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# The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1890.

The Farmer Feeds All.

To-day we are to consider the facts and figures which affect the farmers of Canada. Whatever affects this class affects the whole community. As there was nothing got in Canada unless it was dug out of the ground, he who did the digging was the basis of the prosperity of all. Unless the farmer prespered the community must perfer. The manufacturer, whose interests were of vast importance, had no concern so deep as that which would give prosper-ity and success to the farmer, while the professional, educational and political elements were all dependent upon the sturdy son of the soil. Hence it became of prime importance to consider what were the facts and figures which most closely affected the farmer. - Brustus W men at Chantamper.

> Fall Ploughing. [To the Editor of THE POST.]

Sig. One of the greatest mistakes in the practice of the Ontario farmer at the present time is, without a doubt, the small measure of attention given to autumn cultivation. No means can be adopted which will effect so much for the culay in cleaning the land, and this mathod of doing it is within the reach of

Clean farms for Ontario should be the watchword of every tiller of the soil in this province. That our farms should the plains, via Leavenworth. It was a be practically clean is a possibility, and long journey by boat, and by the time they reached the old frontier city orders between who is true to his own best and telegrams were awaiting them, one of which, apparently to Mr. Noel's great ril his farm of every kind of noxious weeds, and also the roadsides that may border upon it.

By autum cultivation I mean that oultivation which consists in lightly ploughing the land as soon as possible after the crop is removed, and in harrowing it once or twice, with an interval between the harrowines, prior to the time of the late and deep ploughing which precedes the coming of winter. The two prime objects of the operations are, first, to bury any weeds growing in the stubbles that otherwise go to seed, and, second, to encourage germination of seeds lying in the ground. and which are then destroyed either by the harrowing that comes later, or by the 1st plengling before winter. In the accomplishment of these two objects a furd is realised, although it may not be be sought. Sal decomposition is promoted through the "weathering" of the exposed surfaces, and inert plant food is thus unlecked and made available for use y the next year's orop.

This mode of cultivation is certain de struction to the crop of weeds growing upon the soil at the close of the harvest, that is when the work is thoroughly done. Rigwood, the saw thistle, one of the most afficult of words to eradicate; the Canada thistle, couch grass, burdocks and various sinds of cookle, all of which will be found growing in the stubbles, where they exist, will thus be buried. No other means of destroying ragweed and cockle are so effective for the outlay.

The first ploughing not only bruises the weeds mentioned, with many others, which though less troublesome should be given no quarter, but it brings many seeds that may be lying dormant in the soil so near the surface that they will germinate. The harrowing which follows in due time destroys these, after which other seeds commute, to be destroyed in turn by the late ploughing. By this simple mode of cultivation vast quantities of the seeds of such plants as wild cate, wild flax, the wild pea, wild mustard and pigeon weed will be destroyed, for, unless in the case of the wild pea and wild mustard, these naturally put forth the effort to grow in

There is ample scope for the exercise good judgment as to the precise nature of the first ploughing, dependent upon the kinds of weeds that may be growing and the nature and ondition of the land. Where weeds are already growing it is important that they shall ail be put out of sight. This the gang-plow will not do effectively as at present used. If the gang-plough is to be used much for this purpose the manufacturers will have to put some form of skimmer upon them to make the burial of weeds complete. The two-furrow plough does better work than the ordinary gangplough, but it also should have a skimmer. For destroying thistles the single plough with broad share, which outs off all the thistles, is best. It also should be used with the skimmer and the ploughing should be shallow, so as not to bring up the herizontal roots near the surface, for when so placed they are sure to grow if the weather is damp. The first in any case should be shallow, as it is easily done and answers the purpose quite as well as

ln some sections the farmers have been practising autumn cultivation for years; in others it has never been attempted. It is startely necessary to add that where crienda.

sutums cultivation has not been intro-duced weeds abound and crope less re-numerative are harvested. In sections where soils are naturally stiff is is less essential, for weeds do not grow there so repidly, but it will prove of such advantage in any soil.

