Is Proof Positive That You Are in Danger.

Thousands Die Each Year From Liver Trouble

Paine's Celery Compound Promptly Cures This Insidious Lisease.

The liver is the great housekeeper of our health. On its right and proper action depends our enjoyment of life.
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disordered and diseased liver is a nasty tongue-furred and coated. The coated tongue is proof positive that your liver is not working well. Other symptoms are as follows: nauseous taste in the mouth, pains under the shoulder blades. and in the region of the kidneys. The mental symptoms of liver trouble are often far worse than the bodily ills. Sufferers experience mental auguish, gloomy forebodings, melancholy, and a general feeling of disgust with life. When these bodily and mental troubles are experienced, your liver tells you it wants help. If help is not given at once, sickness and death must result.

Thousands have found Paine's Celery Compound a sure and certain cure for that healthy and natural action that the liver must have at all times. Paine's Celery Compound drives from the system all the poisons that have accumuated, and the sick one regains his oldtime vim and energy; the muscles and tissues are made hard and firm, the skin

Read this letter written by Mrs. George Durant, of Elma, Ont. No stronger proof can be given of the virtues and powers of Paine's Celery Compound in the cure of liver troubles:

"For many years I have been a sufferer from liver troubles, and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to 'ry your Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and found so much relief from the first bottle that I continued, and I am now using the third bottle. Your Compound has done more sonier, gesticulating and exclaiming: for me than any physician. For months "That's the best thing in the whole before using the Compound I never had Salon, and Bastien Lepage was pointing one night of sound sleep; but now I can out this and that in it, and all the artists one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep soundly and natur- were admiring and chattering. And, do ally, and feel like a new creature in the you know, he was the success of the

TOBACCO AND THE NEGRO.

[From "The Colored Harvest."]

Thomas Jefferson was under the impression that tobacco was originally a Exceical plant. It had passed gradually northwards among the Indians from tribe to tribe till it found its home in our southland. Hence, it is no matter of surprise, as Jefferson pointed out, that no colonist in Virginia ever left any record whether tobacco was of spontaneous growth or always needed tillage for its production.

of England.

At the time the English were great smokers, and in a debate in the House of Commons in 1614, it was said "many of the divines now smell of tobacco and poor men spend four pence of their day's wages at night in smoke."

The area of tobacco growing extended to rapidly, that Capt. John Smith in his work declared that in 1617 it was cultivated in the streets and market place of -Jamestown.

After its erection as a colony in 1654 Maryland became a fertile source of embarrassment to the Virginia planters, for tobacco became its principal crop

In 1649, the labor of a man would realize from twenty to twenty-live pounds sterling yearly, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, allowing three cents a pound for tobacco

Very soon the Dutch got into the to-bacco trade and became great rivals of the English. The outcome was the in-auguration of custom duties, which netted a fair revenue for the colony.

The planters were so eager to engage in what seemed the money-making tobacco, that by 1666, fifty years after they had begun its cultivation. it was a drug in the market. But still Virginia stuck to the weed and she has been raising tobacco ever since.

The connection between the negro and Cobacco is very close. "We may acknowledge that the necro would in a l probability have been introduced into the tra and said : colony in the seventeenth century, even if the soil had been incapable of producing the tobacco plant, but without that plant it is not likely that the institution of slavery could have obtained a permanent foothold in Virginia." Bruce's Ecconomic, History of Virginia, Vol. 2, p. 572 |

That is without tobacco, slavery would have rapidly disappeared and the colored population would have become an in. significant fraction of the population. The culture of tobacco demanded cheap labor, which slavery furnished. Throughout the seventeenth century, indentured white servants, who were no more than transient slaves, were the Principal laborers. But, in the eighteenth century, negro slaves began to leave their impress on the colonial institutions, and up to emancipation the colored slaves continued to make the like impressions chiefly because the pred ction of tobacco throughout the whole time remained unchanged. The

fact that the planters prepared to clear away the forest in order to get Virginia soil instead of using the artificial manures, resulted in the system of large plantations, which in days before the war were so profitable to their owners, but are now become in many instances as mill-stones around their necks.

