Miscellaneous.

Daniel McCarthey—the Great Prodigy of Memory.

BY J. H. CREIGHTON.

Daniel McCartney was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1817. His father was of Irish descent and his mother German.

I first met him in Delaware, Ohio, in 1871. Notice of his coming and what he would do was given in the papers several days before he arrived.

The meeting was in a public hall. The president and several professors and many students of the Ohio Wesleyan University and also a few citizens were present. Mr. O. C. Brown, of Cardington, O., stated what he could do, and introduced him and conducted the examination.

Mr. S. Moore, of the First National bank, was prepared with calendars and other documents to test his claims. Other gentlemen were also prepared in various ways to decide the truth of Mr. Brown's statements.

Mr. McCartney was then fifty-four years old, of medium height, rather heavy set, with rather large, well formed head; square, large, high forehead, complexion pale. Countenance sober, dignified, benevolent. Eyes defective, not being able to see clearly, and yet not entirely blind.

His speech was deliberate and confident, using but few words. His dress was cheap, but decent.

The audience was requested to ask any question they chose. As the examination went on, we soon found that everything that had passed before his mind for forty years was remembered. I can only refer to a few things that occurred in the two hours of most varied questioning. He could tell the day of the week (by having the year and day of the month) back for forty years, and tell it instantly. He could tell the dates of most important events from his boyhood. Could give the state of the weather, forenoon and afternoon, for forty years without mistake.

One gentleman asked for the day of the week about fifteen or sixteen years before. McCartney replied *Friday*. No, said the gentleman, that is wrong. That was my wedding day, and it was *Thursday*. Now said Mr. Brown, can any gentleman in the hall tell who is right. Yes, said Mr. Moore; and in a minute or two from his old calendar he found that McCartney was right. During the evening one or two other questions were raised as to the day of the week, but by the old calender McCartney was right every time.

He was a complete concordance of the New Testament. Prof. Hoyt (Hebrew professor) read a large number of passages from the Scriptures, till the audience were entirely satisfied that he knew where every passage was.

He could tell what he was doing every day from his boyhood. President Merick having prepared himself on several dates, asked him what he was doing on a certain day, naming the time, several years before. 'Looking at the eclipse,' said he.

His multiplication table went up into millions. He could give the cube root of numbers up to a million almost instantly. One of numbers given was ten figures deep, another was eleven figures deep.

He could raise any number under forty to the sixty power instantly. He could raise any number under 100 to the sixth power in ten or fifteen minutes.

He was given the number 89, which is a prime number and more difficult; but he raised it in a few minutes (409,-981,290,661). He could instantly give the minutes and seconds of periods of time from the Mosaic creation, and could give the feet or inches of sidereal distances. Prof. H. M. Perkins (professor of astronomy) asked him a question. McCartney said he had never been given such a question, but he would see. What was very remarkable was, he never asked the professor to state it again, although it was most complicated. In about three minutes he said it came out with a fraction, and the fraction was one-eighth. In a few minutes more he told of the long line of figures.

A gentleman wrote five or six columns of figures, seven or eight deep, on the blackboard and read them to him. He could immediately repeat them backward or forward; and being asked, some of them, he told them off again without a mistake.

At the close of the examination, several questions of another nature were asked. Some of them were of a nature not needing any test, for we were perfectly satisfied of the accuracy of all his statement. His powers of memory were noticed when five or six years old; and he could remember a great number of little events from that early age. His full power of memory was attained at the age of about six teen. He knew two hundred and fifty tunes. He could remember what he ate for breakfast, dinner, and supper for more than fifty years. He learned nothing by reading, but by hearing. His sight was so defective, especially in early life, that he could not read, except very coarse print, and that very slowly, and with great difficulty. He was always poor, and his relatives, with whom he lived were poor. The question has often been raised why a man with such prodigious memory did not prosper in some business. Doubtless the principal cause of this was his deficient eyesight. Several attempts were made to bring him before the public, but with very little success. At one time, in 1871, he appeared in the Opera House, Columbus, Ohio, when members of the legislature, teachers, and professional men were present. At that meeting he answered questions similar to those above stated, and gave entire satisfaction.

