Scott's Emulsion.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

Kerry, Watson & Co.

Give the Baby a Chance

The only food that will build up a weak constitution gradually but surely is

Martin's Cardinal Food

a simple, scientific and highly nutritive preparation for infants, delicate children and invalids.

KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1896.

A LEAF OUT OF MY BOOK.

Now I (who writes these lines) am going to give you (who read them) a leaf out of my book. And I want you to remember what I tell you, for I can't keep on repeating it every day or two.

I am a man of about fifty-six years. I inherited a good constitution, and for the latter half of my life, thus far, have taken common sense care of it. Yet I never coddle myself. I am not cranky on heat, cold, sleeping, eating, drinking, or anything. I am out in all sorts of weather, and the more it storms the better I like it. I have many times been exposed to contagious and infectious diseases—from typhus fever and consumption to influenza and pneumonia. Yet I have never "caught" any of them, and—mark me now!—*I never "take cold." Haven't had a cold in twenty-five years.* How do you explain that? Wait a minute, and I'll explain it myself.

But first read this, and learn a lesson from it. And be particular to notice and compare the dates. It is a woman's letter. I wish she had said more, but it is enough to throw light on the point I want to bring out.

"In *November*, 1867," she said, "I took a violent cold which brought me into a low, weak way. I felt tired, heavy and weary, having no energy or ambition. I had a bad taste in my mouth, my tongue being thickly coated. I had no relish for food, and after anything I ate I had weight and pain at the chest, and also tightness around the chest and sides. There was a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach, and I was constantly belching up wind.

"After a time my skin became sallow, and the white of the eyes tinged of a yellow color. I was much troubled with giddiness and sick headache, and often vomited a green, bitter fluid. At night I was very restless, and my sleep was disturbed with horrid dreams, so that I frequently awoke in great fright and excitement. I felt more weak and tired in the morning than when I went to bed.

"As time went on I got extremely weak, being barely able to go about the house. Year after year I continued in this miserable state—sometimes better, sometimes worse, but never well. From time to time I was under the doctors' treatment, but their medicines did me little good. In *June*, 1892, Mrs. Coe, a neighbor of mine, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle from Mr. W. Cole, the chemist in High Street, West Cowes. After taking that one bottle I felt much better, having less pain, and finding my food agree with me. I continued taking the Syrup, and gradually gained strength until *I was able to walk a distance of five miles.* By taking an occasional dose I have since kept in good health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Emily Hutchings, Florence Cottage, Gurnard, Cowes, Isle of Wight, December 12th, 1894."

Now cipher!—1867 from 1892 leaves 25. Twenty five years' continual illness—final ly cured in a few weeks by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup! Here is a fact to make you ask, How? Wait another minute.

I have told you that I never take cold. Why not? Because I keep my conscience clear, my feet warm, my head cool, and my bowels open—the old fashioned precautions which make me a healthy man. Mrs. Hutchings will pardon me. She did not fall ill because she took cold. No; it was the other way about. She took cold *because she was alredy ill,* with the seeds and obscure causes of indigestion and dyspepsia. Her vitality, her resisting power, was lower than she imagined. *Then,* and for that reason, she took the cold which *developed* the disease and all that followed. Had she taken a course of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in October, 1867, she never would have caught that cold in November. Happily the Syrup was able to cure what it could more easily have prevented. But she hadn't heard of it then—we mustn't forget that.

Remember, keep yourself healthy. Use Seigel's Syrup to ward off disease. Have it on the shelf. Take a dose now and then to keep the body clear and regular. Be wise and fear nothing.

One Colored Man Kills Another.

Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Edward James, colored, employed as a watchman at the waterworks tunnel, at 10.30 o'clock last night shot and mortally wounded Charles Carrington, colored, a laborer employed in the tunnel. In the scuffle James received a bullet wound in the right arm. Carrington died in the Fitch Hospital this morning.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS.

President Cleveland's Final Message to Congress Will be a Very Bulky Affair.

Wahington, Dec. 5.—President Cleveland completed the preparation of his message to Congress to-day. He had a consultation with Secretary Olney in the morning in relation to the treatment of foreign relations. This portion of the message is always left open till the last, inasmuch as the Secretary of State is the only Cabinet officer who has not the right of making a report directly to Congress, and at the final moment there is always liable to be a change in the attitude of our relations with other governments which may necessitate a change in the text of the message. The present message is understood to make nearly 18,000 words.

