

The King of Bavaria at Munich.

Endowed with the grace and personal beauty of an Apollo, raised in early youth in one of the most ancient of European thrones, Louis II, of Bavaria is a *Sonderling* among men. His very existence is almost as mythical to his subjects as that of the fabled King Arthur of English history. Without ever condescending to court life, he favors the sacrifice of his own personal inclinations, convenience, or pleasure, the Bavarian King has retained the affection and loyalty of subjects few of whom have ever caught a glimpse of his person, and at the same time maintained for his distant kingdom the long line of Court beauties and favorites in the picture-gallery of the *Konigliches* at Munich. This ancient voluptuary went so far as to insult the refined and eminently respectable society of his capital by forcing on the stage of the Court Theatre, as *premiere danseuse*, a third-rate artist, who happened to be his mistress, and whom even the royal favor could not restrain from questionable love passages among the students of the university. Perhaps it was because royalty had been thus degraded by his predecessor that the young King of Bavaria displayed from the earliest days of his reign a morbid sensitiveness which made him shrink from the gaze of his subjects, and withdrew himself into a life of seclusion, on the model of the most magnificent of French sovereigns, where art and poetry and music were the companions of his solitude; or at other times retire into the remote wilds of the Bavarian Tyrol, and live for weeks the rude life of a mountain hunter, coming back at night with but a single companion to a rough *chalet*, simple as a peasant's home.

WOMAN HATER.

No story of a royal liaison has ever gratified the lovers of a Court scandal. Marriage has been urged upon him repeatedly in the interests of his dynasty. And though he has refused to marry, *Beauties*, and photographs of the royal pair have appeared in the shop windows of Munich, yet at the last moments the arrangements have been broken off and the marriage abandoned. Numerous anecdotes of the King's eccentricities are current in Munich society. He has caused to be erected, at an immense cost, on the roof of the royal palace of his capital, a magnificent garden, enclosed with glass. It is filled with rare tropical plants and flowers. The King visits it here, at night, the scene lit up with a soft subdued brilliance, the King will float in a miniature gondola, and listen to the voices of the Court singers hidden among the foliage to complete the illusion in which he loses himself for the night. Once he conceived the idea of having one of Moliere's comedies represented before him by the young ladies of a convent pension. Several weeks were spent in rehearsals, and costly arrangements made to present the play in a manner worthy of the royal command; but on the very evening of the intended performance it occurred to the King that he might be the cynosure of curious young eyes, and at the last moment the play was countermanded. Many years ago he was induced to review the garrison of Munich, massed on the great plain outside the city, upon which looks down the colossal bronze statue of Bavaria. Splendidly mounted, he rode hurriedly past the front of his soldiers, he put spurs to his horse, and attended only by his aide-de-camp, galloped away, leaving his troops to defile before his Minister of War and Generals of his staff.

Now and then he will appear at the Court Theatre. We remember, ten years ago, to have seen him there on one of those very rare occasions, almost hidden in the demi-obscure of the Royal box when he came to witness one of the wonderful impersonations of the great Bavarian tragedienne, Clara Ziegler. The acclamations of the house forced him to come forward and bow for loyal subjects. There he stood, evidently shrinking from the notice he had attracted, a form of noble and

KINGLY BEAUTY. Tall and graceful in figure, he might have served as the model for a youthful god. curls from an alabaster forehead back in commanding breadth and power. The deep blue eyes were full of a mingled poetry and tenderness and fire, but in the lines of the mouth could be perceived a certain sternness and determination, which go far to explain seemingly contradictory traits in the character of this eccentric sovereign. The curtain had not fallen between the acts before he had retired hurriedly into an ante-chamber of his box in evident dread of being gazed upon by the house.

