LATE CABLE NEWS.

Boulanger More Popular Than Ever—The Queen in Scotland—Pursued by Gypsies.

The French voters have had their say, and Boulanger is a big man again. To assume that he would no more be heard of because of his duel with Floquet, was as absurd as the duel itself. The prediction made some time since that Boulanger would loom up victorious again was a perfectly safe one, for the French must shout for some one, and Boulanger had the start and the money to keep it. Now that he is on top again he will disappear from the scene for a little while. He has vigorously abused his adversaries, the moderate Republicans, disgusted the Royalists who supported him, and is now about to start off *incognito* on a trip through Norway and Sweden, to be gone until the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies. It will seem very strange to have him out of Paris for he has been the unceasing topic among Parisians for two years.

As usual, royal individuals continue to move about a lot and take up a great deal of public attention. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of course, excites the most general interest, and just now she has stirred up the loyal Scotchmen at a great rate. She has been doing Glasgow and visiting the exhibition in her ordinary calm and dignified way, but the excitement has nevertheless been very intense. The Glasgow "Herald" takes twenty-three columns to tell what her Majesty had done and said and looked like. The Town Clerk has been made a knight and the Lord Provost, a baronet, and all the poets up there are rhyming so much about the visit that the newspapers have given up in despair attempting to print it all.

Prince Henry of [illegible]enberg has been up in Scotland, too, and had an unusually good time. The Queen always keeps the Princess with her, and insists that a well-regulated husband should keep with his wife, which makes it rather monotonous for Prince Henry. The Queen, among other places, visited Paisley, where was born the founder of the Stuart race to which hers has succeeded.

The King of the Belgians is up there, too, along with Mr. William Mackinnon. The King is very friendly with Mr. Mackinnon, partly because that gentleman is one of the richest men in Scotland and can provide good shooting, but principally because he is a great African man, a director of the Suez Canal, and closely connected with the King in his enterprises in the Congo Independent State. Mr. Mackinnon was one of the principal promoters and financial supporters of Stanley's so-called relief expedition. The King of the Belgians is a very quiet man, and preserves his incognito so strictly that the Scotch did not even know they had a King among them until they read about it in the papers. He wears knickerbockers, thick stockings, and hob-nailed boots, and doesn't look the least little bit like a King.

Dr. Gowing Middleton, of London, is having an interesting time of it. Some time ago at Cordova a gypsy wanted to stab and rob him, so that he found it necessary to shoot and kill the gypsy in self-defence. Since then his life has been one of constant anxiety even in England. Spanish gypsies continue to follow him about, and the other day at Scarboro he detected several shadows ing him. Dr. Middleton firmly believes that they have come from Spain to do him up, according to the plans laid in "Mr. Barnes of New York."

Mr. Button and the Bear.

In the "History of Madison County, N. Y., is related a bear story which shows the perils to which the pioneers in that now thickly-populated region were subject. Bears and panthers indeed, were plenty in Brookfield, and a tough no person dared venture out far at night without a flaming torch to frighten these animals from the path, yet a man felt safe in the daytime, especially if he had his rifle.

John Button one day started for a raising, leaving his rifle hanging upon the rough ceiling of his kitchen. He followed up Mill Creek by a foot-path that wound its way among the stumps, and over fallen trees.

A few rods from his house, and at the head of his mill-pond a large log lay stretched directly across his path; one end of it lay in the stream. As Button mounted the log in his passage, a ferocious-looking bear rose up from behind it, and boldly confronted him. He was not yet much accustomed to these savage foresters, but having it remarked that a bear could be easily taught to dance at the sound of a shrill yell, he gave a most terrific shout, swung his hat, and dashed it into bruin's face! The black monster was not at all intimated; he rose upon his haunches, and made a move as though he would embrace his opponent. But at this instant, the little dog which accompanied Mr. Button began to worry him.

"Wife, wife," shouted the frightened man, and then as Mrs. Button appeared in the door, "let out Dash (a big dog) and bring me the two guns, here's a tremendous bear!"

In quick time Mrs. Button appeared on the scene, and her husband hastily grasped one of the guns, shot at the bear, and wounded it in the side. The next instant he seized the other gun from his wife, but not knowing that she had already raised the hammer, pulled it so sharply that the lock broke.

