For whitening the COMPLEXION. imparting or preserving its rosy hue, removing FRECKLES, the MASK and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY. FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892

MARVELS OF SURGERY.

The Brain Probed with Steel and Hearing

Restored to Mutes. To open the skull and penetrate the brain

is not so common a surgical feat that it has ceased to be a wonder. Indeed such an operation performed at the Ro sevelt Hospital has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession. The patient, who is a physician, was thrown

from his carriage last fall, striking heavily upon his head. He was removed to his home, where upon examination no external evidence of fracture of the skull was found. Later paralysis of the entire right side of the body was developed and with it a complete mability to express his thoughts; in the course of time the paralysis of the course of the leg gradually disappeared until the patient could move it satisfactorily, but the paralysis of the arm persisted, as well as the inability to speak. After several months, and while in this helpless and well-nigh hopeless condition, the patient was brought to this city. The physicians who examined him concluded that the trouble was due to pressure on the brain, essentially on that part of it which governs the faculty of speech, and this pressure was probably caused by a clot of blood, resulting from the rupture of a blood yessel within the skull cavity at the time of

the injury. Acting upon this belief it was decided open the skull, lay bare the surface of the brain and remove the cause of the pressure if possible. To determine from the outside of a man's head the precise spot in the brain Which governs any particular faculty of function is obviously a difficult task. After carefully mapping out the head by the most delicate measurements the spot corresponding to the center of speech in the brain was found. Then the patient having been rendered unconcious by ether, the surgeon, after the preliminary incision of the scalp, removed by means of a trephine a round disk of Done immediately over the spot indicated somewhat enlarging with cutting forceps the opening thus made. The outer delicate membrane covering the brain was now brought into view. Beneath it lay a large, dark mass of clotted blood, extending down into the substance of the brain. The close was carefully removed, when the effect its pressure was clearly preceived in the impoverished circulation of the part. The wound was then dressed with every precau tion and the patient was permitted to recover from his operation. The following night, for the first time after his injury, the patient was able to say "Yes" and "No." The condition of his right arm salso improved, and it is believed that he will eventnally recover.

As a rule mutes are born deaf, but some times severe diseases in infancy destroy completely the sense of hearing. Under these circumstances even a partial recovery of bearing is extremely rare. A girl who is now nineteen completely lost her hearing when three years old through an attact of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and in consequence was brought up a deaf ante, attending until recently the school of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Fordham. Coming to New York this Spring, she was placed under treatment with slight hopes of benefit. Her physician ascertained that the delicate, nervous apparatus of the internal ear was still sound, else the case would have been hopeless. Under appropriate treatment, combined with dilatation of the middle ear by inflation, improvement was soon noticed. In a month the young woman heard the ticking of a watch held twenty inches away and conversations at a distance of ten feet, and then she began learning how to talk. A month later she could hear a watch at a distance of five feet and conversation across a room.-N. Y

THE HORRORS OF DAHOMEY.

Shocking Things Dr. Bayol Saw\_Fiendish

A letter from Paris, giving details of the adventures of Dr. Bayol, the Governor Kotonou, who wes imprisoned by King Dahomey, appears in the Vossishe e Zeitung. Dr. Bayol himself was not ill-treated, but was forced to witness the most horrible executions, and was closely watched night and day by three of the most important chiefs, He was forced to be present at the execution of his secretary and his interpreter, and was a spectator of the sacrafice at one time of eighty-four human beings and at another of forty-two. The victims were bound, mutilated in a horrible manner, and then, still alive, hung up by the heels. Then their bodies were opened with large round knives and the intestines taken out, after which the corpses were thrown into a "place of skulls," where in forty-eight hours, they were reduce by birds of prey to skeletons.

Dr. Bayol was every time compelled view each corpse, while the executioner carefully turned the heads of their victims toward him. Upon one occasion he desired to buy off some negroes whom he recognized as proteges from Port Novo, but the King angrily refused to allow it. Every day his dusky Majesty danced before the doctor, executing steps and jumps which would have been highly entertaining under other circumstances. At these times the King wore sandals and a sort of Grecian cap on his head, and six amazons danced with him.

The Amazons Dr. Bayol describes as ver fiends. One day the doctor witnessed a spectacle which he will never forget. At a sign from the King 500 Amazons rushed upon a living ox and tore it into pieces in a few seconds; then each, with a piece of raw flesh in her mouth, marched off singing, while five of their number held the skin and head of their victim aloft in triumph. In festal garments they witnessed from the roofs of the neighboring huts the human sacrifices of the next day, and laughed heartily. They always appear perfectly resigned, and go quietly to death when their turn comes. The King is very suspicious, and would not sign the letter written to the French Republic. Dr. Bayol's return to the coast was extremely dangerous, for he had no passport, and was therefore obliged, in spite of illness, to march more than fifty miles in one day lhrough country with which he was unacquainsed. On arriving at Kotonou he heard of the death of the King, whom, had he been still as Dahomey, he would have probably been accused of poisoning.

