

phosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. MARYELLOUS FLESH PRODUCE It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's

the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Emulsion after their meals during

## The Canadian Post.

INDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

ABOUT RHEUMATISM

A FEW POINTS ABOUT THE DISEASE WORTH CONSIDERING.

ing Rheumatic Pains-The History of the Direase as Known to Medical Science -Relievers.

"After I have exhausted all the known remedies in the treatment of rheumatism, what is the last resort?" asked a young physician of a venerable practitioner.

"Try lemons," was the laconic response. It is a generally recognized fact in the medical profession that our knowledge of the exact nature of rheumatism is very imperfect, and that its treatment still remains empircial or is confined to certain prominent symptoms or complications of the disease. There is not a cold, wet, or even chilly day in Philadelphia that does not cause thousands of people to inwardly groan and consider themselves afflicted beyond their fellow-mortals by reason of their rheumatic troubles. There are a half dozen different kinds of rheumatism recognized by the doctors, but the most common of them all is the least dangerous.

Muscular rheumatism numbers its victims by tens of thousands, and it is safe to assume that only a small proportion of those afflicted really know what ails them. It is a disease of adult life, which is almost always due to cold and damp, or direct draughts of cold air. There are no doubt hundreds of men and women who have been ful the application of small blisters about compelled to patronize the fireless street cars of this city, who felt on reaching their homes dull, aching pains in the head, cramplike pains in the limbs or a persistent and very painful stitch in the back. These pains have been attributed to a slight cold, when in reality the sufferers were victims of an incipient attack of muscular rheuma-

The first attacks are generally acute. They come on suddenly, with pain in the muscles and stiffness of the limbs, with accompanying difficulty of movement. Persons whose parents have at any period of their lives suffered from rheumatism should have no difficulty in determining what is the matter with them, for it is well known that rheumatism is a constitutional, heredi-

and lancinating, pains are the prominent and about the only distinctive features of muscular rheumatism. While the pain may prevent sleep there is a noticeable absence of fever. The attack may only cover a period of a few hours or it may last for a week. When it becomes chronic it returns frequently, becoming more aggravated when the weather is damp or cold. Muscular rheumatism attacks the muscles of the head. neck, back, loins, thorax, shoulders, and

RHEUMATISM IN THE HEAD.

The disease, where it affects the head, is frequently confounded with neuralgia. The muscles of the eyes are often the seat of the disease, and persons who have suffered persistently with dull pains in the back of the neck extending up into the head have frequently fancied themselves in the incipient stage of typhoid fever. Not a few sufferers from shifting pains in the vicinity of the heart extending around towards the spinal tims of heart disease; while constant pains in the small of the back have given rise to | draught of air. a dread of Bright's disease.

A reliable diagnosis of muscular rheumatism is the connection of cramp-like pains with the various movements which bring into play the affected parts. Thus, if the | consist principally of lemonade. There is seat of the pain is in the small of the back, little to fear in attacks of muscular rheua bending, stooping or twisting movement matism, while as for inflammatory, its will add to its intensity. If in the neck or shoulder the slightest motion in turning the head will wring a cry of agony from the cept the ever present danger in all diseases

It is also noticeable, in this connection. that the pain in the affected parts is least when the body is at rest or exposed to the warmth of a fire. Not long since a distinguished resident of New York suffered from a severe and protracted attack of muscular rheumatism. It affected his lower limbs to an extent that incapaciated him from public duty. The fact was heralded through the newspaper press, and at length fell under the eye of an admirer of the distinguished gentleman in one of the backwoods counties. This humble Samaritan immediately wrote to the invalid and advised him to try the very homely remedy of mixing equal parts of cider vinegar and New Orleans molasses, the application to be made over the parts affected and to be well rubbed in in the heat of a blazing fire. The result was satisfactory in the highest

In the above case the virtue did not lie in the molasses and vinegar, but in the warmth and vigorous friction. An equally oldfashioned remedy, but just as often effective is the application of salt and vinegar as hot as can be borne upon the skin. Plannel cloths wrung out of hot water, or even the application of hot water itself, is frequently beneficial. There are hundreds of people who may be tempted to scoff at these suggestions and deride them as grandmother's doses, but it is notorious that in some instances there is a good deal more of common sense in these old treatments of the wilderness and the frontier than there is in some of the modern and more pretentious methods.

