

LOVE AND JOY.

Long, long ago, ere sin had come
To make the earth forlorn,
Somewhere, within an Eastern home,
Two pretty lambs were born.

The younger was a maiden fair,
The other was a boy;
And for their names, the infant pair,
Were christened Love and Joy.

And as they grew in years and strength
Together they would rove,
And for their names, the infant pair,
Were christened Love and Joy.

And so, at length, it came to pass
That all the neighbors said,
Some happy day the lad and lass
Were certain to be wed.

But so it fell; alas, the wrong!
And woe befell the day;
That sin, the monster, came along
And frightened Joy away.

And so poor Love when Joy had flown
Since he could not abide
To live unwedded and alone,
Tore sorrow for his bride.

As sad a bride as e'er was seen
To grace a marriage bed;
With scowling brow and murky mien,
And cypress 'round the head.

And to the twin a child was born,
That bore of each a part;
The mother's countenance forlorn,
The father's tender heart.

"Pity," they called her—gentle child;
And from her infant days
Her voice was ever sweet and mild,
And winning were her ways.

And once, ere she had learned to walk—
While in her cradle-nest,
A dove that fled the cruel hawk
Sought safety in her breast.

The robin-redbreast came to seek
A home where Pity dwelt,
And all things thimble and weak
Her kind compassion felt.

Ah, sweet, sad Pity! her mixed descent
Was shown when Pity dwelt,
And with the mother's eyes and mien
The myrtle of her nest.

And ever since, to woman's height
The maiden grew, she roams
Through all the world an angel bright
To gladden human hearts.

Her office still to follow where
Her mother's steps have strayed,
And sooth and heal with tender care,
The wounds the dame has made.

But both are mortal (sages say),
And so they both must die,
Sorrow at last will cease to smite,
And Pity cease to sigh.

And then will Joy return, they say,
From Heaven's blissful shore,
And live for ever and for aye,
Be married to his own.

M. W. C.

Upper Wakefield.

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO CLEAN WINDOWS.—I have lately heard of a new method which answers admirably. Take a sheet of newspaper and fold it into a little square pad, soak it in water and rub it over the window; then fold another sheet in the same manner, but without wetting it, and polish the glass; the effect is quite as good as when done with dusters and leather.

SOUTHERN HOC-CAKE: Take a tin pan half-full of Indian meal, throw in a teaspoonful of salt; pour boiling water on the meal—a little less than a quart, stirring it well with a spoon as you proceed, until you have a stiff dough. It must be thoroughly mixed and well stirred. Flatten your dough into cakes about the size of a saucer, and then bake on the griddle. The griddle should be well heated when they are put on; as they will brown nicely; when one side is done, turn them with a knife. They must be baked brown on both sides, and should be about half an inch thick.

SELF RAISING BREAD: Put three teaspoons of water as warm as you can bear your finger in a two quart cup or bowl, and three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt; stir in flour enough to make quite a stiff batter. This is for the rising. Set the bowl, closely covered, in a kettle in warm water—as warm as you can bear your finger in—and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time you set your rising. In three hours stir in two table-spoonsful of flour; put it back, and in five and one-half hours from the time of setting it will be within one inch of the top of your bowl. It is then light enough, and will make up eight quarts of flour. Make a sponge in the centre of your flour with one quart of the same temperature as rising; stir the rising in to it, cover with a little dry flour, and put it where it will keep very warm and not scald. In three quarters of an hour writing this is very stiff dough. If water is used be sure it is very warm, and do not work as much as yeast bread. Make the loaves a little larger, and keep it warm for another three-quarters of an hour. It will then be ready to bake. While rising this last time have your oven heating. It needs a hotter oven than yeast bread.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over-night.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Salt will curdle milk; hence in preparing milk, porridge, gravies, &c. the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

People snore because they lie with their heads thrown back, and there is consequently a dropping of the under jaw. To break the habit sleep with the mouth closed and the chin low.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become strong in limb and muscle.

Relative to changing the clothing, we consider it hazardous to lessen its amount after dressing in the morning, unless active exercise is taken immediately. No under garments should be changed for lighter ones during the day, ordinarily. The best, safest, and most convenient time for lessening the clothing is in the morning when we first dress for the day.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the Bonanza King, has a sapphire which was once the property of a Russian prince, and it cost her \$150,000. It is an inch in diameter. Her pearl necklace cost \$100,000, and her coral set cost \$18,000.