HIS LAST MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland's Deliverance to the 54th Congress.

AT PEACE WITH ALL THE NATIONS

The Cuban Insurgents Have Not Yet Earned the Right to Recognition as Belligerents—The President Stands to His Guns on the Tariff Question.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Congress reassembled to-day under "most favored nation" conditions, with bright sunshine, a generally bracing air, a temperature running from 40 to 55 degrees and both halls of assembly ventilated in a manner more nearly conforming to hygienic requirements than has ever before been attempted. Mr. Crisp's desk was draped in mourning.

The Senate Chamber was gay with baskets of flowers, the largest bedecking the desk of Senator Vest of Missouri. On the Republican side the display was strikingly large and handsome.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, and M. Patrenotre, the French Ambassador, were the most conspicuous persons in the diplomatic gallery. The public galleries were crowded. Punctually at noon the Senate was called to order by Vice-President Stevenson, and prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Millburn. In the House of Representatives 271 members were present.

The President's message was read, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States,—As representatives of the people in the Legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and meek submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their Government.

IN REGARD TO CUBA.

The Insurgents Have Not Yet Earned the Right to Recognition

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved.

If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible to their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent State.

The spectacle of utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the United States in any circumstance. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interests in it are second only to those of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled. Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of the professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents, that promised reforms cannot be relied upon, must, of course, be considered.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable, being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital is invested in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The outcome of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways, both vexatious and costly.

The inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged, because untimely, and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests.

It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposition.

It is urged, finally, that all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife existing in Cuba should be terminated by our own intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba general autonomy—a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all national requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on this basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

The Venezuelan boundary question ence between Great Britain and the United States, their respective Governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

I desire to repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message in favor of providing at public expense official residences for our ambassadors and ministers at foreign capitals.

We have during the last year labored faithfully and against unfavorable conditions to secure better preservation of seal life in Behring Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately despatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the seal herd and the causes of their rapid decrease. Upon the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty cooperation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

A Deficit of Over $25,000,000 Reported for the Past Year.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the Government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year.

Of the receipts mentioned, there was derived from customs the sum of $160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $148,830,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $3,584,530.91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $369,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and $41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year.

Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,060,938, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947 and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold and $13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $33,525,065 and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,964 was in gold and $628,728,071 in silver.

Of the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,310,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that of the Treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000.

The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $71,188,468.52, of which $58,878,490 was in gold coins and $12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed up to Oct. 31, 1896, was 5051, and of this number 3679 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,041,895.

The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks on Oct. 31, 1896, amounted to $234,553,807, including unredeemed, but fully secured, notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in national bank circulation during the year ending on that day was $21,099,429. On Oct. 6, 1896, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3679 active institutions was $3,263,685,313.83, which included $1,893,268,839.31 in loans and discounts and $362,165,733.85 in money of all kinds on hand. The number of existing banks organized under State laws is 5708.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2799 were debarred.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge.

The organized militia numbers 112,879 men.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Deficit Less Than Last Year—Reforms in the Service Recommended.

Our Postoffice Department is in good condition and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were $82,499,208.40. The total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, inclusive of $1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific Railroad for transportation, and credited on their debt to the Government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, or 7 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent.

Experience and observation have demonstrated that certain improvements in the organization of the Postoffice Department must be secured before we can gain the full benefit of the immense sums expended in its administration. This involves the following reforms, which I earnestly recommended: There should be a small addition to the existing inspector service, to be employed in the supervision of the carrier force, which now numbers 13,000 men, and performs its service practically without the surveillance exercised over all other branches of the postal or public service. There should also be appointed a few inspectors who could assist the central offices.

I especially recommend such a recasting of the appropriations by Congress for the Postoffice Department as will permit the Postmaster-General to proceed with the work of consolidating postoffices.

The President refers to the Navy and the Interior Department, the pension roll and Civil Service reform, and then takes up the tariff:

THE TARIFF LAW.

Mr. Cleveland Stands by the Existing Bill as a Revenue Producer.

I desire to recur to the statement elsewhere made concerning the Government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation. This statute law took effect on Aug. 28, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings, as a complete measure of freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, it has furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on June 30, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000 while the value of the domestic products we exported, and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event, be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund, is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous Executive communications, and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance, and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the Government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled.

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. In considering projects for the retirement of U. S. notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that, though they increase profits, they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the position of being his own master.