This monarch, leaving the prose of nineteenth century institutions, of reformed and constitutional monarchies, where the sovereign is more or less a figurehead of a responsible popular Ministry, lives an existence of ideal Royalty modelled on that of Louis XIV. His *chateau* and his palaces are furnished and adorned with a minute exactness, after the costly models left behind him by that monarch. The greatest splendor of his reign, so the Bavarian Louis has a Wagner, and a special training to appreciate the strange weirdness which distinguishes them, only seems to impel the Royal patron to almost superhuman efforts to force his *propre* upon the popular taste. For years he has been engaged in the erection at Bayreuth of a colossal theatre, which is designed to be the apotheosis of Wagner's genius. Here will his opera be produced by the most famous musicians of an eminently musical nation, and care will be taken that they shall be performed only before sympathetic audiences, who believe in the new gospel of music as propounded by its latest prophet, Wagner.

The population of Chicago has increased 70 per cent. in 10 years, and membership in the churches 12 per cent. "Yes," said the tramp, "they talk about the charitable institutions of Boston. Now, Home and get a supper and lodging, and he's got to saw a foot of wood to pay for it. By snakes, sir, I don't call that charity."

MOZART'S HARPISCHORD.

New York Said to Possess the Instrument he played on for the King at London.

A dealer in musical instruments in this city owns a harpsichord which is said to have been played on by Mozart when he visited London in 1763. Mozart was then 8 years old, and his performances awakened so much interest that he was asked to play for the king and queen. For this occasion Jacob and Abraham Kirckman, manufacturers of musical instruments in London, made a harpsichord which was considered superior to any they had turned out from their factory. Mozart improvised on it, and played compositions of his own and pieces by Bach and Handel. The Kirckmans kept the instrument at first on account of its fine tone, and afterward on account of Mozart's growing fame. They embellished the frame in 1770. There are, however, some musicians who say that the harpsichord was used by Mozart when he was in Paris in 1778, and not when he was in London. The instrument was the property of the firm until five or six years ago, when it was bought by a musician, who brought it to this country and sold it to its present owner.

The instrument, like our grand pianos, somewhat resembles a horizontal harp in shape, except that the box is straight. The frame is of mahogany, inlaid with yellow wood. The box, which is about six feet long, is not fastened to legs, but rests on a triangular table, and it has brass handles. It is very light, and can readily be moved from place to place. It is broadest at the key-board, which comprises five octaves from C to C. From the key-board it gets narrower, until at the end it measures about one foot in breadth. Each note has three strings, which are set in vibration by strips of metal, called hammers, which act as dampers, attached to oblong pieces of wood called jacks. Above the key-board are levers, which work by hand, and vary the volume of tone by allowing one, two or all the strings of the note struck to vibrate. The instrument, the sound of which resembles that of the harp very closely, is still in very good condition. It is entirely unsuited to modern piano works, but a minute of Mozart's and some of Bach's gavottes sounds very nicely on it. It was used in the Union League theatre when "Olivia" was given there.

The Allan Dinner.

It would be absurd to doubt that the problem of the steam navigation of the St. Lawrence occupied many minds among the men immediately concerned in the experiment which was tried. Yet the writer of this article feels some gratification in the belief, possible though that service was, that the first public utterance in favor of the scheme, whether verbal or written, was made in a private article from his pen in the columns of this journal. A part of the plan then suggested was a contribution to the subsidy for the winter months from the city of Portland, to which the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway had just been opened, and that for a short time was carried out, on the suggestion brought by the same writer before a public meeting in Portland, at which the late Mr. Joseph Howe was also a speaker, though on a different subject. It is a sad thing to remember, but for the deepening of the river bed, none of these results could have been realized, nor even thought of. Whatever differences of opinion were sometimes provoked by his very positive mode of urging his projects, none can forget in this day of triumph—a triumph, we hope and believe, which will yet be exceeded in the same direction—a great citizen, now no more, to whom we are largely indebted for the possibilities of the present enjoy. For him we can do no more than preserve his memory green in our hearts; but, while recognizing the several elements and the several men who were required to bring our shipping trade to the point where we now see it, yet do wisely as well as gratefully, in showing our appreciation of the services of the firm, which, looking over the whole field, may without any breach of modesty, translate the Latin, and say, "of which I have been the greater part."

Women in Boarding-houses.