Scene, hotel piazza, Newport, Lady.—"Drowning must be the favorite form of suicide; it is so refreshing." Gentleman—"No; I would prefer a large dose of landman, only it makes you so sick the next day."

An old Scotchman, on marrying a very young wife was called by his friends on the inequality of their ages. "She will be an inch of their age," he replied, "to close my eyes." "A weel," remarked another of the party, "I had two wives, and they opened my eyes!"

THE FARM.

SHEEP.—Ewes that are separated from the lambs should be closely watched, and the milk drawn from those whose udders are full. Where early lambs are wanted, the ewes should now be well fed; a pint of mixed rye, buckwheat and linseed meal may be given, and the ram introduced into the pen at night. For early lambs, the Southdown cross is preferable for quality, and the Gotswold for size. The flock will need the closest watchfulness just now; the gad-fly, dysentery, and the maggot are troublesome and dangerous enemies at this season. Count the flock every evening, and lock up the stragglers without loss of time.

PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.—Harvest being over, the soil for the next crop needs to be prepared at once. In the Southern States, where sowing may be delayed for two months yet, a "pea-fallow" is an excellent preparation. Land may be plowed and harrowed and two bushels per acre of cow-peas sown. The seed is best covered with five-tooth cultivator. The growth made when the time for wheat seedling arrives, is to be turned under carefully, and the ground leveled by drawing an inverted harrow over the field, which also helps to cover the vines. If cotton seed is used as a fertilizer, sow it upon the vines, before plowing under. In the north, a clover-sod may be treated to a dressing of well rotted manure, and plowed late this month. Perhaps there can be no better method for wheat than this.

WHEAT AFTER OATS, is a faulty practice. The soil is filled with weeds—of which the sprouting oats are the worst—and the rag-weed, and many others work mischief. An important needed improvement in agriculture is a change of rotation. With the present rapidly changing demands upon farmers for a greater variety of food products, we need a changed system of agriculture. The production of meat will have to be the chief aim of a large number. There is a widening demand for milk and cheese, and for the best grades of mutton sheep. All these are products of the highest system of farming, in which the soil must be enriched and kept clear of weeds, so as to produce maximum crops of fodder that can be manufactured on the farm into these most salable articles. The old plan of rotation—grass and clover, corn, oats, and wheat—in which the three grain crops following each other are not well adapted to cattle feeding, especially the last two—must be abandoned if we are to derive any advantage from the new demands and markets so auspiciously opening for us in Europe.

NOTES FOR THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

IN MARKETING PEARS study the characteristics of each variety, and so arrange the picking that the fruit will be firm when it reaches the market.

BONDS is in season this month, according to the locality. In the Northern States, cherries, plums, and pears on their own stocks will be continued, or finished, while later in the month will be the usual time for building peaches and pears on quince.

INSECTS are, as in other months, to be expected, and must be kept in control. The "Late," or "Fall-Web-Worm" will continue to weave its nets, and the shortest way is to cut off twigs and put them under-foot. Late broods of plant-lice may be destroyed by strong tobacco-water.

GATHERING FRUIT.—Sufficient was said last month on the summer varieties of apples. With early pears, special care is often needed, as most of these, if allowed to remain too long upon the tree, will decay at the core. Just so soon as a pear is mature, which may be known by the readiness with which the stem parts from the tree, even if still quite hard, the fruit should be picked and marketed, or if to be consumed at home, ripened in the house.

YOUNG TREES will often suffer more severely this month than in any other, from dry weather, and even now, it may be necessary to apply a mulch—anything, straw, chips, stones—what-ever will cover the surface and prevent evaporation, to save them. On these young trees control the new growth. If shoots start where they are not wanted, rub them off. If some limbs are far ahead of others, check the rampant growers by pinching off their ends. The growth may be thus controlled, and future pruning avoided.

We would call the attention of farmers' boys to the fact that there is nothing in the whole routine of raising ordinary fruit-trees that is beyond their skill; and that there is a chance of adding essentially to their income, if they will supply such trees as their neighbors are likely to want. We can not, in these notes, go into every nursery detail, but the whole story is so plainly told by one of our most successful nurserymen, Mr. P. Barry, in his "Fruit-Garden," that with this as guide, we do not see how it is possible for any one of fair intelligence to go astray. It is worth while for young men, in localities where trees are likely to be in demand for some years to come, as they will be generally, to think of this matter.