He retained his memory to the time of his death. He was in possession of most all these vast powers for about sixty years. When answering questions about certain things, President Merick asked him how he did it, or if he had particular mental process or rule. He said, 'I just know it.' The answer to some questions, however, showed that it was not all entire memory, for they required some reasoning powers. This was particularly so in the question given by Professor Perkins.

It has been considered that the invention of logarithms by Napier stands among the greatest works of intellectual power in the world, and will be a monument to his name and fame forever. But McCartney would not need these tables. He was himself a living table of logarithms. These deductions, that cost Napier long and tedious hours of figuring, McCartney could solve at once without pencil or paper, and without mistake. Daniel NcCartney was supported for the last few years of his life at the county farm near Muscatine, Iowa, and died in that place, November 15, 1887, aged a little over 70 years.

MASCULINE ECONOMY.—There lived not very many years ago a short distance from the town of Beaver, which, by the way, is looking like a young bride just now in her boudoir of green hills, a man of extraordinary meanness, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. I don't think it would be unjust to say that he was a miser. Most of you would enjoy the story more if I gave you his name. But I won't do it.

One day he was starting out for Beaver to do his weekly shopping—for even he had to buy something for the support of his family—his wife came out and asked him to buy her a darning needle.

'What's the matter with the one I bought you last winter?'

'The eye's broken out,' she replied.

'Bring the needle here,' said he; 'I'm not going to allow any such extravagance. I'll have the needle mended.'

The woman was wise, and made no protest. She brought out the broken needle.

The economical farmer rode into Beaver and stopped first of all at the blacksmith's shop. He took out the needle and handed it to the blacksmith. 'I want that mended,' he said.

The blacksmith knew his customer, and keeping his face perfectly straight, said that the eye should be made whole in an hour's time. The farmer rode away, and the blacksmith walked across the street and bought a new needle for a cent or two.

When the farmer called again the blacksmith gave him the new needle. The farmer looked at the smooth, polished surface of the steel, and remarked that it was a good job.

'How much will it be?' said he.

'Ten cents,' said the blacksmith, and the farmer, as he paid it, remarked that he knew that the needle could be mended, but his wife would have gone to the expense of buying a new one if he hadn't interfered.

Edison's First Marriage.

The first Mrs. Edison was an operator in a Newark factory where Edison was making the machines to fill his first order for the stock indicator, which brought him into notice and formed the basis of his fortune. She was a tall, fine looking girl, one of a dozen sitting at a window winding magnets. One day as Edison was walking down the line, that girl spoke up and bade him good morning without raising her eyes from her work.

'Good morning,' said the inventor. How did you know it was I?'

'Oh, I can always tell when you're near?' was the reply.

'See here,' said the man of inventions, 'I've noticed you a good deal of late. Suppose you and I get married?'

'I'm ready.'

'When shall it be?'

'Three weeks from to-night.'

'All right!' and the inventor went on his rounds while his intended bride merrily wound away from her bobbin of wire.

On the wedding day the first consignment of stock indicators came back from the purchaser, inoperative. When Mr. Bachelor, who has always been Edison's right-hand man, went down to the shop after supper, he found the inventor there in his dirtiest shop clothes tinkering away at the machines. Didn't he remember it was his wedding night? No, he'd forgotten all about it. But he let drag the lagging groom to the nearest clothing store, got him into a new suit, then to a barber shop, and finally put him on a car and shipped him off to the house of the bride. Then he went back to the shop to work, supposing that was the last of Edison for that night. In an hour or two, however, Edison rushed in again, threw his coat on a greasy lathe, hung his waistcoat upon the gas pipe, kicked his shoes under the bench, seized a file and went at the defective stock indicator as if there was no such thing as marriage and giving in marriage, and there he stayed with his faithful lieutenant till the morning sun looked in on two weary toilers and an electrical stock indicator that worked like a charm.