SOME BAD BIBLES.

Curious Mistakes That Have Occurred the Various Editions.

Although the greatest care has been taken to make the various editions of the Bible perfect translations, still errors have been overlooked from time to time, and have given rise to various names by which the edition containing the error has been known. The following list of these curious Bibles is extracted from an article by W. Wright, D.D.: THE BREECHES BIBLE

"Then the eies of them both were opened and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaves together and made themselves Breeches." Gen. iii. Printed in 1560. THE BUG BIBLE

"So that thou shalt not nede to be afraid for any Bugges by nighte, nor for the arrow that flyeth by day." Ps. xci, 5. Printed in THE TREACLE BIBLE

"Is there no treacle at Gilead? Is there no physician there?" Jeremiah vin, 22. Printed THE BOSIN BIBLE.

"Is there no rosin in Gilead? Is there n physician there?" Jeremiah viii, 22. Printed THE PLACE-MAKERS' BIBLE. "Blessed are the place makers; for they

shall be called the children of God." Matthew v. 9. Printed in 1561-2. THE VINEGAR BIBLE. "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard," appears in the chapter heading to Luke xx, in an Ox-

ford edition of the authorized version which was published in 1717. THE WICKED BIBLE. This extraordinary name has been given to an edition of the authorized Bible printed in London by Robert Barker and Martin Lucas in 1631. The negative was left out of the Seventh Commandment, and William Kilburne, writing in 1659, says that owing to the zeal of Dr. Usher, the printer was fined £2,000

THE EARS-TO-EAR BIBLE. "Who hath ears to ear, let him hear." Mathew xiii. 43. Printed in 1810.

THE STANDING-FISHES BIBLE "And it shall come to pass that the fishes will stand upon it," etc. Ezek. xlvii, 10.

Printed in 1806. THE DISCHARGE BIBLE "I discharge thee before God." I Tim. v, Printed in 1807. THE WIFE-HATER BIBLE.

"If any man come to me, and hate not his father \* \* \* yea, and his own wife also," etc. Luke iv, 26. Printed in 1810. REBEKAH'S-CAMELS BIBLE "And Rebekah arose and her camels.

Genesis xxiv, 61. Printed in 1823. TO-REMAIN BIBLE. "Persecuted him that was born after the spirit to remain, even so it is now." Gal. iv.

This typographical error, which was peretuated in the first Svo Bible printed for the Bible society, takes its chief importance from the curious circumstance under which it arose. A 12mo Bible was being printed at Cambridge in 1805, and the proof reader being in doubt as to whether or not he should remove a comma, applied to his superior, and the reply, penciled on the margin "to remain," was transferred to the body of the text and repeated in the Bible society's 8vo edition of 1805-6, and also in another 12mo wiltion of 1819.—Leisure Hours.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND-

An Inheritance of Hatred Transmitted from Sire to Son.

Not many of our inherited American traits are stronger than dislike of England. It has been encouraged by the large proportion of Irish citizens, but it would exist if the Irish were not here. It is partly the fruit of the war for independence. Every American boy learns history with an anti-England blas. The most thrilling declamations in his repertory are those from Patrick Henry's, Sam Adams', Burke's, Chatham's, and Barre's speeches on the revolution. He reads of the commercial outrages which led to the war of 1812. Through all his life he dislikes the

English nation collectively. Prof. Goldwin wrote of this Anglophobia in one of the late magazines, and several Americans comment upon his article in the succeeding number just out. They smooth over the Anglophobia by saying that it is dying out. It is not dying out very fast. Americans dislike the English, but they do not necessarily dislike Englishmen. People of the same blood, language, and literature rarely hat each other as individuals without the usual offences which engender personal quarrels everywhere. It was an American naval officer in the Orient who said "blood is thicker than water," and sailed in to help Englishmen, though neither he nor his country had anything to do with the fight. If there were a prospect of war levied by other nations against England for race reasons, or if England were a weak power attacked on the ground of religion or constitution, we would

problem, do as our naval officer did. Yes do dislike England. Much of the dislike is an inheritance. Part of it comes from the instinct that the only country that can cause us fear is England. In the rivalry for commercial supremacy which all the peoples feel is coming we hardly consider France and Germany, great as their efforts are sometimes. We never think twice about a dispute with any nation except England We know that our cousins are fighters. We know that they are traders, colonizers, and hard-headed fellows generally. We entertain the notion that intellectually we are greatly improved race of English blood-that we are quicker, brighter, and more susceptible than the stock which has staid on the parent islands. Consequently there is a resentment at a "certain condescension" as imagine the prejudice of Englishmen exhibits towards us. With that undercurrent of ready resentment is a current in the same direction of respect for the obstinacy and pugnacity of our cous-