Differences in families united by marriage are mostly on the side of the women. Woman fails in tact to preserve the amenities of the hearth. The soft answer is more on the part of the man than the wife. Young women manage their lovers, but lose their skill to manage their husbands. Women make the cliques in congregations, church societies, family hotels, boarding-houses, and wherever they love to woman promiscuously. Lack of tact makes the traditional mother-in-law. Fathers-in-law have too much tact to be fussy and irritating in matters that should be left alone. Men live harmoniously in clubs, but women cannot live in clubs without getting into hostile divisions.

If the amount of paper consumed by a nation has any bearing on the question of enlightenment and civilization, England and the United States take the lead of the world. England produces annually 180,000 tons, and uses about five kilograms (about eleven pounds) for each unit of its population. The United States produce 207,000 tons, and consume five kilograms per head; Germany produces 203,000 tons, and consumes 4.76 kilograms; and France produces 123,000 tons, and consumes 3.63 kilograms. The consumption of paper in other countries is the following order: Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, and Portugal, 1.80 kilograms. Austria produces 97,200 tons; Italy, 50,600; Russia, 32,400; Spain, 36,000. Turkey, Greece, and Roumania produce none. Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and Canada combined produce less than 12,000 tons, and import 20,000.

MATRICES, though not larger than an average English county, has an annual public revenue exceeding £700,000, and an annual public trade (including exports and imports) valued at nearly £6,000,000 sterling. Thus the Malta of the Indian Ocean, as it was called by M. Thiers, while ranking as a first-class naval and military station with Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, and Bermuda, is also a wealthy colony, carrying on a valuable trade with Great Britain and her colonies.

The Royal Bath Hotel at Bonhomouth has a drawing-room in Japanese style. Flamingoes, peacocks, and storks cover the walls; the gas supports are of bamboo; Japanese heraldic bearings are intertwined with leaves and flowers; while the little table used by Lord BRACONSFIELD when there is preserved as a souvenir, decorated with a brass plate bearing the date of his visit.

WHEN a man is pitching pennies and loses one, he reminds us of "Noah's weary dove," inasmuch as he is one cent out.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Ancient Nazareth is now the site of an orphanage under the supervision of the Educational Society of England. It has been opened four years and there are in it now 36 girls of ages varying from 4 to 15.

In the appeal of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, the House of Lords has affirmed the judgment that he was legally suspended from his office and benefice. The effect of the judgment is that Mr. Mackonochie is suspended for three years.

The Rev. William Taylor has sent some forty missionaries to South America since 1873. The missionaries both preach and teach, and draw their supplies from the people among whom they labor. The only expense involved is their outfit and passage money, which is defrayed by voluntary contributions.

A French abbe, fifteen years ago one of the most popular pulpits orators in Montreal, committed a crime while drunk. The only witness turned the event to account by blackmailing the clergyman, who submitted awhile to the extortion, but finally fled to this country. Lately he returned to Montreal, brought in his own guilt, and exposed the blackmail.

"Let me go home and bear the blessed tidings to my unbelieving wife," said a man wearing a many-pocketed ulster, who had just professed religion at a New Jersey revival meeting. "Let me out! let me out! I've got salvation! But a suspicious devil, who followed him, endeavored to make five pockets holes that he had taken from mourners around the anxious seat.

There is great indignation in Ennisville, Ireland, against the magistrates for preventing by military force the Salvation Army and a Methodist minister from holding open-air meetings on Sunday. This action was taken because a mob attacked the "Salvation Army." A memorial protesting against this invasion of liberty of worship has been sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The number of converts made in San Francisco by Moody and Sankey during twenty consecutive meetings in 1879, was 2,300, and the churches are greatly quickened in vitality. These results were reached by hard work. The two principal evangelists were assisted by four professional exhorters and singers from the East, nearly all the city pastors were active in the movement, and meetings were held in several churches every evening.

The Rev. E. Munro, a Methodist preacher in Apizaco, Mexico, was recently attacked as he was returning from a preaching appointment by a mob armed with swords and daggers, and he was killed. The missionaries were compelled recently to leave Queretaro by the violence of the populace, but the general Government has promised them ample protection if they will return.