When wealth came to them Mrs. Edison No. 1 betrayed a tendency to branch out in the social world, but it had no effect on the inventor's habits. One of the largest entertainments Newark ever saw was given at her house. All the leading men of the Edison works were there, but he was nowhere to be seen. His subordinates grew a little uneasy. A committee of them went over to his laboratory about midnight, and there was the inventor, tipped back in a rickety old chair, in his shirt sleeves, his shoeless feet high up on the work bench, singing away into his phonograph at the top of his voice, happy as a clam at high tide.

The present Mrs. Edison sticks to her husband like a shadow. She is always at his elbow in working hours with book and pencil, taking down his ideas and experiments. She is, in fact, a helpmate, in every way worthy of his abilities.

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Not of an abused human being, but of an abused part of the human being,—an abused liver. It is abused by being let alone when it first complains. Paine's Celery Compound cleanses and invigorates the clogged and torpid liver, and cures the worst case of liver complaint.

SALT RHEUM.—Pine Balsam off the trees boiled in mutton tallow, will heal when all else will fail. Or wash two or three times a day with strong suds of soft soap made of hardwood ashes. Another good salve is made of turpentine, beeswax and marrow boiled together; or take burdock root, wash, then scrape into lard and boil well.

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33 and 36 inch cylinder, will thresh more grain of any kind, and cleaner, with less waste, than any Machine in the market. The NEW MODEL is the best machine to be had for Flax.

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Repairs and parts of Machines at all times on hand.

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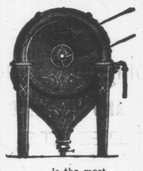

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L. D. SHAFNER,

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Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tues., Thurs., and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Annapolis—leave.....	1 40	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 58	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 18	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 33	7 15	.....
32	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 30	.....
38	Middleton	2 58	7 55	.....
32	Wilmot	3 10	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 19	8 25	.....
43	Aylesford	3 37	9 00	.....
47	Berwick.....	3 45	9 20	.....
59	Kentville—arrive ...	4 32	10 15	.....
	Do—leave...	4 47	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
			P. M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
84	Windsor.....	6 10	12 55	7 50
116	Windsor Junct.....	7 35	3 23	10 00
130	Halifax- arrive	8 10	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave.....	7 00	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 40	7 15	3 30
46	Windsor.....	9 00	10 05	5 35
53	Hantsport..... ..	9 22	10 37	6 08
			P. M.	
61	Grand Pre.....	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville.....	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams.....	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive....	10 15	11 55	7 10
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	
83	Berwick.....	11 05	1 17	
88	Aylesford	11 21	1 40	
95	Kingston	11 39	2 10	
98	Wilmot	11 48	2 23	
102	Middleton	12 00	2 58	
108	Lawrencetown.....	12 17	3 18	
		P. M.		
111	Paradise	12 27	3 33	
116	Bridgetown.....	12 42	3 55	
124	Roundhill	1 02	4 25	
130	Annapolis — arrive..	1 20	4 50	

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time.

◆ Indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where Trains cross or pass.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis, returning from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

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Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

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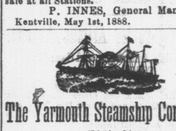
Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, May 1st, 1888.



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The S. S. City of St. John, leaves Halifax every MONDAY, at 10 p. m., for South Shore ports and Yarmouth, and leaves Yarmouth every THURSDAY, at 10 a. m.

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Yarmouth, N. S., March 7th, 1888. tf

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L. R. MORSE, M.D.
Lawrencetown, March 18, 1886. 41 1y

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PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENT,
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MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES,
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Marble, Freestone & Granite,
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ALSO
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Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
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Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes
Always in stock, BEST BRANDS
Flour, Tea, Sugar and MOLASSES.
TIN WARE; all kinds; Very Cheap.
—Two New—
OX WAGGONS,
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Highest Prices Paid for Eggs.
I keep at the store in Williamston the same assortment of goods and sell at same prices
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June 30th, 1887. Upper Clarence. tf

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YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

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One orchard yielded last year 250 barrels of marketable Apples and is increasing in value. Another thrifty young orchard of 100 trees just coming into bearing.

