I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

ANY DUNG I CAN LAY MY HANDE ON! getting firt too, ror Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles of Limeand Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipaint Consumption HOT PULLET

FLESH ON MY BONES THE RATE OF A FOUND A DAY. TAKE IT HEST AS KASHLY AS FOO MILK." scott's Emulsion is put up only in Sa'mon of and \$100. NOTE & ROWNE, Pellmitte.

Publishers Notice.

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Ten cents per tine (solid type) nonpared, first tempfion: there cents each subsequent insertion. Meading notices in local columns, the per time flest insertion; so, each subsequent inthen their temperations so, each autopoguent es doug strangastraviss . Lauralna small continues, accordants sign as mercel cattle, tenchers wented, forms for sale plais or cight these \$1.00 cash for three of four inscritions. If more than eight lines as additional proportionate charge is made, Ithere discount to merchants for business advartecements by the year or for a chorter sine, Italia made known on application. C. D. BARR, Proprietor.

OKNTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and autorylptions to with the following continuon, who have gladly consented to not us agents for Time

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The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, MARCH II 1890,

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES. THE RYKERT SCANDAL.

Sir Richard Carbwright's Resolution of Country Row Report "worked" the hovernment for a nig Timber Limit Some Spley Correspondence. following is the motten of consure on

There, M. P. for Linesin, which Sir Colored Cor weight will move on Tune

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manta and latters published in the notes and propositions of this house that John series linker; in index for the county of Iducato, did a cor about the any nating of the gov ramen of Cenada for a grant of the government of this in the Nachwest of the notype the encountry, is the term of one of the Nachwest that at or a sout the time of such application he promised an agreement to be algorithe to the the term of the time of the term of said John Adams, when by in consideration of the services of the said John C tykept, allegad to he voluntarily given, in obtaining the grant of anoth limite, the

and thousand of the to the wife of the said I don U. Rykert one half interest in the limits an applied for, and to pay the horizon to be some had of the not perceived to the sais of all it along the room, or the purchase means desired thus from, which agrees much is in the works and figures.

Mourement on at agreement in its this think dox of April (2) 1883, butter on John Adams of the core of Winnipas, of the flest part, and Namue Mande Mand welnes, of this second park.
Whotee, he some named take telemakes

through the incovention of John Courte fivered, abtained on ain limits in the Nathwest for one fail timits in the Nathwest for one afternation of the services of the services of the said lykers. which the model of the annual base in the said half the said half of the property of the act in the said the said the said

Witness of his the sold party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of ann delier to him in hand paid by the party of the excent part, the receipt whereof is necesy nelsowning, and in further consideration of the promises, both expeed, and by these propagate data arises, to easien and transfer to the said party of the seign i part con helf alterest in the initia applied for to be greated by the government, at or must Cypress Hills in the Corbivest corrieries, and to pay over and so tents to him ter one helf of all the net propagate of the seign of all turburs thereon, or for the purchase more precised to the precise of the precise of the propagate of the seign of all turburs thereon, after the precise of the precise of the precise of the purchase more consistent therefore, all the party of the precise of the party of the precise of the party of the precise of the party of the part

therewith

Winnes the hands and seals of the parties house, the day and resembors written. Significal John Adams, the trees of C. Erkert.

And whereast to further appears from anch decreases that the application of the said John (! Riker: was ancesnaful. Affanting to the said Adams such limits, and that the said J. C. lighter in such

The pales was in real several dars are. Laid-law to be much me in Hamilton Komeryw. He

And again on the 21st Applica The order in council has been finally passed, and this although every other was made to advec the government to alter their minds. And again on the 24th of April:-Laidlaw offered to bet me \$1,000 I could not bet the prior passed for you, as he had been or used in January and again in February, And again on the 10th of Mar:faidlew only not his order passed this week and he had to get me to help him, so you see who had the inductor with the government

And again on the let August, 1889:-It will be entisfactory to know, after my hard fight with the government, that I did get what you anticipated. I would not go through the same difficulty again for twice the amount. I never spent such six weens before as I did while endeavering to force the department to do justice. The fact of their having refused McCarthy before had a great deal to do with the delay and refused. For laddew. I am pleased that he did not get the start of this child. He thought he was very mart and had all the instrumes of the country at his back. I think another time they will-recognise the fact that J. C. R. to not casily defeated at any thing.

easily defeated at any thing.

