was settled. Scientists such as Sir Charles

Lyell, James Geikie, John Evans, Boyd

Dawkins, and Sir John Lubbock, expressed

the opinion that the existence of man in

England covered a period of 100,000 to 250,-

000 years, while Sir William Dawson and

view. In 1875 James D. Dana wrote, that

evidence of the contemporaneity of man,

and the various extinct Quaternary mam-

mals of Europe and Great Britain was com-

plete beyond a reasonable doubt. This year

marked a new epoch in pre-historic archae-

logy of North America. The explorations

by the discovery of several additional

specimens. Some were found at a depth

of 12 feet below the surface. Each year

fresh discoveries had been made which

proved the presence of man before the

close of the glacial age. Then the climate

and ice of Greenland extended south to the

mouth of New York harbor. Similar evi-

in Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota. All dis-

America would perhaps be found in Cali-

fornia. To understand the importance of

recent discoveries there we must remember

that west of the Rocky Mountains large

areas of California, Oregon, Washington

In January last Mr. G. J. Baker present-

by the evidence of some of the

ablest and widest known geologists of the

United States, pressed with such cumula-

lative force that no further objections were

likely to be presented to scientific men.

We had now seen sufficient evidence of

man's presence in America during the

glacial age. Enough had been discovered

to satisfy any person capable of forming an

intelligent judgment on geological phenom-

ena. It now remained to inquire into the

possible, how long man had been an inhab-

itant of North America. In 1875 James

Carroll published a work endeavoring to

prove that the ice age began 240,000 years

ago and ended about 70,000 years ago, this

view was not accepted by American geolo-

gists. From evidences taken from the Nia-

gara gorge and other waterfalls the time

measured by evasion would only carry us

back from 8,000 to 10,000 years. Was it

possible to reconcile these results with the

chronology of the sacred writings. From

some attention to Biblical chronology, Prof.

and enabled us to fix an approximate date

back to the life of Abraham. Beyond that

The Mosiac records did not fix, and were

not intended to fix the precise date either

of the flood or of the creation of the world

and we have the liberty to extend the

history of man back to bygone ages, as far

as reliable records required without com-

ing into conflict with the state state of the

sacred writings or in any way lessening their

authority. Some geologists maintained

that the deluge of the Bible synchronized

with the submergence of the northern

experienced on the ground of Bible chrono-

logy on the continent. The human race

was older than Niagara, older than the

present soil on which the forests grow.

How long man inhabited this continent

before the glacial period passed we cannot

tell but that he was here before its close

seems now an established fact and is creed

ONE GOOD HUSBAND.

Theodore Parker's Ten Rules of Marital

When Theodore Parker was married he

entered in his journal, on his wedding day,

First. Never, except for the best reasons,

Second. To discharge all duties for her

Fifth. Never to worry her with com-

Ninth. To save, cherish and torever de-

Tenth. To remember her always in my

prayers. Thus, God willing, we shall b

How Colds Frequently Come.

signation the repeated and violent colds

from which their children suffer, as pro-

vidential and unavoidable. A cold is by

no means always due to exposure. Indi-

gestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous

cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in

unaired bed-chambers, all or any of these

things may have far more to do with a

child's tendency to cold than the keenest

Mothers should understand it is a fact

whether or not they can see why it

should be, that numerous colds and

Quantities of greasy food, fried meats,

pastry and the like, ill-ventilated rooms

and continued constipation have to answer

for many cases of croup and putrid sore

throat. All these things weaken the sys-

tem and render it far less able to resist

change of temperature. Every bed-room

should have a thorough airing each day,

more especially if several children are oblig-

ed to sleep together. This is to be avoided,

if possible, if not, always lower a window

slightly from the top, or, if this cannot be

done, raise it from below. There is fre-

quently bad air enough generated and

breathed in the sleeping apartment of small

children to supply them all not only with

To Paste in Your Geography.

perhaps longer. - Peterson's Magazine.

throats are directly traceable

indigestion and errors in diet.

breath of the bracing winter air.

the under-clothing worn during the day,

Many mothers appear to accept with re-

Fourth. Never to look cross at her.

Sixth. To promote her piety.

Seventh. To bear her burdens.

Eighth. To overlook her foibles.

of the geologist.—Kingston News.

the following resolutions:

Third. Never to scold.

sake freely.

all was hopelessly obscure.

date of the glacial period and ascertain,

180 feet beneath the surface.