There is no mystery about any of the operations of grafting and budding. Any boy who can make a willow whistle, can successfully perform these operations. It only needs a trial to show how easy both are. In a nursery the first need is the stocks, and these are for the most part raised to seed. Therefore, begin and collect peach stones, etc. It is a notion among some peach-growers that only the seeds of the "native" or unbudged peach should be used for stocks. On the other hand, excellent authorities claim that the seed of any healthy peach is as good as that of the "Indian" peach, and we really do not see why it should not be so. The peach-growers of Europe have no wild tree to supply them with stocks, and we hear no complaint on this account.

PEACHES should be the harder, the longer the distance they have to travel. Even for a near market, a single peach in the proper condition to eat, may become bruised, and spoil the appearance of the whole crate or basket. The peach basket, which we illustrated a few years ago, has now become common in the city markets, but is still mainly used by dealers for repacking. Growers should study the wants of their market, and endeavor to supply them, and not leave these and the attendant profit to middle men. The success of growers of fruit of all kinds depends largely upon their commission men. Do not change consignees without due cause. Recollect that there is scarcely any business in which there are so many chances of going wrong as in handling fruit. The delay of a train for a few hours, while quite beyond the control of the consignee, may cause him to sell the fruit far below the rates of earlier arrivals. Fix upon your commission men early in the season, and stick to them until good reason is found for a change. Every fruit-producing district, the peach regions especially, is over-run with glib-tongued chaps, who are abundant with promises. Give little heed to such; as a general thing they are mere "sidewalk" dealers, with no "local habitation." It is a safe rule to consign fruit to well-established houses only. There are men who have been in the business for years, and who have worked hard to build up a reputation for fair dealing. Each city has such, and it will be well to find them out.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is not generally known that quinine salts are powerful antiseptics.

There is now no tale of Spanish ways and customs had enough for the French papers. Here is one of them. The scene is at Salamanca, in the dog-days. An undergraduate is walking with due gravity, wrapped in his old black, torn, patched, and dirty cloak. Somebody comes up to him, hand on chin, "Senor Estudiante," says he, "I have just been stung by a wasp. Would you be so kind as to let me take some mud from your cloak for the purpose of stopping the sting?" The student bows down with perfect courtesy, displays majestically the folds of his cloak, and asks, "Of what year do you wish to have it, Senor Caballero?"

A lecturer on natural history was called upon the other day to pay for a live rabbit which he had in a basket, in a railway-carriage, and which the ticket-collector said, would be charged the same as a dog. The lecturer vainly explained that he was going to use the rabbit in illustration of a lecture he was about to give in a provincial town, and indignantly taking a small live tortoise from his pocket, said, "You'll be telling me next this is a dog, and that I must pay for it also." The ticket-taker went for superior orders, and on his return delivered this lecture on natural history:—"Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but a tortoise is a hissect." The professor had to pay dog-fare for the rabbit.

It is plain they manage these things better in Vienna. The other day a poorly-clad woman appeared before a well-known and highly-respected priest in Vienna and told him, with tears, that her husband, a silversmith, was greatly given to drink, that he beat her and the children daily, and neglected all the duties of a husband and father. She asked the good man to talk to her husband and endeavor to make him see things in better light. The priest promised to see the workman and dismissed the woman. She straightaway went to a silversmith's and ordered him to go next morning, at eleven o'clock, to the priest's house, representing she was his cook, and that he wished to buy a snuff-box. The silversmith appeared next morning punctually at a stated time, with about a dozen silver snuff-boxes. The woman, who awaited him in the hall, took the goods from him, and entering the priest's room and said, "Sir, my husband is here." "Tell him to come in," said the priest; whereupon the woman left the room and bade the silversmith enter. The good father proceeded to address him in a long sermon, saying a great deal about drunkenness, wife-beating, and so forth. The silversmith was first astonished, then indignant, and eventually the mystery was solved. The woman did not wait for the conclusion of the interview, and the snuff-boxes had not since been heard of.

