

FIRESIDE READING.

"What's the man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" said a Yankee to a nigger. "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bote of 'em drunk."

An orator who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; but when I haven't, I yell and saw the air."

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front ob your house all marbled, and de back gate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think. Which of us can point out many such in his circle, whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with an equal manly sympathy for the great and small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well-made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a scrap of paper and each make our list.

At St. Louis some of the leading saloons and lunch-rooms have given their gross receipts for a day to the yellow fever relief fund. At Bennett's Mr. John W. McLaughlin came in with a friend and threw down \$10 for two cocktails, saying if any other man went it better he would take another drink. Senator Armstrong planked two tens and a five for ten drinks. Whisky at \$2.50 a drink and lemonade at a \$1 apiece were much in demand.

Sheridan was much annoyed in the House of Commons by a member who kept constantly crying "Hear, hear!" The witty orator described a fellow who wanted to play rouge but had only sense enough to play fool, and explained with emphasis, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Here, here!" shouted the troublesome member. Sheridan turned around, and, thinking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

A Paris correspondent has discovered a man whose "check" is sublime in its immensity. This is the story which he tells:—A gentleman walking with his boy on the banks of the Seine, the child slipped over the bank into the water, and would certainly have been drowned, but for the courage of a man who was fishing, who jumped in and saved the boy. The father thanked him cordially, but asked him if he would do the obligation, as he was already wet through, by swimming out for his son's cap.

A drunken man succeeded in entering a tramway car in Glasgow, causing considerable annoyance to the other passengers. At length it was proposed to eject him, when a kind-hearted clergyman, who was also a passenger, interposed in his favour, and soothed the roused inebriate into good behaviour. Before leaving, however, he scowled upon the other occupants of the car, and muttered some words of contempt, but shook hands warmly with the rev. doctor, and said, "Good-day, my friend; I see you ken what it is to be drunk."

The editor of an Iowa paper says that, after considering the question all winter, he comes to the conclusion every spring that the circus is immoral; but then the bill poster comes along with big pictures, and his mind changes as follows: As we gaze at the lions, tigers, and monkeys and think that nature made all of them, we are not so sure. But when the brass band begins to play and the elephants go round, we rush for a front seat to get in ahead of the ministers, who always wear stove-pipe hats and won't sit down in front.

A GRAND SCHEME.—We were standing on the stern deck of a ferry-boat enjoying the tranquillity of the scene while we puffed a cigarette. At that moment a man approached and asked for a "light." We extended our cigarette. "Ah, this is luxury," he continued, "but I am going to get up something that will just 'knock the spots,' out of a cigar! I'm going to have great furnaces in some central locality. The furnaces are to be kept going all the time, and the only fuel used will be tobacco. Each furnace is to burn a different brand, and tubes will be run to the residences of patrons who, when they desire to smoke, will only be obliged to go over to the wall, take hold of the tube, turn on, and smoke to their hearts' content. Over each tube will be marked the brand. Just think of it, being able to have a smoke without being compelled to strike a match! Besides, nobody can borrow your tobacco. You shall have a tube running to your house for nothing." He paused for a moment, and then continued; "I had my pocket picked this afternoon, and if you'll lend me enough to take me home, I'll—"

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

The sun is 320,000 times as large as the earth.

The sun is 400 times as far off as the moon.

The sun is believed to become some 250 feet smaller every year.

The earth is flying around the sun at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute.

The heat given off by the sun would melt 287,200,000 cubic miles of ice every second.

The diameter of the earth bears the same relation to its distance from the sun as the breadth of a hair to 125 feet.

It would require the combustion of thirty feet of coal over the entire surface of the sun every second to generate the same heat.

When the eleven year storms on the sun occur, the magnetic needle on the earth is variable and sometimes considerably deflected.

Another theory is that comets and meteoric matter falling into the sun may be its ailment to affect the tremendous loss which combustion certainly involves.

Some of the sunspots (craters) are 100,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planets, Jupiter himself only making a mouthful.