The wounded and enraged animal was upon the man in an instant. With the breach of the gun Mr. Button defended himself as best he could, while his wife ran for the axe.

Meanwhile the bear, though worried by the small dog—the large one had cowardly run away—fought and struggled terribly, pausing at intervals to staunch the flow of blood from its side, which he did by crowding into it hair torn from his body.

When the axe arrived, a few well-directed blows quelled Bruin's fierce wrath, and he being near the bank of the creek he plunged in, and shortly breathed his last. His body was found to weigh four hundred pounds. Mr. Button had a few scratches which healed up in a week or so.

The little dog who had so bravely stood by in the contest was much praised and caressed, while the cowardly Dash soon after changed masters.

SOAPING A GEYSER.

A Favourite Nevada Amusement Tabooed at Yellowstone Park.

In the hot springs regions of Nevada, when a man wants to have a little fun no one objects to his putting a bar of soap in a boiling spring, but it appears that up at Yellowstone park it is different. There Uncle Sam's officials are on the alert, and there are strict rules against soaping a geyser and starting it on the rampage. Recently three or four scientists from the East were caught soaping a geyser in order to bring on a premature eruption, and were run out of the park. The park officials arrested the savants, escorted them to the boundary lines of the National grounds, and told them to "git."

It is bad to tie a kettle to the tail of a dog, but that is a mean trick on a small scale compared with the enormity of soaping a geyser. The attics of a soaped geyser are something fearful and tremendous, whereas to many persons the frantic capers of a kettled dog are merely laughable. A kettled dog only goes into fits, but a soaped geyser goes into convulsions. It roars, bellows, spouts hot water, hisses steam, vomits whole acres of mud, shakes the solid earth, and spatters the whole landscape with slumgullion.

AGRICULTURAL.

Dairying in Sweden.

In the journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, lately issued, Prof. John Nathorist of Sweden, gives some interesting particulars as to dairy education in Sweden. He says that in the year 1851 the Swedish government appointed two travelling dairy teachers for the whole of Sweden, paying them at the rate of $1,000 a year, and also giving them free tickets and $1.50 per day when travelling about. If a dairymaid desires to improve her practice, the teacher will go to the farm, staying as long as he is wanted, in order to instruct her in either butter or cheese making, and at the same time he will advise the farmer how to feed the cattle so as to produce the largest quantity of rich milk and the best butter. When these teachers reach sixty-five years of age they are pensioned off.

In connection with the two Royal Agricultural Colleges at Alnarp and Ultuna, the government started in the year 1883 two dairy colleges, giving a grant to each. Here pupils are admitted either as in students or out-students, and all provision is made for their accommodation. This covers the greater extent of the tuition, but in addition, the government pays every year 52 girls $41.50 each for learning butter and cheese-making on good dairy farms. The government travelling teachers inspect these farms two or three times in the year. The girls must do all the work in the dairy, and also milk the cows and feed the calves. The farmer with whom these girls are placed must instruct them in dairy management, arithmetic, writing, reading, language, book keeping for dairy purposes, &c. For his teaching he receives $27.50 from each girl, they paying for their board with their work. In the North, where there are no good dairy farms, the Swedish government has started two dairy schools for girls, at each of which six are being educated, but these have been established so recently that their results are scarcely apparent. When we turn to the tables which accompany this article, the influence of this education is seen. In 1861 the export of butter from Sweden was 20,574 kilos., and the import 1,110,181 kilos. In 1885 the export was 11,446,189 kilos., and the imports 2,844,599.

Flax as an Exhaustive Crop.

In the Ohio Valley there is objection to flax on the score of injury to the soil. "It is hard on the land," is a common remark of correspondents. Such is the first greeting of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, December, 1885, to the flax industry of the United States—an industry which produced 12,000,000 bushels (at Chicago's average price, $13,500,000) of seed the last year. Its several manufacturing plants in the West are valued at $6,000,000, with an annual output of $15,000,000. The right of discovery of the exhaustive character of the flax plant awarded to the Ohio Valley (in other words, State) is not quite correct. All intelligent writers on agriculture from the days of Pliny and Virgil—all cultivators of the plant from the date (1629) of the legal forced planting on Massachussets' sterile shores to the utilizing of its appetite for mineral manures in anodding the fresh turned soil of Dakota—have conceded its soil-exhausting capabilities. There seems a lack of wisdom in political economy—that forces the farmer to export the raw products of the farm, freighted as they are with the valuable manurial constituents of the soil, or causes the Western pioneer farmer to waste his own most valuable fibre (estimated at 162,500 tons), while to bind his sheaves he buys (estimated at 20,000 tons) twine made from the interior fibers of India.