A people's instincts are often in advance formulated statement. We somehow feel that the two English-speaking nations will be compelled to combine or to fight for supremacy one of these days. Writers may discourse about better understanding between Americans and Englishmen. The understanding is no better than in 1775 or 1840. We have always understood each other very well-especially have Americans understood the English. The antagonism has weakened very little, and to-day there is no nation we would likeas well to whip decisively. That is ber tiser. cause we understand England so well. To whip Germany, or France, or Russia would be as nothing. To whip England would be to clear up some old scores and to establish ourselves at the head of the world. Yet the feeling is very close to an intimate friend-

Unless we fight for the supremacy the two English-speaking nations will combine on a supremacy. Prior to either conclusion there will be a collective dislike and a great amount of individual friendship.—Kansas City Times.

Times Change. Trembling Attendant (Eighteenth century) -Your majesty, I somehow got a little

scratch on your third best crown. The Czar (furiously)-Off with his head. Careless Attendant (Nineteenth century) Your majesty, I fell and broke your majesty's magnificent gold and diamond crown all to

Trembling Czar-Oh! Is that all? I foured from the noise it was another bomb. ONE EXTREME OF SLAVIC LIFE.

Sone of the Gorgeous Churches and Palaces of St. Petersburg.

The true splendor and magnificence of Russian architecture must be sought for in the interiors. This I discovered a little later while dining with a young officer of the Imperial Guard, whose dining-room may be taken as a convenient standard. One end of this apartment was occupied entirely by porphyry fish pond, the contents having been brought from the Volga. While eating our soup he pointed out the most desirable fish, and this was immediately caught by a "mujik," and in a few minutes lay smoking on the table. This luxury was not peculiar to my particular Slavic Lucullus, as every one who has visited Russia well knows; but must confess my accidental imagination re ceived a slight shock as, glancing up from the mosaic floor, my eyes encountered the legendary history of the family, in sculptured basrelief worthy of Thorwaldsen, extending the entire length of the room, and punctuated by pilasters of malachite twenty leet high, the capitals of gold supporting a ceiling by Makowski, while the ribs inclosing the frescoes and forming a groin were also the precious metal. The rest of the appointments were as costly and magnificen in their way, but these would come under the head of decorative art rather than architecture. All this splendor seems less pretentious and more natural when one bears in mind the average wealth of a Russian noble, 50,000 acres of cultivated land not being considered particularly opulent; indeed, m genial host, after the requisite amount of hesitation exacted by modesty and good taste, informed me that he possessed 250,000 acres. And yet private expenditure is as nothing compared to ecclesiastical, as in the old Church of Kasan, where jasper columns and an alter of solid silver weighing seven tons bear withess to Slavic reverence for spiritual things. Nor does outward respect cease there, for no peasant, however humble passes a church, a sacred image, or an emblem without removing his hat and crossing himself thrice; while Easter Sunday a "mujik" will wait from 7 o'clock until 9 to enter a church, and when within will remain either standing or kneeling (sitting not being allowed) until 7 in the morning, when the service ends, courting further weariness all the time by prostrating himself and performing other Swedish movements, consider ed reverential. So great is the crush on these occasions, at which the Czar as high pontiff officiates, that one or two people are killed annually. Fortunately, every true believer is compelled to take a bath on fete days, or, I fear, their enthusiasm would be more odgrous than "savory to the Lord." The chief "bete noire" of the tourist or visitor to St. St. Petersburg is Peter- the Great, who, from all accounts, must have

been a most objectionable and trying person to live with, always doing amateur carpentry and compelling his friends ; admire it, while one cannot put his nose into palace or museum without having a snuffbox, walking stick, or soiled pocket-handkerchief belonging to him thrust into one's face. Even his old boots are on exhibition. Indeed, from the variety of these relics I have always suspected Peter had the free run of the theatrical wardrobe. One thing which he accomplished quite successfully, however, was the manufacture of a carriage with his own hands, and this vehicle, albeit no one would want to ride in it, except the man who made it, still shows a genius and independence in a man of rank which would drive a labor union to despair. Peter the Great's carriage stands in the royal stable (if one can speak of a building with Gobelin tapestry on the walls as a stables; and the state carriages that surround it quite put those used at the jubilee of the Queen of England to shame being exquisitely carved and entirely over laid with gold leaf. But the "piece de resistance" of the ten state equipages is the one used by the Czarina at coronation, the hubs of the wheels being studded with ros diamonds, while the imperial eagle, about a foot in length and breadth, glitters in brilliants on each of the door panels. Contrary to the custom followed by other countries or state occasions, no grooms stand up behind these vehicles, but, instead, two pages, facing the occupants, are seated just back of and on a level with the driver. Lying "perdu" at one end of the room, in unostentatious dignity, stands a carriage whose somber color and simplicity seem to reproach the gaudy frivolity of its surroundings; and yet it is safe to say that it absorbs more interest than all the rest put together. This is the carriage in which was assassinated the late Czar, the man who gave freedom to all the serfs. Truly this bears out the proverb that

BLINDS OF DAMASK.