And whereas it further appears that the said limits were subsequently sold by and on behalf of the said Adams and Rykert to one Louis Sands at and for the sum of \$2.000, and that the said John C. Rykert did on the 16th day of January, A.D., 1883, receive from the said John Adams the sum of \$71,200 out of the said purchase money, and which sum was payable under the said syreement as and for the shares of the said John C. Rykert or his wife in the said limits, and that he signed a receipt therefoe in the following terms: in the following terms:

WINNIERO, Man., 18th Jan., 1823.
Received from John Adame. \$35,000 in cach by drafts on the Hank of Montreal, and four notes of louis Sands for \$39,200, parable in one and two years; all parable to the order of Mrs. N. M. Ityhort and in full of the moneys parable to her under agreement. (Signed) J. C. Rymann, her attorney.

And whereas it appears from the Hanmard report of the proceedings of the house that on the 2nd day of May, A.D., 1883, Mr. Charlton, the then and precent mem-ber for North Norfolk, did in his place set ber for North Nortolk, did in his place see. "If the said John C. Rykert did not negotiate the transaction in connection with the timber limits in the Cypress Hills, and if he did not as agent for other parties get a timber limit there at \$5 a square mile, and sell it at \$2,000 a square mile, and if he did sell it at \$2,000 a square mile, and if he did not get such limits on behalf of one Adams, and if he did not go to Winnipeg in personand sell it to Louis Sands of Michigan for \$200,000, of which \$00,000 was paid in cash, one third of which he, the said John C. Rykert put in his pockets!" to all of which questions the said J. C. Rykert categorically replied in the negative, and at once proceeded to make and did make the following statement from his place in the

The hon, gentleman has asked me several questions and I propose now to answer them. I settlor directly nor indirectly drew the money he speke of, nor put any sum in my pocket except profuseional fees only. I deny that I negotiated any timber lease for Mr. Adams or any other person. On the contrary, Mr. Adams had his own agents to negotiate for him. He made his own bargains and I had nothing to do with it, and did not pocket the money the hon, gentleman has speken of. On the contrary, I advise 1 Mr. Adams not to dispose of the limit, but to work it. The hon, gentleman on several occasions has made remarks outside of this house to the same effect, and I am giad now to have an opportunity to give it an emphasic denial. The hon, wentleman has asked me several

And whereas it further appears from the said correspondence published in the said votes and proceedings that certain difficulties having arisen with respect to the said limits, owing to their being claimed in whole or in part by the Canadian Pacific Reliway Company as being within the railway beit, the said John C. Rykert did agree with the said Adams to use, and did inform the said Adams by letters signed with his own hand that he was using cor-rupt influences with certain members of the coverement of Canada and of the parthereof in priler to defeat the claim of the and Canadian Pacific Rathray Company and to secure to himself and the said Adams of their assignes the said timber limits, and did further inform the said Adams that he had eventually successfully arranged the matter, all of which appeared in the following extracts from the letters written by the said J. C. Exkert to the said Adams, published in the said votes and prio edit gr. v.a. in the letter of the 28 h January, 1883:

I have to go to Ottawa to morrow night to fight the matter out, which I do not like. I seem to have all the hardest part of it to do. I have blowell working for me and if we succeed in bearing the ratiway we will have to pay the am must we agreed to pay, as you recollect when we two were at the Questie hotel. I have not stop one for a week on account of this. We must keep perfectly quiet.

And in the same letter further on: I am engaging all I can to assist me at Otte was and we will have to pay them well for it as we cannot affect to loss this.

