

PRACICAL FARMING.

Suit Yourself.

The merit of any particular breed of stock to any farmer is largely measured by its adaptation to his particular needs. A breed or class of stock that may be most profitable for one may be wholly unsuited to another, as he circumstances, conditions and facilities for handling may be entirely different. Even when farmers are similarly circumstanced their tastes and judgments will differ widely as to the kinds and breeds of stock that it is best to keep.

It is certain that there would be nothing haphazard in introducing or keeping stock on the farm. Every item should be carefully considered. Reducing the cost of production must be carefully considered and every advantage taken to do this as far as possible without lowering the quality.

Some farmers can feed one class of stock more economically than others, and while in a majority of cases it is best to keep a variety of stock, they should be those that can be made most profitable.

One farmer may be so situated that he can raise market beef much more economically than he can milk or butter. He of course wants a good beef animal, rather than one that converts her food into milk. One man's farm may be best adapted to the growing of grain and he will find it most profitable to make hogs his principal stock, only keeping sufficient cattle and sheep to consume the roughness to a good advantage. Another farm will grow grass at a less cost and to a better advantage than anything else and its owner must depend upon cattle and sheep to consume and convert it into a good marketable product.

Adaptability and markets, as well as the inclination and taste of the owner, should always be considered in determining the kind of stock to be kept; the particular breed should be largely determined by the purpose, but in many cases the particular breed is rather a matter of choice, as any good breed can be made profitable if given good treatment.

The farmer that is keeping a class of stock to which his farm is not adapted is working against odds. Everything must be done to the best advantage so the largest profit can be realized. The margin of profit in farming now is too small to admit of working under such disadvantages.

The Art of Milking.

One drawback to dairy work, where one has to trust to hired help a great deal, is to get good, honest milkers. Too many hired men are neither cleanly in their methods nor honest to the cow and her owner by milking clean. Very few, if any, people can find pleasure in milking a number of cows morning and evening for month after month, but yet it must be done with the most perfect regularity and thoroughness.

The udder must be emptied to the last drop, and if this is not done every time the supply will fall short every time—that is, nature finding that more milk has been produced than is required, will abstain from producing so much milk and devote the food to the production of fat or muscle.

Almost anybody can milk a cow, but there are few who can do it properly. It is an art, and the man who can practice it is worth more to the dairyman than any other help. The art of milking is to draw it off steadily, quickly by no means hurriedly, and completely.

If the milk-man understands the cow, she will look to him as her friend, and yield up her milk with pleasure, because the distention of the udder is painful to a certain extent. But when a cow becomes troublesome, tries to kick over the pail, won't give down her milk, and so on, there is a cause for it, and the cause will generally be found outside the cow—she has not been properly treated and she resents it.

Popular Fallacies About Live Stock.

Heaves is one of the most common diseases of horses. It is analogous to asthma in the human, and some of you no doubt, know that the treatment of asthma is one of the bugbears of the medical profession. The reason heaves is counted an incurable disease is that very nearly all cases the structure of the lung tissue is altered and the air cells are more or less permanently dilated and ruptured. By proper feeding and certain treatment, if not very bad, an animal can be rendered comparatively useful, but cannot often be permanently benefited.

For every ten sick horses there are about 100 lame. Pain in the joints, tendons or bones is most severe. Horses seem to have an instinctive dread of changing their position when lame. When a horse has received a kick or a severe injury, and is lame, as you value him, do not give him for awhile. I know some of you may have worked such cases until they would travel sound, but it is a poor policy. Don't do it. Suppose you had sustained a violent kick or bruise upon one of your lower limbs, and your doctor had told you to go ahead, to put your whole weight upon the injured limb, to work on, I will venture to say you would have sent out for another doctor. The majority of lameness in horses is below the knee and stiffler joint. Many men, you will find, will tell you your horse is lame in the shoulder if he is lame at all.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Capital Punishment is the Best Safeguard to the Sacredness of Life.

Discussion of the wisdom of inflicting the death penalty for capital crime is revived by the introduction into some of the States of the American Union of bills for the abolition of death punishments. The arguments in favor of such action are familiar ones, the chief being that all punishments should be preventive or remedial, and that in inflicting retributive punishments the state simply takes revenge on the criminal, and so not only demans itself, but increases the rage of the Anarchist class against what they deem the injustice of society. As the object of the death penalty is to restrain capital crime, the burden of proof rests upon the advocates of its abolition to show that any preventive punishment, say life imprisonment, would accomplish the same purpose as effectually. Certainly, no one of the four states which have stricken the death penalty from their statutes, has ever presented evidence conclusively establishing the wisdom of the change. On the other hand, the experience of Michigan, which recently restored the death penalty after long trial of life imprisonment, would seem to be conclusive in the negative. No doubt if life sentences were strictly carried out, they might prove both a sufficient deterrent and an adequate penalty in many cases, especially in those where the criminal courts the publicity and notoriety which a public trial and execution give.