"no enemy is so implacable as the man one

has placed under an obligation."-Boston

A Novelty Just Introduced by a Firm in

We are having new blinds, dear, made of damask with the pattern woven in. It is a novelty introduced by Hampton & Sons, and is likely to supersede entirely the old-fashioned printed material. I always judge of the character of a house by its blinds and the condition of its windows, and so, I suppose, does everybody else. Quite the prettiest house I know has these new damask blinds in a warm shade of cream with deep fringes to the end yellow window-boxes filled with calceolaria. and white silk short blinds tied back with yellow silk sashes. These details give the place a very dainty and coquettish air. It is the sort of house from whose appearance one is confidently led to expect an excellent dinner, and those carefully thought-out breakfasts which not only physically fortify one against the fatigues and chances of the day. but morally refresh and invigorate as well by arousing a cheerful vein of thought -"Madge," in London Truth.

Utilizing the Power of Niagara. A device for utilizing the power of Niagara falls, invented by a Chicago engineer, has been awarded the gold medal offered by the Buffalo International fair for the best invention for this purpose. The device consists of an overshot wheel sixty feet in diameter, to be mounted behind the falling sheet of water. and moved by proper machinery toward or away from the waterfall as the power is needed. This wheel is to drive dynamos by friction clutch connections, and the power will be transmitted by wire to any desired place. There were over 150 competitors for the prize.-New York Commercial Adver-

Curiosities of Dreams.

When it comes to stories of queer dreams. speak of some extraordinary experience in port, Mass. They will cost about \$45,000 the Land of Nod. When Dr. Holmes "saw | each. huge fishes boiled to rags bob through the These ships are being built with the view a hot day, he set reminiscences going in many | and being under control of the local shipping a brain crossed by thoughts of rash suppers | interest they will aid very materially in suptopic somehow the other day, and one con- when freight is frequently offered in excess fessed to a terror oft repeated in his dreams fiof the tonnage capacity of the ships. Very of the roof falling down upon him. "My frequently ships that come to this port with didn't suppose anybody else ever dreamed owners are interested.—Galveston News. such a foolish thing."-Boston Transcript

ANCIENT ASTROLOGERS.

of the Wonderful Tricks Performed

by the Wonderful Men. "I believe," said Charles I, shortly before is death, "that Lilly understands astrology well as any man in Europe." The referance was to William Lilly, who was well born and received a good education, but who finally entered London with but a few shillings in his pocket and had to earn his living by his wits. He obtained employment and for a time did well, but in 1864 his wife, real or alleged, died, leaving him a collection of sigils and charms, which she professed to have received in a very remarkable manner, some through the agency of Dr. Forman. The legacy proved a curse, for Lilly soon left his work and applied himself to the study of astrology under the guidance of one Master Evans. This individual is described as poor, ignorant, boastful, drunken and knavish, but he was credited with power to call up spirits, restore stolen property and discover secrets. Lilly made considerable progress under this

not very desirable tutor and soon began to claim supernatural power for himself. In 1846 he printed a collection of prophecies which he called "Aquila; or, The White King's Prophecy." This attracted great attention and encouraged him to further literary effort. On one occasion about this time Lilly and a fellow astrologer named Booker were summoned to the headquarters to Gen. Fairfax. The men were held in much esteem at the time, and their journey to Windsor was frequently interrupted by presentations of addresses. The general himself in saluting his guests said they sought not themselves, but the welfare and tranquility of the good people and whole nation, and for that end were resolved to sacrifice both their lives and their fortunes. As for the art they studied, he himself understood it not, but doubted not they both feared God, and he therefore had a good opinion of them both. Lilly made very large sums out of his as-

trology business, and was always prepared to prove, first, that every prophecy he made was fulfilled, and second, that he had foretold every event. Some of his almanac prelictions were marvels of obscurity, and were so general in their character that they could | tally invisible to the spectators. These are safely be applied to any subsequent event. Three years before Charles was beheaded Lilly wrote that "before long" a king would die. When the king was beheaded Lilly thanked God for having allowed him to foretell the event. When his second wife died he gave expression to no feelings of grief, explaining that he mourned when the future was revealed to him. The horoscope showed him hi third wife and his period of widowerhood was very brief. He claimed to have foretold the restoration of Charles II, the plague and fire of London, and, indeed, nearly every event of his time. Finally Lilly went into the country and worked up a large practice as a faith healing physician.