Of Interest to Dairymen.

By an act passed by the New York legislature and approved by the governor, the dairy commissioner is directed to employ expert butter and cheese makers, not exceeding five in number, whose duty it shall be, under his directions, to examine and inspect butter and cheese factories and the methods employed therein, and attend to such agricultural fairs, institutes, meetings conventions within the state as shall be designated by the commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best methods of making butter and cheese. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose. On or before Dec. 15 next the commissioner must report the number of experts employed under the act, together with their compensation and expenses, and must include the whole in his annual report. Another appropriation of $2,500 has been made to the State Dairy association to be expended in holding a number of dairy conferences in various parts of the state to illustrate butter and cheese making.

To Keep Chinch Bugs from a Corn Field.

A great many remedies and preventives against chinch bugs have been suggested and published from time to time, the most of them emanating from good authorities, but very generally so difficult and impracticable in their application as to be of little general use. In their migration from one field to another, at the time they first appear they must cross the edge of a field of corn and before they have entered it, cut five or six rows of the corn and clean the ground, then plow a strip of land eight or ten feet wide, leaving a deep furrow in the center of the strip, with the perpendicular side of the furrow toward the field to be protected. Into this the bugs will fall, where straw may be thrown on them burned. Or the furrow may be covered with some of the stalks that have been cut while they were green, by laying across it, when the bugs will crawl under them into the furrow and remain there in the shade long enough for the stalks to dry and be burned.

A Starle Precaution.

The following we know from long experience to be an excellent plan for tying up horses in such a way that they cannot get entangled in the halter: Go to the woodshed and select a round piece of beech, oak, chestnut, or other hard wood, about three inches and a half in diameter; cut off pieces say three to four inches long, and shape off the corners with a knife, so as to make the pieces as nearly round as possible. Next, either bore a seven-eight inch auger hole through the piece or drive in a staple and ring. Take the pieces of wood to the stable, and, instead of tying your horses' halters to the mangers, run the halter strap through the hole in the manger, from the inside, so that the end comes out in front of the trough, and fasten the halter strap through the block or the ring you may have put in it. This is a great improvement on the fixed fashion of tying. It always keeps the halter strap taut, and thus the horse cannot throw himself by getting his leg over the slack of the strap, but yet, when he wants to lie down, has "rope" enough for comfort, without danger.

The Wool Taste in Mutton.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, writing on the very common belief that when sheep are killed for mutton with the fleeces on them the mutton is rendered unpalatable on account of the wool taste, says it is all nonsense about the wool affecting the taste of the meat. He explains that "the bad taste is caused by the excretions of the bowels going into the circulation when the sheep are killed that gives the wool the flavor. The intestines must be taken out as quickly as possible; then you may wrap it in wool and lay it on ice for days, and if there is any wool taste I will eat the sheep, skin, wool and all." Indiana Farmer, commenting on the above, says that if mutton is treated as Mr. Clay advises there need be no concern as to the wool taste.

Rendering Pots Durable.

I should like to have the opinion of your readers as to the cheapest and best preparation to put on oak or chestnut posts, so as to make them last the longest, with the method of putting it on. I do not mean to dress the whole post, but merely the part that is in the ground.—*C. Lynchburg, Va.* [A number of applications have been tried for this purpose, but many years are usually required for the completion of the experiments, and as various external influences have operated in opposite directions, farmers who have made the trials have conflicting opinions. Probably one of the best is the mode given several years ago in the Country Gentleman, of applying petro leum by boring a slanting hole in the post downwards near the ground and occasionally filling it with the oil and keeping it plugged.]

Prize Sheep for Canada.