Autumn cultivation is our practice of course at this farm, and so beneficial are the results that we would be the results the results

the results that we cannot for a moment think of doing without it. But we are not making much use of the gang-plough. We are using the two-furrow plough instead. The gang-ploughs that we have here do not turn the furrows sufficiently well, and so do not for the time being destroy all weed growth. All our soils which have grown grain are so treated, except such as have been sown to grass or are to be sown with winter wheat or

I am aware there are difficulties in the am aware there are difficulties in the way of autumn cultivation, but these are not insurmountable. The work, to be most effective, should be done at ence after harvest. There is oftentimes no labor to be spared for this purpose. The teams are employed with the harvest and so cannot be spared to plough. The remedy is plain, though it may be very difficult of application. It is this:—Hire more labor and keep more horses. Although there is large expense connected with keeping horses in winter, the ed with keeping horses in winter, the number of working horses in this rovince should be increased.

THOMAS SHAW.

# Oat. Ag. College, Guelph, Aug. 28th. TWO SOLDIERS

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING. (Continued from second page.)

Now, why should this have peen the case? Noel's whole manner was overflowing with jollity and kindliness; his eyes beamed and sparkled as he looked from one man to the other; he hailed each in turn by his Christian name and in tones of most cordial friendship; he chatted and laughed and had comical anecdotes to tell the party; he was a tall, stylish, fine looking fellow, with expressive dark eyes and wavy dark brown hair: his mustache was the secret envy of more than half of his associates; his figure was really elegant in its grace and suppleness; his uniforms fitted him like a glove, and were invariably of Hatfield's choicest handiwork. Appearances were with him in every sense of the word; and yet there was some reason why his society was politely but positively shunned by several of his brother officers and "cultivated" by none.

It was only a few years after the great war when Gordon Noel joined the Eleventh from civil life. He came of an old and influential family, and was welcomed in the regiment as an acquisition. He made friends rapidly, and was for two or three years as popular a youngster as there was in the service. Then the troop to which he was attached was ordered to surprise, detached him from his company and directed him to report for temporary duty at the war department in the city of Washington. He was there eighteen months, during which time his regiment had some sharp battles with the Chevennes and Kiowas in Kansas and the Indian Territory. Then a new secretary of war gave ear to the oft repeated appeals of the colonel of the Eleventh to have Mr. Noel and one or two other detached gentlemen returned to duty with their respective companies, and just as they were moving to the Pacific coast the absentees reported for duty and went along. At Vancouver and Walla Walla Noel seemed to regain by his joviality and good fellowship what he had lost in the year and a half of his absence, though there were out and out soldiers in the Eleventh who said that the man who would stay on "fancy duty" in Washington or anywhere else while his comrades were in the midst of a stirring

campaign against hostile Indians couldn't be of the right sort. Up in Oregon the Modoc troubles soon began, and several troops were sent southward from their stations, scouting, There were several little skirmishes between the various detachments and the agile Indians, with no great loss on either side; but when "Capt. Jack" retired to the natural fastness of the lava beds, serious work began, and here Mr. Noel was found to be too ill to take part in the campaign, and was sent in to San Francisco to recuperate. The short but bloody war was brought to a close withont his having taken part in any of its actions, but he rojoined after a delightful convalescence in San Francisco (where it was understood that he had broken down only after riding night and day and all alone some 300 miles through the wilderness with orders to a battalion of his regiment that was urgently needed at the front), and was able to talk very glibly of what had occurred down in the Klamath Lake country. Then came his promotion to a first lieutenancy, and, as luck would have it, to a troop stationed