It is true that with the rapid growth of recklessness within the last decade, there has developed an increasing class of criminals which the fear of no form of punishment seems to deter from the gratification of their passions. But it would be absurd to argue that capital punishment should be given up on this ground. For against the criminal alike indifferent to the punishment of his own conscience and that of the law, society has no method of protection. The only security it has in the dread of public infamy and its consequences, and the condemnation of conscience, and when these two deterrents fail, all safeguards disappear. Moreover, would the rage of the Anarchist class against society, which, it is urged, is only made more violent by capital punishments, be greatly diminished by a change to life imprisonment? It might, of course, deter the small section wholly reckless of life, and which wants to be observed and important, but it would not lessen their hatred of individuals and of society, or their sense of its injustice. Unquestionably, the infliction of the death penalty does excite the resentment of the bolder section of the criminal and Anarchist classes, but as unquestionably it does appall and deter the timid and the cowardly, an immensely greater class, far more than life imprisonment would. To be logical, advocates of the abolition of the death penalty on the ground that it would diminish the hostility of audacious criminals to law, and so tend to reduce capital crime, should go further and abolish all punishments.

The fact is that what is needed is not a diminution of the hardships of punishment for capital crime, but such an unyielding and inflexible infliction of it as shall express the intense displeasure and indignation of society for the crime, and shall be justice and not revenge. Life imprisonment does not constitute such an expression, because it deprives the penalty of its retributive character, and as now carried out, is largely a source of financial gain to the community. If the moral reformer would be demoralizing prospect for society if its adoption should become general. Wherever there is a deliberate purpose to take life, there should be the most public and intense expression of the indignation of the community for the crime that can be formulated by the courts. And the importance of the death penalty is that it is the severest punishment that can be inflicted, and so furnishes precisely this form of expression. With most of the more adequate security for life, the less in view of the immense increase of recklessness in the world, and the rapid disappearance of the restraining power of faith in divine judgments with the classes to which murders are mostly due. To take the retributive element out of punishment for capital crime, and to regard deliberate offenders as patients of the state, to be treated with as little harshness as possible, will be in the great majority of cases to remove the best safeguard to the sacredness of life.

ALL IN ONE CENTURY

BRITAIN'S EMPIRE HAS GROWN SINCE EMPIRE'S REVOLT.

New Queen Victoria Rules over One-Sixth of the Whole Earth—The Wonderful Transformation Which a Century Has Wrought—An Empire on Which the Sun Never Sets.

Great Britain's colonies and dependencies comprise about one-sixth of the earth's land surface and about the same fraction of the world's population have Queen Victoria for a ruler. Yet no longer than one hundred years ago it seemed as if Great Britain's colonial importance had been hopelessly shattered by the independence of the American colonies, which had been recognized only ten years previously.

It is true that she had then her present West Indian possessions, but these were not colonies in the modern sense, or in the sense that the provinces of America had been. There were also some settlements on the West Coast of Africa; but these were trading stations. She had long been in possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, but Malta she did not secure till eighty years ago and Cyprus not till fifteen years ago. Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were in their infancy, and their aggregate population was not equal to that of the second-rate English town to-day. Mark the contrast.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

which a century has wrought. Canada to-day has a population at least equal to that of Scotland and Wales combined. Her mercantile marine is one of the most important in the world. Her trans-continental line, the Canadian Pacific Railway, traverses something like 3,000 miles of territory from east to west, and the Dominion aims at being a great highway of traffic between Europe and Asia.

Turn to Australia. One hundred years ago Sydney was a penal settlement with a few convicts. Now it has a population of 400,000. Melbourne has at least as many. Less than sixty years ago there was one lone hut where now the city stands. There are populous colonial capitals like Adelaide and Brisbane, not to mention Ballarat, Bathurst and Bendigo. West Australia, which only recently received its charter as a governing colony, is just now progressing by leaps and bounds in consequence of the gold discoveries that have been made there and if expectations be fulfilled it may soon rival the colonies formerly deemed to be more favored.

LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS AGO

there were only about 2,000 English residents in New Zealand, mainly missionaries, their dependents and traders. Actual colonization only began in 1843. "What do you see now?" says Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne. "Beautiful cities, containing from 25,000 to 30,000 people; in each; well-paved streets, lighted with gas, crowded with vehicles of all kinds, which compare favorably with those in the best English towns. There are many similar towns, with a population ranging from 2,000 to 7,000. There are fifteen towns with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants in each, and besides these there are forty more with from 100 to 500. In some of the larger towns steam tramways are used. Museums, libraries, mechanics' institutes, etc., are found in all of them. Public parks, gardens and show grounds are also provided."

THE DUTCH SETTLERS OF CAPE COLONY

did not yield to British arms till 1806. Since then England's acquisition of the Cape has been followed by the establishment of the Colony of Natal, by the acquisition of Zululand and Bechuanaland. She lost the Transvaal by successful revolts after fourteen years' rule, but has since gained Mashonaland and Matabeleland. A little more than a year ago there were scarcely a DOZEN WHITE MEN in the territory of which Lobengula was King; already on the site of his kraal there is the nucleus of what may ere long become a British colony; the Straits settlements were not acquired till twenty or thirty years after; Hong Kong has only been a British possession for a little over fifty years; the Mauritius since 1810; and the annexation of Burmah was only completed ten years ago.

When America revolted 112 years ago she had 2,500,000 inhabitants. Now she has 65,000,000. Supposing England has been as wise in her treatment of colonies as she has since learned to be, her empire of English-speaking people there might have been

IF THE JAPS TAKE PEKIN.

The Chinese Emperor Must Hang Himself Among His Ancestors' Tombs.

The members of the diplomatic corps and others familiar with conditions and custom in China are fond of speculating just now upon the possibilities that may follow the capture of Pekin by the Japanese army. It is assumed that the young Emperor of China will observe the traditions of his race in case he is overcome by so direful a catastrophe as the capture of his capital, and hang himself among the tombs of his ancestors, and should that occur there is no one to succeed him. He has no children, and the most sacred of the traditions that concern the royal family requires that the emperor shall have ancestors whom he may worship, and from whose spirit he may receive inspiration and guidance in the administration of the government. In China if an ambitious politician does not advance as rapidly as he desires, he attributes his failure to the dissatisfaction of his ancestors with the state of affairs in his country, and removes their bones with great ceremony to another which he considers more favorable. If he does not then succeed he moves them elsewhere, and keeps on doing so until he enjoys better luck or gives up in despair.

The ignorance of the Emperor of China concerning the disasters that have overtaken his armies and his fleets is believed to be a decided advantage to the Japanese, for no one dare tell him the whole truth concerning their continual and frequent defeats. Nobody, not even the prime minister, can approach the emperor except upon his knees; nor can anyone talk to him except while lying prostrate, with his forehead pressed against the rug upon the floor of the palace that surrounds the throne. Such a posture is not conducive to fluent communication, and as it is a part of the religion of the Chinese to consider the emperor omnipotent and inviolable, it requires more than human courage to inform him to the contrary. It is custom also for the emperor to hold those who approach him responsible for the tidings they bring, and reward or punish them accordingly. Li Hung Chang was deprived of his yellow jacket, his peacock feathers and his golden rods for informing his sovereign that the armies of China were not in a condition to resist the advances of their enemy, and the man who notifies the emperor that the Japanese are at the gates of Pekin will certainly lose his head.

Short Rhymes for Brides.

The prospective brides of this summer will not be different from other brides in one respect—they will con over all the old rhymes of grandmother's days they can get hold of. Here is one for their consideration:

Married in pink,  
You'll live till sink;  
Married in blue,  
You'll live till you die;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;  
You'll live in the true;

Price of Furs Going Up.

Ladies who delight in the luxury of the finest fur are likely at an early date to have to pay fancy prices for indulging in it. Apart from the threatened scarcity, if not early extinction of the supply of sealskins from Behring Sea, there promises at no distant date to be quite a famine in those magnificent skins that are taken in Canadian northern wilds. Advice received from Great Britain show that the Hudson Bay fur sales this year have been much more favorable to the company than those of 1894. Several grades having shown enormous advances of price. Marten has doubled in value since last year, while fox brought an increase of not less than 150 per cent. The extinction of the martens and the ornamental foxes and beavers of the north is likely to follow that of the American bison in the west.

Changes from Black to White.

Physicians in Apton, Iowa, and vicinity are interested and puzzled over a remarkable change of color presented in the person of a little negro girl, aged about 12 years, the daughter of highly respectable colored people living near here. The child was originally as black as the ace of spades, but of late she has been changing color till now she presents the appearance of a white person. No cause is known for the strange condition, as the girl is in perfect health. Her parents have been offered \$1,000 a year by a Chicago amusement manager for the privilege of placing her on exhibition. They positively refuse to exhibit their daughter to what they consider such an indignity.