Acute articular rheumatism is one of the most painful diseases to which the body is subjected. It commences with a sudden attack which in at least one half of the cases takes place at night. There is pain and soreness in the joints, with inflammation, slightly accelerated pulse, and a startlings rise of temperature. The axillary temperature in some cases has been known to rise; as high as 110 degrees. The intellect as a rule is not affected; there is loss of sleep, profuse perspirations, but in the main the strength is well preserved. Rheumatic fever is rarely fatal and the immediate danger to life is small.

The inflammation and swelling of the joints is an unfailing diagnostic point. The greatest dangers to be apprehended are the complications which may lay a foundation for grave and incurable lesions of the heart. In the case of middle-aged women, especially, the tendency to heart disease as a result of severe or repeated attacks of inflammatory rheumatism is not rare. A LITTLE KNOWN DISEASE.

As before stated, rheumatism, and especially this phase of it, is a disease concerning which very little is known. Its treatment embraces the widest extremes. During the last century the treatment of no human ailment has undergone such mutations as rheumatism in its various forms. In the early part of the century bleeding, purging, and poulticing were the standard treatments. Later on the liberal administration of nitrate of potassa, quinia, and opium was considered the proper thing, but in later years this has given way to acid

and alkali prescriptions. Recognizing the fact that it is a self-limited disease, sometimes running a long and sometimes a short course, one eminent physician claims that "colored water" is about as potent as anything else. The usual course of treatment followed at present is to administer large and frequently repeated doses of the salicylates or acidum salicylicum for the first three or four days. If no marked improvement is observable under this acid treatment, it is then shifted around to the alkaline, which consists in the administration of an ounce or an ounce and a half of the alkaline carbonates, either alone or with a vegetable acid, every twenty-four hours. This is continued until the urine becomes neutral or alkaline, when the quantity is reduced. If the patient is afflicted with insomnia it is controlled by opium in some form, or atropina in hyper-

dermic injections. The red and swollen joints are treated with applications of flannel cloths dipped in laudanum and hot water, although some physicians prefer simply the application of woollen cloths wrung out of water as hot as can be borne. If there is marked prostration, which is rare, the patient's strength can be maintained by doses of quinine and Where the joints are unusually paintwo inches in width wrapped around the affected part is advocated. As for the complications which may arise, they should be treated by the family physician according to their character as they make themselves

WHEN A DOCTOR IS NEEDED. Where inflammatory rheumatism reaches a stage beyond which the application of hot fomentations are ineffectual, a physician should be summoned if for no other purpose than to anticipate serious results from possible complications. If it is desired to attempt the alkaline treatment, which many physicians prefer to the acid, this can be done by administering half a level teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda with as much citric acid as can be held on the point of a penknife blade taken in three-quarters Dull and aching, or occasionally sharp of a tumbler of water every three or four

As for the acid treatment, a very pleasant and effective method is to take two good sized lemons, cut them in slices, place in an earthenware dish and after sprinkling with a teaspoonful of granulated sugar, bake gently in a slow oven for about an hour. A teaspoonful of the juice in a quarter of a tumbler of water makes a very pleasant drink. Some sufferers who have tried this remedy recommend that the baked lemon juice be taken "straight" without the admixture of water. The tendency in this, however, would be to upset the digestive system in a very short time.

Rest is an absolute necessity in all treatment of rheumatism. Where it is muscular, the patient should confine himself to a warm room, and maintain a position which will afford the greatest comfort without straining or wrenching the parts affected. In attacks of inflammatory rheumatism the sufferer should be put to bed between blancolumn have thought themselves the vic- | kets and in a position in the room where he will not be subjected even to the slightest

Unless there are complications which would necessitate a change, the diet should consist of nourishing food, avoiding animal fats and rich pastries. The drink should painfulness and enforced cessation of all movement are its worst features, if we exof unlooked for complications .- M. D., in Philadelphia Press.

About Fear Fear is the most skilful general in the world, because he has the most exhaustive knowledge of human nature. He seldom attacks any two men from the same side. and seldom makes a mistake as to the vulnerable place in a man's armor. A certain well known Indian fighter, who has more than once with a handful of men held a whole hotele of savages at bay and finally routed them, siways dreaded to go into his own dark cellar alone for any bribe that could be offered. Another man, whose name is synonymous with courage and audacity in business and apright life, often declares gravely that he would be one of the wildest, fastest men in town if he only dared, and then do you remember how deadly afraid Napoleon was of a cat.