In spite of the precautions of the German Government, the Colorado beetle has made its appearance at Jarntschewo, in the District of Schrimm in the Prussian Province of Posen.

Farmer Gilman fixed a gun in his melon patch, in Summerset, Iowa, in such a way that the person who stirred a certain large, ripe melon would receive a charge of beans. He meant to remove the gun in the morning if no thief was caught in the night, but before daylight his mother-in-law went out to get a melon, and got the beans. She was seriously wounded, and refuses to believe that Gilman did not set the trap for her.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

Prof. Asa Gray maintains that for the vegetable kingdom, as well as for the animal kingdom, there is a veritable archeology. The races of trees, like the races of men, have come down to us through a prehistoric or pre-natural-historic period, and the explanation of the present condition of the geography of forests is to be sought in the past, and traced in vestiges and remains and survivals.

DEER HAZE.—A dry haze like that which prevails along the face of the Himalaya mountains has been observed in the upper portions of the valley of Oxus by the travellers who have recently made explorations in that region. Along the Himalaya range the wind from the heated plains of India brings with it vast quantities of dust, thus producing a haze on the glaciers ten thousand feet above the sea-level, which is said to be nearly as bad as a London fog. In the valley of the Oxus similar wind prevails, bearing the dust of the dry plains up to the higher lands, where a haze is in like manner produced.

THE FIELDFARE.—This bird is a native of the North of Europe and is one of our winter visitors. It reaches this country about the beginning of October and leaves again at the end of February or the beginning of March. They fly in flocks; and when spread over a field in search of food they post a sentinel to sound an alarm if danger is near. The fieldfare is such a delicate food that it is much sought after for the table. It feeds on the berries of the holly and the hawthorn, and it also eats worms slugs and snails. It builds its nest in fir, or pine trees and lays five or six eggs of a sea-green colour with red spots.

CAPTURE OF A BABY SEA-SERPENT.—From Van Dieman's Land comes news of the capture of a queer fish. It is 14 feet long, 15 inches deep from the neck to the belly, tapering two inches to the tail, and eight inches in diameter in the thickest place. There are no scales, but the skin is like polished silver with 18 dark lines and spots running from the head to the tail each side. There is a main on the neck 20 in. long, and continues from the head to the tail; small head, no teeth, protrusive mouth, capable of being extended four inches like a sucker; eyes flat, about the size of half-a-crown, and like silver, with black pupils. There are two feeders under the chin, 32 in. long. The fish was alive when captured.

BOTHERED BY A BEE.—A funny street incident is related by a paper about a dog which, being bothered by a bee one hot day, as he was dozing by a grocer's door, incautiously snapped it up in his mouth. He made a sudden spring to his feet as if he had just thought of something that he had to do in a hurry, and the hair all over him raised on end as if he had been electrified. Then he pranced round a moment, shaking his head frantically as if he was worrying a rat. A little black object dropped from his mouth, which he looked at inquiringly for a brief instant, and then started off in haste to see a man around the corner, howling dismally as he went. The man was not there, and the dog came back, and once more made an inspection of the little black object that lay on the sidewalk, and poked it timidly with his paw. He perhaps wanted to be able to recognize one of those little things if he should ever encounter one again.

A WONDERFUL WALKING-STICK.—We have received (says Nature) from Messrs. Elberstein of Dresden a specimen of an interesting walking stick for naturalists or tourists. The stick is a perfect *mutuum in parvo*, and contains quite a museum of scientific instruments. The handle alone contains a compass, a double magnifying glass or pocket microscope, and a whistle. Below it there are a thermometer on one side of the stick and a sund-glass on the other. The body of the stick is partly hollow, and its interior holds a small bottle, which is intended to contain chloroform or other for killing insects. Along the outside of the body there is a half metre measure, showing decimetres and centimetres. Near the end of the stick a knife-blade may be opened, which serves for cutting off objects which cannot be reached by hand. At the extreme end a screw may hold in turn a spade (for botanists), a hammer (for geologists), a hatchet, or a strong spike, which would be of great use on glaciers. The whole is neatly finished in black polished wood.