Rival for the Bell Telephone.

An immediate effect of the recent decision of the United States supreme court to the effect that an American patent expires at the same time as the foreign patent on the same invention, is the organization of a company, backed by Brooklyn and New York men with enormous capital, to wage deadly warfare against the Bell Telephone Companies in the sister cities. The Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, recently formed, proposes to begin the fight at once, and as soon as the necessary franchises have been secured for a telephonic system the Bell companies will find a fully equipped rival in the field and prepared to cut prices just one-half.

FIN DE SIECLE CLOCK.

It Shows the Working of a Railway Depot.

A curious clock has been made by a clock-maker at Warsaw named Goldfaden, who has worked on it six years. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting-rooms for the traveller, telegraph and ticket-rooms, a very pretty, well lighted platform and a flower garden, in the centre of which is a sprinkling fountain of clear water. Past the railway station runs the lines. There are also signal boxes, everything that belongs to a railway station, to the smallest detail.

In the epulis of the central tower is a clock which shows the time of the place. Two clocks in the side epulis show the time at New York and Peking, and on the two outermost towers are a calendar and a barometer. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First of all, the telegraph office begins to work. He dispatches a telegram stating that the line is clear. The doors open and on the platform appear the station master and his assistant; the clerk is seen at the window of the ticket office, and the postmen come out of their boxes and close the barriers.

A long line of people form at the ticket office to buy tickets; porters carry luggage; the bell is rung, and then out of the tunnel comes a train, rushing into the station, and after the engine has given a shrill whistle, stops a workman goes from carriage to carriage and tests the axles with a hammer. Another pumps water into the boiler of the engine. After the third signal with the bell the engine whistles and the train disappears in the opposite tunnel; the station-master and his assistants leave the platform and the doors of the waiting-room close behind them; the postmen return into their boxes and perfect stillness prevails. In a quarter of an hour the whole is repeated.

SENSATIONAL CRIMES.

SCORES OF MURDERS IN FRANCE REMAIN UNFATHOMED.

A Perfect Fossil in a Railway Carriage—No Clue to the Assassins of the Duke of Elichingen—Fossil in a Small House with a Clenched Revolver in His Right Hand.

There is no country in the world where so many sensational crimes remain unpunished, and even unfathomed, as in France, a fact which would lead one to believe that police and bench are just as much subject to big influences as during the days of the Napoleonic empire, writes a correspondent. Of the scores or more murders which have been permitted to remain impetratable mysteries I need only refer to the case of M. Barre, Prefect of the Department of the Ure, who was found in a railroad carriage.

And now we are reminded that no clue has yet been discovered to the assassins of the Duke of Elichingen, Prince de la Moskowa, whose widow has since married the Duc de Rivoli. His death took place nearly 15 years ago, and it is difficult to understand why the whole affair should have been raked up in the press again and made the subject of public discussion unless it is that some parties having a knowledge of the facts of the case wish to put pressure upon those who have been paying them blackmail for their silence in connection with the matter.

It may be remembered that it was this Cavalry General, the Duc d'Elichingen, who was the principal witness against that foreign spy and adventurer, the Baroness de Kaula, in whose beauty the susceptible Minister of War, General de Cissey, had become infatuated to such a degree that he used invariably to take his dejeuner of luncheon at her residence on leaving the Cabinet councils at the Elysee palace. His portfolio, full of the records of the Cabinet meetings, would remain in the salon while he was in the dining room at table with his charmer. During that time some of the footmen of the Baroness, who were

DISGUISED STATE OFFICERS of a foreign power, would take shorthand notes of the contents of the portfolio, with the result that for more than a year two foreign Governments knew within a few hours what had occurred at the Cabinet meeting held under the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon.

About 10 days after this trial, which resulted in the disgrace of General de Cissey and the expulsion from France of the Baroness de Kaula, the Duc d'Elichingen's trusted aide-de-camp, Captain Duvier, was seated in his room at the ducal residence, when a stranger suddenly presented himself and said that the Duke was below and wished to see the Captain. On going downstairs the aide-de-camp found the Duke seated in a hired carriage with two other strangers. The Duke, who, according to the Captain's statement, looked very much perturbed, exclaimed: "Let the Duchess know that I shall not be home to-night, nor yet to-morrow. I am going to Versailles on official business."