No fewer than 850 live sheep will leave Liverpool to-morrow for Canada in the steamer Oxenholme. This consignment is the largest ever taken from England by one vessel, and the animals include a great many of the finest sheep in the country. Nearly all of them are show animals, and in many cases the sheep have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Nottingham a few days ago, at which some of them were prize winners. The Oxenholme will convey the sheep to Montreal, from which place they will be drafted to various farms in Canada and the Western States. The sheep are mostly of the Shropshire down class, and some of them are exceptionally valuable.—[Manchester (Eng.) Examiner, July 23.

Hay for Hogs.

Very few are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs; but it is true nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle, or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting-box (or hay cutter), and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay short and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill or other slop food, it is highly relished by them. In winter use for hogs the same hay you feed to your horses, and you will find that, while it saves bran shorts, or other food, it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

Hogs as Producers of Manure.

One hog, kept to the age of one year, if furnished with suitable material, will convert a cartload per month into a fertilizer which will produce a good crop of corn. Two loads per year multiplied by the number of hogs usually kept by our farmers would make sufficient fertilizing substance to grow the corn used by them; or, in other words, the hog would pay in manure its keeping. In this way we can afford to make pork at low prices; but in no other way can it be done without less to the farmer.

Notes.

I have found in my practice that one pound of Paris green to 200 pounds of plaster does all that could be asked for, kills the potato bug without injury to the vine. A knowledge of this fact has saved me many dollars.

Stock farming must be the foundation of all long continued, successful farming. Any other system is one of slow exhaustion and ultimate sterility. Ignore the sheep, the hog and the cow, and the land will grow poor inevitably.

The union between scion and stock takes place by the inner bark and not by the cut surface of the wood; consequently the skill of the grafter is exercised to bring the inner bark of the scion in close contact with the inner bark of stock.

American orchardists must soon meet the competition in English markets, of apple growers in Australia and Tasmania. The imports of choice apples from these latter points has already increased to such an extent as to affect British fruit growers.

The bulletin of the Ohio Experimental Station for May reports that trees dusted with air-slaked lime in Michigan have yielded abundant fruit. It can be mixed with water and sprayed, or applied by means of a flat paddle from a barrel in a waggon which is driven along the rows of trees on the side toward the wind.

Insect Friends.—California fruit growers have recently imported some Australian parasites warranted to kill fruit pests. These little bugs, no larger than flies, feed on insect pests and rapidly destroy them. Congress will be asked to sanction the importation of these parasites, in order to clear California orchards from insect pests that are increasing every year.

Vaseline makes a very clean, odorless application for light harness, riding bridles, saddles, etc. After giving it a chance to dry in, go all over the surface with a rag dipped in the white of an egg. This gives it a waterproof coating that will last for some time and prevents the oil from staining the hands or clothing. Have the leather perfectly clean before oiling.

An exchange says that the Hollanders could teach Americans something about dairy farming. Good Dutch cows are held at $150 each, and are kept on land which often brings a larger yearly rental than would buy good improved American farms outright, and yet these Hollanders pay rent and make money besides. They are a thrifty people, and know a good cow when they see her.

A Tiny Lass in Court.

There is a court quarrel in Detroit as to who shall be guardian of little Mary Middleton. Presumably she has a fortune, but the Detroit papers haven't informed us on that point. Says the "Journal" in:—

The case was up again before Judge Brevoort this (Thursday) morning. "The evidence is contradictory and bewildering, said the Judge, "and I will justly conclude the unhappy dilemma in which I am placed by learning whom the child favours as a guardian."

Little Mary was brought up to the Judge, and as he stroked her hair with his hand he asked her whether she desired to go with her stepmother or her grandmother.

"Well, I don't know," she replied, "I loves my mamma, I loves the baby, and I loves gran'ma."

"But don't you know which one you want to go with?" asked the judge.

"I want to live with mamma, my gran'ma, and the baby both," replied the sweet-faced little one.

"Do you mind mamma?"

"Not always," she replied, "but I tries to, and feel sorry if I don't. But I fordets sometimes. I love mamma, gran'ma and the baby. One wants me to go wif her, and the other wants me too. I don't know what to do." And she looked perplexed.

Her replies put Judge Brevoort in a greater quandary than before. Both parties think much of the child and are capable of caring for her. Judge Brevoort will decide later

The Cobden Club.