Give thanks for its discovery. That it ? does not make you sick when you Give thanks. That it is three times as

efficacious as the old-fashioned Give thanks. That it is such a wondercod liver oil. ful flesh producer. Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

# The Canadian Post. NOSAY, FRIDAY JAN. 1, 1891.

BATHS OF THE CURSED. CURIOUS RESORT, MUCH FRE-

QUENTED, IN ALGERIA, AFRICA. A Visit Full of Interest-What One Will See On the Way A Day's Long Journey From Algiers-The Baths and

Their Startling Legend. Hammam Meskoutine, or the "Batha of the Cursed," is a lovely little resort in the heart of Algeria, within easy reach of Algiers, Bone, or Constantine. It is rather day. But by travelling all day to Constan- other with exceeding affection. tine and sleeping there one may then take the 5 o'clock train in the morning, which reaches Meskoutine at 9.30. Of course, too, Constantine itself is a city worth seeing. Few towns, if any, have such a romantic situation: hedged in on three of its sides by a perpendicular gorge hundreds of feet in depth, with a river in the bed of it, and with ies houses perched on the sides of the precipices consecrated to the service of sterks as well as human beings.

good idea of the better class of Algerian landed estate. Not the best, by any means. That may be seen in the extreme west, or in the neighborhood of Bone or Algiers itself. There one is prone to believe the farmer's life is without any anxiety, and that be and his wife are like Adam and Eve in Paradise. But south and east of Constantime to Meskoutine, though land is tolerably well cultivated, it has grave defects. The great plateaus of grain bounded by wellshaped hills are horribly malarious in summer. The population, too, must be considerably less than one to the square mile.

For many minutes in succession, one steams through these green tracts and sees neither house nor sign of one. French colonists are sturdy fellows, but they are In the early days of Algerian occupation,

hundreds of thousands of these acres were taken up by land companies, who, by means of judicious advertisements, transplanted a multitude of peasants hither from France, bag and baggage. The usual result fol-Those that did not die after breaking the

soil for the first time in the history of the land were discreet enough to go elsewhere. Successors had thus to be found for them; and of the successors also a due or undue proportion came to an untimely end. The fare settlements of little white houses on OPENS THE UNIVERSITY WITH A LECthe hill sides each seem to have a cemetery with more graves in it than the size of the village appears to justify. You may, if you like, buy thousands of these acres for a The Statements of Science Approximately

So on-through the barley fields, and stony uplands, and occasional valleys, with rich lush meadows in them, and herds of oxen huddled together under the shade of a few trees by the side of a water brook; and barren wastes that would take the heart out of an agriculturist and offer him nothing in return. At length the barrenness gives place to a broken country, with pleasant, wooded hills, and a considerable river by the side of the railway. Forests of olives and thickets of sorub gladden the eyes, and tell of the make Meskoutine worth visiting for the gun's sake alone.

And so, having passed through two or three defiles, we finally draw up in a more open country, with hills in the distance on all sides, and with green meadows and dark woods far and near over the plateau. It is preciously hot; but then no wonder, for the many springs which here burst from

The writer, when he left the train at in company with two or three rich Arabs in gay apparel, and a family of Jews and Jewesses with enough gold about their persome of the clients of the Baths of the Cursed. By and by we saw one of the ladies in one of the baths, draped in a sheet, and there was a look of pain in her eyes. Here at the station, however, though it is Africans, was none of the tumult of welcome with which the porters and domestics assail the visitor at other "Bath" cities. Two or three tawny individuals lounged

against the palings of the little flower garden of the station, but offered no aid to any one. Jews, Arabs and Europeans were left to look after themselves as best they It is a walk of but three or four minutes

to the Bath establishment and some of the various wonders of Meskoutine. Wonders! you ask. Why, yes; there's no doubt the word is applicable here. For, ere you have walked a quarter of a mile, you come face to face with a superb waterfall, hot waterfull, which makes you hold your breath from admiration and the plentitude its steam. Yet it is not all of water. For the post part, it is rigid, like a thing of ice. It is, in fact, mainly a petrifaction. The alcareous deposit in the hot springs | de Pesths discovered some rudely fashioned

and there, over and still masses, there an ooze or trule of warm water, adding to the work alady done. Grass and lowers grow well by the sides of this nu-tritions waterfall; thugh the whitened soil in the neighborhood as not seem adapted

for vegetation of any ki You climb to the level the top of the odd-looking cones and comes standing from the blanched surface the ground.
The soil is hot to the hand, an our tread The soil is hot to the hand, an ou tread were or

still are under foot, making for the vents by the cascade. There they bubble up merrily with a temperature of more than 200 deg. Fahrenheit. A litter of eggshells and fowls' feathers by the edge of them tells of the purpose they serve to the resi-dents at Meskoutine. What is the use of lighting domestic fires when Nature offers her kitchen for human service night or day

all the year round? And so here the dinner is cooked, and the clothes are washed in one or other of the little basins by which the springs eddy up to the daylight. Though the Arabs give the Baths so impolite a name, and tell various weird tales about them, they love them well. You see two or three of them, wrapped in their burnouses, lying, all white save their faces, near the foot of the cascade, fast asleep in the shade.