THE MONKEY AND THE DENTIST.—One of the large monkeys at the Alexandria Palace had been for some time suffering from the decay of the right lower canine, and an abscess, forming a large protuberance on the jaw, had resulted. The pain seemed so great it was decided to consult a dentist as to what should be done, and, as the poor creature was at times very savage, it was thought that, if the tooth had to be extracted, the gas should be used for the safety of the operator. Preparations were made accordingly, but the behaviour of the monkey was quite a surprise to all who were concerned. He showed great fight on being taken out of his cage, and not only struggled against being put into a sack prepared, with a hole cut for his head, but forested one of his hands out, and snarped and screamed, and gave promise of being very troublesome. Directly, however, Mr. Lewin Mosely, who had undertaken the operation, managed to get his hand on the abscess, and gave relief; the monkey's demeanour changed entirely. He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas, submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

FISHING FOR MONKEYS.—A writer in *Land and Water* tells how he caught monkeys with a fishing line.—Walking carelessly through their haunts I strewed some grain upon a suitable place, in which I dug with my knife a few round holes about four inches deep. Coming back to the spot in half an hour, I dropped grain into each hole and left a noose round one of them, concealed with earth. The other end of the line was in a bush. I was there in a short time, and monkeys were busy picking up the grain. An old fellow would look into the hole and chatter, others came and looked and all chattered. By-and-by, a plucky little fellow popped in his paw and out again. Next time he got the corn, and others dipped in until they finished their hole. In due course they got to the noose, with some chatter and the same results till the line was pulled. A sudden scream, a general bustle, while the captive was hauled home and enveloped in a horse rug. By this time the troops ran up in the trees, screaming and shaking the boughs most furiously, following me as I went away with the lost one, kicking till he was tired. I believe this noose plan is frequently practiced. I once caught a monkey on the Timpluck Hill fort that fell down the face of the scarp, knocking his head against projections till he was brought up with a thud on a slab. He was nearly senseless when I picked him up; no bones were broken. In a few minutes I let him go to his relations, who had never ceased letting him know where they were. He crawled quietly up the scarp rock, and seemed to be received with anger. Possibly they only wished to know what had been said to him by that fellow below.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Coffee grounds sprinkled on shelves and floors will free them from ants.

A vegetable diet is said to utterly destroy the taste for alcoholic drinks.

To cure any kind of wart paint occasionally with butter of antimony.

A solution of common sodium sulphite will rapidly remove the stains of most of the uniline dyes from the hands.

Where ants are very troublesome place a bone of meat. They will all collect on it and may then be destroyed by scalding.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Be careful how you use washing soda. All above an ounce per gallon of water is wasteful and injurious.

TO TAKE INK STAINS FROM LINEN.—Soak for several hours in milk; then the stains will generally wash out. Another way is to dip in melted tallow; after a few hours wash all out.

TO POLISH MOTHER-OF-PEARL.—Mother-of-pearl may be polished with finely-powdered pumice-stone which has been washed to separate the impurities and dirt, and then finished with putty-powder and water applied by a rubber, which will produce a fine gloss.

COFFEE CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of strong coffee, three eggs, one tablespoonful of soda, five and half cups of flour, raisins to be stoned and rubbed in a little of the flour before being added to the mixture.

CREAM RICE PUDDING.—Wash four ounces of rice through two waters, put into a baking dish with three ounces of sugar, and a teaspoonful of flavouring, pour in one quart and a pint of milk and put into a moderate oven to bake an hour and a half or until it is of a creamy consistency. This pudding is very delicate and wholesome.

TISSUES OF WOOL AND SILK.—Mr. J. Spiller some years back pointed out, that if a piece of tissue of mixed wool and silk is plunged in hydrochloric acid, the silk is soon dissolved, while the wool remains, so that by carefully weighing before and after the operation the proportion of the two fibres is easily ascertained.

TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.—Never use soap to wash hair brushes. Taken piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, and stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry, with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

OATMEAL CAKES.—To make good oatmeal cakes, work three parts of fine oatmeal and one part of flour into a stiff paste with syrup, with the addition of a very small quantity of lard, and sufficient baking powder to impart the desired lightness. Bake the paste in the form of small flat cakes much resembling the ordinary "ginger-snaps" of the biscuit-baker.

NEW ALBUM FOR THE PROTECTION OF NOTES, CHECKS, &c.—A German inventor has devised a bank-note album with leaves of asbestos-paper, for the protection of notes, checks, and valuable documents. By placing them between the asbestos leaves, especially if the book is firmly clasped, they may, it is said, be kept legible, even after exposure to a fire which reduces them to cinders.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—One who has tried it communicates the following about curing sore throats: Let each one of our readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents' worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woollen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

TO REMOVE WARTS.—Hall's Journal of Health says that to dip a stick the size of a knitting needle into muriatic acid and touch the top of the wart night and morning with what adheres to the stick will effect a painless cure. Buy a small quantity in a glass stoppered bottle, keep out of the way of children, off your clothes and skin, and you are safe in using it.

TOMATO SOUP.—Three pints of water, three pints of tomatoes; boil an hour; after boiling run through a colander; add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little pepper and salt, three pints of milk; before adding the milk, put a piece of soda the size of a pea into the tomato. It will prevent the milk from curdling. Do not let it boil after adding milk.

CRUST FOR POT PIE, ETC.—The crust for chicken or pot pie should be always cut in small pieces and placed in the steamer, and steamed about twenty minutes, then placed around the meat on the platter, and the gravy poured over. Butter the steamer before putting in the dumplings, which should be made by the regular soda-biscuit recipe.

FOR PICKLING SMALL ONIONS.—Peel some very small white onions and lay them for three days in salt and water, changing the water every day; then drain them and put them into a porcelain kettle with equal quantities of milk and water, sufficient to cover them well; simmer them over a slow fire, but when just ready to boil take them off, drain and dry them, and put them into wide mouthed glass bottles, interspersing them with blades of mace. Boil a sufficient quantity of the best cider vinegar to cover them and fill up the bottles; add to it a little salt, and when it is cold pour it into the bottles of onions. At the top of each bottle put a spoonful of sweet oil. Salt them away closely corked.

A GOOD WAY TO COOK CHICKENS.—Take three or four chickens, and after cleaning and washing them well in cold water, split them down the back, break the breast bone and unjoint the wings to make them lie down better; put them in a large bread pan and sprinkle pepper, salt and flour over them, put a large lump of fresh butter on each chicken, pour boiling water in the pan and set it in the oven. Let them cook till very tender and a rich brown color; then take out on a large platter, put on more butter, set in the oven to keep warm; put some sweet cream in the pan, and add as much hot water as you think necessary for the quantity of gravy you desire, the more cream and the less water the better the gravy. Thicken with flour; put a pint of gravy on the chicken. They must be put on the table very hot.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—A man who was cured of a cancer says: Having heard that several persons had been cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing with the tea grounds, I began using wild tea in earnest. I drank nothing else at my meals, and in four weeks my hand was as well as ever.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR WORK.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Be prompt now, when the days are shortening and the season for field work is rapidly nearing its end. Utilize every hour for securing the crops yet ungathered. Neglect no chance for putting the ground in order for spring work, but turn every fair day to account that nothing be neglected.

Make a note of what remains to be done.—There are a score of things to be done on every farm that may be considered of little account singly, but which in the aggregate make up a serious total. Every one should look about, note down what needs to be done, and frequently examine the record.

Cutting Corn.—Every day the corn remains uncut, after maturity, there is loss. Corn gains nothing by standing after the kernels are glazed, but the fodder loses rapidly in quality. Much of the digestible matter is changed into woody fiber, becoming hard and undigestible. The sooner it is cut and shocked, the sooner it can be housed in safety.