Among those disconcerted by Lilly's assumption of power and his unmitigated impudence was one William Hodges, a country schoolmaster with a great reputation for being able to read future happenings in the glass. For a long time Hodges honored the man; then he maligned him, and finally he admitted that Lilly could do more with the stars than he could with the crystal. Hodges professed to have frequent interviews with the Angel Gabriel, Raphael and Aries, and his only regret was that he could not predict many victories for the royalists, with whom he very heartily sympathized. One John Scott, in the employ of Lilly, once spent a few days with Hodges. The latter produced his favorite glass, and Scott, looking into lit

red waistcoat, drawing a can of beer." "She will be your wife," cried Hodges "You are mistaken, sir," rejoined Scott, "So soon as I come to London I am engaged to marry a tall gentlewoman in the Old

"I see a ruddy complexioned wench in a

"You will marry the red woman," replied Hodges with an air of imperturbable assurance, which subsequent events amply justified. When Scott arrived at the Old Bailey he found that the tall gentlewoman had taken to herself another husband. Two years later he was traveling in Kent and called at a wayside hostelry for light refreshments. The young lady who brought in his crust of bread and piece of cheese and the tankard of home brewed ale was conspicuous for having red hair and a red waistcoat, and was the original of the picture he had seen in the glass. The sequel may be imagined. Another story about Hodges shows how im-

plicitly his neighbors believed in him. One of those neighbors lost his horse and consulted the astrologer. Hodges consulted the glass, said he could see the borse at a certa place and demanded his fee. The neighbor went as directed and found his horse. Sub sequently he planned a joke on Hodges. Leaving his horse in charge of a boy, he visited the astrologer and told him he had not recovered the horse. Hodges exposed the trick and added: "Now, you have lost your horse and will never see it again." "Neither boy nor horse," says Hodges' biographer, "was

Lilly seems to have had several partners at various stages of his career. One of these was the John Scott already mentioned, and whose great forte was finding lest bodies or treasures by aid of divining rods. There was a great deal of talk at the time about a treasure having been buried in the cloister at Westminster Abbey, and, the requisite permission having been obtained, Scott went to work to find it. Lilly was present in the capacity of general adviser and he gives a full account of the proceedings. The regulation hazel rods were placed round about the cloister and those on the west side turned one over the other, "a proof," according to Lilly, "that the treasure was hid there." Sure enough, after digging down six feet, a coffin was found, but for some reason it was not opened. The investigation was continued until a terrific wind arose, frightening the searchers almost out of their lives. The candles and torches all went out, the rods refused to work and there were various evidences of the presence of demons. The work had to be hurriedly abandoned for fear that most part of the abbey church would blow down,"-Exchange.

Two Large Ships. Though Galveston is a port of considerable importance, there are no ships of any great magnitude that float the nation's highway owing their paternity to Galveston. This condition of things, however, will not exist much longer, as two large vessels of 1,200 tons each are now being built, with a view of their especial adaptability to the Galveston trade, an will plow the sea as hailing from Galveston. These ships are about 135 feet in length, 37 feet beam and 16 feet hold. One is being built at Bath, Me., and is now nearly the person most reticent about this form of ready to be launched; the other is in course self-revelation is likely to think if not to of construction at the shippard at Newbury-

bubbling brine" in his famous nightmare of of providing tonnage for Galveston's trade, like his own. Two men drifted upon the plying tonnage during the busy season here, favorite nightmare," returned the other, "is cargoes are chartered for the round trip by of a huge dog rushing at me to devour me. I northern and eastern brokers, and instead of But I always bravely take hold of his jaws, being chartered for return cargoes from tear them apart and so save myself from des- Galveston, they are under contract to return truction." The first s eaker smiled sheepish- with a cargo of lumber from some of the ly: "Ive dreamed that myself hundreds of lumber ports on the gulf coast. These are times," said he. "And I never spoke of it. I by far the largest ships in which Galveston IN A JAPANESE THEATRE

Sir Edwin Arnold Esplains the Proper Way of Committing Hari-Kari. Sir Edwin Arnold, writing from Yokohama, gives the following description of the Japanese theatres: For three nights past we have sat heroically on our heels at Japanese Capola," Virgin and revered saints were theatres witnessing the performances which painted by celebrated artists. A balastrade so delight the Yokohama public. If you can surrounds the choir of a metal so rich that put up with the "pins and needles" which an offer to replace it with one of equal weight come into the hapless lower limbs of the in solid silver was refused. This weight European after about an hour of this position twenty-six tons, and came from China in the upon matting there is much to interest in old days of Spanish dominion, when the such places. They are wholly unlike any temple of the drama at home.