But the cones? Well, to borrow the figurative explanation of a French authority, they look like a procession of gigantic phantoms suddenly petrified. Some are six or seven feet in height, and some are fourteen or fifteen feet. They mark the site of ancient springs At one time each of these cones was but the mere rim or lip of a basin in which the hot water bubbled as we see it at the top of the cascade. Thus the water continued to boil upward in jets, like the geysers, for centuries, graduallyby the deposit of lime which tell from itraising the height of its lip. Anon, the subterranean force which impelled it vertically weakened.

The cone had attained its full stature. The springs one by one found other exits, and the cones themselves closed their orifices. Such is the matter-of-fact history of these eccentric rock-masses. The Arabs, however, have their own theory about the King Solomon, they say, here created baths for all the world, and put them in charge of a number of genii who were deaf, dumb and blind. The cones are these genii. And the worthy guardians, who still think that King Solomon is alive, continue to keep the baths warm as they did at the first for the use of the king's subjects. It is supposed to be a matter of great difficulty to announce to these afflicted genii the fact that their master is dead. The inference is, therefore, that they will continue to warm the baths until the end of time.

There is also another tale which is less pleasant. A certain rich Arab had two children, a boy and a girl, both of remarktoo far from Algiers to be got at in a single able beauty. These children loved each they grew up their love remained unchanged, indeed increased, until it became uncontrollable, and so they resolved to marry each other. The cadi of the tribe, after protest, agreed to sanction the marriage-they were so rich and so lovely a couple that it seemed to him and his neighbors that even Heaven itself would forgive such a crime in their case. The marriage day arrived. The concourse of visitors was immense. It was a calm, The journey from Constantine gives one a bright morning, and all the auguries were

The preliminaries of the marriage were soon settled, and then feasting and dancing began. The married couple were about to withdraw to their tent, when suddenly a fearful tempest broke upon them; there was an earthquake; flames shot up in their midst; and boiling water rose into the air. When at length this diabolical storm and outbreak abated, nothing was left of the bride and bridegroom, cadi and the guests, except those scores of cones. Like Lot's wife, they had all been transformed into stationary pillars from that time forward.

The Arab imagination goes farther. interprets the echo of your footfalls upon the hollow ground as an echo of the music of the marriage festival. The steam of the springs is that from the caldrons preparing the feast; and the white stones in the bubbling basins are the grains of the "kouskous" itself. If you go among the cones at night the scene revives-you see all the details of that awful marriage. But at the coming of dawn the men and women all turn again into cones. — Chambers's Journal.

# QUEEN'S PROFESSOR

TURE ON MAN'S ANTIQUITY.

Correct-The Biblical Account Meant to be Accurate-The Evidence From This Continent

At the re-opening of the theological department at Queen's University, Professor Fowler delivered an address on the antiquity of man in North America. The subiect, said Prof. Fowler, had awakened much interest among bible students. At some unknown point in the geological history of the world, human history began. Could we settle the date when man first game which is here plentiful enough to stood erect upon earth and looked abroad upon the earth, what a flood of light would be thrown upon a perplexing question. During the past few years new lines of research into the forgotten past, and new methods of penetrating the darkness, which antedated the beginning of recorded history, had been discovered. The activity displayed had resulted in the accumulation the very streams of the gullies are of warm of a vast mass of facts respecting the water; and if you are near one or other of antiquity of man that seemed to demand a longer period of existence than many the ground, they may be warm enough to | theologians were willing to concede. Hence scientists had cause to feel that the well ascertained facts, bearing on the early Meskoutine on a fine May morning, did so | history of the human race, were irreconcilable with statements in the sacred records. On the other hand theologians refused to look at the evidence that would disprove sons to keep them for years. These were a favorable theory, handed down by the sacred fathers and entertained a suspicion that "scientific investigation" would undermine revealed truth and religious belief. "Man is older than the Falls of Niagara, said one of the most accomplished scholurs a fashionable resort for Europeans as well as on the geological survey of the United "That is rank infidelity," said States. member of the last general assembly held in Kingston. The general ignorance that prevailed respecting scientific methods of investigation, made it difficult to deal with the subject, and escape the charge of infidelity, or an attempt to undermine the authority of scripture. Yet the attempt to trace back the existence of man in this country, was worthy our consideration, and when we fancied the ark was shaken, and in danger let us recall the fate of Uzziah of old, who put forth his