The "Alliance Israélite Universelle" is extending its voluntary work of education among the poor and ignorant Jews of the Orient. In the past six months nine schools have been opened in the Empire of Turkey. A preparatory school in Paris trains the men immediately before the experiment which was tried. Yet the writer of this article feels some gratification in the belief, possible though that service was, that the first public utterance in favor of the scheme, whether verbal or written, was made in a private article from his pen in the columns of this journal. A part of the plan then suggested was a contribution to the subsidy for the winter months from the city of Portland, to which the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway had just been opened, and that for a short time was carried out, on the suggestion brought by the same writer before a public meeting in Portland, at which the late Mr. Joseph Howe was also a speaker, though on a different subject. It is a sad thing to remember, but for the deepening of the river bed, none of these results could have been realized, nor even thought of. Whatever differences of opinion were sometimes provoked by his very positive mode of urging his projects, none can forget in this day of triumph—a triumph, we hope and believe, which will yet be exceeded in the same direction—a great citizen, now no more, to whom we are largely indebted for the possibilities of the present enjoy. For him we can do no more than preserve his memory green in our hearts; but, while recognizing the several elements and the several men who were required to bring our shipping trade to the point where we now see it, yet do wisely as well as gratefully, in showing our appreciation of the services of the firm, which, looking over the whole field, may without any breach of modesty, translate the Latin, and say, "of which I have been the greater part."

The New North-west.

A foreign dispatch says: Contracts have been made to carry 60,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to America; as fast as steamers can do it. It is probable that 40,000 of this great number will be settled on land in Minnesota and Iowa, the new Dakotas, Scotch, and North German. That vast Territory in a few years will overflow with foreigners of the very choicest class. Nearly all these people bring means, and are self-supporting from the start. They are able to do the work of the soil, and to commence breaking up the soil and getting in crops. They are a class of emigrants who have received good educations and moral home training, and are nearly all members of the Church, chiefly of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations in their own countries, and intend to resume that honest and independent business in their new homes in the West.

The remainder of the 60,000 forthcoming emigrants are mostly mechanics, who will settle in the cities and towns of the West, and find employment at once. Some of the females will go into domestic service, and they can always obtain situations. Dakota is the best of the much arable Government land that can be had on homestead terms, that is, for the occupation. West of Dakota the country is short of rain, and cannot be depended upon for crops without artificial irrigation, and the region of deficient rainfall, and other portions of it are known as the "Bad Lands;" but after subtracting all these there still remain 80,000 to 100,000 square miles, or an area equal to that of Illinois and Indiana, which is susceptible of easy and profitable cultivation. But the good land is being taken up rapidly. We presume that not many short of 20,000 families—two thirds foreigners—will find their way into Dakota this year, adding nearly 100,000 to its population.

A half dozen lines of railway are penetrating the Territory even faster than the advancing wave of emigration. The statistics of gold mining in Australia, furnished in the report of Mr. Hayter, statistician to the Government of Victoria, continues to exhibit a remarkable decline. The quantity raised in all these colonies since December, 1851, is estimated at 69,000,000 ounces, valued at \$1,355,000,000. By far the largest proportion has come from Victoria, where the gold fields in 1879 produced only 768,947 ounces, which is less than half the average annual yield of the same colony during 1870-79.

A Cracked Volcano.

Within the space of ten months Mount Etna had five distinct eruptions of smoke and sand, without any subsequent flow of lava. In one instance, after profound subterranean rumbling and numerous earthquake shocks, there appeared on the eastern side of the mountain a great cloud of vapor and ash, which escaped by a crevice nearly three miles long. The snow melted suddenly around the summit of the mountain, jets of hot vapor escaped at many places, and the small middle craters of the western declivity became very active, as is usually the case on the approach of a great eruption. But to the surprise of all observers, within thirty-six hours afterward the volcano had returned to a state of perfect calm. Such a phenomenon has never before occurred with the memory of man. Vincenzo Tedeschi di Ercule attributes it to the existence of an immense opening, which appeared upon the mountain at the time of the eruption of May 26, 1878. He concludes that a very strong pressure is required for the formation of only one and that a great tension of gas is indispensable in order to raise the lava to the surface of a mountain. It appears probable, therefore, that there will be no reason to fear any further eruption in the course of Etna as long as the present crevice is open.—*Ann de Chim. et de Phys.*

The V. T. C.