at the Presidio. For three months he was the gayest of the gay, the life of parties of every kind both in town and in garrison; he was in exuberant health and spirits; he danced night after night, and was the most popular partner ever welcomed in the parlors of hospitable San Francisco. And then all of a sudden there came tidings of an ontbreak among the Arizona Apaches of so formidable a character that the division commander decided to send his Presidio troopers re-enforce the one regiment that was trying to cover a whole territory. There was pathetic parting, with no end of lamentation, when Mr. Noel was spirited away with his lynx eyed captain; but they need not have worried-those fair dames and damsels; not a hair of his handsome head was in danger, for the -th had grappled with and throttled their foes before the detachment from the Eleventh were fairly in the territory, and the latter were soon ordered to return and to bring with them, as prisoners to be confined at Al-catraz, the leaders of the outbreak, who would be turned over to them by the

th. To hear Noel tell of these ferce captives afterward was somewhat confusing, as, from his account, it would appear that they had been taken in hand-to-hand conflict by himself and a small

detachment of his own troop; but these

were stories told only to over credulous

The Eleventh came eastward across the Rockies in time to participate in the great campaign against the Sloux in 78. and was on the Yellowstone when Custer and his favorite companies were being wiped out of existence on the Little Horn. The news of that tragedy made many a heart sick, and Mr. Noel was so much affected that when his comrades started to make a night ride to the front to join what was left of the Seventh, he was left behind, ostensibly to sleep off a violent headache. He promised to ride after and catch them next day, but, through some error, got aboard Gen. Terry's steamer, the Far West, and made himself so useful looking after the wounded that the surgeon in charge was grateful, and, knowing nothing of his antecedents, gave him a certificate on which he based an application for leave on account of sickness. and went to Bismarck with the wound-ed, and thence to the distant east, where he thrilled clubs and dinner tables with graphic accounts of the Custer battle and how we got up just in time to save the remnant of the Seventh.

The Eleventh fought all through the campaign of '76 and the chase after Chief Joseph in '77; but Noel was again on temporary duty at the war department, and there he stayed until '78, by which time various officials had become acquainted with some of the facts in the se. The Eleventh "cold shouldered" him for a while after he got back; but they happened to be now in a region where there were no "hostiles," and where hops, germans, theatricals, tab-leaux and entertainments of all kinds were the rage. No other man could be half so useful to the ladies as Gordon Noel. He had just come from Washington and knew everything; and when they took him up and made much of him 'twas no use for the men to stand

aloof: they had to take him up too.

Lane was adjutant of the regiment at
this time; and he, having seen every report and letter with reference to Mr.

Novi that had been filed in the office, would hardly speak to him at all except when on duty, and this feeling was intensified when, a year or so later, they were suddenly hurried to Arizona on ac-count of a wild dash of the Chiricahuas, and as the different companies took the field and hastened in the pursuit Mr. Noel was afflicted with a rheumatic fever of such alarming character that the youthful "contract" surgeon who had ac-companied his troop held him back at the railway and speedily sent him east on a three months' sick leave, which family influence soon made six. And this was about the record and reputation that Mr. Noel had succeeded in making when Capt. Rawlins was ready to bet Capt. Greene that, despite it all, the regimental Adonis would get the recruiting detail. vice Lane, for everybody knew Fred Lane so well as to prophesy that he would apply to be relieved and ordered to rejoin his regiment, and everybody was eager to see him take hold of poor old

Curran's troop, for if anybody could "straighten it out" Lane could. The news that Noel was named by the colonel caused a sensation at regimental headquarters which the Eleventh will probably not soon forget. "Old Riggs" had become the commander of the regiment after it seemed that the Indian wars were over and done with, and, thanks to our peculiar system of promotion, was now at the head of an organization with which he had never served as subaltern, captain or junior field officer. Discipline forbade saying anything to his face-for which the colonel was devontly thankful-but everybody said to everybody else that it was all Mrs. Riggs' doing, a fact which the colonel very well knew.