hand to steady the ark, and remember. He whose character, promises, and laws were revealed through His word had said: Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away. Previous to 1841 very little theological importance was attached to the discussions respecting the antiquity of man. In that year Boucher has encrusted the rocks, so that stone implements in the high gravel terhas the corrugated appearance races along the valley of the Somme at The following table gives the area and by Dr. Falconer in 1858. The question of earth's surface according to the latest France. man's antiquity then became of geological data: gists of England unearthed a large numage of the gravels in which they occurred was definitely settled. It was then dis-

covered that the various forms of animal

life, inhabiting Europe were different from

Square miles. Pop'l'n. sq. m. ber of Paleolitic implements. The great Europe - - - 3,756,860 357,879,000 Africa - - - 11,277,364 163,953,000 America - - 14,801,493 121,713,000 Australia - - 2,991,442 3,230,000 Oceanic Islands - 733,120 7,420,000 those that now exist. The spirit of in- Polar reg - 1,780,810 vestigation was thoroughly awakened, and ere long the proof of man's presence in England before the glacial period accumulated till all reasonable doubt in the matter 52,821,684 1,479,729,400

CONVERT TO BUDDHISM.

LEON DE ROSNY, THE FAMOUS ORIENTALIST, IS THE MAN. Prof. Prestwich advecate a more moderate

He is now Lecturing to Desciples at the Sorbonne, and What He Says Makes Good Reading-The New Propagandist will Found a School.

M. Leon de Rosny, a professor of the of the monuments of the mound builders Sorbonne and one of the most distinguished had satisfactorily demonstrated the co-ex-Orientalists in France, has turned Buddhist. istence of man on this continent with In a letter lately written to a friend in this country, M. de Rosny enclosed a pamphlet explaining the principles of Buddhism, as several species of extinct animals. The attention of Dr. Abbott, of Trenton, New Jersey, was attracted by the discovery of he taught them at the Sorbonne. a number of implements of paleolithic type in the neighborhood of his residence, and his labors of research was rewarded

He expressed anxiety that he should not humorous stories which in course of time will reach these shores concerning him. M.

de Rosny is well-known here on account of his works on ancient American hieroglyphics. The Professor was recently sought by a person wishing to know what the principles of Buddhism as taught by him to his disciples at the Sorbonne and elsewhere are. dences of man's presence had been found His library is a wonderful one. It consists of sixty books, containing the teachings of coveries heretofore mentioned carried us the Buddhas. For permission to choose one back to the closing stages of the great ice of these, he said, the Marquis Tseng, the age, when the ice receded from the neighfamous Chinese diplomatist and scholar, ofborheod of the great lakes. The most remarkable evidence of man's antiquity in

fered him 1,000,000 francs. Speaking of these volumes, he said that Sakya Muni, the only one of importance among thousands of Buddhas, lived in India six centuries before this era. His teachings were written out by his desciples. Of their works 1,392 volumes remain. Oriand British Columbia, containing 1,000

ginally there were many more. square miles were covered with lava, thrown The Emperor of China in 1883 sent a out at different periods and covering the part of the manuscripts to the Czar of Rusplains and mountain sides at great depths. sia. Two caravans with eighty camels car-Beneath this lava lay a great depth of goldried the collection across Asia. bearing gravel which dates back to a period There are many thousands of Buddhists previous to the volcanic outflow. In this in Paris, according to M. de Rosny. The gravel was found a number of human im-

practices of the Chinese Bonzes afford as plements and portions of human skeletons, much amusement to these neo-Buddhists He instanced this peculiar feature of their ed the American Geological Society with services. The writings of the great Sakya a stone mortar and some spear heads taken Muni are wound around bamboo sticks and from gravel deposit under 175 feet of lava, near Table Mountain, California. These independent instances attested

enclosed in a cylindrical metal box. The bonze, instead of fatiguing himself and his hearers by reading them, raps the box with his fist and the manuscript rolls out. This is called the prayer mill. Sometimes it is worked by water power. Prof. de Rosny very briefly and clearly summed up the fundamental principles of the philosophy and religion of the neo-Buddhists under three heads. The opening sentences in each case are the words of the

Trividah Dvara, the three things which a good Buddhist must accomplish: 1. To rectify one's self each day. That is, never to go to sleep without asking one's self at the bedside what one has done to grow better.