Within the past few months the tobacco manufacturing industry of Ontario has received a notable extension in the establishment of a first class factory in this city. By the enterprise of the Virginia Tobacco Company the practicability of populating some of the best lands in the Dominion for previous to their present use, as this Province depended mainly, especially in dark sweet tobacco, for its supplies of this article from outsiders. The class factory in this Province has long been felt and the wonder is that some of the older heads did not see the opportunity before these young ones embraced it and left them no alternative. The wonderful success of the company has already met with bids for to become through their exertions as prominent a commercial enterprise as any in our now prosperous country. They have shown themselves to be capable and energetic, and singles to the best of the Dominion, and enables business men of the first rank to mould rather than follow destiny.

Their success is certainly not due to chance, but by a liberal and judicious use of advertising and a determination to make first-class goods, to treat all customers alike and not to cut prices nor reduce quality, has gained for them a hold on the confidence of the public and the trade that could only be obtained by carrying out the above principles and having the means to do so. They have increased their business in the face of great competition and cutting rates.

The manufactory is pleasantly situated on the north side of Wellington St., one of the best streets in the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Union Station and principal hotels. It is substantial and convenient in every part being 60 ft. front by 100 ft. deep and four stories high above the basement level. Three elevators encircle the walls of each story by which the several rooms are heated. The engine and boilers are situated in the basement and two elevators make the ascent to the different stories convenient. All modern with some novel improvements for security, efficiency and comfort to both employers and employees are noticeable about the building. The office front on Wellington St. and are complete in every essential particular, in the large room behind them are seen long lines of hydraulic presses, shaping, finishing compresses and other accessories usually found in the same order and connection in first class tobacco manufactory. Adjoining this is the stamping, branding, and wrapping department and the excise bonded warehouse. On the second floor the lumps are made; when finished they are placed on racks and removed to the drying room on the left hand side of the floor, the temperature of which may be regulated by means of the heating coils. The cut tobacco is also a noticeable feature of the second floor but the space at our disposal is not sufficient to give such a description of the cutting machinery and in fact all the machinery of this firm as its excellence deserves, but it is enough to say that everything useful for the expeditious production of fine goods, whether in the form of machinery or devices, is observable on every hand; the company has spared nothing to make its conduct to the efficiency of their manufactory.

The third floor is occupied as bulking and drying rooms, and in the fore part is situated the fine cut chewing machinery. The steaming is done on the fourth floor, the hogheads of raw leaf being brought up by means of one of the elevators. An exhibit of very fine Virginia Tobacco in hogheads and all early stages of transformation may be seen in this department at any time. An extensive apparatus for drying the leaf after the hogheads are made of the best material of the manufactory and an original idea of the firm, found absolutely necessary for the successful manufacture of fine tobaccos in this climate.

From this merely cursory glance at their manufactory, its equipments and surroundings, it will be seen that the Virginia Tobacco Company have an admirably appointed and arranged establishment for the manufacture of tobacco on a large scale. Their material and in respect to finish are unsurpassed by any factory in Canada or the United States and we need only confirm and repeat the sentence that they so frequently use in advertising their goods, and which we have already said, "a guarantee of excellence."

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits. Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the enjoyment which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alkaloids, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Pimples, Itch, Humors, Eruptions, Skin diseases and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and Irregularities, and is a potent restorer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigour and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

A Portland woman has been arrested for cruelly beating a three-year-old child because she wouldn't say his prayers. At the launch of the new Cunarder Servia, built by Messrs. Thompson, Clydebank, Mr. J. R. Thompson said that the first vessel they built for the Cunard Company measured 128 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 10 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 175 tons. That vessel was still working, and likely to work for a long time.

MALTOPEPSYN.

(REGISTERED AT OTTAWA.) AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE.

This is not a patent medicine (secret remedy), the formula is printed on the label attached to each bottle. MALTOPEPSYN cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases, Constipation, Nausea, Chronic Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and most of infants troubles which generally arise from the stomach. 50 CENTS FOR 48 DOSES, OR ABOUT 1 CENT PER DOSE.

