Pyny Pectoral.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 65 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, MONTREAL

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENTAL APPEALS.

A Paper Read by J. H. Knight, P. S I, at the Recent Meeting of the East Victoria Teachers' Association.

The regulations of the education department provide for an appeal in the case of the entrance, public school leaving, primary, and junior and senior leaving examinations.

This is necessary for several reasons. For instance, for the entrance examination there are as many sets of examiners as there are high schools, and for the other examinations each subject may be read by more than one person. Different examiners have different ideas as to what constitutes a perfect answer, as to the value of an imperfect answer, and whether an answer is altogether wrong or partly right. There may be very little variety in the case of correct answers, or of incorrect answers, but when an answer is partly right and partly wrong, a great difference of opinion often exists, one examiner being willing to allow 8 out of 10, where another would think 2 marks out of 10 sufficient.

So far I have supposed that the examiners were both competent and honest. Doubtless the examiners are generally selected with the view to their ability to discharge their duties properly; but with the utmost care it is possible that some may not be so thoroughly master of the subject as to do justice to every candidate and allow no undue advantage to any one. Then it is just possible that some examiners may be appointed more on account of their importunity, or on account of the influence they are able to bring, than for their ability.

That some examiners I have worked with were not honest I have found out by bitter experience; and I have no doubt other examiners could say the same.

Then there is the hurry necessary on account of the number of papers to be read, and the anxiety of candidates, to know the results. It is not pleasant to report that 50 papers were read yesterday, just after another person has reported 90. Most of the work is done in summer, and occasionally the heat is very oppressive. At such a time an examiner is apt to think of many things he would rather do than read papers. Or the examiner may be suffering with headache, dyspepsia, or some other ill which makes him practically unfit for the work.

Another reason why an appeal may be necessary is because it often happens that one or more of the questions, or a note or directions to the candidates may be ambiguous and susceptible of two or more meanings. In such cases, I understand, it is the practice to send for the examiner who prepared the questions, to tell the examiner who reads the answers what he meant to say. This is an injustice to the candidates, because they have no better chance to guess what a careless or blundering writer meant than the man whose business it is to read the answers. I never heard of a judge sending for the legislators who enacted a statute to find out what they meant to have for the law when there was a doubt as to what the interpretation ought to be; and yet that would be just as reasonable.

Another reason why an appeal is necessary, but one for which the present regulations fail to afford relief, is owing to the possibility of different candidates' answers being interchanged, and one person getting credit for another person's work. That papers have been so changed is to be presumed from the fact that candidates have sometimes received more marks than they could possibly have obtained for the answers they gave in. That the authorities at the department believe this to be the case is evident from the fact that they persistently refuse to allow any investigation to take place which might reveal carelessness on the part of officials and injustice to candidates. If the department had confidence that no errors were possible there could be no object in refusing the fullest investigation.

When it is remembered that the number of papers handled is very large, and that by a slight error the papers of one candidate may easily be exchanged with another, there surely ought to be some remedy by which a candidate might be sure that he received credit for his own work, and not for that of another person.

I do not advocate the giving to candidates any advantages they should not have. To pass an entrance candidate who does not deserve to pass, may be to deprive that candidate of another year at a public school; because many pupils leave school when they have passed that examination. Or it may tend to lower the standard of the first form of the high school and retard the progress of every other pupil. To pass a candidate at the primary examination who ought not to pass, may result in the ruin of an efficient public school; because there is always a trustee who is willing to dismiss a faithful and successful teacher and give the position to his son or his daughter, provided that he or she can get a certificate; and there is generally another trustee who is willing to be a party to the crime.

But the necessity of shutting out every ill-prepared candidate is no reason why the one who is well-prepared should not have justice. It may be quite satisfactory to one candidate who appeals to receive a letter containing two dollars refunded and the information that the appeal is sustained; but to another who is merely informed that the appeal is not sustained, it is a different matter. Some candidates would like to know whether their papers were really read a second time, and if so, whether the second reader was a particular friend of the first reader, and one who would do a mean thing to one person to shield another. Then they might like to know whether the second readers gave more marks or fewer than the first. They have paid for this information and they have a right to get it. Some candidates think that they have a right to say what papers shall be re-read, and they object, when a mistake has been discovered in the first paper, to the examiner going over the other papers until he finds one from which he can deduct a few marks, and then reporting literature, 15 marks added, German authors, 15 marks deducted, result quits. Appeal not sustained.

