

# NEW YEAR'S RESOLVES.

At stock-taking time, whenever that may be, the merchant invariably ponder long and deeply over the events of the business year—if fairly successful he should understand what has contributed to that success in order to gain an increase of prosperity; if there have been losses, he must trace the cause to be able to stop the leak.

We have just finished the work of taking stock, and the result of our cogitations over the past season's business will bear fruit during the new year. We have reason to be deeply thankful to our many patrons for the very large trade enjoyed and our gratitude is sincere.

As to our resolves for the next year entered upon: They are in a sense business secrets, and cannot be divulged. It will suffice our many patrons to know that no effort will be spared to give them better service, the highest grade of goods, and whenever possible reduce the price to the lowest living figure. Our guiding principle in the past has always been "Small profits and rapid turnover of Stock," and it stays—it has worked to the satisfaction of our customers.

We invite families who have not tried us for their wants in our line to give us a trial, satisfied that we can do better than others by a good many dollars in a year's trading.

Make this resolve—it will be a good start for the new year.

## A. CAMPBELL.

FAMILY GROCER

## J. WETHERUP,

DEALER IN

## Organs & Pianos.

THE

**LOWEST PRICES,**

The Finest and Best Instruments ever brought to Lindsay.

ANY MAKE DESIRED.

One Price only. See them before purchasing.

Rooms Over Neill's Shoe Store. At Home Wednesday and Saturday.

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All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing promptly attended to.

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ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AT CITY PRICES

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## SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE, is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious and dangerous disease, CONSUMPTION, don't fail to use it, it will cure you or cost nothing. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or weak, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, 25 cts.

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W. L. HERRIMAN, M. D. M. C. P.  
S. K. G. Office and residence, Cambridge St., Lindsay, opposite Baptist Church.

Dr. B. E. MCKENZIE, B.A.,  
Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the women's Medical College, and in Toronto University; Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to Victoria Hospital for sick children, Toronto. Diseases of the Joints and Deformities only. Consultation 10 to 3. Floor St. W. (Near Yonge St.) Toronto. 8-ly

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN.  
Office and residence, Russell Street, Lindsay, second door west of York Street. Office hours, 9.00 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.; 1.30 P. M. to 3 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. SIMPSON,  
Graduate of Univ. of Trinity Col., Toronto. Member Col. of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont. Late Physician of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District.  
Lindsay, Feb. 4th, 1891.—5

Professional Cards.

MOORE & JACKSON (SUCCESSORS C. HUDSPETH & JACKSON) Barristers, Solicitors etc. Office William Street, Lindsay.  
F. D. MOORE. ALEX. JACKSON

G. H. HOPKINS, (successor to Martin & Hopkins) Barrister, Solicitor etc. Office, William St. Lindsay Ontario.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc. Hamilton's Block, Kent street, Lindsay.

JOHN McSWEYN DONALD R. ANDERSON

H. B. DEAN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Proctor, Notary Public, Conveyancer etc. Offices in Bigelow's Block, Corner York & Kent Street Entrance on York Street, Lindsay, Ont.

McINTYRE & STEWART, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, etc., etc. Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent-St., Lindsay.  
D. J. McINTYRE. T. STEWART

A. P. DEVLIN, BARRISTERSOLICITOR, etc., County Crown Attorney, Clerk of Peace, Lindsay, Ont. Office over Foley's Store, Kent-St. Lindsay.

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AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES,  
INTEREST PAYABLE YEARLY.  
Terms to suit borrower.

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COMPANIES' & PRIVATE FUNDS  
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privilege to borrower to pay off any sum on account of principal with any payment of interest without notice and without expense. Interest yearly. All payments made in my office.

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Private and Company funds to loan at above rates, on good Farm and Town security.

Debentures, Mortgages and Notes negotiated to best advantage.

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The London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of London. England Capital \$1,200,000. Liberal policy—Bonus every five years, \$5 per annum secures \$5 weekly compensation, and \$1000 in the event of death by accident.

JOHN D. MACMURCHY  
General Agent Lindsay

### SUCCESS IN SOCIETY.

It Depends Chiefly on the Good Taste of the Hostess.

The success or failure of all gatherings, whether in the wider evenings or the more selected dinners, depends on the hostess. Mainly, if not wholly, it is she who causes the thing to go well, or to make shipwreck on the rocks. If she is fussy and interfering, thinking it her duty to interrupt all pleasant tete-a-tetes and break up and scatter to the four winds all happy conglomerates, she does more harm than those of the sluggish kind, who invite their guests hap-hazard, as a fisherman casts his nets, and then does not take the trouble to assort according to size and value, but lets them all flap and flounder in the basket together.