In concluding this communication its last words shall be an appeal to Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of the public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.

Grover Cleveland.

Washington, Dec. 7.

Special Delegates to Rome.

New York, Dec. 7.—Among the passengers on La Bretagne were Mgr. Gravel and Mgr. Labrecque, dignitaries of the church in Quebec, on their way home from Paris, after a special mission to Rome.

Famine in Cuba Feared.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Havana to The Imparcial, says the local newspapers there are urging the necessity for carrying on farming operations in the island, otherwise a disastrous famine is inevitable.

Quebec Sawmill Burned.

Drummondville, Que., Dec. 4.—The Drummond Lumber Company's sawmill at Forestdale, Que., was burned down this morning at 4 o'clock. The fire originated in the oil room. Loss, about $30,000, mostly covered by insurance.

OUT OF THE TOILS.

Physicians Failed. Cure-Alls Failed—But the Great South American Kidney Cure, a Specific Remedy for a Specific Trouble, Cured Mrs. A. E. Young, of Barnston, P.Q., Quickly and Permanently.

This is her testimony: "I was taken sick in January, 1893. I employed several of the best local physicians and was treated by them for kidney disease until then autumn of the same year without receiving much benefit. I then began using your South American Kidney Cure, and derived great benefit almost immediately. I feel now that I am quite cured. I have taken no medicine for some length of time and have not had a return of the slightest of the disease." Sold by A. Higinbotham.

Travelled Half the Globe to Find Health, Without Success.

Took the Advice of a Friend and Now Proclaims It From the Housetop—"South American Nervine Saved My Life."

Mrs. H. Stapleton, of Wingham, writes: "I have been very much troubled for years—since 1878—with nervous debility and dyspepsia. Had been treated in Canada and England by some of the best physicians without permanent relief. I was advised about three months ago to take South American Nervine, and I firmly believe I owe my life to it to-day. I can truthfully say that I have derived more benefit from it than any treatment I ever had. I can strongly recommend it, and will never be without it myself." Sold by A. Higinbotham.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving that True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly or excesses of overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and *free of charge* the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore I want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist my fellow-beings to a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5 cents in silver to cover postage, and address Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

SEES WITHOUT AN EYE.

Dr. Cocke of Boston, the Blind Specialist, Is Thankful to the X Rays.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Dr. James Richard Cocke, the blind scientist of this city, was made to see to-day for the first time in his life since he was three days old. It was a triumph of the X-ray. But perhaps more wonderful than this was the fact shown that eyes are not necessary to sight, developing the interesting problem, Where is the sense of sight located?

Dr. Cocke has one glass eye and one real eye, but the real eye is totally blind, yet it was clearly shown that the most vivid perception of light sensation was in the eyeless socket.

The instrument used was capable of a power of a million volts, and the tube was the ordinary Crookes.

Dr. Sutherland and G. Von P. Palm were the operators. A block of wood with raised copper letters on it was shown to Dr. Cocke inside and outside the cabinet. He felt it with his hands, and when he discovered the letters he said they were just what he had seen, and which gave him the impression of lack of density, or thinness.

"I am satisfied of this," said Dr. Cocke, "that if my sight were restored this minute I could not read print; but if it were raised like the blind alphabet I am sure I could read that."

When asked what the sensation was like, he said: "It is like an internal, tactile sensation; up and down, up and down, and off. It is a most exciting sensation. It is so intense that it is painful. This is not a perception of objects, but of my consciousness. This is an impression within my life. It is an inner and not an objective sense. It is vibratory. It seems like a general cerebral sense. It is almost like the perception of space."

Have You Ever Tried?

Have you ever tried to dye over your cast-off garments?

Thousands in Canada answer "Yes, and very successfully, too." To those who have not attempted the work we would say, "There is money in it if you use the Diamond Dyes."

Old dresses, mantles, jackets, coats, pants and vests, and other articles of wearing apparel, can easily be recreated and made fit for wear at a trifling cost. Ten cents expended for some fashionable color of the Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars. This wonderful transformation and money-saving work can only be done perfectly by using the Diamond Dyes. Ask your dealer for them; be sure you refuse all substitutes.

VILLAINOUS TRAMPS.