The Song is Sixty Years Of. Dr. S. F. Smith, the venerable author of "My Country, "Tis of Thee," told the pupils I don't just h of a Boston public school, at their Washington's birthday celebration, that he wrote the well-known song while he was a studens at the Theological Seminary at Andover, at the request of William G. Wood- bair grows out white culiarity."\_\_\_\_\_\_

bridge, who had noticed with what an effect songs were used in the schools of Germany. He wrote the song and gave the manuscript to Lowell Mason in February, sixty years ago. - Detroit Free Press.

A Big South African Diamond. A diamond buyer of Kimberly, South Africa, has recently purchased from a river digger a magnificent diamond, weighing 205 carats, said to be the second largest stone ever found in that field. The stone is a perfect octahedron and of fine color. The buyer paid \$10,000 for the gem and was subsequently offered \$40,000 for it, but declined to sell.

A Midget from Holland.

The smallest man in the world is said to be a midget from Holland 24 years of age, who calls himself "Prince Mignon," and who is exhibiting in Berlin. This little chap is exactly two feet high, and is a perfectly formed human being; his performances as an acrobat are really wonderful.

THE HISTORY OF HYMNS.

30,000 HYMNS CONSIDERED - THE WORK OF TWENTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Project Carried on to Completion - 10,000 Manuscripts Consulted in the Work-1,000 Newspaper Columns Written by the Editor of Hymnology. A remarkable history of hymnology, com-

piled after a laborious research of twenty years, by John Julian, vicar of Wincobank, has just been published in London and is exciting the wonder and admiration of the religious world. It is said to be a triumph of typography as well as of erudition. Mr. Julian, or his assistant, Mr. Mearns, in collecting material for the work, either visited most of the great libraries of Europe, or communicated with the librarians. They have consulted 10,000 manuscripts and annotated about 30,000 hymns. More than 2,000,000 words, or about 1,000 newspaper columns, have been written by the editor himself. Every line in the book has been revised in proof from five to ten times. Every hymn with a history has a special article devoted to it, and there are biographies of all the known writers of hymns, from the earliest Greek fathers, who gave metrical form to religious thought, down to the youngest curate who has added to the store of sacred song. Hymnology in various countries, tongues and denominations is treated under seperate headings.

A review of the book in an English newspaper says that "not the least interesting of the many conclusions to be drawn from the work is the discovery of the wide range of hymn writing as a pursuit. will, for example, be a revelation to many who know Sir Nathaniel Barnaby as one of he greatest authorities on naval construcion to find that he is the author of many hymns which have found acceptance at any rate among his Baptist friends. \* \* A matter worth remark is the limitation of the spheres in which certain hymns find currency. Considerations of geography, as well as theological temper, determine the choice. The tendency is, of course, toward comprehensiveness, each school borrowing in succession from the treasury of other schools. But the distinction is still narked. In America, for instance, subjective, contemplative, quasi-philosophic verse holds the place which is given in

England and in Germany to works which

are more distinctly expressions of worship.

"In the estimation of Mr. Julian, a hymn is any copy of verses that has been included in a hymnbook, or designed or adapted for congregational singing. The total number satisfying this criterion is, Mr. Julian estimates, not less than 400,000; and it is curious to learn that, following the order of languages, the greatest number have been composed in German. English hymns come next, then Latin, and finally Greek. The comparative barrenness of the Romance and Slavonic languages is to be explained, doubt, by the hold which fixed ritual and traditional forms have on the Greek and Roman churches. The very earliest hymns. such as 'My Soul Doth Magnify the Lord' and the quotations in the Epistles were, of course, in Greek, and 170 years elapsed before the voice of sacred sound found exression in a second tongue. That was Syriac. Then followed two more centuries till the long and still unclosed cycle of Latin hymn writing began, to which our modern collections still owe the most melodious and passionate of their lyrics. It is pleasing to an English Churchman to know that when the seal of silence was taken from the young tongues of the West the strain of prayer and praise was first out-