A BOWERY ELEPHANT.—It was at the Bowery Theatre, New York, a good many years ago, that one of the wildest stage-panics ever seen was created by the mischief of two seamps—one of them the popular Johnny Williams, who was then employed as property-boy at that ancient dramatic temple. The piece about to be produced was a grand spectacular play employing in one scene nearly two hundred supers representing Chinamen. The stage—which is a very deep one, measuring perhaps one hundred and thirty feet—was set with an immense slope extending all the way up to the paint-room, which is situated, as in most theatres, at the extreme rear end of the building, at a height about level with the top of the proscenium arch. On this slope the two hundred Chinamen were to be discovered, making a very striking scenic picture. Williams and his companion in mischief, in rummaging about the paint-room one day, discovered an old wicked elephant that had been undisturbed for a century it seemed, so thick was its covering of dust, and the thought flashed upon them what fun it would be to roll this property monster down the slope upon the crowd of supers. The plan was arranged secretly and when the first night came the two boys at the proper time crept off unnoticed to the paint room. The curtain went up, discovering the full stage, the supers seeming to cover the slope like flies on a sheet of fly paper. At the time when the interest of the house was most intense there suddenly appeared an astonishing spectacle. A monster elephant came sliding, rolling, and tumbling down the incline in a cloud of dust. Supers were crushed under its mighty weight, supers were knocked from their feet and sent in a horrified jumble rolling to the stage, and supers were scared from the building. Had an entire menagerie been sent down the plane, the panic could not have been more excited. Of course it was over in a few minutes, and the tumult easily quelled; but, when the investigation was instituted, no one complained more vehemently of the catastrophe than Williams and his companion, and it was finally agreed that it was no trick at all, but an accident—the rope which had suspended the elephant from the wall where it had been hung up, having been weakened by age, had broken. Superstitious people shook their heads and called it a bad omen, but the piece ran with great success for several weeks.

FIRESIDE READING.

Why does a photographer use a black cloth when he takes your portrait? To make his camera obscurer.

In small quantities, and occasionally, many things may be eaten with advantage, which, if eaten continuously for weeks and months, or in inordinate amounts, would occasion serious results.

SCENE.—Station on the Highland Railway; employees are reversing a locomotive on the turning-table, to the astonishment of a bystander. C. Engine-driver (addressing the C. T.): "I say, man, are you a mechanic?" C. T.: "Na, sir, I'm a McDonald."

A London "gentleman," who advertises himself as possessing a "religious character" and "fine moral distinctions," desires a boarding-place where "his pious example and exemplary conduct will be appreciated, and be made available as an equivalent for board." Alas for the needful appreciation of such a character!

Quin was so great an epicure that he made frequent journeys to Bath purposely to eat John Dorey. He arrived one night at eleven, went to bed without supper, and ordered his servant to get a good dish of John Dorey, and call him at nine in the morning. At nine next morning the servant knocked at his door. "Who's there?" said Quin. "It's me, sir." "Well, what d'ye say?" "There will be no John Dorey to-day." "Then call me at nine to-morrow morning."

The only practical joke in which Richard Harris Barham—better known by his nom de plume of Thomas Ingoldsby—ever personally engaged was enacted when he was a boy, in company with a schoolfellow. Entering a Quaker's meeting-house, and looking around at the grave assembly, Barham's companion held up a penny rat and said solemnly, "Whoever speaks first shall have this pie." "Go thy way, boy, and—" "The pie's yours, sir," exclaimed the lad, placing it before the astounded speaker, and he and Barham hastily made their escape.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

AT DIFFERENT HOURS.—Flowers do not open at the same hour in one climate that they do in others. Thus, an African plant which opens at six o'clock, if removed to France will not open till nine or in Sweden till ten. Those which do not open in Africa till noon, do not open at all in Europe.

THE SAD END OF AN OWL.—A screech owl took possession of a box at Lancaster, Pa., the other day, in which a pair of martens were building their nest, and when they returned would not let them enter. The birds soon flew away and returned with a whole army of companions, each bringing in its beak a piece of mud, with which they hermetically sealed the entrance of the box. When the box was opened a few days later the owl was found to be dead.

THE USE OF FISH SKINS.—It appears from the catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, that Norway has turned her attention to utilizing some of her vast fishy products. She sends fish skins, tanned, for gloves, eel skins, prepared for harness, shark skins ten feet long, and three feet wide, and whale skins sixty feet long, for driving bands. It is astonishing to what useful purposes skins can be employed and the correctness of the old adage, "there is nothing like leather."

THE CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS IN HOLLAND.—This is becoming an important branch of trade in Holland, for while the home consumption averages about 14,500,000 oysters per annum, almost as many are exported, France alone taking more than 3,000,000. Several artificial beds and oyster parks have been formed at the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse, and yet England and Ireland can do scarcely anything in this remunerative line.