A common disease among reduced planters in Virginia is to be land-starved -to have more acres than they know what to do with. Practically, the negroes are creeping into these extensive holdings, first securing a patch by lease and then very often buying it out-

Tobacco is still the staple, as even the casual visitor must notice in Richmond, Lynchburg. Petersburg and Nortolk .-The Colored Harvest.

UPS AND DOWNS OF FORTUNE.

A POOR ARTIST'S BRILLIANT WORK BRINGS HIM FAME AND DUCATS.

Mr. Charles Noel Flagg, a New York artist, who has lived much abroad, and who is now painting a few portraits in Chicago, tells some interesting stories of Bohemian life in Paris in the seventies. Those were the days," says Mr. Flagg to Miss Harriet Monroe, of the Chicago Tribune, "when Meissonier was Sir Oracle; when Bastien Lepage was fighting his way to recognition as a great painter and giving the first hint of a new school of brilliant color; when the men of Barbizon, at the end of their lives, were granted at last the place they h d struggled for; when the fame of Claude Monet was the secret of a few enthusiasts. Conditions and ideas were different among the leaders from those which now prevail, but the rank and file struggled and starved reviled and hoped, very much the same as to-day."

It has been said that in France fame has wings, and that by a single great success she carries her votary to the top. Mr. Flagg illustrates the truth of this by Compound a sure and certain cute the liver disease. It always acts promptly relating an anecdote of a young Englishment the great nervous system and restores that healthy and natural action that the poor that he lived on bread alone, soaking his loaf, bit by bit, in two or three sous' worth of wine. He would sell pictures for 5f. or 6f. apiece, and that sort of grind went on for years. At last he painted a big picture, which all the boys thought so fine that they chipped clear and fresh, so that perfect health is | in for a cheap frame and sent it to the Salon. It was a landscape, showing a graveyard, with children playing in the sunlight, but there was no cheap sentimentality about it-it was a strong, manly, brilliant thing. For bravado we made him set a big price on it—something like 20,000f.

"Well, I had a picture in the Salon that year so I went in on varnishing day and wandered up and down among the portables, looking for my picture. Sud denly, I saw the sky of Hawkins' picture -that was all I could see for the crowd around it. And there was little Meisyear? The picture was bought that day for its full price, and the next day the carriages were lined up in front of his poor little studio, and he sold every rag in the place for any price he chose to set upon it. He managed to hold on to his success, too. It lasted so long as he

VIRTUES OF THE APPLE.

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal prop-erties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Very steadily after the settlement in Jamestown, in the year 1612, the whites began to cultivate tobacco. It was the first staple they could sell in the markets

Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the vision of dyspersia which such a suggestion may summon up; but no harm can come to even the standard of rine. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruits. I excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best-known preventitives of disease of the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge.—Dr. G. R. Searles in Detroit Bulletin of Pharmacy.

A BROILED FIDDLER.

A New York man writes to the Sun to say that his digestion has been impaired his nerves rained and his appetite entirely destroyed by the necessity of being compelled to eat in seven restaurants out of ten in that city to the accompaniment of music. This recalls a remark made by Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, when an orchestra was introduced by a former management in the Parker House dining-room, where Judge Woodbury has dined since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The orchestra was sending forth its sweetest strains, when the waiter at Judge Woodbury's table asked him what he would have for dinner. The Judge looked up in the circction of the orches-

"Bring me a broiled fiddler." It wasn't long after this episode that the orchestra was permanently dispensed

Dominican nuns at King William's Town in Cape Colony, where they have a farm, do their own outdoor work They plow and hoe, have built their own buildings, do the carpentry and all the blacksmith work, besides teaching the boys and girls in their school.

She-Well, George, how would it do to have the wolding on the 18th? George-Couldn't we make it the 19th, dear? You know there is going to be a game of ball on the 18th, and I would have to miss it.