So did Noel, though he rushed into the club room apparently overwhelmed with amazement and delight:

"I supposed of course it would be Follansbee. I never dreamed he would give it to me. Come up, crowd! come up everybody! It's champagne today," he jovially shouted; and there were men who could not bear to snub him openly. Nothing had really ever been proved against him; why should they judge him? But there were several who declined, alleging one excuse or another, and even those who drank with him did so while applauding Wharton's toast: "Well, Noel, here's to you! It oughs to have been Follansbee; but I wish you



"I don't know how to tell you how I me gret having to say 'No,' Mr. Lane." Never before had Fred Lane known the sensation of being reluctant to rejoin his regiment. When the colonel wrote a personal letter to him some eight or ten weeks previous, telling him that Curran would almost surely get the next va-cancy on the retired list and that he would expect his old adjutant to come back to them at once and restore efficiency and discipline to troop D, Mr. Lane replied with the utmost readiness; but this was before Mabel Vincent came into his life and changed its whole current. How much and how devotedly he loved her Lane himself never realized until the day of his promotion reached him, and with it the news that his successor was already designated. He knew that within the week he might expect orders from the war department to join his troop at Fort Graham as soon as he had turned over his funds and property to the officer designated to relieve him; he knew Noel so well as to feel an that he would not wait for the arrival of formal orders, but, if the colonel would seemit would seem the instant he me

Washington that "Old Riggs" nomina-tion had been approved. "This is Wed-needay," he mused; "and by a week from today I can count on his being here; and in ten days I must go."

There was a large party that night, and, fully a week before, he had asked that he might have the honor of being

Miss Vincent's escort. It was with great disappointment that he received her answer, which was speken, however, in a tone of such sorrow that poor Lane felt that the barbs, at least, of the arrow had

been removed. "I don't know how to tell you how I regret having to say 'No,' Mr. Lane," she said, and these was a tremor in her she said, and there was a tremor in her voice and a little quiver at the corners of her pretty mouth. "I have almost felt confident that you were going to ask me—is that a very bold thing to say!—for you have been so—so kind to me since have first meeting, and indeed I wanted in some way to let you know that there were other arrangements already made. But how could I say anything? Mr. Rossiter, the eldest son of father's former partner, comes to pay us a visit of four or five days before he goes abroad again. And he is a great friend of the Chiltons, and, being our guest, he goes with me. Indeed, I'm very sorry, Mr. Lane, if you

are disappointed." Fred, of course, begged that she should give herself no uneasiness. There was no other girl whom he had thought of taking. Mr. Rossiter was very much to be envied, and he would like to call and pay his respects to that gentleman when he arrived. "By all means do," said Miss Vincent; and, if not asking too much, would Mr. Lane get him a card at the club? Brother Rex was away, or she wouldn't trouble him. But Lane was delighted to be troubled. Anything she asked—any service he could render her he flew with untold eagerness to accomplish; and, though properly jealous of the coming man—this Mr. Rossiter, of whom he had never before heard mention—he was eager to meet and entertain him. The gentleman was to arrive on Monday, and Lane spent a delightful evening at the Vincents', wondering why he hadn't come. Tuesday would surely

bring him, or an explanation, said Miss Mabel: and on Tuesday Lane was prompt to call, and glad to spend another long evening at the hospitable old homestead, and stoutly did he hold his ground through three successive relays of visitors, encouraged to do so by a certain look in his lady's bright eyes that spoke volumes to his throbbing heart, and that very next morning at the club he found her dainty missive on his breakfast

How early she must have risen to write it!-and to have seen the announcement of his promotion in the Washington dispatches! True, he remembered that it was frequently her pleasure to be up be-times to give her father his coffee; for Vincent pere was a business man of the old school, who liked to begin early in the day. Of course he had seen the name in the Washington news and had read to account for it. But her note was a joy to him in its sweet, half shy, half confidential wording. She merely wrote to say that Mr. Rossiter had wired that he would be detained in New York until the end of the week; and now, if Capt. Lane had really made no engagement she would be glad indeed if he cared to renew the invitation which with such regret she was compelled a week ago to lecline. Lane totally forgot his breakfast in his haste to rush to the writing

room and send her a reply.