The first odd sight is an antercom where everybody hangs up his or her clogs and worojis, and just imagine 600 pair of muddy pattens on pegs! Next is a teapot room, where scores of teapots are suspended for the refreshment of the audience, since, at every pause in the performance, attendants go about shouting "Irroshai ka!" and "O cha! O cha!" which is "Give your orders!" and "Who wishes for the honorable teaf" The pit is a sloping floor covered with matting, and the gallery is divided into little square pens with railing a foot high, all nicely matted, and hither-if an habitue-you bring your cushion, your "tobacco mono, your charcoal fire, your pipe, your babywhen you have one and see at your ease alternately a comic piece and the successive

acts of some tremendous mediaval tragedy. Everybody goes about the building as he likes, especially the children, who lift up the curtain and survey the preparations for the next scene, scamper about the stage and play all sorts of private games until the acting recommences, when they are as good as gold and quiet as mice. The performers come on from the "boot and shoe room," along a narrow side stage, the female parts being taken nual sum equivalent to £100. This proves by boys. The dresses are rich and the acting that a great deal of business is done by the intelligent, though extravagant, accompanied almost always by a wild instrumental recitative of strings and drum.

Changes of the mise en scene and the general business of the stage are accomplished by persons who flit on and off in black habilinents, which are supposed to render them tolike Japanese everywhere, attentive, patient easily pleased, and imaginative to the highest degree. They are abundantly content to see a forest where two small shrubs in pots are placed upon the boards, and an impenetrable wall where a split bamboo or a couple of stones have been deposited. The great character of most pieces is the samuvai, the two sworded swashbuckler, who comes prancing in with a terrific swagger, and ends by drawing his glittering blades to engage in fiery combat, or to commit the hari-kari. The correct mode of performing this latter rite is by a thrustas I have learned—not a slash, and the weapon remains in the wound until all final dispositions have been comfortably effected.

Everybody smokes everywhere in a Japanese theatre; no one hustles for his place of wants more than his own heels to sit upon. A policeman in uniform occupies a private pen at the back, and, by a lighted paper lantern, reads loftily and apart the day's shimbun while the entertainment proceeds. The scenery is either absent or of the simplest character. The serious and lyrical pieces are given in the old pure style of Japan, unmixed with the Chinese words which enter so freely into modern and colloquial Japanese. - Liver-

A curious watch has been brought out in France. The dial is transparent, but there are no works behind it, and the hands appear to smove by magic. The secret lies in concealing the works at the edge of the case, and communicating the motion to the hands by means of a glass disk, which acts as a toothed wheel. The disk revolves between the front and the back of the dial, which are both of glass, and hence its motion is unperceived.

The Germans have been the pioneers in scientific forestry, as in so many other lines of progress. With a total forest area of only 34,346,000 acres, of which 11,234,000 belong to the state, the German empire now has no less than nine schools of forestry, and during the three years ending with 1888 it published 177 books on the various branches of the subject. There are also ten periodicals devoted to forestry, and a general association of foresters with annual meetings, and ten local so-

British literature in 1889 was not so productive as during the previous twelve months. Theology, educational works, travels, history, poetry, science, art and political economy all showed a slight decrease, but, on the other hand, the lighter style of literature was in advance of 1888. Thus more books for young people were published, while there were no fewer than 1,040 new novels and stories, besides 364 reprints. In "Belles Lettres" more fresh editions were issued than new books, owing to the large number of reprints of the classics.

Some of the new English freaks in table decoration are almost incredibly tasteless. Boxes imitating battle axes, helmets, spears and keys are made the receptacles for blossoms, and ribbons of frosted gauze are used to hold the stems together. The helmets would be tolerable at a military dinner, but elsewhere they are absurd. Why not use a silk hat for a flower vaset

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Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad orm of eczems, when he was four months old



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nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.
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nal glory. It contained candlesticks of gold

so heavy that a single one was more than a

The statue of the assumption (now missing

Liberal troops cleaned it for nothing, and

A Paris Dog Market.

whose existence the ordinary English visitor,

with all his zeal for exploration, has no no-

tion, is the dog market, which is held every

Sunday in a corner of the Marche aux che-

vaux. It is a duly authorized market that

brings into the exchequer of the city an an-

sale of dogs in the course of the year. A tax

of fifteen cents is levied upon the "head" of

number of entries average 14,000 annually.

but the exhibition is said to have injuriously

D. Ritchie & Co.

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

No other brand of

Tobacco has ever en-

joyed such an immense

sale and popularity in

the same period as this

brand of Cut Plug and

Oldest Cut Tobacco manujac-

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. & th Plug, 10c.

1 lb Plug, 20c.

M E. Tangney

COFFINS, CASKETS AND SHROUDS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CHARGES MODERATE,

Miss O'Brien.