2. To help others. Christians call this charity, the Chinese love, the disciples of Comte altruism. Buddhism teaches charity as having the exceptional and socialistic object of putting all men in unison and on the same level. This is universal civilization. If one gives alms to the hungry it is with the object of providing them with the necessary strength to do duty in the great workshop of nature. Fowler reached the conclusion that dates 3. To seek knowledge. there given were merely an aid to conjecture

In the Buddhist classification of crimes the second is murder, the first is scepticism or idle doubt, which says: "I do not seek, because I shall not find." As a matter of fact there is no insoluble question. The person who has accomplished these

three things is fit for Nirvana, or absorption in God as part of the machine of the Buddhais in nosense God. It is a word ap-

plied to the wise men, of whom Sakya Muni was the first and greatest. The god of the Buddhists is the reunion of all the powers necessary to perfection, themselves perfected. After death we shall undergo the consequences of our lives here. If we do not do regions during the ice age. Should this opinion be adopted no difficulty need be good here we shall have to do it in another world above or below this, where remorse will be a purgatory that we have created for ourselves. That ends M. de Rosny's summary of his

religion, which is also his philosophy. In his pamphlet, the title of which may be translated freely "The Moral Teaching of Buddhism," he says the value of a religion may be calculated from the practical morality which it teaches. It is not the same with a philosophy which is more or less, good, as it has founded its theories on reasoning as far as possible in accord with the progressive discoveries, which are variable, of human research and with the revelations of the conscience.

The mass of the ignorant, by their number, make the strength of religions, and unfortunately they are not content to learn from them how to live well and do their duty, but oblige them to promise a supernatural support in the troubles of earthly life and remuneration beyond their earthly existence. This ignorant mass has forced the teachers of the soul to take refuge in ambiguous formulas and to seek the aid of

esotericism. The weakness of Buddhism lies in the fact that it is a religion doubled with phil-

Morality teaches man to do good, and i has never been understood otherwise on the banks of the Granges or on those of Jordan. The question remains. What is good? Instinct teaches us partly the answer to the question, but not wholly.

It is instinct that gives us the generous and sympathetic tendency to seek out some one outside ourself and predisposes us to love him or her. However, instinct is not exclusively altruistic; it lends itself with very little resistance to the counsels of egoism. A regulator is necessary: this must be constructed with all the resources of our being and built on the double foundation of conscience and reason.

Religious teaching, which has the object of giving man the means of learning and reflecting, is the highest teaching conceivable; and Buddhism is that in all respects. Christian philosophers are not wrong in maintaining that the truths of Buddhism have the same souces as those of Christianity, but they err in attempting to demonstrate it by historical arguments. The author says of the charge that Nir-

vana is annihilation, that this is equivalent to the statement that the wheel of a watch is annihilated when it is put in place. He speaks of the souls of all animals, and also waxes eloquent over the mission of Buddha to the world. M. de Rosny was born in 1837, was

Professor of Japanese at the Imperial Library, interpreter to the Japanese Ambassadors in Europe, and afterward titular Professor of Japanese in the great School of colds, but with a sufficient number of so called "malarious" diseases to last a year,

someting of the color of barley Abbeville. The discovery was confirmed population of the great divisions of the first orientalist and ethnographer in of the skin, scalp, and bloomer the color of barley Abbeville. The discovery was confirmed population of the great divisions of the first orientalist and ethnographer in of the skin, scalp, and bloomer the color of barley abbeville. At present he is lecturing at the Sorbonne to believers and these who do not wish to be guilty of the first crime of Buddhism, but he will shortly found a school to be devoted entirely to the instruction of neo-Budd

hists.-New York Sun. Monument, when a witty young gentleman of London birth in tones of sarcasm said.

Chest Pains Screness, Weakness, Hacking Coegh, Asthum, Pieuris, and Is flammation relieved in one minute by the Cutscura Anti-lieved in one minute by the Cuts Not so Green as He Looked.

An ! you couldn't carry that, now could The rustic turned round, and with unfeigned simplicity replied: "If thee'd put it on t' my back, Oi'd carry it."—London

Answers. Beware of Bad Thimbles. London Lancet says: In a recent case of blood-poisoning, the sufferer was a seamstress, and the mischief resulted from her using a dirty metal thimble marked with verdigris, a little of which appears to have entered a scratch on the thimble finger. There is really no excuse for women who trust their fingers in these cheap and worse than useless articles. Steel thimbles are

much safer and cost very little. ABNER WITHERS'S CHRISTMAS.