And in a letter of 12th Pebruary, 1883: servernment, and we must constraint this

And in the same letter:

I am completely sick of it, as something I had no right to expect and which I should not be called upon to undertake. If it costs all we spoke of we had better do it than let it go. And in another letter dated 5th March,

I have not yet succeeded in getting anything done in the limit matter. I have brought Macdone in the limit matter. I have brought Macdone in the limit matter. I have brought and hope they will be able to induce their fathers to ac promptly is the matter. I am almost discouraged at the delay. Sands is writing me daily about it. He knows all about it. Some persons sent him the papers containing the statements, Will make an effort this week, and must do something if we have to let a note apiece go. And in the latter of 18th March:

I find difficulties suffounding us in every war a reference to the limit, and I find that the C. in reference to the limit, and I find that the C. I' it have certain ministers working for them, I am afferd it will cost us each six or seven thousand dollars to get this made all right. I have five or six at work forme, and have agreed to pay them well if they encoced. Muchle was here, and told no the limit was all within the bolt. I am afferd they will do their very utmost to defeat me. I want to be swissed that you are one I am doing what is right, and also that you will hack me up is all that I do in the way of payment.

Again on the 28th March, 1883; Again on the 2th March, 1883;
I am having a hard time in the limit matter, it will cost us each at heat \$5.50 to get this through. I have hid my ropes so that I expect to have it settled in a few days. I have a doses at work for us. You must be prepared to pay mo tre amount of your share at any time, as it will have to be all cash. When this is settled we will have to get rid of all the notes, and have an end of it. It has completely used me up. The excitement and strain is too much for me. I had Tupper and Mecdonald or ught from Winnipes, and they have been working hard senses it is assessed from the case.

And whereas it is apparent from the said documents and correspondence that the that an order in the council was on said Rekert did make use of his position lite of April, A. D. 1882, approved and influence as a member of this house in the maint has the acid. J. C. Rykers is such the masses of the said limits for his own to fear man annotation and incident that he was uncountil in properties such order in council owing to the extraordinary influence he (the said Rykers) possessed with the department of the interior and with the department of the interior and with the acordination of the interior and with the acordination of the interior and with the acordination to he shift and he was terribly seed in the country; and that he made further library in the library in and he was terribly seed to record the file country; and that he was obligated to hear that I had got the limit, as a file of the calinate and allowed with the said house with the interior and he was refused point blank. He is willing to firmition to set indicate the swill of many and the interior and the calination of the interior and it is interior as where he will of many and the set of the said limits, which statements have been dealined the interior and it is interior to the said place in the said house in the interior and it is interior to the said state of the calinate from their places in the said house in the first again to the said limits of the said state of the calinate are calculated by Rykert in his place in the said limits of the said again of the said limits of the said state of the calination.

The nature was squared several dare age. Laid-law to the said limits of the said limits in the said limits and the country; and that he country; and that he made further and the country; and the made further and the country; and the country; and the made further and the country; and the made further and the country; and the said the country; and the made further and the country; and the the matter of the said limits for his own

COMMUNICATIONS.

mas Fee and the Quaker Corre. (Correspondence of The Post.) Srn,—I see Thomas Fee in saying in thy rioud's paper that he does not balleve we made \$25 per cow for the patrons of the Quaker settlement cheese factory last rear. Well, the Quakers have the \$25 ta their pockets and they do not care very much what opinions Thomas may hold, based on what he calls his "experi He writes facetiously about the milking

He writes facetiously about the milking and cheese making qualities of us Quaker cows. I want to whisper in thy ear, Thomas, that we are only of the common herd, but we are always well cared for and kindly treated, and we on our part delight to fill the pails to overflowing. It is characteristic of our Quaker owners to be even-tempered and considerate. Hence we are never trained with a fence rail or killed in a fit of passion with a fence picket. We are very happy to know that we are owned by men who are adapted for their business and consequently make a success of farming. We can therefore chew our cude contentedly, knowing well that our owners have no notion of adverticing their cowe for sale or their farms to rent. As to selling their choses factories to the insurance companies, I tell thee, Thomas, the record of the Friends is clear in this respect. No, Thomas, thee had better not bet thy \$100 against the correctness of that Quaker settlement report, because it is evident thy "experience" has not taught thee what cowe will do under good management and kind treatment. Quaker Cow.