A very fussy hostess is an infliction to be warily avoided by those who understand the pitfalls as well as the rose-banks of society. Not for ill-nature, but rather by a curious kind of indiscriminate good nature, she destroys the comfort and disturbs the happiness of every one on whom her restless eyes may fall. The well must be the de-made better: the contented must be deflighted. Hence she spoils the already sufficient, and destroys the perfect, through her restless desire to effect new combinations that shall be—and never are—superior to the old.

She comes down like a whirlwind on Ed-ward and Angeline, and, in the mistaken idea that she is catering for the pleasure of each, hurries the one off to Julia, and brings the other Alfonso, both of whom she knows nothing so much as to be left in peace together. As if stung by some upsetting indignity, she routs out all the comfortable and hospitable of cosy corners, and breaks into the earnest talk of two friendly metaphysicians, two enlightened politicians. Dear soul, all means it all for kindness! So people does the whirlwind when it comes sweeping over the young plantations and across the tender seedlings, uprooting, dispersing, and carrying to new quarters the shy little growths which wanted only to be left in peace where they were.

Contrasted with her stands the supine hostess, who does nothing for the better arrangement of chance combinations or for the amusement and well-being of her guests. She introduces no one, looks after no one, takes no heed to this one's boredom, to that other's neglect. Under her slack management a pretty woman may sit alone and unnoticed for want of that first stirring and the stagnant waters which would make her, the masculine atoms crystallize round her, according to their natural law; if, but the first impulse were given.

As it is, the pretty woman sits alone, inwardly chafing, outwardly frigid; and when she has to leave the assembly where she has emphatically failed to receive the tribute due and generally paid to her she leaves it disgraced and in an unfriendly mood toward the hostess, who, had she mastered but the mere elements of her science, would have given to each and all a brilliant hour and not a desolate one.

The most charming of all possible reunions are those where the members are few and the guests well assorted. This does not imply sameness, but the contrary. Harmonies develop out of varieties, and you can scarcely call a monochrome a harmony in colors. An evening made up of all stars would be the dulllest affair of its kind. Stars need an something, and rivals do not make the most discernible. On sympathetic listeners one can imagine. On Sunday afternoon in London you may happen on a snug fire-side of a certain gathered round the fireside of a certain wide-minded woman.

Here the leading politician lays down the chart by which the greatest artist of the day is to steer his own small political skill; and there the artist informs the statesman of the right view to be held about the new purchase in the National Gallery, the Old Masters or the modern school. The poet, whose eyes look round the corner for the laurel wreath of the future, learns the outlines of the last new discoveries in biology or chemistry; and the Theosophist settles the previous incarnations of the whole of the present to his own satisfaction if not to their conviction.

These chance harmonies by contrast are infinitely better than the monotony of repetition, and so the wise hostess knows, and on this knowledge she acts when she chooses her guests and arranges the scale, according to the social and domestic harmony. Whence flows the absence of every jarring note that might disturb the melody.—Mrs Lynn Linton in Chambers's Journal.

An Excellent Idea.

In some of the Western towns a movement is on foot to establish clubs among the country women, where it is believed a higher mental development is possible than in the city, because no other form of recreation will distract attention. The plan is to divide each county into sections and to organize a woman's club in each section. These country clubs will co-operate with those in the cities for the interchange of ideas and the forming of friendships mutually beneficial.—New York Sun.

Brace Up!

Although he's born in winter wild,  
The New Year is a jolly child;  
With holiday and festive gloe  
He greets us all on shore and sea—  
So, as behind strong bars and locks—  
Our last year's documents we box,  
Tear cards and notices now out of date,  
And wipe old reckonings from the slate—  
Let's think our cares and griefs are dead,  
And with fresh courage look ahead!

New Lintment for Rheumatism.

Oil of winter-green and olive oil mixed in equal parts and applied externally will give almost instant relief from pain. On account of its pleasant odor this liniment is very agreeable to use.

Young swimmers find it difficult to learn to keep their fingers together in the water, so an obliging inventor has designed a webbed rubber glove to aid the beginner.

Little by Little.

If you are gaining little by little every day be content. Are you are yet than your income, so that you are yet constantly accumulating? Be content; so far as concerns money you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of accumulation, when no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute.