On the twenty-fourth day of December, as Abner Withers, the senior partner in the tic through the agency of the vague, but firm of Withers & Co., picked up the mail an unstamped letter on the top of the pile at once caught his eye.

It had been marked, "Returned to writer for prepayment of postage," above the address; and the firm's business card in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope showed where the postoffice people had obtained the information that enabled them to return the letter.

"The boy has evidently been careless, thought Mr. Withers. "He has dropped that letter in the box without stamping it. I've no doubt it's an important one, too-

what's this?" Mr. Withers had taken the letter in his hand, and the break in his meditations had been caused by the address it bore, which was simply, Santa claus, esq. "Huh! some tomfoolery of the officeboy's, I suppose," he continued. "He is

always wasting my time. Let's see." The letter read thus: Dear Santa: We are Affraid you have forgotten were we Live. you dident bring me or bertie Any thing Last cristmas Like you use to. we dont want you to forget us this time. Pleas bring me A pair of Skates and A big drum and A Safty and bertie wants A choo-choo car that will go wen you wird it up, And you might bring him some pitcher books too, and A Set of bilding blocks. dont forget us, dear Santa claus.

Your friend, Sammy Withers. As Abner read the letter he grew thoughtful. The hard lines of his face relaxed. When he reached the signature, a moisture

had gathered in his eyes. "Poor Sammie and Bertie," he murmured; "my own motherless little ones! Bless their hearts! I have neglected them shamefully. To think they had to appeal to Santa Claus for Christmas presents when their own father is so able and willing to get them! Indeed, they shall have what they want, "safety," "choo-choo cars," and all.
As soon as the business of the morning was disposed of, Mr. Withers went to the toy stores, and carefully filled the commissions which had been entrusted to Santa Claus by Sammy, and the work gave him greater pleasure than he had known in a

He ordered the things to be delivered that night at nine. Mr. Withers was unusually accessible to his boys that night. He told them stories, and he romped with them until Sammy

cried, gleefully: "Why, Papa, this is just like the good old times we used to have." But Abner could not help smiling to himself at the uneasiness the children evidently felt. Once Bertie even went so far as to ask Sammy in a loud whisper if he supposed Santa had their letter yet; and the father had to turn his back to hide a laugh as Sammy pinched the little fellow, and whispered energetically:

"Hush up, quick! Next thing Papa'll But the children were sent to bed promptly at hait-past eight, and the packages arrived soon after. Abner received them himself, and then noiselessly entered the boys' bedroom, and disposed about the chamber the articles he had purchased. When Mr. Withers went to bed, he said

to himself : "I do hope I'll wake in time to hear them get their presents." But there was no danger of his not hearing them, for their cries of delight at daybreak would have awakened Rip Van

He tiptoed to the door, however, and peeped through the key-hole. Sammy was mounted on his bicycle, and leaned against the wall for support while he tried to put on his skates. "Ain't they just boss?" the boy exclaim-

I t"Oh-h-h! ain't dey dust boss?" squealed Bertie, watching his choo-choo cars careering over the floor. Then his great blue

eyes filled with satisfaction as he murmur-"Santa Tlaus mus' 'a' dot our lttter, Bruvver. Don't oo s'pose he did?" "You bet he did!" And over Sammy's face spread a look of tender retrospect-a look as we see on the chubby faces of Raphael's cherubs-as he added: "You bet he got it! I put it in one of his own envelops a-purpose."

Cuticura Remedies.

## Stubborn Case of Skin Disease Covered her Face and Body. Many Doctors

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. Eix Years have Elapsed and No Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood of Caroline Depot, N. Y.) has been cured of a stubborn or se of skin disease by the use of CUTI CURA REMEDIES. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well-known physicians. They unanimously pronounced in Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczems would surely norease the Rheumstism. She used two sets of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczama was not only completely cured, but her Rheumstism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elspeed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has sizes never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return inished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczems which once so completely took possession of face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that the CUTICURA treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the CUTUCURA REMEDIES for Eczems and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed, CUTICURA REMEDIES are the list to buy almost continuously. SOAP is on the list to buy almost continously.
HASKIN & TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest Sorbonne.

He has written several works on the ancient writings of Central and North America, and is the founder of a society of American ethnography.

Probably he is American ethnography. Probably he is the first orientalist and ethnographer in

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES. black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin oured by CULICURA SOAP. I CAN'T BREATHE.

Castoria.

# CASIO HA

for Infants and Children.