The department requires that the name of every examiner who reads a paper shall be recorded. This information is never withheld in the case of the lower examinations; there is no reason why it should be in the case of the higher.

It order that justice may be done to candidates who appeal, I would recommend that the regulations be amended so as to include the following conditions:—

1. A candidate may appeal to have any one or more papers re-read. No other papers shall be read on appeal.

2. The report shall contain the subject of each paper re-read; the name of the examiner who read each paper at the examination and the number of marks given; the name of the examiner who read each paper on appeal and the number of marks given.

3. At any time within three months from the receipt of the report, the candidate, or any person or persons named by him, may examine the papers in the presence of the deputy minister or any person named by him.

If these changes were made in the regulations, the examiners would have the greatest inducement to be careful in reading the papers, the candidates could appeal with much more confidence than they can at present, and the department would gain the reputation of being more anxious to do justice than to hide errors.

THREE POPULAR BLACKS.

They Belong to the Diamond Family.

Three popular Blacks, well known in every city, town and village of Canada They are known as Fast Black Diamond Dye for Wool, Fast Black Diamond Dye for Silk and Feathers, and Fast Black Diamond Dye for Cotton and Mixed Goods. The Blacks made by these dyes are fast to sun, soap and washing; they never crack, fade or run; they stand fast forever. If you desire to have rich and beautiful Blacks, dye only with Diamond Dye Blacks. Beware of imitations sold in so many places, as they always spoil your materials.

LOCAL W. C. T. U. NOTES.

—A tobacconist says: "While I endeavor to keep the law, other dealers sell, orders or no orders. I am thus placed at a serious disadvantage in trying to live up to what I believe to be right. Many a boy comes in here and puts his copper or nickel on the counter and asks for cigarettes, but I always send him about his business. He gets his cigarettes just the same, however."

—The use of tobacco in any form is hurtful, but cigarette smoking is by far the most injurious. Cigarettes are made from inferior tobacco; stumps thrown away by the smokers (perhaps a smoker with a contagious disease) are gathered, and used largely in the manufacture of cigarettes. This being poor tobacco, saltpetre is freely employed to keep it from becoming musty. Saltpetre is highly injurious. When analyzed a cigarette is found to be strongly impregnated with opium. The paper wrapper has lead or arsenic, sometimes both, in it.

—A physician remarks: "Cigarette smoking is decidedly injurious, producing weak heart and nervous diseases. The injurious effects are not confined to the smoker, but are transmitted to his posterity." Another eminent doctor says: "I have seen boys who used tobacco in any form not only defective in bodily development, but most markedly defective in mental development, and therefore more susceptible to moral degradation and less susceptible to moral development. Another effect of tobacco is palpitation or irregular action of the heart."

—From another authority we quote the following: "In boys or young lads the use of tobacco is a more serious matter. It is not only an unnecessary indulgence, but in the imperfectly developed condition of their frames the depressing effects of the drugs, especially on the heart and digestive organs, not infrequently is disastrous to the health during life, and by its effect upon the heart especially, may shorten life in a very distressing way. The worst effects, however, are upon the morals of the young, seen so often in habits of gross self-indulgence, dissipation, and sensuality. As to the effects of the cigarette apart from those of tobacco, I will not venture to say more than that it is probable that the former contains some other intoxicant beside tobacco. The rapid growth in favor of the cigarette seems proof that it contains some substance the pleasures from which are felt to be greater than those from tobacco."

DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD.

This is a Sure Precursor of Apoplexy and Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart at once to be Taken.