Quaker Settlement 10th March, 1830.

Remarkable Expression of the Grati-tude of Mr. J. W. C. Fegan's English

[To the Rditor of THE POST.] Sin, -In your valuable paper from time to time you have spoken most highly of our boys. A very pleasing feature in our work developed at New Year. About 110 of the boys who are earning wages united in making the founder of the home a surnrise work with a will and out of their hard earnings sent in from grateful hearts the fabulous sum of \$724.89, which was gladly forwarded by cheque to him who had been their "friend in need." There could not be agreater proof of the solid nature of the work or the character of the boys.

The late Wm. Gooderham, member of our

The late Wm. Gooderham, member of our Canadian council, wrote to us while in Ragiand last February: "I bless God I swer had a hand in so good a work, and I am quite sure that if the dear people in Engliand who helped on this matter could just see these six hundred boys and look at their picture, they would gladly continue the work that has been a blessing in so many wave. I think if there is a work under heaven that is God's work, and that his blessing will rest upon, it is this. Just

under heaven that is God's work, and that his bleasing will reet upon, it is this. Just think of these boys being scattered all over the country, after the training they have had with their prayer and hymn books. Some of them actual missionaries in the homse in which they have been placed."

A number of the boys have been four, three and two years on a farm, and are become very handy, able to plough, handle a team, etc. This year's party, numbering its, will arrive early in Aoril and will be received by Supt. A. H. Brace at the Distributing Home, 265 George-st., Toronto. Any information will be furnished by the superintendentor the following gentlemen, members of the Canadian Council:—H. P. Dwight, G. N. W. Tel. Co.; J. Headley, Monetary Times office; Ex-Mayor Howland, liquidator of Central Bank, Toronto.

The Air Should Be Pure.

In an address before a farmers' institute at Salem, Oregon, W. W. Baker, an experienced dairyman, said: Cows when stabled should be allowed at least 1,000 oubic feet of air space. Plenty of room in front should be provided and they should never be allowed to stand facing each other, for then one cow would be inhaling the exhalation of the other. We all know that pure blood depends upon pure air, and that pure milk depends on pure blood, as well as pure food and air. Everybody knows that milk inclosed in a cellar with potatoes, coal oil, or anything which gives off an odor will lose its flavor and become distasteful as an article of food; and still how often do we see great piles of manure decomposing close up to the cow barn, and the stable floer and walls a mass of filth. When such is the case the air cannot be pure, and yet the cows are milked in this condition, and the warm milk coming from the udder gives off a vapor and the cold, impure air rushes in to fill its place, and thus naturally takes in all impurities in the air around the cow house; and as there is a large amount of mucus and decomposed animal and vegetable matter given off by the cow it can be seen how necess ary it is to keep the cow house clean. The sense of smell must be largely the dairyman's guide for that which is offensive and unhealthy. It is much more injurious for a cow to inhale impure air than to eat impure food, for in the latter case digestion may overcome the effect, while in the other the impure air passes into the lungs, thence into the blood, and is carried of through the secretions, and the milk, being the largest one, will of course contain the largest percentage of impurities. Without entering into the whys, it is enough to say that whenever there is a decom-position there is bacteria floating in the air, and should these germs enter the milk it is questionable if any system of straining will rid the milk of them, and if they are not eliminated the butter made from such milk will most surely partake of their baneful influence.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Rast India nissionary the formula of a simple vegetable missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyke, 220 Power's Block, Rockester, W. Y.—22 Show.

VARIETIES.

There never was a fair woman but she made m

And blood carrier dyspopule and dyspopule reacts by causing had blood. So both go on, growing worse, utili the whole system is potented. The remain means of relief for the victim is a thorough and per-sistent course of Ayer's Paresparille,—40-L.