MISS O'BRIEN

Just Received-American Straw

Shapes in Hats and Bonnets-with

Trimmings to Match.

Laftice desiring what is New and Fashionable at Beasonable Prices will find my Stock well worthy of inspection. Give me a call.

MISS O'BRIEN.

A Few Doors East Season House.

Lindsay, May 12, 1892,-106.

MILLINERY

indeay, Sept. 14, 1891.—71 ly

turers in Canada.

Plug Tobacco.

tisting their sale.—London Globe.

Among the queer institutions of Paris of

has not been seen since.-Exchange.

man could lift, chalices, cruets and pyxes of

The interior of the grand cathedral in the 8ign of the Mill 8aw. City of Mexico is, even at the present day, South Side of Kent-at. after having been successively plundered, most magnificent. It contains five naves, six alters and fourteen chapels, which contain the bones of some of the viceroys and departed great men of Mexico. "The Glory of the

WINDOW WIRE, WINDOW

- SCREENS, -BARB WIRE, BUCKTHORN, PLAN WIRE, POULTRY NETTING. richly freighted galleons of Spain sent their LOCKS, KNOBS, HINGES, LATCHER cargoesoverland from Acapulco to Vera Crus PLAIN AND FANCY WINDOW The high altar was formerly the richest in - - GLASS, - the world, and yet retains much of its origi-

OIL, LEAD, BRUSHES, VARNISHES STAINS, MACHINE OIL

gold encrusted with precious metal studded with emeralds, amethysts, rubies and sap-FISHING TACKLE

was of gold, ornamented with diamonds, and is said to have cost \$1,000,000. There was a Wholesale and Retail Agent for golden lamp, valued at \$70,000, which it cost the Celebrated at one time \$1,000 to clean, but, according to a French writer-and the joke is his the

and best grades of BLACKSMITH'S COAL

McLennan & Co.,

Hardware, Coal and Iron Merchants.

Lindsay. June 9, 1892.-109. Miscellaneous.

each animal that is brought to market. The THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE Britain or the United States for One Dollars year. Address THE POST Lindsay, Canada. affected the dog business, for there was a marked decrease last year. The market is NARM FOR SALE,-100 acres one also said to have suffered from the competimile north of Manilla, three and one half miles from Cannington, on leading road; about 90 acres cleared and in good cultivation; excellent stone house, hard and sort water, contion of those who sell dogs in the streets, and take large families of them every Sunday into the Champs Elysees and Bois de Bouvenient farm outbuildings, some fruit trees. Soil, finest quality of clay loam. Apply MRS, GEO. JOHNSON. on the premises. Manilla, logne, under the pretense that they need air and exercise, but really in the hope of nego-

Navigation.

July 25th, 1882.—17-4tf.

## ANCHOR LINE.

United Stater Mail Steamships Sail from New York every Saturday For Glasgow via Londonderry Rates for Saloon Passage By S. S, CITY OF ROME, \$50 and upward,

Second Cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$20. ON OTHER STEAMERS Cabin, \$45 and upward, Second Cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$20. Drafts at Lowest Current Rates. For Book of Tours and other information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y. or F. C. TAYLOR, Lindsay, Ont.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, REDUCTION IN BATES. Steamers sail regularly from

PORTLAND AND HALIFAX TO LIVER POOL VIA LONDONDERRY. DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. Cabin \$40 and upwards. Second Cabin \$35 Steerage at low rates. No Cattle Carried.

SERVICE OF STATE ALLAN LINE STRAMSHIPS. NEW YORK and GLASGOW

CABIN, \$40 and upwards. Second Cabin \$25 Steerage at low rates.

via Londonderry, every Fortnight.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or R. S. PORTER, Lindsay,

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Magnificent New Steamer Will leave Cobourg at 8 A.M., and Port Hope

at 9.45 A. M., on arrival of G. T. R. Trains from North, East and West. RETURNING-Leaves Charlotte at 11.15 P.M., except Tuesday at 9.45 P.M. and Saturday at 4.25 P. M. CONNECTS at Rochester with early trains for all points on New York Central and all diverging lines. CALLS at Brighton on Monday and Wednesday Mornings for Rochester, and Wednesday Morning and Saturday Evening from Rochester. Colborne, Wednesday and Friday at 4.00 A.M. Through Tickets and Baggage Checks

from Agents or on board. THE NORTH KING is one of the largest, swiftest and most powerful steamers on the lakes. Lighted by Electricity and modern throughout. C. H. NICHOLSON,

Gen. Pass. and Fgt. Agt., C. F. GILDERSLEEVE. General Manager, Kingston. F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay.-1782,

TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

1892. TIMETABLE. 1892. COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, JUNE 2ND, THE STEAMER



Lindsay and Bobcaygeon

CALLING EACH WAY AT STURGEON POINT

Would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Lindsay and surrounding country to her well-selected stock of Millinery, which is replete with everything new and fashionable. Arrive Boboaygeen " 1.45 " leave Lindsay at 8.2) p.m., (instead of 5.45 p. m.,)
upon arrival of Toronto train.