No one can read the daily papers without being seriously impressed with the fact that a large number of people in the present age have within their system the evidence of apoplexy. This is seen and felt often in a trembling and uncertainty of the limbs, and frequently in an unpleasant dizziness and lightness of the head. He is a very unwise man who, knowing these symptoms to exist, does not promptly take measures to have them removed. We know of no remedy that has been so remarkably successful in this particular as Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Primarily it is a heart Cure, but it is equally effective in what is to some extent a parallel disease, apopletic symptoms. In a season when unusual heat prevails and excitement often runs high, we are doing a kindness to men and women by letting them know of this remarkable medicine. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

VARIETIES.

Matches have not yet displaced the tinder-box in the rural districts of Spain and Italy.

—Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'Saved my Life.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

A beautiful paper is made in Japan from the fibreus bark of the mulberry or paper tree.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Horseshoeing Parlors" is the sign over a blacksmith's shop in Traverse City, Mich.

Not That Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach; Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The employees of gas and waterworks in Germany earn an average of $194 a year.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 5th.

Odoroma is the name of the latest thing for the teeth, introduced into Canada by the Aroma Chemical Co. It seems to be meeting with the appreciation of the elite of Toronto at any rate, owing, no doubt, to it having been endorsed by well-known professional experts as much as to recommendation from one to another. That it is a good thing is beyond question; that it will rapidly become popular is equally certain.—80-52.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

DASHES HERE AND THERE.

Pinemalt.

PINEMALT, the Newest, most Palatable and Best remedy for colds, coughs, la grippe, hoarseness, and all bronchial and lung ailments.

Memorial Cards.

Some handsome lines of memorial cards now in stock at reasonable prices for one and two dozen lots. Call and examine or write for samples to this office.

Why Kissing is Pleasant.

The reason kissing is so pleasant, says an osculatory expert of scientific tendencies, is because the teeth, jawbones and lips are full of nerves, and when lips of persons meet an electric current is generated and, to put it facetiously, you don't have to have a dynamo machine, nor a battery in the house, nor a call box, nor a button to touch, to ring up the central office, and there is no patent on it, and the poorest person in the world can enjoy the electric current better than the millionaire, and it never gets out of order.

No Medical Tariff on Fees.

The Smiths Falls Record refers to a division court case tried there lately which is of general interest. The suit was one brought by Miss Agnes Craine, M. D., against Mr. A. G. Farrell for $100 for one professional visit. The tariff of fees allowed doctors was cited by the plaintiff to show that this was only half the fee she might have charged under the tariff for the services claimed to have been performed. The case was dismissed with costs. There is no longer any medical tariff of fees and only a reasonable charge can be made, the same as in any other calling in life. There was such a tariff, but at the last session the Ontario government repealed it—page 179, c. 28, statutes of Ontario, 1895.

Do You Suffer From Asthma?

If you do read the following:

TORONTO, 25th August, 1895.

"I suffer from asthma more or less constantly, but of late have been very bad, so that I could not walk a block for lack of breath. I had tried many remedies without relief. Four days ago my mother gave me the remains of a bottle of PINEMALT. Already I can walk down town and back with ease, so greatly has it helped me." DR. J. L. SMITH, 25 First Ave., Toronto.

Pinemalt abounds in the antigerm, cleansing, healing and soothing properties of mosbus pine. These, and other pulmonary agents suspended in malt, make the most effective remedy ever discovered for all ailments of the throat and chest. Ask your druggist, in chronic cases and consumption, for Pinemalt and Hypophosphites, instead of plain Pinemalt.

Church Notes.

—A very interesting and impressive ceremony took place at St. Peter's cathedral, Peterboro, on Sunday, being the ordination of Mr. C. J. Phelan to the priesthood by his lordship Bishop O'Connor. After the ordination a most impressive sermon on the dignity and functions of the priesthood was preached by the Rev. Father Teefy, Superior of St. Michael's college, Toronto, at which college Mr. Phelan took his classical course, taking for his text the words, "Thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech." He congratulated the people of Peterboro upon having reared up in their midst a native priest, including in his congratulations the parents and relatives of Father Phelan, and also Father Phelan, and asked the prayers of the congregation that he might have strength to perform his duties. After the sermon the newly ordained priest conferred his blessing, first upon his mother, father and members of his family, and then upon the congregation.