All "The Queen City" had been quick to see or hear of his "sudden smite" and consequent devotion to Mabel Vincent. and great was the speculation as to the probable result.

"How can she encourage him as she does? What can she see in that solemn prig?' indignantly demanded Miss Fanny Holton, who had shown a marked interest in Mr. Lane during his first six months in society and had danced with him all through the season. "He is one of the forlornest, stupidest men I ever knew-utterly unlike what I supposed a cavalry officer to be."

"And yet, Fanny dear, you were very much taken up with him the first winter -last year, I mean," was the reply of her most devoted and intimate rriend.

"What an outrageous fib! I wasn't, and, if I was, it was because I wanted to draw him out-do something to enliven him. Of course I danced with him a great deal. There isn't a better dancer in town, and you know it, Maud; you've said so yourself time and again." "Well, you didn't draw him out-nor

on. But the moment he sees Mabel Vincent he falls heels over head in love with her. Who, I never saw a man whose every look and word so utterly 'gave him away," was Miss Maud's characteristic and slangy reply. "And it's my belief she'll take him, too. She likes him well, and she says he knows more than any other man she has ever met.

"He has money, too, and can resign and live here if she wants him to," went on Miss Maud after a pause which, oddly enough, her friend had not taken advaninge of.

"Yon,don't know anything about what Mahel Vincent will or won't do, Mand. Ive known her years longer than you have, and, though I'm awfully fond of her, and wouldn't have this repeated for the world-and you must swear never to repeat it to any body—I know her so well that I can say she doesn't know her own mind now and would change it in less than six months if she did. She is as fickle in love as in her friendships; and you can't have forgotten how inseparable you and she were for three months at Mine. Hoffman's, and then how she fastened on Katherine Ward. I don't care a snap of my finger whom Mr. Lane chooses to fall in love with, but if it's Mabel Vincent he'd better insist on a short engagement and stand guard over her with his sword in the meantime. It's 'out of sight out of mind' with her, and has been ever since she was 4 years

And so in the smoking room at the club and in the feminine cliques and co-teries in society the probability of Mabel Vincent's accepting Lieut. Lane was a matter of frequent discussion. But of all this chit-chat and speculation Capt. Lane stood in profound ignorance as he entered his dark office that drenching Wednesday morning with her precious note in his waistcoat pocket. He neither knew nor cared what old Vincent was worth; all he wanted was Mabel's own sweet self, for he loved her with his whole heart and soul, with all the strength and devotion of his deep and loyal nature. He could hardly control his voice so as to speak in the conventional official tone to the sergeant in charge as the latter saluted him at the doorway and made the customary report of the presence of the detachment. Lane stepped into his little dressing room and quickly appeared in his neat fatigue uniform. There wasn't a ghost of a chance of would be recruits wandering in that day; but he was a stickler for discipline. He required his men to be always in

except in civilian dress. "These reports and returns all go in tomorrow, I believer" said Lane to his ser-

their appropriate uniform, and never

neglected wearing his own while in the office; yet in all the Queen City no one but his little party, the applicants for anlistment and the few citizens who

came in on business, had ever seen him

"They do, sir." "Well, will you take them in to the clerk again," said Lane, blushing vivid-ly, "and tell him to alter that 'first lieutenant' to 'captain' wherever it occurs The-official notification is just here, he added, almost apologetically.

"Sure I'm glad to hear it, sir. All the men will be glad, sir, and I'm proud to think that I was the first man to salute the captain today," was the sergeant's delighted answer. "Pil call Taintor in at once."

But Lane was blissfully thinking of the little note, now transferred to the breast pocket of his uniform blouse, and of how not his honest old sergeant but sweet Mabel Vincent was the first to hail him by his new title, and in thinking of the note and of her he failed to notice that, so far from coming at once, it was fully ten or fifteen minutes before Taintor, the clerk, put in an appearance, and when he did that his face was ashen gray and his hand shook as though with

"The sergeant will tell you what is to be done with the papers, Taintor," said Lane, conscious that he was blushing again, and consequently striving to appear engrossed in the morning paper. The man picked them up one after another and without a word: he dropped (Continued next week.)