CREAT BATTLES are continually going on in the human sys-



A STORY OF HEROISM.

JOHN PHILLIPS' FEARFUL RIDE DURING A SIOUN OUTBREAK.

All the "claims" which come before Congress are not manufactured affairs by any means; and when a particularly good one comes to notice the discovery is so refreshing as to attract wide attention. Such a case appears in a bill just reported to the House for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, widow of John Phillips, whose death was hastened by an act of exceptional gallantry in December, 1866 The New York Evening Post refers to the matter through one of its correspondents: In the dead of winter, with the deep

snow on the ground and the thermometer 20 below zero at times, and with no food beyond what he carried in his saddlebag, Phillips made a ride of 225 miles through a country inhabited only by hostile Indians, and started re-enforcements to a frontier post, which in a few days would have fallen into the hands of the savages. In 1866 Fort Philip Kearney in Dakota territory, commanded by Col. Carrington, was the extreme outpost in that part of the Northwest. The Sioux under Red Cloud, who had been hovering in the vicinity of the post, became warlike, and attacked a wood train a few out from behind the door: "Mamma, miles north of the fort. A detachment of troops, consisting of some 80 men. out." with a few civilians, made a dash from the fort for the purpose of protecting the wood train, were surrounded by the Indians in overwhelming numbers, and after a terrible struggle were massacred in a body. The bloodthirsty Sioux then besieged the garrison, which they out-numbered 20 to 1, and a severe trial of endurance began. So fearful was the prospect that the women and children begged to be placed in the powder house and blown up as soon as the attacking party should be plainly victorious.

At this juncture Phillips, who was a scout and hunter, volunteered to take dispatches to Fort Laramie, 225 miles away. He was obliged to travel by night and hide by day, to subsist on the few biscuits and feed his horse on the scanty supply of oats he could carry attached to the saddle. Those who had left the fort just before him and a party of scouts who started soon afterward never lived to tell the tale. But Phillips ploughed his way through the snow, and carried the news to the soldiers at Laramie, who hastened to the relief of their besieged comrades. The Sioux were so enraged at being thus outgeneraled that they opened a campaign of annoyance and de iltry against Phillips which never ceased till he died. At one time they lassoed him with a view to killing him by torture. Repeatedly they killed his live stock and committed other wanton and vengeful depredations, of which the proof was so clear, including their own l

admissions, that the court of claims gave judgment against them for \$2210. His death was traceable to his perils and exposures, and to his later persecutions by the Indians.

One of the junior officers in Col. Carrington's command at Fort Philip Kearney was Lieut. Grummond, whose widow in time married Col. Carrington. She is as enthusiastic as her husband in her efforts to procure from Congress for the widow of Phillips the value of the property of which the Indians robbed him because he had performed his heroic feat against them. In her affidavit she says, amongst other things: "During that terrible night, when an attack in overwhelming numbers was constantly expected John Phillips called to express his sympathy for me, and, overcome by the imminent danger of all concerned, he said: 'If the general wishes, I will go as mes-senger, if it costs me my life.' He gave me his wolf robe to remember him by it we never heard from him again. His whole bearing was manly, brave and un-

selfish beyond all praise. Phillips was a British subject at the time of his famous ride, but afterward became a citizen of the United States.

Lizzie was punished not long ago by being shut in the closet. By and by her



Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhæa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,

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N. FAPARD, M. D. Prof. of chemistry at Laval University Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"I have used your ELIXIR ar" find it excellent for BRONCHIA. "DISEASES. I intend employing " it in my practice in preference & " all other preparations, because is always gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. ETHIER. L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889.

"I have used with access the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIB " in the different cases for which 's

" is recommended and it is with " pleasure that I recommend t ": he public." Z. LAROCHE, M D

Montreal, March 27th 1889

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A SNAKE STORY.

IT COMES FROM EAST AURORA AND IS STRICTLY TRUE.