Single tickets between Lindsay and Bobcay-Single tickets between Lindeay and Sturgeon.
Point 35 cents, return tickets 50 cents.

Single tickets between Boboaygeon and Sturgeon Point 40 cents, return tickets 50 cents.

All Family Tickets at reduced rates can be procured at the Postmoffice, Bobcay GEON, and on the boat.

Arrangements can be made on very favorable terms for EXCURSIONS of from 100 to 200 persons on regular trips of the boat. For terms apply by letter addressed to Secretary T. V. N. Co., Boboxygoon. M. LANE. J. W. DIAMENT,

Canadian LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG NEWS OF THE

Publisher's Noti

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attle, teachers wanted, fa

nents by the year or fo

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Saberal discount to merchants i

time. Rates made known on application

WILSON & WILSON, Pro

THE CANADIAN

MOME AND FOREIGN IT INTEREST. Gethered from the Telegrap -The late Cyrus Field left a

-It is expected that Archbish of St. Paul will shortly be ma -Many people were killed by during a storm in East Prussia

-The queen has conferred th Victoria and Albert upon I -There were 4,107 cases and from cholers in all Russis on August. -The Queen Mab won the Co Thursday, beating Emperor

racht Meteor. -Judges Tait and Routhles gazetted to investigate the cha -Mr. Gladstone received a w siastic welcome on his appear house of commons Thursday. -A new military bill involv penditure of sixty million ma

introduced in the German par,

-A three-year old daughter

Kape of Ottawa swallowed a on Saturday and was choked to -Francis Galton, chairman mittee in charge of the Kew has a scheme for communic -Sir Richard Cartwright wa s skiff in Kingston harbor

afternoon, and was rescued -The Market Record of St. that Minnesots and the Dakot 135,000,000 bushels of wheat th weather continues favorable. -A sad drowning accident St. Francois Beauce the oth

young man having fallen in his father rushed to the re father and son were drowned t -Murdoch Buchanan, a sail ed by a freight train Tuesday station. He was virtually dec his head was carried over two tunnel depot before the accide

-The extensive paval store France, were set on fire Fi incendiary. At the same tim started in an adjacent lumb wharf. Immense loss was ca -A young boy shout twelve son of Mr. Gilbert Gagne of W.

Hull, Que., had his toe severel morning. All that day and n fered intense pain, and Satura -It is rumcred in political tews that should the prest

United States impose heavy adian vessels in the Sault Ste. the Dominion government w and then refer the matter to -The annual statement of Marie canal for the fiscal year

over 1891. Tonnage was, by OCO,000 tone, an increase of ove per cent. over the year before a -Keir Hardy, the English sentative, who has been mal ridiculous by trying to wear a the house when everybody els ered, and who was rebuked ! er, is singing rather emall ju the fact came out that \$5,000 o

expenses were contributed Carnagie. -It may not be generally Central bank bills are no lo able. The final dividend was few weeks ago and all the boo stitution stored away in the goode hall, Toronto. There i no more assets to redeem at

may be in circulation. -Down in Connecticut th Stiles Belfield's family was t blinding flash during a thur There was a crash of glass an ruched into the parlor. The bo ed at the back of the motto Our Home," breaking the gl into a thousand pieces, chippe in the frame and gone out. -Because his daughter tri

him to clean up and stop sle Frederick Kayser of Dayte eccentric old miser, got mad at suicide Monday lest. Beside bonds, his real estate h worth \$250,000, and he had a in Sweden, but he dressed in lected garbage, which he fed at his farm. -The biggest seizure of fit

effected Saturday night at

It consisted of 1.565 pieces inces, and was captured from clee Zacaroff, a passenger o tor Mary F. McSweeney. T appraised at \$3,000. The lace on Mme. Zscaroff's skirts. sewed and quilted into the sk -John Beecheld of Menon proprietor of the Bay Shot family went up the river to Thursday last, Johnny, sever wandered sway and has n found. Several parties went and over five hundred more n The woods have been scoure

tions, but without success. that the child has been devot as the berry fields are said -Mr. John Moore is a farm on the town line of Euphra land, four miles from Markd night we k during the progr der storm the fluid entered a dow, tore up a board from alivered it to splinters, desc ground floor and after pla

stock off a gun which stood i passed out without injuring -Mr. James Cooney, a fari the 10th con tof Cramahe, I stock polsoned Wednesday In the evening when he we his most valuable cows dead, was dying. He at once conci animais had been poisoned, chop in several places in whi

a quantity of paris green. M