Little by little fortunes are accumulated; little by little knowledge is gained; little by little character and reputation are achieved.

### ORIGIN OF THE "GRIP."

A Disease That is Still a Great Mystery.

"THE NEW ACQUAINTANCE."

Caused by Contagion From Person to Person, and not by the Atmosphere.

Shortly after the arrival of Mary Queen of Scots and her court at Holyrood, the queen and all her household, both French and English, were taken down with the influenza. The queen kept her bed for six days. The name given by the court to the disease, which from the details given is easily recognizable as one of the same class as that from which humanity has lately suffered, was "The new acquaintance." Since that day the disease has often visited mankind, the latest violent outbreak having occurred about forty years ago. During all this time singularly little seems to have been learned about it. Notwithstanding the great improvement which has taken place in scientific observation and in statistical facilities, the chief mysteries as ever. The microbe, if it be a microbe that does the mischief, is undiscovered, nor has the problem of the method of propagation been fully resolved.

Upon the latter point, however, that on the method of propagation the recent official report of the British Government presents some important information. It is true that the report, the chief points of which are given in the Practitioner, mainly concerns the epidemic of 1889-90 and does not cover that of the early part of the present year, in which the mortality was higher, and in which the contagion was more rapid than in that of the year previous. But the method of propagation was no doubt the same in the two years, and the conclusions which the report establishes will probably not be invalidated by later investigations. The enquiry entrusted to Dr. Franklin Parsons, who has sought information in every part of the globe.

The facts which the report has got together seem to show that the disease is carried by contagion from person to person and is not carried in the atmosphere. This opinion is expressed very decidedly by Dr. Parsons and other experts and is deduced from a variety of facts. The general course of the disease has been, in the Northern hemisphere, from east to west, and, therefore, in a direction contrary to the prevailing surface winds. It has followed the lines of human intercourse, striking the cities first and the provincial towns and rural districts later. It seems also to be pretty well established that the disease does not travel faster than human beings or then letters can travel. The fact also that the disease has prevailed independently of weather or climate seems to point to the probability that it is not of atmospheric origin. It has appeared in all seasons, existing simultaneously in the northern and southern hemispheres—that is, at opposite seasons of the year. It has flourished under all kinds of conditions of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, in Russia and in India, in Great Britain and in the dry air of Egypt. In Spain it was ushered in by a month of cold, dry weather and in New York by the moistest and mildest season on record.

It is, of course well known that the disease has spread rapidly the various members of households into which it has been introduced. It accords with the theory of infection, also, that the disease has usually attacked the persons liable to infection. Thus, husbands who go to town daily to business have been attacked before their wives. It is claimed, further, that persons living out of the way of infection have, as a rule, escaped epidemic. The persons so favored would be deep sea fishermen, lighthouse keepers and the like. Dr. Parsons has made many inquiries among these classes of persons and the replies have shown that they have usually been exempt. The fact that the disease has often broke out on shipboard in mid-ocean seems to point to a different explanation of its origin, but it is said that in no case has it appeared on a vessel which had been so long at sea as to preclude the possibility of the infection having been brought from shore. Dr. Richard Slesley, in his new book on "Epidemic Influenza," very strongly expressed the same view, that the disease is almost entirely propagated by infection.

The British official report also discusses the question of the origin of the "fog fever" of 1885 in Australia, the dengue in the Levant and the antecedent horse disease, and the Chinese floods of 1888 and 1889. It is pretty clear however, that all 1889. It is pretty clear however, that all that is known definitely of the history of the epidemic called the "grip" is that it first broke out in the early summer of 1889 in Bokara, and in Russia in the Autumn of the same year. With regard to infection from animals, it seems pretty clear that the disease may be communicated from animals to men and from men to animals. There appears to have been some epidemics of influenza among animals, particularly among dogs, in 1889. In the spring of the present year Dr. Slesley saw many cats suffering from influenza in London. He, however, made inquiries in the zoological gardens and learned that there had been no unusual mortality among animals during the three epidemics of 1889, 1890 and 1891. There is a practical sequel to the recognition of the contagious character of influenza. Dr. Slesley proposes that the notification of influenza should be made compulsory by Parliament. The English local authorities already have the power to decide upon the infectious character of any disease, and to apply to it the provisions of the Contagious Disease Act. But it is now proposed that influenza shall be classed by Parliament with diphtheria, smallpox and other such maladies, and that the local authorities be required to treat it in a similar manner.—New York Times