My son, don't advertice your griefs. If you has reched legs don't wear striped pastulosus,

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND

VARIATION IN FEBRUS COWS. - Cows of the same size and age do not require entire uniformity in feeding. Some are always hearty and est large amounts, while others are delicate. It requires some study of each individual case to understand the peculiar wants of each. But in every case a cow should have all she can be made to eat clean. Stinting is the poorest kind of economy, especially with good cows.

VARIATION IN SUBSOIL.—There is as much difference in character of the subsoil as in that nearer the surface, and the value of the land largely depends on what underlies the usual depth of ploughing. For the small grains, especially winter wheat, turning up the subsoil is often an advantage, as it will, on good wheat lands. lands, contain of the mineral plant food which this crop requires than does that portion of the soil near the surface which has been tilled to exhaustion. But for corn, deep ploughing is generally unwise. as it turns vegetable mold too far below surface for the corn roots to reach early in the season, unless the surface has been heavily dressed with stable manure. The safer way for corn, and also for potatoes, is to use a subsoil plough, which breaks up the hard undersoil, but does not bring it to the surface. That allows air and water to penetrate the subsoil, enabling the potatoe to withstand drough. t-[.1m.

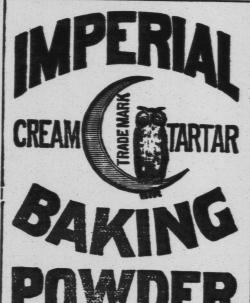
CARE OF HORSES! LEGS.—The open winter has made necessary more frequent cleaning of the feet and legs of horses much used on muddy roads. In doing this the use will be found of the long hair which grows on the fetlocks and further up the legs. This protects the skin from injury, the mud adhering to the hair and leaving a free space between, through which the natural perspiration can escape. To cut off this hair, as it is sometimes unwisely done, is to leave the legs unprotected. The mud comes in contact with the skin, the pores of which it clogs, until the skin is made tender and peels off when the mud crust is removed.

These sores are called "scratches." Thorough bathing of these sores to remove all dirt, and then covering them with some cintment to exclude air, is the remedy. But prevention is better than cure. If horse's legs are thoroughly cleaned after the mud has dried, and the natural protection of the leg is left, there need be no fear that they will become

never produce more than the tassel. Still the coarser butts are generally thrown aside by the stock and go to the manure heap. This, however, is not on account cy in quality, as analysis shows but solely because their coarseness makes them unpalatable. Prof. Henry illuscestors are not already of record, must have 87.3 per cent. of Shorthorn blood. (6) From July 1, 1896, 933 per cent. Cultivator.

FEEDING HORRES -An English veterinary surgeon recommends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masticating the food, and that the food which does not require masticating should be sparingly, if ever, used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work immediately after a full meal, and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given, and if a little good hay be put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper mastication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the stomach to secretion, and prepare it for the re-ception of the feed which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be in excess in its albuminoids, and let the horse be fed oftener and not in increased quantities at a time.

Imperial Baking Powder.



ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES er any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL MARYPOSTE STRUTERATED ROTAL TRACTCATES

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE A FIRST. GLASS PIANO, ORGAN, OR

SEWING MACHINE SHOULD

W. W. LOGAN. GENERAL AGENT.

Lindsay, 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 hepe, 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. 28th, 1899-81-13.

Miscellaneous.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

CONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

glass jare, which visitors are invited to taste. Most of them pronounce it of good flavor, and some can hardly be persuaded that it is not the meal from some kind of grain. Prof. Henry advises in the Breeder's Gazette that the butts In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Gait. Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo. Ontario; the wealthy ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable company. Accident Insurance.—The MUTUAL of Manchester has paid so many claims in this town, and paid them so promptly, that I simply ask all to enquire of everybocy else, and you will soon speak with others in its praise.

THOS. A. MIDDLETON.