There Will be a Lynching Party if the Rascals are Captured by the Furious Citizens.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 4.—The citizens of Rockport, 18 miles from this city, are hunting for two tramps who will be lynched if caught. Last evening during the absence of Samuel Stephens, who lives near Rockport with his wife and 2-year-old child, the tramps broke into the house and assaulted Mrs. Stephens. The woman fought with desperation, but was overpowered by her assailants. The tramps threatened to murder her if she made an outcry, and when the child screamed they beat it so terribly that it may not recover. After the tramps left the woman gave the alarm. The neighbors were aroused and pursuit was begun, but the tramps had succeeded in getting into the woods. All the highways are guarded and descriptions have been sent out and it is thought the men cannot evade capture.

COAL WILL NOT GO UP.

And an Era of Prosperity is Expected by Men in the Trade.

New York, Dec. 2.—Anthracite coal trade conditions, it is announced, have improved of late on account of the more seasonable weather. No change in prices is expected this year, and it is understood that the September schedule will be adhered to until 1897. During that year an era of prosperity is confidently looked for by those interested in the trade. It can be safely assumed that, although the agreement between the anthracite coal presidents nominally expires on Jan. 1, 1897, no change will be made in the conduct of the trade.

New Advertisements.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, York-st., Lindsay. Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL.

FOR SALE.—In the township of Mariposa, a first class Farm. For particulars apply personally to McINTYRE & STEWART, Lindsay.—41 w-tf.

STRAYED.—Into the premises of the undersigned, on lot 32, con. 6, Eldon, on or about 1st August last, a yearling bull. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. MICHAEL BURNS, Kirkfield.—43-3w.

M. McPHADEN, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER H.C.J.

DEBTS COLLECTED.

Correspondence carefully attended to. Charges moderate. Address M. McPhaden, Box 17, Sunderland, Ont.—34 tf.

NOTICE.

Although leaving Woodville for an indefinite time I will still be in a position to attend to the auctioneering and real estate departments of my business here, And in future, as in the past, all business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to. **Money to Loan at 5½ per cent. Farms for Sale or to Rent.** Address A. J. SMITH, Woodville, or Thornbury.—37-1y.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES INTENDING TO BUILD.

The undersigned offers to sell eight desirable building lots, three fronting on Victoria Avenue, one on Melbourne and four lots on Cambridge-st. He will accept $10 down on each lot, and $5 per month on each lot for the balance of the purchase money until paid. Any reasonable price will be accepted from $3 to $4 per foot of the frontage of each lot. Also a new Brick Veneered Cottage, 6 rooms, a woodshed, a summer kitchen, and a soft water cistern; also a good stone cellar, to be sold cheap. Apply to J. S. McCARTHY. —w15-tf.

Real Estate Bought and Sold ON COMMISSION.

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J. C. RAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, CAMBRAY.—57.

R. J. LeROY, COBOCONK.—Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Victoria, Aug. 25th, 1890.—16 1yr.

GEORGE DOUGLASS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, MANILLA, ONT.

Barristers, Etc.

MOORE & JACKSON — Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office, William-st., Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. ALEX. JACKSON.

A. P. DEVLIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., County Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace, Lindsay, Ont. Office over Misses Paton's store, Kent-st.

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, etc., Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office, No. 6, William-st., south, Lindsay, Ont.—25.

BARRON & STEERS, (Solicitors for Dominion Bank); office in the new Dominion Bank Building, William-st., Lindsay. J. A. BARRON, Q.C.—59. WM. STEERS.

McINTYRE & STEWART, BARRISTERS Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc. Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent-st., Lindsay. D. J. McINTYRE, Q.C. T. STEWART.

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W. L. HERRIMAN, M. D., M. C. P. & S. Kg. Office and residence, Cambridge st., Lindsay, opposite Baptist church. Lindsay, June 9, 1886.—96 1y.

DR. JEFFERS, *Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 Evening.* 23 Wellington-st. Telephone 43

DR. C. N. LAURIE, Graduate of Trinity University, Fellow of Trinity Medical College; Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Office—Medical Hall, Coboconk. —91

DR. G. S. RYERSON, *OCULIST and AURIST* COLLEGE-ST., TORONTO. Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1893.—63-1y.

DR. WHITE. Graduate of Toronto University, Medical Faculty also Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, OFFICE,—Corner of Russell and Lindsay-sts. June 7th, 1894.—13-1yr.

DR. SIMPSON, PHYSICIAN, Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario; late Physician to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District. Office and residence, Russell st., second door west of York st. Office hours, 9 to 10.30 a.m. 1.30 to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—84 1y.

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