poured in early English. Many lovers of sacred music may be surprised, after reading Mr. Julian's book, to learn the origin of their favorite hymns. The various modifications of "Rock of Ages" are traced from the time of the first appearance of a single verse in the Gospel Magazine of 1775 down to the latest variant. Probably few people are aware that "Guide Us, oh, Thou Great Jehovah" is a translation of a Welsh original written in the middle part of the last century. Mr. Julian presents to us sixteen versions of "Adeste Fideles, Læti Triumphantes" common use and twenty-two which are less known. Of the "Dies Irae" the numbers are: In common use, 19; not in common use, 133. Every one of these has been separately noted and all have been critically compared. The biographical sketches of hymn writers and translators are not all complimentary. Logan is handled without gloves. He it was who published book of hymns including the beautiful and popular "Where High the Heavenly Temple Stands," and passed them off as original compositions. It was found that he had unblushingly appropriated the hymns. They were really written by a dead friend, whose manuscripts Logan had obtained under the pretext of a desire to serve his

A Dog Peculiarity. Charles Graybell, a New York dog fan-

cier, told a peculiar thing about dogs to a n vrty of friends at the Southern yesterday. have watched this for many years, and I has 'e never known it to fail but two or times," he said. "If a dog has any white m on his body at all, you will find that the t. p of his tail is also white. I betrue in 999 cases out of 1,000. heve this le now why it is unless it be that nce of coloring matter in there is an abou b that is the end of the the hardened sta You know when the spinal elongation, al is badly injured the Bot watch that dog's a

Busy Grande Dames. The Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter and sister of the Emperors, is at the head of a hospital, a cooking school, a training school for servants, a school of art for women, and a mending school. The Queen of Italy is at the head of an industrial college for women founded by herself. The royal ladies of Sweden support an industrial school. And the Empress of China is having a large cloth and silk factory built in the palace grounds, as the law forbids her going outside them, where she will give many of the unemployed women and girls of her empire congenial work.

A Story of Sarah Bernhardt. M. Got, of the Comedie Francais, has been telling tales about the divine Sarah. He says that when she came to him she could not even walk, that she was awkward, tall, gaunt and self-conscious. She could not stand still, and she was sullen. But he realized the intensity of her nature and that great ambition she cherished, and so they worked together, he and she, very

Sometimes Sarah became discouraged and raved with a splendid impetuosity which delighted the teacher, because showed him that the genius was there.

The "Bell's" Rival. The bell-shaped skirt has a rival. This is styled the "umbrella" skirt, and is becoming quite popular. The skirt has no foundation. It is made of ribbed cloth, and has a band of velvet ranging from two to three inches around the bottom, which is finished with a narrow row of bead trimming. The skirt is always to be worn over a silk underskirt.

THE ARTEL.

Flourishes in Russia. The very peculiar associations of Russian workmen known as artels are described in a recent report from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. The artel is to be found in every industry, and is based rather on local customs than special regulations. The primitive form of the institution is an association of workmen who live together, eat together, and work together, and on the termination of each piece of work divide among themselves the profits. Like the mir, or commune, the members of the artels have an equal share in the profits and stand under the direction and authority of a fore-

RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED. In the large towns the artels are of more complex kind, possessing a large capital and pecuniarily responsible for the acts of the individual members. Such, for instance, are those of the bank porters, who have unlimited opportunities for stealing, and are often intrusted with the guarding and transporting of enormous sums; but the banker has no cause for anxiety, because he knows that if any deby the artel.

ARTELS OF TOBACO-RAISERS. There are various sorts of artels. There are artels in the cultivation of tobacco in Tchernigoff. These are composed of girls, six or nine in number who elect a forewoman who makes a contract with the proprietor, the principal clause of which provides that half the tobacco harvest should belong to the artel. The other clauses generally bind the proprietor to furnish lodging, lighting and fire.

MANY ARTELS OF MANY KINDS. There are artels of shepherds, who are hired by communes and generally paid in kind. Generally speaking, artels are divided into four distinct casses, according to their objects-industry credit, food, and insurance. The artels or credit are rare, as the Russian worknan seldom saves money, and when he dos is afraid to lend it to any association. Irtels for food are found in a great number of factories, and exist in different categries, according to the wages received by the workmen. There are also similar institutons for women, as well as children. - London Times.