PEARL-FISHING A LOTTERY.—Pearl fishing is, at the best, only a gigantic lottery, the prizes in which bear a very small proportion to the blanks. But in this, as in many other uncertain pursuits, hope always tells a flattering tale, and keeps awake the energies of thousands of interested operators. First there are the divers, who perform the actual operations of fishing for pearls. Arrayed in nature's garb, and provided with a knife and a small bag of netting in which to collect the gathered oysters and with a rope tied round their waists, and a heavy stone attached to their feet, they are let down into the water, taking first a deep breath and remaining there till forced to rise again. Expert divers will remain beneath the water for 60, 90, and even 180 seconds. This period they occupy in detaching the mussels from the rocks, a matter frequently of much difficulty. Those of very small size they do not attempt to gather, for the larger the shell the more chance of their containing a pearl. The native divers are able to guess at the age of the oyster by the resistance it offers; the older the oyster the more easily it is detached, and the greater the chance of its producing a large pearl.

SIZE OF THE HUMAN HEAD.—A recent article in the *Tribune Medicate* of Paris gives some interesting facts relative to the size of the human head. It is still a disputed question whether there is a relation between the volume of the cranium and the development of the intellect, although these facts seem to point to that conclusion. Cuvier, Byron, and the first Napoleon required larger heads than the average men, and their head-covering, says a contemporary, would probably come down on the nose of an inmate of Earlswold Asylum. Bismarck and Moltke measure more round the crown than the Emperor William. Inferior races have heads smaller than the Europeans, the Negroes, Red Indians, and the Cochino-Chinese being particularly small, although, by way of compensation, they are particularly hard. Women have small heads but, as has been hinted, a deal of mischief is sometimes packed in them. Men in the South have smaller heads than those in the North, mountaineers than denizens of the plain, artisans than artists. The heads of peasants grow, says the writer of the article, when their owners come to reside in towns. The head increases in volume with the ordinary mortal until the age of forty-five; by ecclesiastics it comes to a standstill at five-and-twenty.

LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST ANIMALS.—Proceedings against animals by regular suit in a court of law for trespass, damage or murder were a strange feature of the Middle Ages. Capital punishment was inflicted by the executioner on swine for killing children, or oxen for goring people to death. In France up to the year 1740 there were nearly one hundred cases of actions against animals on record. In one case an action was brought against certain rats for damages. They were summoned into court, and an advocate was appointed to conduct their defence. The lawyer at first contended that all the rats in the diocese where the damage was done ought to appear. As a matter of course, every clergyman in the diocese was directed to summon the rats. On their non-appearance their advocate pleaded age and infirmity, sickness or youth, as a reason for an extension of time. On the second citation a plea of intimidation by certain cats was put in, and the rats demanded full protection from their feline foes, on their way to and on their return from court. This led to the non-suiting of the plaintiffs, who were not prepared to guarantee the necessary protection, which the court regarded as a reasonable objection on the part of the defendants' attorney; and it was in such a case, it is said, that one of the most eminent French lawyers first attracted public attention, before he rose to fame and fortune.

SINGULAR ERECTION.—The captain of a German steamer, just arrived at Hong Kong, reports a singular condition of things in the island of New Britain, in the South Sea. He found the whole of the northeast coast enveloped in dense smoke, and he experienced great difficulty in proceeding up the channel between it and New Ireland, as fields of pumice stone, several feet in thickness, covered the surface of the water. On February 9, he reached Makada, Duke of York group, and found that three craters had broken out in the New Britain peninsula, from which dense masses of pumice stone were continually being thrown up. The passage between the Duke of York Island and Blanche Bay had been completely closed by a compact field of pumice stone, about five feet in thickness, according to the statement of the captain to a Hong Kong paper. A tidal wave swept over Blanche Bay on February 10, and soon afterwards a new island appeared, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter. This island is situated to the south of Henderson Island, and where it now is no bottom was previously obtained at seventeen fathoms. It is probable that other alterations have occurred which could not be observed at the time, owing to the masses of floating pumice stone. The captain of the vessel mentioned further says that the water in Blanche Bay was scalding hot for two days, and that immense quantities of boiled fish and turtle were thrown on shore and eagerly devoured by the natives, who were starving in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season.

"Yes," said an Irish gentleman at Long Branch, "that lady is very disagreeable at table. If I lived in the same house with her she would be the only one in it, I can tell you."

Captain Leodos de Zubovits, who fought valiantly with the Turks in the late war and who previously had obtained some notoriety by riding one horse from Vienna to Paris (about one thousand miles, in less than fourteen days, is now in England and intends, it is said, to perform a more wonderful feat. He proposes attempting by the aid of some appliances he has invented, to cross the English Channel on horseback. To begin with he will swim with his horse from Westminster to Woolwich. The Captain's idea is, that by his apparatus cavalry could be enabled to cross rivers where neither bridges nor fords exist.

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