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

Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, M. T.

Hogg Bros.-Oakwood.

Our stock has just been replenished with all lines of Groceries required for Christmas trade, finest qualities of Raisins, Currants Sugars, Candied Peels, Spices, Nuts, Confectionery; etc. Try our mixed Candies at 10c. per lb.

Just received a carload of American Water White Coal Oil of the highest grade, also best brands of Canadian Coal Oil. Fine barrel Salt both at Store and Elevator.

Stocks of Tweeds, Worsteds and Gents' Furnishings, Dry Goods, Boots, Rubbers and Overshoes, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, are now very complete.

# THE ALSON CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Alsike and Red Clover, Two-Rowed Barley, Wheat, Oats, Peas. and Buckwheat, for which highest market prices will be paid

HOGG BROS. OABWOOD.

Oakwood, Dec. 16, 1891,--84.

Geo. Bryan & Son.

CEO. BRYAN & SON, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Felt Reofs put on and old roofs repaired. Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Bannan's

Hotel Lindsay. Lindsay. March 0, 1889 .- 41-lyr.

E. Gregory.

Druggist and Seedsman,

Kent and William Streets LINDSAY.

Full Strength B'k'g Powder Fure Spices, Elixir Aniseed. Liver Tonic, Diarrhoea Specific, Worm Powders, White Ointment, Furniture Cream, Tooth Ache Drops. Infant's Carminative; Antibilious Pills.

### EDMUND GREGORY, KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, July 22, 1891.-63 New Advertisements.

EMORIAL CARDS.—A very choice selection at THE POST Printing Office. Call and see them. HARTSHORNS-



Factory, Toronto, Ont. March 25, 1891.-46.

OYSTER Kent-st. Opposite the New Post Office.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, Wholesale and retail, received direct DAIL and consequently always fresh. OYSTER: PATTIES made to order. Special Suppers ided on short notice. PRIVATE PARLOR

Lindsay, Oct. 15, 1991.-75-1y. Brown Bros.

Miscellaneous.

OST .- On the 21st inst., between LI Cambray and Lindsay, a BROWN SPANIEL DOG, answers to the name of Jack. Any party or parties harbouring him after this date will be dealt with according to law. Reward at GRAND UNION HOTEL, Lindsay. F. TREMBLAY. 82 5pd.

\$500,000.00 TO LOAN

At 5 per cent, Interest payable yearly, Straight Loans. Apply at once to DAVID J. ADAMS, Banker and Broker, Pert Perry, Ont .- 51-16pd.

# DYEING AND GLEAWING.

Ladies' and Gents' Wear of all kinds, Feathers, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Curtains, and all kinds of fancy goods Dyed, Cleaned or French Cleaned. Work positively guaranteed the best. No peddling wagon employed. A reliable agent in every town.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DYEING CO'Y .. Gold Medalist Dyers, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec. J. RIGGS, Fancy Goods Dealer, Agent in LINDSAY.

DARMS FOR SALE.

I have a number of fine farms in Essex County which I offer at very low prices for quick sales. Investigate the following: -PARCEL 1.-Ninety-six acres one-half mile from the town of Essex; a beautiful farm, finely situated; well drained and fenced; 80 scres in good state of cultivation; orchard of 300 choice trees; good farm buildings; large/barn; stabling for 20 head of cattle and 10 horses; coach house and other buildings; never-failing artesian well with windmill for pumping; one good six-roomed house, now occupied by tenant; also very fine brick house 12 rooms, large cellar, bathroom furnace, hard and soft water inside and all modern improvements. Private carriage en-trance and beautiful lawn and grounds orna-mented with evergreens. No finer grounds within 10 miles. On this farm may be seen 20 acres of fine fall wheat. Last crop of wheat yielded 38 bushels per acre. This farm will be sold at a great sacrifice for \$7,500 for quick

PARCEL 2 .- Adjoining the above is 16 and balance in timber; nice frame house, good barn and other buildings; good young orchantine artesian well; farm well fenced and drains and 16 scres of fine fall wheat may be s the entire front of these two farms which will be sold either together or separately. Price, \$4.500. Can give possession of either of above farms on March 1st. PARCEL 3.-100 acres, three miles from the town of Essex, well drained and fenced; new