GOD'S PRESENCE IN MAN.

Victor Hugo's Belief a the Immortality

Victor Hugo, whon the Encyclopedia Britannica places at th head of the French lyrical poets, but who s better known to Americans as the greatcomancist and dranatist, attended a daner given in his honor shortly before hi death, says L'Univers, where he delivered an impromptu address, in which he gate expression to his taith in the infinite and the soul's immortality. His triend Houssaye, who was present, says:

"Hugo at that timewas a man of steel, with no sign of age abot him, but with all the agility, the supplness, the ease, and grace of his best year?" He was contradicting the atheists, ad his friend says: "His face was bright with the heavenly halo and his eyes shonelike burning coals. "There are no occu; forces,' Hugo said. 'there are only lumious forces. Occult force is chaos: the lumpous force is God. Man is an infinite little copy of God; this is glory enough for may I am a man, an invisible atom, a drop i the ocean, a grain

of sand on the shore. Attle as I am, I feel the God in me, becaus I can also bring forth out of my chas. I make books which are creations. Heel in myself that future life. I am life a forest which has been more than ace cut down; the new shoots are stronge and livelier than

"'I am rising I knot toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous so, but heaven lights me with the reflection I unknown worlds. You say the soul is noting but the reflection of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous who my bodily powers begin to fail? Winters on my head and eternal spring is in my cart. I breathe at this hour the fragranc of the lilacs, the violets and the roses at twenty years ago. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear aroud me the immorta symphonies of the wilds which invite

Celery is VeryWholesome. Another valuable ting is celery. This is soothing to the neres, and if eaten in time will often avert : nervous headache. Keep the roots that are usually thrown away and fly to them or quick relief in the hour of need. Eat celry on every occasion and brace up your neres in advance for the worries that are sure a come. Then if your digestion is reliable and you can eat a soft-boiled egg every day ou need fear no bodhide of a hairy and when the would heals. Ily ill. A witty and tise woman once said

that if the ladies of old had known the value of eggs and celery they would have accompanied on their knees the pilgrims of Rome, supposing that only there were the two articles named to be obtained .- New York Press.

he had taken a degree he could not really read Greek until he had learned it over again for himself, and in his own way. An English judge who had taken his degree at Cambridge told me that he could not make out Greek in mature life, even with the help of the lexicon. A tellow of the French university, a prizeman specially for Latin in a severe competitive examination, told me that he should never think of reading Latin for his pleasure-he did not know it well enough. An English professor, reputed to be one of the best Latin scholars in his own country, gave up Latin and Greek entirely when he turned his attention to modern languages. The principal of a French college once confessed to me that he never read Latin or Greek, which were taught in the place by the specialist masters under him. All these are what are called "learned men," certainly educated mer What, therefore, are we to expect from tl half-educated ?-Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in the April Forum.

Cultivation of Forests,

A forest is like any other crop in its growth and development. After it reaches maturity it begins to decay, and if not interferred with, growth and decay will just about balance each other, and no progress or increase of crop can tollow. The true way is to cut the timber as fast as it is fit, thinning exactly the right distance apart as may be, permitting the young timber to come as fast as the natural timber is removed. It would take many years to get a forest in just the right condition; but when once fairly started, no other known crop can be made to yield so large a profit. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

Digging Opals in Oregon. Opals have been found in great numbers of late in Oregon. A dredger at work pumping gravel from the bottom of the Willamette river has brought up quantities falcation occurs it will be made good to him of the gems and several mines of considerable extent have recently been opened in Multnomah county. Most of the stones are cloudy, but a few of rare quality have been found. As bigh as \$60 has been obtained for one stone in the rough.

> The trial trip of the new first-class cruiser Blenheim, of the English navy, was a failure, the tubes of three of her boilers leaking so badly that the trial had to be abandoned. This is the sister ship of the Blake, which failed in her preliminary

Volcanoes That Belch Forth Silver. in the ashes of two volcanoes in the Andes of Ecuador, in South America. The quantity of silver is exceedingly minute, however, being about two-fifths of an ounce to a ton of ashes at Cotopaxi, and about three-

A New Silver Plating Process. A new silver plating process has been in troduced in London, in which the coating produced is only slightly tarnished by atmospheric influences and is not easily affected with acids. The process is similar to present methods except that a secret alloy

Tramp, reading from a scrap of newspaper around his lunch-This paper here. pardner, says the time's comin' when men won't be obliged to work. What's the Pardner-Comin', is it? matter with us right now ?