Next morning Captain Duvier received an anonymous letter telling him that if he wished to have any news of the Duke he must go to the Place de la Republique that evening, and bring money with him. The sum was not mentioned, but an indication of the amount required may be gathered from an anonymous letter which the Duchess had received some time previous, and which contained the phrase: "If you persist in refusing your husband the 700,000 francs he asks for, see he to him." The Duchess, I may add, was a daughter of the enormously wealthy banker, Heine, and the Duke was more or less dependent upon her. Captain Duvier, on receiving the anonymous communication, immediately informed M. Mace, Chief of the Detective Police, and the latter was imprudent enough to act as an escort of the Captain when the latter went to keep his appointment on the Place de la Republique. The moment M. Mace

SCENERY IN THE BEHRING SEA.

"Sailing southeasterly along the shore of that hazy of the wairus and polar bear—St. Matthew's Island, in the Behring Sea," said a navigator of those waters, "one is impressed by the mingling of the grotesque and the terrible in the character of the scenery. The northwest point of the island is split into a collection of large rocks of most fantastic shapes. Houses, spires, cathedrals and figures of men and beasts are some of the forms assumed by these volcanic fragments, which, rising above the white seething foam of the sea, that breaks against their bases, give a weird aspect to the grim and desolate region. One rock resembling a large saddle suggested to me the thought that some antediluvian giant might in his time astraddle it, and, perhaps, fished for reptilians over the beeding cliffs which it surmounts."

School House Burned.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Fire broke out at midnight on Tuesday in the new "Muniv" school house erected two years ago at a cost of \$40,000, and in a short time the splendid building was a heap of ruins. Besides the school paraphernalia there was in the building the Provincial Government museum, consisting in part of the Manitoba exhibits at the World's Fair, all of which were lost. It will cost \$30,000 to replace the burned building and contents. Insurance only \$12,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from defects in the heating apparatus.

Telegraphic Mistakes.

The telegraph has indulged in many witticisms at the expense of the members of both houses of the British Parliament. It has transformed a classical allusion to "Cato and Brutus," into "Cats and Brutes"; the celebrated phrase used by the late Mr. W. E. Forster in a speech on his Irish policy, "mauvais sujets and village ruffians" into "wandering savages and village ruffians"; "tried in the balance and found wanting" into "tried in the balance and found panting"; "the cow was cut into halves" into "the cow was cut into calves"; and "the militia is a great constitutional force" into "the militia is a great constitutional force."

Man and Wife Die Together.

For more than fifty-five years Robert Adam and his wife, Esther Adam, lived together, and when death came it called them away together. Mr. Adam was taken ill with the grip four days before his death, and his wife took to her bed with a similar attack the following day. Mr. Adam died Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, and Mrs. Adam lived but twenty minutes after her husband's death. Robert Adam was born in Killybegs, near Glasgow, Scotland, seventy-one years ago. His wife was born in Glasgow, the same year. In 1839 they were married, and in 1851 they removed to Canada, where they lived until they went to Cleveland twelve years ago. Their golden wedding, celebrated October 10, 1889, attracted much attention. Mrs. Adam on that occasion wore her wedding gown, and she was buried in the same gown.

No Wheels for Him.

We are on the verge of a revolution, she cried. No, Maria, replied Mr. Meekins, patiently, but firmly. You can go out and ride your bicycle if you want to, but I'm blest if I will.

A Liar on Principle.

You are charged here, said the Justice, with perjury. Can't you tell the truth? I reckon I could, sir, replied the prisoner, but it would be going agin' the records. It ain't ever been done in my family.

Enough.

She—Did you ever see anybody that had enough money? He—Well, I have little enough, goodness knows.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Nerves Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Let me add in conclusion that at the close of the first week following the Duke's death the police declared that it was necessary to put a stop to all further investigation and research, inasmuch as the laying bare of the facts of the case would serve no legal purpose and would merely bring disparagingly before the public the name of Ney, which occupies such a glorious place in the history of France.

They said that they were acting in the interests of his family, of his friends and of public morality in declining to draw aside the curtain by which the affair was shrouded, and, while there are some people who are willing to believe that this was really the case, the majority of people, especially those who knew the jolly old General best, will persist in the conviction that the theories put forward by the authorities are merely destined to shield some one possessed of great influence.

Car Shops Closed.

A despatch from London says:—On Wednesday night an order was received permanently closing the Grand Trunk carshops in this city, to take effect on May 1st or as soon as the work on hand is finished. There are about 150 men employed at present, only forty of whom, it is said, will be transferred to other places, thirty going to Toronto, and ten to Brantford. As most of the men are married, it will not only be a hardship to them, but a blow to the city. Superintendent Kerr will return to the Brantford shops, and the heads of the various departments will be retained.

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have no pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain, and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired and had no appetite that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

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