General Agent, Lindson Office 3rd door east from railroad, south Tindaev. June 27, 1889. -54

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRAGE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Sores, Ulcers, Wounds,

Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing. Catarrh. POND'S EXTRACT is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, etc. It is the best known remedy for all diseases affecting the mucous membrane of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Stomach, etc. Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat. Piles, Extract is the greatest known

remedy, rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. The leading physicians of Europe and America have recommended Pond's Extract for Piles. For Chilblains and Frost Bites. It is the best remedy that Female Complaints. In the mafamile diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION. Pond's Extract has been im the words "Pomd's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding bull wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pomd's Extract. Take no other preparation. R is never sold in bulk or by measure.

fold everywhere. Prices, 50c., 81, \$1.75. Prepared only by PCED'S LITERIT CO.,

When I say Gare I do not mean regain. I MEAN A RADIGAL CURE. I have made the disease of Piles. Pailing discharges a likelong study. I wearvast my remedy to Gare the disease of Piles and a Free lave field in my remain for not now receiving a cure. Send at the and a Free Bettle of my inflatible Bennedy. Give Express and courty yet settling for a trial, and it will cure you. Address :—H. 6. SOOP.

E. Gregory.

IRE SPICES FOR PICKLING

BAKING POWDER. Full Strenath.

ELIXIR . OF . ANISEED

For Coughs.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS. Liver Tonic.

Corner Kent and William Streets LINDSAY. Lindsay, August 20th. 1889.—41.

Properties for Sale.

LANDS FOR SALE

S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres. S 150 acres 25, 6th con.
W hf 29, 10th con, and 39, 11th con, 132, acres.

EMILY 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.

ELDON. E hf 7, 4th con, 100 acres. FENELON. E pt 9, 5th con, 124 acres. E af 2, 7th con, 100 acres.

MANVERS. S hf of S hf 21, 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 amount of money to loan at lowest rates.

Apply to G. H. HOPKINS,
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ARE POPPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF **CLEANING AND DYING** BUCH AS

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Capital \$10,000,000 Accuratated funds \$10,000,000 Invested in Canada \$20,000 Rates and premitime as lowes any other respectable company. The settlement of losses possible and local. The resources and standing of this company of addings in its manufacture of the second of th perfect security against loss. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rathe. Four-of he of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR. Azont for Linday and Vistoria. Co.

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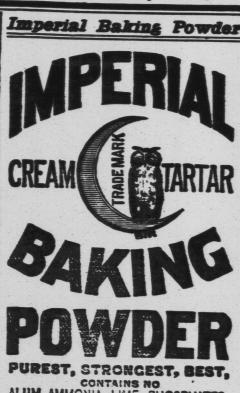
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druggists, Feb 13 1890, 82 19 HIGHET CASH PRICE PAID FOR

The undersigned are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHRAT at their Beaverton and Woodville Reller Mills.

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BEAVERTON and WOODVILLE N B.—Baker's trade a specialty.



W. W. Logan.

VALUE OF CORN BUTTS. -It is generally known to farmers that cattle prefer the fodder of corn which has produced ears, rather than the immature stocks that have grown so closely that they could

trates this fact by grinding these rejected butts, and keeping this fodder meal in glass jars, which visitors are invited to in the Breeder's Gazette that the butta be chopped fine, and believes that, thus treated, stock will eat them readily. If wheat bran is mixed with them their nutritive value will be greatly increased, as the bran supplies the elemen's in which the corn butts are most deficient. POLLED DURHAMS, -C. W. F., Wayne, N. Y. Our correspondent is right in presuming that some western breeders are founding a breed of polled cattle

having its origin in a cross between an Aberdeen Angus and a Shorthorn, which is to possesses all the points and pro-minent characteristic of the latter, minus the frontal appendage. At a meeting recently held at Chicago arrangements were made for starting a herd book for this new breed of cattle, and the following rules were adopted. (1) Cattle to be eligible to enter must be at least one year old. (2) They must be hornless. (3) They must show the characteristic colors of the Shorthorn. (4) They must have 75 per cent. or more of the Shorthorn blood. (5) After July 1, 1893, all animals offered for entry, whose an-

must be Shorthorn. (7) At July 1, 1899, females must have 96; per cent. Short-horn blood to be eligible.—[American

H. G. Root's Remedy.