—Large congregations attended the anniversary services of the Cambridge-st. Methodist church on Sunday to hear Rev. M. L. Pearson, a former pastor, and one greatly esteemed. He gave two excellent discourses, the morning text being taken from Math. 17. 1 5, the Transfiguration of Christ. This, he said, was typical of the state of many who in connection with their christian life forget the duties devolving upon them in the world, and are ever desirous of beholding the glory of God, but do not wish to try the stern realities of life. If our life would be useful we must not desire to build and abide upon mountain tops of exultation, but let your light shine in the world for the good of others. The evening texts was found in Acts 17:6, "These that have turned the world upside down," showing forth the facts that the theories advanced by those called "cranks" in the olden days were accepted truths of to-day, and are those which in a sense have revolutionized the world..... The rev. gentleman was very kindly received, and at different times dwelt on the days of pleasure spent with the people of Lindsay, a place and people dearer to him than any of his other appointments.

—Rev. J. Webster, of the Montreal conference, preached last Sunday in Queen-st. Methodist church two excellent sermons. In the morning he took as his text words found in Prov. 3: 17, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness." He stated that the most pleasant thing in this world is the service of God, and the most unpleasant thing is the service of Satan. He showed that the christian way is safe, and pure, and well guarded, and ends in everlasting life. He gave a very touching description of the welcome that awaits the christian at the end of the journey. He earnestly exhorted all to journey in this pleasant way, and thus secure joy here and a home in heaven when life is over.....In the evening he took words in Luke 15: 18, "I will arise and go to my Father." He pointed out how each must act for himself—we should firmly decide for God; sin drags us down, hence we should arise. We should go all the way home; should forsake all sin and go to our Father. God is still the sinner's friend—he will know when he gets home and will fully rejoice in the great blessings of the gospel. All were invited to come to their Father's home. Excellent attention was given to the earnest appeals of the preacher to come and be saved.

—At the Baptist church last Sunday the pastor preached, and his sermons were in keeping with the object of the special meetings to be held to-morrow and Wednesday. The meetings are to be entirely free, and friends of all denominations are invited to attend. The morning text was Gal. 5: 17, "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other." Primarily the word Spirit means the Holy Spirit, but it can also be applied to that part of the christian's being that takes the Lord's side. There are many differences between the two natures. The one mortal, the other immortal; the one material, the other spiritual; the one selfish, the other unselfish; the one base and gross the other elevated and refined. Paul draws a vivid contrast of the fruits of the different natures in the chapter in which the text is found. Man's carnal nature is so strong that the spiritual is in continual conflict with it, but if we permit the spiritual to be victorious during this life, there will be, in the life to come an eternity of rapturous freedom. Thanks be to God, who is willing and able to make clean spirits out of our unclean natures..... The evening sermon was in James 4: 4, "The friendship of the world is enmity with God." Much of the lack of perfection in christian life is due to the attempt to be christian in name, but not giving up those things that clash with such profession. Friends finding each other something to admire, something that attracts them, and what, in comparing the friendships of the world and of God, can the world offer to compare with the love of God. The pleasure of the world leads only to unrest and weariness. God's pleasures provide either rest or a healthful stimulus. To indulge in worldly things, things that we know are not in sympathy with God's ways, is to court constant temptation and failure in our service to God. Those who try to serve God and mammon drift from being neutral into being actual enemies to God. He abominates those who do not make a definite choice, but vacillate between serving Him and partaking of doubtful pleasures, those who are described in the Scriptures as being "neither cold nor hot."

WHY WOMEN SUFFER.

Nine-tenths of all their trouble arise from disordered kidneys.

And it should be remembered that there is, absolutely, but *ONE* known and certain remedy for these troubles and that is

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Are you wise if you suffer longer when *certain relief* can be obtained?

Bogus Sportsmanship.

Three times has the Lindsay hockey club disappointed the Orillia team in failing to fulfil its promises with regard to arrangements for a match on the Orillia rink. The climax for unreliability was reached on Monday, when, after the Orilla club had gone to the expense of advertising a game with Lindsay for that evening, on the strength of arrangements made on Saturday, word came about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon that the engagement could not be kept. Cool, wasn't it? The disappointment—or disgust—of the hockey loving public was very manifest at the rink Monday evening.—[Orillia News-Letter.