So much is written about the Cobden Club and its baleful influence upon American politics, says the New York "Herald," that it is well to remember that James A. Garfield and other conspicuous Republicans were members. The Cobden Club is devoted to free trade. It dines annually, and has a small publication fund to supply tracts and broadsides. This represents its material existence. So far as providing money to subsidize American newspapers is concerned, we take it that its managers have about as much as they can do to raise the money for their annual dinner. The Cobden Club always seemed to us to be a kind of mutual admiration society, composed of loquacious people, free of access to foreigners who would pay entrance fee. And this is probably the reason why Garfield, who was an easy going fellow, and his fellow-Republicans joined.

A Good Corn Sheller for 25 cents.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putman's Painless Corn Extractor—Safe, sure and painless. Sold by druggists.

Time is short, but he manages to cover ground quite as expeditiously as he would if he were longer.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Can He Swim?

Can your boy swim No! Then do not trust him in any sort of boat until he has learned the art, and feels as much at home in the water as upon dry land. You might just as well send him out alone into a crowded street before he has learned to walk. He might possibly creep along all right, and escape unhurt, or somebody might pick him up and care for him, but the chances would not be in his favor. So in boating, the boy who cannot swim may get along very comfortably for a while, and not suffer from this defect in his education, but the time will assuredly come when he will have cause to bitterly regret it. It is one of the simplest things in the world, too, and can be learned in three or four intelligently directed lessons, such as can be had in any city swimming school or from the experts in any country village. By all means talk swim to your boy before you talk boat, and stipulate as one of the conditions of his having a boat that he shall first be able to swim a quarter of a mile without resting.

Women Who Never Rest.

Many woman never rest. They seem not to understand what rest—real rest—means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or a book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one were pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie at full length on a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all cares and worries dismissed in face and in temper; this will work wrinkles out of the forehead, give a sweet look of repose to the tired, anxious, nervous mother, and will take away many an ache and straighten out rounded shoulders and craned out necks.

English girls who are famous walkers are taught to lie down for a few seconds whenever they come in from their tramps. If Canadians would learn the value of lying down frequently, say two or three times a day; they would have as much go ahead and power to go ahead as they are now famous for.

The Princess of Wales' Bath.

The Princess of England whose complexion is not only the finest, but who has best stood the wear and tear of time, takes her morning plunge regularly, and in water fairly cold but she is particularly careful to promptly make use of the flesh brush, using gloves of moderate roughness rapidly over the surface of the body, and, finally, the rough towel in a quick, general rub, occupying both for the bath and this massage, if one may call it such, twenty minutes in all. At night the same lady's bath is quite tepid and of distilled water, the admirable advantage of which is not properly understood. Every particle of foreign matter is removed from distilled water, so that it is absolutely pure. It costs about twelve cents per gallon, and can be used, a quart at a time, for a quick sponge bath, with admirable effect, especially when combined with a little glycerine and rose water.

Inferiority of the Sterner Sex.

"A woman will take the smallest drawer in a bureau for her own private use, and will store in it dainty fragments of ribbon scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, velvet things for the neck, delicate little old love-letters, pieces of jewellery, handkerchiefs, laces, and things that no man knows the name; all sorts of fresh-looking, bright little articles that you could not catalogue in a column; and at any time she may go to that drawer and pick up anything else. Where will you find a man, having the biggest, deepest, and widest drawer assigned to him, will put into it a couple of socks, a collar-box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of suspenders, and to save his life he can't shut the drawer without leaving more ends sticking out than there are pieces in it." Such are the sober, wise reflections of our esteemed contemporary the Stroudsburg "Times."

Sound Rules for a Woman's Life.

A New Hampshire woman who recently celebrated her 80th birthday, having prepared every article of food with her own hands, upon being asked how she had kept herself so vigorous, replied:—"By never allowing myself to fret over things I cannot help; by taking a nap, sometimes two, every day of my life; by never taking my washing, ironing, and baking to bed with me, and by oiling all the various wheels of a busy life with an implicit faith that there is a brain and heart to this great universe, and that I could trust them both." Sounder rules could not be framed. Many a woman would be happier and live longer through adopting them.

Chinese Superstitions.

A girl who is parasking of the last meal she is to eat in her father's house previous to her marriage, sits at the table with her parents and brothers; but she must eat no more than half the bowl of rice set before her, else her departure will be followed by continual scarcity in the domicile she is leaving.

If a bride breaks the heel of her shoe in going from her father's to her husband's house, it is ominous of unhappiness in her new relations.