Corn stalks are no longer to be considered as a waste product, good for nothing but to be trodden under foot. They are worth fully the cost of putting in the crop, if well saved and cured. When cut at the right time, and well cured, six dollars a ton is, by many, considered a reasonable estimate of their value for feed, when hay is worth \$10 per ton. Careful experiments place well cured corn stalks as worth about three-fifths as much as hay.

Fodder stalks.—Much has been previously said in the *American Agriculturist*, as to the methods of curing corn-fodder. A caution may yet be given. Let the stalks be thoroughly cured before being stacked. Small stacks will not readily heat and mould; large ones will. Put a ventilator, if only three or four miles set on end, spread below and tied at top, in the middle of the stalk. Carefully build, or protect them on top, so as to shed water. Better finish the husking, if possible, while it is still pleasant weather. It is disagreeable work on a raw November day, when fingers get num, and body chills quickly. Last year we saw farmers with wives and children thus employed when snow was on the ground and all through the stocks. And so it will be again with others who are behind hand.

Husking machines have been much improved since first brought out. For a thousand bushels of corn it will pay to use a power husker. By and by, the thrasher men will have machines to do this work, and shell the corn at the same time.

Grinding with the Husk.—Some of the steel and chilled iron corn-cob mills will grind corn in the husk. For cows, cattle, hogs, and mules (and perhaps horses, when it is carefully used), it may be thus ground, conveniently and economically. The corn may be cribbed in the husk, and used as required. If not perfectly dry, grind small quantities at a time, as it will heat if kept in large bulk.

Wheat may yet be sown south of latitude 40, if done without delay. If the soil is well drained and in good condition, the late sowing may sometimes be better than earlier, as the crop is thus more likely to escape the Hessian fly.

Harrowing Wheat in the fall should only be done when the surface of the land is dry. No kind of cultivation should take place when the ground is wet. Experimental cultivation should be as early as possible. Deep plowing is not needed. To kill weeds and mellow the surface are what is wanted. Harrowing may be done safely two weeks after sowing, and repeated twice or thrice. Then *Grass seed may be sown*, but not before. It will take at once on the mellow soil, and soon get ahead of that treated in the usual let alone manner.

Wheat and Grass Fertilizer.—Wheat needs nitrogen in this season, and so does the grass. 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda would be a help to both.

Green Fodder for spring.—Rye may be sown any time this month; the sooner the better for early spring feed. Sow thickly, 4 bushels per acre, and fertilize well. Where the winters are open, as in the border and Southern States, this will make excellent winter pastures and give a crop of grain or green fodder besides.

Mangels and Letts are injured by frost. These should be gathered and secured in pits this month, where frost is prevalent. The fresh leaves have an injurious effect upon cattle if fed in excess. A day or two after cutting, they may be fed safely—a pressed busiel-busketful at a time, sprinkled over with a handful of salt.

Turnips will resist considerable frost and grow rapidly in cool weather. If standing too thickly in the rows, thin out, using those removed as fodder. If fed to cows, they should be given at milking time. The flavor will disappear before 12 hours have expired, and will not materially affect the milk.

Horses that have been on pasture, should now be taken up at night, and have some dry feed.

The Change of Feed, from green to dry, should be gradual with all stock; otherwise the appetite may fail and the animals lose thereby.

Milking Cows cannot be kept in full flow without ample rations of fresh fodder. As the pastures become bare, newly cured corn-stalks cut and mixed with chopped roots and sprinkled with middlings, and ground corn and oats, may be given. Liberal feed always pays with the right kind of cows.

The Aim in feeding, now, should be to get the stock into good condition before cold weather remembering that an animal beginning the winter well, is as good as half through it already.