The Deadly Cigarette.

—An excerpt from the act respecting the use of tobacco by minors:—Any person who either directly or indirectly sells or gives, or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age, cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace be subject to a penalty of not less than $10, or more than $50, with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine with or without costs, and imprisonment to the said amount and to the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine, or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

Newspapers and Magazines.

—General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March Ladies' Home Journal, his articles on George Washington which are expected to cause considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2,000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiassed way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington, and his final marriage with the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful, and admirably portray the man as he was,—in reality.

—General Harrison writes of "The Presidential Office" in the March Ladies' Home Journal, and his comprehensive article is outspoken and plain. He takes occasion to commend President Cleveland's movement toward establishing a more permanent consular service. The ex-president says: "It is remarked that changes in the home administration in other countries, such as England and France, do not involve changes in the ministers or ambassadors or consuls, as they do with us. The English ambassador at Washington holds right on whether the liberals or the tories are in power. He represents his country, not a party, and carries out the instructions from the home government loyally. He is never heard to make speeches attacking the policy of the opposing party—or criticising his own people.

LATELY DISCOVERED.

AS MARVELLOUS AN ACHIEVEMENT AS MEDICAL HISTORY AFFORDS.

Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, Pastor of Gore-Street Methodist Church, Visits One of His Congregation, Mrs. Clarkson, Wife of the Manager of the Star Oil Company, and Writes Mr. Ryckman Particulars Bearing Upon Her Case of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 24th, 1895.

Mr. Ryckman:

Dear Sir,—I having been conversing this day with Mrs. E. Clarkson, 138 Hannah-st. east, this city, who claims to have received great benefit from the use of the the Kootenay Cure, which is sold so generally by you at the present time. Her special trouble was Bright's disease, and was of nine years' standing. It was so pronounced by two physicians. While she does not claim to be completely cured, having taken only four bottles of the remedy, yet she feels so much better that she does not hesitate to recommend its use to anyone afflicted as she has been. The pains in her head have entirely ceased, and almost from the back. The complexion wears the glow of health and the puffed appearance is gone from the face. She has increased nine pounds in weight in two months, and is thereby encouraged to believe that what has so improved her physical condition will ultimately accomplish a complete cure.

J. VAN WYCK,
50 Gore-street,
Hamilton, Ont.

An Impressive Funeral.

The funeral of the late Rev. Father Bloem, Roman Catholic priest at North Bay, took place last Saturday morning at Peterboro, and was largely attended. The remains, accompanied by Mayor Brennan and Mr. Mackey, of North Bay, arrived on Friday evening at nine o'clock from Orillia, and there were many manifestations of respect along the route. At Orillia, where a change of cars had to be made, the C M. B.A. of the town remained with the body during the interval. On reaching the G.T. R. station at Peterboro the body was removed to St. Peter's cathedral. It was met at the door by his lordship Bishop O'Connor and the clergy, and taken to the altar, where the solemn office of the dead was chanted by the clergy. Several of the members of the Catholic societies kept vigil over the remains during the night. Before mass the office of the Lauds was chanted, and then solemn requiem mass was celebrated at nine o'clock by Vicar General Laurent, of Lindsay, assisted by Rev. Father Bretherton, of Downeyville, as deacon, and Rev. Father P. J. McGuire, of Bracebringe, as sub-deacon. After the mass the bishop, vested in his black cope and mitre, advanced to the catafalque and spoke briefly. He referred to the great certainty of death as to fact and of the uncertainty of death as to time, place and manner. He spoke in laudatory terms of the work for the cause of religion done by the deceased priest during his pastorate at North Bay. "The Libra" was sung by the choir, the bishop performing the ceremony of the absolution. The remains were then carried in solemn procession to the entrance, followed by the bishop and clergy, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the Roman Catholic cemetery, many members of the Catholic societies walking in procession. The service at the grave was conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Casey. Rev. Father Jos. Bloem, of the Redemptorist order, at Saratoga Springs, brother of the deceased, was unable to be present owing to illness.

Spratt & Killen.