New Advertisements. JOUSE TOLLET .- On Ridout-st., & NEELANDS. Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1890.—14 i. THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE year. Address THE POST, Lindsay, Canada. STRAYED.—From lot 17, con. 2, Eldon, on the 12th of August, eight head of Cattle, four two years old, two three years old, two white cows. Any one giving information of the same will be suitably rewarded. NEIL FADYEN. Eldon, Aug. 18, 1898.—15-3pd.

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When I say Care I do not mean nervive again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fitting Statistics are a life-long study. I was rearried by remark others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at a treation and a Free Bettle of my bretailible Remember. Give Express and the Review of the control of t

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This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good eight and wishing to retain it.

All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World.

They never tire the eye and last many pears without change.

For sale by J. RIGGS, Jewelry and Fancy Store, Kent-st., Lindsay. Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England.

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, O York Street Lindsay, Comfortable om veyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL SEE THE POST'S WEDDING INVI-TATION CARDS with envelopes. A doses different styles. Charming, elegant, popular, All the go." New and elegant type. Prices

THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD.—Established 1870—I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICE 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. JUHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887—74-1yr.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.) Toronto. 2nd July, 1890. NOTICE is hereby given that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and a Berth imposed of part of the Township of Aweres the District of Algoma, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st Day of October, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner. Nore.-Particulars as to localities and decriptions of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, or to WM, MARGACH. Crown Timber Agent, Rat Portage, for Rainy River Berths, or HUGH MUNROE, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths.

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.—9-13.

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Properties for Sale. OR SALE. - A few Park Lots, about five or six acres each. Near town and bounded by the river. Terms easy. W. McDONNELL. Lindsay. July 3rd. 1890.—8-tf.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY.—
To be sold by private sale in one parcel or in parcels to suit purchasers. Park lot G 1 on the west side of Lindsay st. south, containing six acres, more or less. There are three fronts to said park, Lindsay-st. east, Mary-st. south and James-st west. There are erected on said park a cottage 24 x 21 ft., and a frame house 22 x 18 ft., with kitchen one and one-half storeys high, a good well and pump, a lot of fruit trees and ornamental trees. One-half of the purchase money cash down, and the remainder in two years. For further particulars apply to JOHN CONERY, proprietor, Lindsay; can be seen at Mr. Richard Miller's, Ops, or in Lindsay on Wednesday or Saturday, each week. Lindsay, July 30, 1890.—12-4pd. DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR

LANDS FOR SALE

S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres. S 150 scree 25, 6th con. E hf 29, 10th cun, and 39, 11th con, 182 acres. EMILY.

VERULAM. Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 10, 3rd con, 33 acres, Lot 9, 3rd con, 200 acres, Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lots, Whf 8, 7th con, 100 acres.

RLDON. E hf 7, 4th con, 100 acres.;

PENELON. E pt 9, 5th con, 124 acres. E hf 8, 7th con, 100 acres,

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Also a large number of other valuable proper-ties for sale or to rens. A large amount of money to loan at lowest rates.

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FIREWOOD Of the best quality delivered to any part of the town.

S. Corneil.

How it Pays to Change to the Royal Canadian.

Mr. Wm. Jordan of the 9th line. Maripo.a, had a celt killed by lightning on the 10th inst., valued at \$60. To-day, ten days later, I have instructions from the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to pay him, according to the terms of his policy, the full amount, \$60. Mr. Jordan's policy in the London Mutual expired only about three weeks before. Had he renewed in the 'old company" he could only have claimed twothirds of the value, or \$40. Mr. Jordan is just \$20 ahead on this claim by changing companies. The Royal Canadian gives more insurance for

S. CORNEIL

Lindsay. Aug. 19th, 1890.—15.

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BARTHOLOMEW. AGENT FOR

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Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. Waterous Eggine Works Co., Brantford. \$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent,

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