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Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me \$200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over the CUTICURA REMEDIES too

I used of them was \$5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well, I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thou

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The first and only pain-killing plaster.

The Neglect of Languages. The present state of linguistic education gives the most unsatisfactory results. Languages are first very laboriousiy and very imperfectly learned, and then generally abandoned in after-life. Even the learned themselves rarely pursue them unless they have some special reason for doing so connected with their professional business. Modern languages are neglected almost as much as the ancient when they are not wanted for business purposes or travel. An Oxford man who is a ripe Italian schelar tells me that young ladies in England invariably give up thier Italian after leaving school, as young men throw aside their Latin. University degrees are evidence of past labor, but not of interest, affection, or facility. Lord Dufferin said that although

Trial Trip of the Blenheim, trials to develop the required 20,000 horse-CHARGES MODERATE

It has been discovered that silver exists tenths of an ounce at Tunguragua.

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-A burgiar stole \$20,000

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THE CANADIA

ADVERTISING !

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The Canadian

densed advertis

ts by the year

C. D. BARI

-A steamer bound for Black Sea, with s00 pas Persian coast, is reporte

feeding a calf a few days the abdomen by the anim days later. -Samuel Coller, a Boss was recovering from la suicide Monday last by into a cistern.

-The water is very for rence and Lake Ontario t fear is felt in Montres spring floods. -Mr. John Linton, of

and lost both arms.

and that the new equip ready before the autumi -The Sultan's firman dria yesterday. The Tu conveyed it were receive honors by British and E -A thirteen-year-old | Palmer, living near T his left hand blown of of a gun with which he

-Successful experime at Spezzia, Italy, with for torpedo boats. Itali it will revolationize man

were sentenced to ten and one to five years. -The finding of a machines and several di in the streets of Paris away in haste, shows t

-Severe snowstorms in the North of Wales, and, with heavy drift terrible off Berwick, a great damage to shippi -Maggie Donagher, w

ate seven dogs. one-half of the amount

-A fire which started capital of Burmah, on destroyed about three and caused a very s Thousands are now wi

legislation. -Mrs. Montagu, for of her little daughter b

ment, was sentenced in one year's imprisonm

-Mr. Michael Dav imperial government and provincial governo low rate of interest to b ment in Canada of 100, who are now being dri from the rural districts -Lord Salisbury ha last Monday evening fi While crossing the ros of commons the prime

-At Martintown, Scotchman, having a F children, skedaddled Scotch wife, the latter children-sltogether le orphans to grapple the world as best they may not want to buy spri -A terrible cyclor

Kansas Thursday. wiped from the face of a dozen or so others m The locations of New Augusts and Smolan by wreckage and pile -Sir Henry Booth, She is double-sheated planked. She is well ! rears' cruise, and is Scotch sailors, all of w in Arctic explorations

-A London cable se the Royal Engineers while endeavoring to tive to the defences at that Holden had an

-Russia is said to be he plot in Bulgaria hav the overthrow of the Sta -Mr. George Lemmon

Bros., mill owners, Wist tact with a circular saw -Two thousand person in Northern Hungary, h adequate food for a mont from starvation are repo -It is emphatically st the Russian army is no

-The Walsall, Englat possession for an unlaw

are thoroughly alarmed

months on dog fles Ind., in the hope that it pulmonary consumption time the diet seemed to -The exports of cutle the United States for th

per quarter prior to the American tariff law.

- Father Doyle, an father, preached a rem St. Patrick's church, M. day evening, against perance and the respo. authority who refused t

The punishment certain crime in this case. To -The returns of imn the Northwest for the of the present year are vised and are divided a minion immigration 4 363: territories, 2,699 842. Total, 7,904.

between a van and a only the prompt action saved him from being

in the case of Edward French war office to plant far as possible the plan in the Mediterraneau joining waters. How work of treachery an

ber. Of the fifty dead killed outright. The three are those who and who have since di-Kara, started from V Monday for Davis st whale fishing ground heavy built vessel of n command of the ve office is greatly agitate