board fence along front; 53 acres under cultiva-tion; good house and barn. Last year I had 25 acres of wheat on the farm which yielded 32 bushels per acre, and 26 acres of fine fall wheat may now be seen growing. In order to realise on this farm quickly I will sell it for \$3,700. PARCEL 4 .- 78 acres adjoining the above 50 acres chopped and almost cleared; fice open ing for man of small capital: only two miles from town of Essex. Price, \$1,700. one mile from the town of Essex; 11 acres in fall wheat; 34 acres meadow, and 35 acres chopped brush burned and ground seeded down for pasture; farm all fenced; go d barn; artesian well and nice young orchard. This farm is worth from five to six thousand dollars. Will

sell for \$4,700. I have also houses in the town of Essex which I will sell very cheap, The town of Essex near which all these farms western Ontario. Has electric light, water-

works, five churches, good public schools and excellent high school, is on the main line of the M. C. R R, and only 16 miles from Windsor and Detroit. There is good and ready market for all farm produce and it is also a great shipping point for wood, large quantities of which may be cut on some of these farms. Owing to my lumbering interests, which require my presence elsewhere I am unable any longer to devote my personal attention to these farms, and in order to sell quickly I have It will be a pleasure for me to show you these and other lands which I have for sale or give fuller particulars to anyone who may be in-

JAMES NAYLOR, Essex, Ont., Dec 9, 1891.—88-8.

----WANTED NO.EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent post liar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, with fact-selling specialties. OUTFIT PREE. We quarantee what we advertise. Write EROWN BROTHERS, Eurseppmen, Toronto, Out. (This house is reliable.) Publishe

THE CAN ADVERTIS Ten cents per line ( section; three cents Reading notices in Small condensed of six or eight lines)
four insertions. If n

**aditional** proportions

Edberal discount to advertisements by the sime. Rates made know Cana

LINDSAY, FRID NEWS OF

HOME AND FOR IMTEGathered from the

-Isaac@Sawtelle, brother Hiram, died merning in his cell i -A very severe Nebraska, Kansas,

and the Dakotas on ing a heavy loss of s -The political unit neighborhood have d advocating their vi published either in T The cold and f e Christmas trade Tradesmen are repo \$10,000,000 by the los -Rev. Robert W who has been preach Soo, has created a se negress, whom he cla

-It is said that prother of the czar, w the governorship of sent into exile for designs." -The meanest man have been discovered ist, who lost 30,000 m mark to the man whi

to him the money. -John P. Robert farmer, his not slep the Cincinnati hosp puzzled. Apart from man is opprently all -A Cardff watchu returning home reco house in which he liv and that is wife perished in he flame -A crank salled at derbiit's Fifth avenue night and infrmed th ed the ball the he wi millionsire's dain. -The election in W day was won b Mr. l lite candidate, who re 1.229 votes cas for

who represente the

Thursday quashi the

Nugent, J.P., fining

-Judge Ermting

teacher, of Belont, washing a boy's tout abusive language -While the gest Osborne were shound serves on the daybe Duke of Connaugh Prince Christian Sonderburg, so seb -William Reese Birmingham, Ala., married, and she ! revolver as a Chris had a quarrell on Sal he killed the girl wit

provided as a gift. -A gang of coun quarters in Berlin, and country with sp most provoking thin the police, who so fa any of the counterfel their workshop. -A cable despatch in London was one days within the reco bial oldest inhabitan rain and a heavy thaw, so that pedes

fortable and dangero

-While the fune Sherrs, who was fat was ascending a hill over an embankment taining the corpse wi road. The hearse wa -A locomotive ha Crewe works of the Western railway wh ing a train at the rat an hour. The ape engine in its trial ru Chester was ninety wes shown to be c tall powere. -Early on Christn . McCultoch of Hat

g to revive a fire

dence used coal o

fismes and so se in three or four se, coming to his norsgraed, and is in a c -The danger of t is: Wirsin been shown wight Mrs. Eliza Bat age, was burned mp explosion, a tristopher Armst coumbed to fright om the upsetting o was about to retire t -The new Garman of an implement of in the new bursting that when the shell

will cover a circle feet. The reichstag wote a large amount artillery with the de \_I\_It is believed the ment has one very diplomatic chess bot the United States. will demand that demands and her de arbitration, in which war party will cu fizure. -Unknown partie Mr. Robert Cartie, 1 before Christman, a buggy and then set cover their theft.

largest in this part tained over 50 head thoroughbreds, seve the implements ar and produce. -Some time since age, was found he suburb of Berlin, an had been outraged a referring to the s have found out that ing inflicted by h zeturned empty-ha expedition, and that the tree in the hope

from himself. -Twelveliof the

seives to a fund presents for the po appeared at the Cress and asked for splitting five cords door. The druggist TO SECTION

in Minden, Mich., 8 tribute \$1 each of m