A piece of bacon and a parcel of sugar are hung on the back of a bride's sedan chair as a sop to the demons who might molest her while on her journey. The "Three Baneful Ones" are food of salt and spices, and the "White Tiger" likes sweets.

Telegram.

Mr. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, telegraphs as follows to their Canadian agent:

"St. Paul, Aug. 21, 1888.—The information is incorrect. While it is true that the slight frost was experienced in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota, yet it did no damage whatever.

"Crop of wheat in Dakota will be much larger than last year. Last year we handled thirty million bushels of wheat. This year we shall handle fifty million bushels.

"Prospects are bright, weather magnificent, and everything confirms the farmer in the opinion that this is the land of seed-time and never-failing harvest.

"F. I. Whitney,

"Gen. Pass. Agent."

Harvest Excursions to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. First class accommodation. Tickets goods for 30 days, including stop over privileges of 10 days going and 5 days returning, on the following dates: Tuesday, Sept. 11; Tuesday, Sept. 25; Tuesday, Oct. 9 and Tuesday, Oct. 23. For free maps, books and all particulars, address J. M. Hugkeds, Trav. Pass. Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto; F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent; A. Manvel, General Manager; J. Bookander, Land Commissioner; W. S. Alexander, General Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

Men will work harder for a day's pleasure than they will for a week's wages.

Coughing Hay Fever Asthma relieves and cures in one minute.

Irishmen think they have a hard time of it with landlords in their own country, but wait till they come over here and try a few weeks at our summer hotels.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration, caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old; middle aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, and your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Men*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

No matter what the school of physic,
They each can cure an ache or phthisic—
At least 'tis said they one;
But as Science turns the wheel still faster,
And quacks and bigots meet disaster,
To us there comes a man
Whose merit hath won countless plaudits,
Who use and praise his "Pleasant Pellets."

The "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" of Dr. Pierce, though gentle in action, are thorough, and never fail to cure biliousness, diseased or torpid liver, and constipation.

Isn't it strange that little girls rather than little boys have sunny dispositions?

A Lovely Woman

overheard one say of her "By heaven! she's painted"! "Yes," retorted she, indignantly, and by heaven *only*"! Ruddy health mantled her cheek, enthroned on the rose and lily. Yet this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, with a dry, hacking cough, night sweats, and slight spitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon marked, and in a few months she was plump and rosy again, the picture of health and strength.

If persons with princely incomes would draw the line at imperial outgoes, there would be fewer bankrupts in the world.

"An idler is a watch that lacks both hands:
As useless if it goes, as when it stands."

Alas! how many women, though household and children need their care, are necessarily idle, because of suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a precious boon, speedily curing internal inflammation, leucorrhea, displacement, ulceration, tormenting periodical pains, prolapsus, "bearing-down" sensations, morning sickness, bloating, weak stomach, nervous prostration, and tendency to cancerous disease. In all these ailments called "female complaints," it is the most reliable specific known to medical science.

We have ever been of the opinion that Adam was ever called a dude for carrying a Cain with a large head.

Harvest Excursions.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway Company announces a series of harvest excursions to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, for which tickets will be sold September 11th, September 25th, October 9th, and October 23rd, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These excursions will afford exceptional opportunities for personal inspection of the productive country reached by the Chicago & North-Western Railway lines. For full information address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

A passenger on board an ocean steamer became insane from seasickness.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

A large apple tree near Polo, Illinois, which has borne for fifty-one years, had upon its last year forty-five bushels, which were sold for $1.25 per bushel.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist

A. P. 413.

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THE BOILER INSPECTION and Insurance Company of Canada. Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents. TORONTO. G. C. Ross, Chief Engineer. A. Fraser, Sec'y-Treas.

SELF-THREADING NEEDLES. Greatest out! Instantly threaded without passing thread through the eye. Agents coin money selling them. Sample packet by mail 15c. dozen packets $.00. Whilon Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

BEAVER LINE of STEAMSHIPS
—Sailing Weekly Between—
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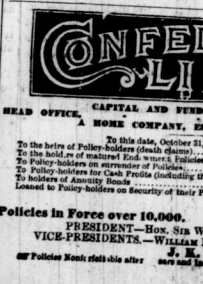
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