Regular sized bottles containing 15 ozs., with dose measure attached, 50 cents, for sale by all Chemists throughout the Dominion. Avoid taking liquids of any sort, more than is absolutely necessary to quench thirst, as the excessive use of liquids is the cause of half the Dyspepsia in the world. Maltopepsyn is a powder, agreeable and easy taken, supplies to the stomach the actual Gastric Juice. Prescribed by the leading Physicians throughout the Dominion in their regular practice. Maltopepsyn is also used to a large extent in Hospitals, Dispensaries and Infirmarys.

Specimens of Testimonials received from Physicians. "The Maltopepsyn was given in a marked and distressing case of Indigestion with the most rapid, pleasing and beneficial results." CAMBRY, OBT., Jan., 1881. "I have used your Maltopepsyn in severe cases of Indigestion and Malnutrition in adults, and Diarrhea of children, and am so well pleased with the results that I have instructed my druggist to keep a supply on hand." ATHLON, OBT., Dec. 30, 1880. "After giving you Maltopepsyn a trial in some of my worst cases, for which it was recommended, I am well pleased with the way it acts. Continue to make a good article like that now in use and it will be a universal favorite." HAMILTON, M. D.

HAZEN MORSE, TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Use Hazen's Carbolic Dog Soap.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, THRESHING ENGINES.

Capacity of Works per week—1 Portable Saw Mill, 1 Portable Grist Mill, 2 Standard Chopping Mills, 6 Champion Farm Engines. Send for New Circulars. Address: WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1848, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc. It has never failed to cure. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorners, and dumb to those who are mischievously inquisitive. Ladies who are deeply interested at this time of the year, as this is the best family sewing machine to purchase for family work. We recommend them to have for a week's trial one of the Light running "C" machines made by M. W. Wainwright & Co., they are rapidly superseding the old fashioned noisy machines of old.

Use "Castorine" Machine Oil for all kinds of machinery. It is also excellent for harness and leather, making it water and weather proof. For sale by all dealers. The proprietor of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS challenges the world to produce the record of a medicine that has achieved more wonderful success, or better results, in so short a period of time as has this Great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. Its cures are the marvels of the age. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers and Threshing Machines prefer "Castorine" Machine Oil to any other. It will outwear Lard, Seal or Elephant, and is warranted not to gum. For sale by all dealers. An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly meritorious in "curing the ills that flesh is heir to" than BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The Great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. It cures Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, and all troubles arising from impure blood, constipated bowels, or disordered secretions, and is the best Nerve and Tonic in the world.

Ask your dealer for "Castorine" Machine Oil and see that the barrel is branded "Castorine" as none other is genuine. Neither the Syndicate, the Scott Act, or the Irish question causes the sensational comment that is caused by the popularity of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. This great remedy is marvellous in its success in curing Chronic disease when other medicines have failed. It is the best Purifying Tonic and Liver Invigorator known. A specific for all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers and Threshing Machines prefer "Castorine" Machine Oil to any other. It will outwear Lard, Seal or Elephant, and is warranted not to gum. For sale by all dealers. For all purposes of a family medicine HAZEN'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chills, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cures sore throat. It will cure a group in a few minutes. A few bottles have often cured asthma. Colds have been cured in fifteen minutes by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful medicine.

FINE OIL CHROMA PORTRAIT of Queen Victoria, 2022. Sample 75 cents. Discount for quantities. H. J. Matthews & Bro., Toronto, Palace Hotel, Canada. Mark H. Irish, Proprietor. GEO. H. WATSON, Barrister and At-Law, 49 King Street East, Toronto. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—Most valuable territory given; constant employment and exclusive territory given. Send for sample and full particulars. Rev. GEO. DAY, Dunville, Ont.

SHEEP MARKS, manufactured by M. H. Young & Co., 13 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Agents Wanted. [INVENTORS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING PATENTS should write to HENRY GRIST, Patent Solicitor, Ottawa, Canada; twenty years practice; no patent, no pay.] BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is not a Whiskey Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the depraved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure vegetable life-giving Tonic and regulator of the secretions. It acts promptly on the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the bowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no equal. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Burdock Blood Bitters

As a health renewer BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the bowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no equal. Trial bottles 10 cents.