but they will be rather unhandy when being fed afterwards. In this case a broad-axe would serve to reduce their inconvenient length before being fed. I believe that there had been only one silo in that part of the province before the past season, and it was so costly that other farmers were prevented from adopting their use, but I guess there will be a

The Buffalo Express in alluding to the barley situation at that place says: "The malsters bought barley freely last fall and converted it into malt, but have found that there is a very limited demand by brewers, either on account of large stocks or because of the use of substitutes, as is sometimes charged. The fact remains that, while we have imported little more than half as much barley as usual from Canada in the last half year, warehouses and granaries are more crowded than tive demand. Buffalo malsters shipped a different sind were grown, suitable to were cows giving milk from which a boat load after boat load by canal to New the boats there, while the prices obtained are below cost here, to say nothing of freight and storage. The fact is that cheap Western is superseding Canadian harley everywhere this year, and only enough of the latter is taken to enable brewers to say they use malt from Canada barley. Chicago malsters have used large quantities of 25-cent barley, and the same is true of malt houses at Milwankee and other large points of barley consumption in the west and even turther east. Those who malted high-priced state and Canada last fall have their costly malt on their ments have proven satisfactorily that hands, while malt from the low-priced western barley is used to a great extent by brewers. This, with the use of substitutes accounts for the present condi-

> M. John Lemoinne, the distinguished French journalist, who is now editor of the Paris Matin, says there are poor prospects of peace in Europe. In spite of all the pacific declarations from thrones. he says, the situation has not changed. The nations continue to prepare for the great and inevitable liquidation. The eminent German, Prof. Virchow, told his electors the other day that he would renew his proposition for a general disarmament, and added that it was impossible for the people of Europe to continne as they are. "It is true," says M. Lemoinne, "that must be a solution, but, unfortunately, that solution will not be disarmament. The nations must come to a plain explanation of their intentions. Then they will rush at each other, and the combat will finish when there are no combatants, when the human race will be bled white, and ashamed, horrified and exhausted, it will at last be forced to repose. To-day people think only of one thing, and that is the best and surest method of butchering each other. The coming great melce of humanity is getting to be more and more indescribable. It will be nothing like the pretty little bat:les of old times, which will appear like duels when compared with the war that is coming. When I hear the Duc d'Aumale describe so elegantly the fights of Turenne and Conde with their little army corps I say to myself that they were small affairs, in which each individual engaged had his share. But to-day where will that in-dividual be? Lost completely in the great avalanches of slaughter. Our much vaunted civilization will certainly recoil in torror; but, for all that, we must not leceive ourselves. That war will come; it is as certain as death. We may try to put it off as far as possible, but it will have its day, its hour, although we may try to put it off till the morrow. Let us, then, be ready for it, always ready."

Imperial Baking Powder.



PUREST, STRONCEST. BEST. ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

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Lindaay, Feb. 20. 1890.-89.

Caleb Mark.

LITTLE BRITAIN

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Joseph Maunder in the Sash and Door Factory in Little Britain, where I will carry on the business as in the past, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Highest Prices for Good Shingle Bolts. Parties intending to build will do well to consult me and see what I can do for them in the way of prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CALEB MARK. Little Britain Dec. 26th, 1859-81-13.

Miscellaneous.

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THOS. A. MIDDLETON. General Agent, Lindsay Office 3rd door east from railroad, south I indeay. June 27 1899 -54

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POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE DESTROYER

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily con-trolled and stopped. Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing. Catarrh. POND'S EXTRACT is most efficacious for this discase, Cold in the Head, etc. It is the best known remedy for all discases affecting the mucous membrane of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Stemach, etc.

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When I say Gare I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then return again. I MEAN A RADICAL GURE. I have made the disease of Pile, return or partiting Statement a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Gare the rev cases. Because others have falled in no reason for not now receiving a care. Send at our far a truth of my infallithing Remedy. Give Express and at the Case. It can be presented in the case of the cas

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Chirpaw's Hotel, in the Village of Victoria Road. by WM. R. CAVANA, Auctioneer, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 11 TH, 1890 at 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable freehold property, viz.:

That certain parcel or tract of land and premises, described as lots Nos. 1 and 2 on the south side of Richmond at in the Village of Victoria Road, in the Township of Edon, in the County of Victoria, according to a map or pian thereof made by one Hanning, P. L. S., duly registered.

thereof made by the Hamiley, the registered,
On the property are erected a frame office, frame house, frame stable, and cutbuildings in good repair.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale and the balance within thirty days thereafter.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to F. G. MILLAR, 4 King St. East, Toronto, or to SHILTON, ALLAN & BAIRD, Vendor's Societors, 56 King St. East, Toronto.—59 3.

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OPS. S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres. S 150 acres 25, 5th con,. W hf 29, 10th con, and 29, 11th con, 182 acres.

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N W qr 8, 5th con. 50 acres. E hf 5, 11th con, 100 acres. VERULAM.

Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 10, 3rd con, 83 acres. Lot 9, 3rd con, 200 acres. Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lots. Whf 8, 7th con, 100 acres.

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MANVERS. S hf of S hf 24, 12th con, 50 acres, except 2 acres MILL PROPERTY. Valuable mill property and 2,400 acres lumber limits in the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable proper ties for sale or to rent. A large amor money to loan at lowest rates. G. H. HOPKINS, Lindsay.

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Your falthful Workers. DR. WARREN'S BALM OF LIFE. MACIG OIL THE TAR COUCH REMEDY.

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MANUFACTURERS OFFINE SARRIAGE VARNISHES&JAPANS 4 SILVER MEDALS AWARDED MONTREAL CHADWICK'S LEATHEROID

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SPOOL COTTON Lightest and Strongest

TRUNKS For Hand and In the World. Machine Use. I. EVELEIGH & CO. HAS NO SUPERIOR. MONTREAL. ASK FOR IT. Sole Mirs. for the Dominion

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The following First-class Com-panies Represented: THE ROYAL CANADIAN. Head Office. - . Montreat. Specially favorable terms to Farmers "1794." YE OLD HARTFORD.

Money loaned on the most favorable terms. S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, Jan. 13, 1990.-88.

Jos. Riggs.

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Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets. Ulsters, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Piano Covers, Gents' Clothing, Feathers, Ribbon, etc.

JOS. RIGGS. AGENT.

Lindsay. Jan. 17, 1890. -84.

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Lumber of every description, Dry, Pressed and Matched, ready for use. Bill Stuff of all kinds in stock, Framing Timber and Joists of all lengths. Saingles of all grades cheap.

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Lindsay, March 15, 18-3 -88-tf. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

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