HOW FEW THERE ARE

Who won't own to a little weakness for money. Housekeepers know that prices count in these times, when money is not any too plentiful. At our store you will get honest goods at honest prices, 16 ounces to the pound, and no sharp tricks.

TEAS and COFFEES.

In Teas you will find our prices about 25 per cent. lower than is usually charged for the same class of goods because we know how to buy right. Very few dealers carry the real fine qualities. We sell you the finest first-picked Tea and the young delicate leaves that give the delicious flavor found in English Breakfast, Young Hyson and Darjellings. The next grade ranges very close to the above in quality, but comes considerably cheaper. Then we can give you a really good blend of Indian and Ceylon, Young Hyson or New Japan for surprisingly little money. Our *25c.* Tea is a wonder at the price.

In COFFEES we have always led the trade for this district, which is due to the uniform excellent flavor. Our Blend at 45c. is a cup in perfection, and our 40c. Blend cannot be equalled.

COCOAS and CHOCOLATES.

Healthful and nutritious drinks, and handy to have in the house. We keep the best to be had in the town.

SPRATT & KILLEN,
FAMILY GROCERS.

Mirror of a Town's Doings.

The newspapers of a town are its looking glasses, says an exchange. It is here you see yourselves as others see you. You smile on them and they smile back at you; you frown on them, and you are repaid in kind. They are the reflex of a town. If the town is doing business the newspaper will show it in its advertising columns. If the merchants are spiritless, shiftless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know that you have a live town you can only let it be known through its newspapers.

A Year Without A Summer.

Talking of extraordinary and unseasonable weather, the following is an extract from a newspaper of the year 1816, and may be interesting:

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in sitting rooms. December, the month immediately preceding this, was very cold.

February was not cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, and same as January.

March was cold and boisterous the first half of it, the remainder of it was mild; a great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm and grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice, with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles; buds were frozen; ice formed half an inch in thickness; corn was killed, and the fields were again and again replanted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude; frost, ice and snow were common; snow several inches often. Almost every green herb was killed, fruit nearly all destroyed; snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, and also in Maine and three inches in the State of New York and in Massachusetts.

July was accompanied by frost and ice on the 4th. Ice formed throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania; Indian corn killed; this was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed; ice was formed half an inch thick; Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down for fodder; almost everything green was destroyed, both in this country and Europe. Papers received from England said, it will be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold for from four to five dollars a bushel.

September gave two weeks of the mildest weather of the year, but soon after the middle it became cold and frosty, ice forming a quarter of an inch in thickness.

October produced more than its usual share of frost cold and ice.

November came in cold and blustering; snow fell and good sleighing.

December was mild and pleasant.

Thus the summer of 1816 was noted for its frosts every month of the year. The sun's rays seemed destitute of heat through the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and people exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

Sunlight Soap

A Treasury of Information
THE
SUNLIGHT ALMANAC FOR 1896
Containing 480 pages of useful information for all members of the household
GIVEN FREE TO USERS OF SUNLIGHT SOAP

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY: Commencing November, 1895, and until the books are all given, purchasers of 3 packages, or 9 bars of SUNLIGHT SOAP, will receive from their grocer, 1 SUNLIGHT ALMANAC FREE

The book contains complete Calendar matter, Biography, Literature, Home Management, Language of Flowers, Fashions, Games and Amusements, Recipes, Dreams and their significance Poultry, etc.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT Buy early

Shorey's Clothing.

Look for the Little Card in the Pockets.

Shorey's celebrated ready-made clothing has a card in the pocket of each garment guaranteeing the cloth used in its manufacture to be thoroughly **Sponged** and **Shrunk** and its workmanship to be sound in every particular. Always ask for and be sure that you get Shorey's make. Every reliable dealer keeps it. **Shorey's Ready Made Clothing**

John Makins.

LINDSAY FOUNDRY

JOHN MAKINS,

Brass an Iron Founder is prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Foundry Work. Repairing of Implements and Machinery etc., Setting-up Steam Engines and Boilers.

JOHN MAKINS
William-st. North

Granby Rubbers.

Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe-shapes, and **Granby Rubbers** are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

Horn Bros.

Blankets.

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