For March Lambs, the ewes should be coupled this month. The best ewe is common grade Merino, or native sheep. For the earliest those which come from Ohio, or Western Pennsylvania, weighing about 90 to 100 pounds, are excellent for this purpose. A pure South-Down ram, and next, a Hampshire-Down, and a Cotswold, is the best animal to cross upon these. A plump fat lamb of moderate size, will bring more than a "scrawny" one half as big again. The black face and legs of the "Down" breeds are desirable in market lambs.

Feeding Sheep for Market, is a profitable business for those who have judgment to buy well, to feed well, and to sell well. Two profits can easily be made: A big manure heap, and good pay for feed and care will be returned to the skillful feeder. For more detailed information, "Stewart's Shepherds' Manual" may be consulted.

Winter Raps, for winter and spring feeding for sheep in the South, may be sown early this month. Five pounds of seed per acre, if planted in drills; or if broadcast, 8 pounds will be needed. It may be fed off by penning the sheep upon the crop as soon as it has sufficient growth. The surplus may be plowed under in the spring as an excellent preparation for oats or corn. This has been grown advantageously for this purpose as far north as Rochester, N. Y., the sheep even leaving a warm shelter and pawing away the snow to find it.

Swine.—Brood sows should be well fed now, so that they will be in good condition for coupling next month for March pigs. Grades or half breeds of any good breed are more profitable than full-bloods for the farmer. Keep no pig over a year-old for fattening, if the most profit is looked for.

Feeding for Pork, may best be begun at once, using up the soft and poor corn first. Some feed green stalks, cut fine, and mixed with meal; this will bring the pigs into a thrifty condition, to be finished very rapidly in November.

Full Pigs, may be carried over on skim milk, a few cut corn-stalks, potatoes or roots, with a little bran, and plenty fresh water.

Poultry.—If eggs are expected during the winter, they must be provided for now. Dispose of the old hens; select as many of the best young pullets and feed them well. Give wheat soaked in hot water once a day. Barley, buckwheat, and corn, in equal proportions, may make the rest of the food; chopped cabbage will help. Provide clean quarters, plenty of water, gravel, old mortar, and charcoal. Make the house warm; do not crowd too many into it, and a good supply of eggs will result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighty men have gone from Ottawa to the Georgian Bay lumber district.

Mr. Frank Keller, the well known rising barrister of this city, was married to Miss Mills at Quebec yesterday.

"There wasn't a saloon keeper in the State that didn't ache to trust him," was a tribute to a dead Nevada man.

Arthur Cheney says that he has lost \$234,000 in the Boston Globe Theatre, and is unwilling to put any more money into the enterprise.

Frank Buckland, the naturalist declares that babies swim naturally. A friend put one into warm water, and it took to it like a duck, swimming briskly.

The Baron Von Humbrecht, aide de camp of Prince Schwartzburg Lindolstadt, has killed Col. Von Bulow in a duel, near Gera, in Germany. The quarrel was political.

It is urged in extension of the nomination of Secor Robinson for Congress that by some strong obliquity the Convention got Congress and the penitentiary confused.

"Drink," mournfully observes Tuppe Holland, "has murdered my best friend; an observation that may be cited to show what little power the philosophy of the commonplace has to reform the characters of those on whom it is poured out.

In Leicestershire, England, the remains of a laborer's wife were taken to the churchyard for burial, when the Episcopal vicar refused admission on the ground that the woman died a Wesleyan. This gave rise to indignation in the parish, and a mob followed the clergyman, beating pans.

A despatch from Calcutta quotes the passionate words of the Ameer of Afghanistan, uttered some time ago before his Court, as proof of the hostility to the British which exists in Cabul. "I have seven crores of rupees by me," said the Ameer, "every rupee of which I will hurl at the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire."

BUTTERMILK.—Persons who are in the habit of drinking buttermilk consider it disagreeable because slightly acid in consequence of the presence of lactic acid. There is not much nourishment in buttermilk, but the presence of lactic acid assists the digestion of any food taken with it. Invalids suffering from indigestion will do well to drink buttermilk at meal times.

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