The Buffalo Times says: There was a rain storm in East Aurora Monday afternoon which was very severe, and at times the rain came down in bucketfulls. F. P. Green, the Western Union operator here, owns a house and considerable land on Fillmore Avenue, and Mr. Green cultivates strawberries, potatoes, cabbages. After the rainstorm Mr. Green went out to look at his garden. After walking around awhile he stooped over to examine the strawberry vines and behold—the ground was covered with little snakes. Mr. Green says he was very much astonished—he rubbed his eyes and looked again. Sure enough there were snakes. They were crawling around, and standing up, and squirming over the ground in very lively fashion, and upon investigation were found to be scattered thickly over the surface of a half acre of ground.

The next question was, how did they get there and where did they come from? There seems to be no plausible explanation except that they came down along with the rain. The reptiles are said to have ranged from three inches to ten inches in length and some of them were as large around as the lead in a pencil while others were no larger than a pin. In color they were a dark brown or black with a whitish head. Mr. Green is an amateur photographer, but sad to relate he could get no picture of the scene, the reason being that there was not sufficient

A number of residents visited the scene of the phenomena, and early in the morning many of the snakes were in a lively condition. As the day advanced many of them disappeared, no one knows where, and at 1 o'clock some were to be found, but the rain and contact with earth seemed to have bleached the reptiles so that they were white, with a black strip along the back. Those that were dead or in a comatose state seemed to have tied themselves up into knots and small bunches of snaky material could be found all over the ground.

Under the microscope the snakes ap peared to be nearly transparent, their heads with the copper color, and they scemed to resemble a water snake on a small scale. This is the first instance of a rain storm in which snakes came along with the water, and Mr. Green says that "if they did not come with the rain where did they come from?"

There is no doubt that this story will be thought to be somewhat "fishy," but it is true that the reptiles were there, and there are any number of citi zens who will testify to the truth of these statements.

"Why, Charley," said his friend, in astonishment, "what has happened Oh, I see, you have been using hair dye. "No such thing, my friend," replied Charley. "I have an honest head of black hair all my own, and I got it by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer." This wonderful remedy is sold by chemsta at 50 cts. per large by tile. sts at 50 cts. per large bettle.

A GOOD COW.

"For the benefit of the dairy interest we will give a description of what an authority thinks would be a good cow for profit. "I first look," he says, "at a cow from the front and see that she widens as she gets back to her hips, or is wedged shape. Now I look at her side and I see that she rises on her back and descends on her belly as she goes back to the tail, or in other words, that she is wedge-shaped from this point of view. These two looks at her enable me to see that she has a feminine appearance, that her head is small and neat in proportion to her body, with a waxy, small horn, a mild but large eye, broad muzzle, and that it is well set on her neck, that she has a good chest and a large, deep paunch and large, full ribs, fuller below and joined to a rather high backbone, but must not have the breadth of back we look for in a beef animal. If the chine is double it indicates a cow above the average. The udder must run forward as level as possible to the belly and well up behind, with four good sized, well shaped teats, standing well apart. Now I examine her escut-cheon. If I find her skin is thin, soft and greasy, with soft hair, of rather a furry nature, and showing the skin yel low under it, that her udder has soft thin skin, with very soft, farry hair, that her milk veins are large, long and crooked, running to extension or chest veins entering the body with two good sized holes, and if the veins extend over perinceum, I then look for a large, well-shaped, first-class Flanders escutcheon and an oval on each side of the back of the udder and perhaps two thigh ovals, and to finish and find all parts corroborating, we will look on the vertical escutcheon for some spots of oily, lemon colored dandruff, and at the end of her neat, lightly made tail to find some larger pieces of yellow dandruff. I do not like to see it colored brown, and as I step back from her I give a parting look to see that her hips are rather large and long, somewhat sloping, and that her large udder has room to project between her legs. I never saw a hard, thick-skinned cow, with coarse, long hair on her udder, that was a good butter maker or fit for anything but giving poor milk, if a strong milker."-Hoard's.

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