All Buildings are First-Class, consisting of a large House two Barns with Silo, Stable, Carriage House, &c., &c., &c. An excellent spring of never failing water, besides a well. The whole farm is in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to

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Wilmot, June 20th, 1887. tf

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Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, 84. 51tf

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Money on Real Estate Security.
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Solicitor.
Bridgetown, Oct. 27th, '87. tf

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MIDDLETON, - - N. S.
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"Champion Messenger,"
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See posters.

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JOHN HALL.
Lawrencetown, April 24th, 1888. tf

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THE SEASON of 1888.

WILL STAND AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Somerset, Monday, May the 19th and 28th, June the 11th and 25th, July 4th and 23rd, at North Kingston over night; Leaving Tuesday morning for R. W. Elliott's, Spa Springs, thence to J. F. Roach's, Clarence; Leaving Wednesday morning for Bridgetown. Leaving Thursday morning, passing through Granville, calling at Arthur Ray's, thence to the Ferry at Hall's stable over night; Leaving Friday will cross the Ferry and call at McLellan's stable, thence to Alex. Dargie's Round Hill, thence to Bridgetown; Leaving Saturday morning through Paradise to Lawrencetown over Sunday; Leaving Monday morning will pass through Paradise and Nictaux and will stop at Tremont over night; Leaving Tuesday morning through Harmony and Nicholsville, thence to owner's stable where he will stand the remainder of that week.

The foregoing route will be continued through the season ending the first of August, health and weather permitting.

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Hambletonian Prince is a dark bay, 16 hands high, weighing 1200 lbs., foaled 1883, bred by Eliakim Tupper, Esq., Weston, Cornwallis, Kings Co. He is admitted by good judges to be one of the handsomest sons of Hartford, who was sired by Rysdyk, sire of Clingstone, 2.14, and five others in the 2.30 list; Rysdyk was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the greatest sire of trotters that ever lived; Hartford's dam Bell, 2.24, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so making Hartford and inbred Hambletonian Hartford; 2nd dam, Rhoda, by Amos C. M. Clay, sire of American Girl and a long list of names that have trotted in the thirties. Hambletonian Prince dam by Young Hunter, he by Imported Hunter; 2nd dam by Messenger, imported from the United States.

TERMS.—Single Service, $6; Season, $8; Guarantee, $10. All accidents at owner's risk.

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Almont Stallion
"GILBERT."
Standard No. 6232.

Very dark bay horse, 16 hands, weight 1275, foaled April, 1879, bred by S. W. Tilton, Togus, Me., got by "Constellation," (5727), record 2.40, by "Almont," (35), sire of 34, in 2.30 list, and grandsire of "Jewett," 2.14, "Belle Hamlin," 2.13¼, and many others with records below 2.30, "Constellation" got "Glenarm," 2.23¾, and many other fast ones. "Gilbert" dam "Belle Boyd" by "Gen. Knox" (140) 2nd, "Lady Sanford" by "Champion Jr." by "Champion" son of "Almack."

"Gilbert" is from performing and producing stock on both sides and traces to Rysdyk's Hambletonian through his sire, to Justin Morgan through 1st dam, and to Imp. Messenger through 2nd dam, with two outcrosses to Mambrino Chief.

He is a very strongly built horse with remarkable muscular development, sound and kind and very speedy. He trotted last fall on the Kentville Track after a heavy season in the stud, with no training nor fitting, never having been on a track before, ¼ mile in 1.22, and ½ in 40 seconds, with perfect ease.

His stock are large (1050 to 1200), sound, and of good solid colors and speedy, and as soon as they come to majority are in demand for the American market.

This horse will make the season of 1888 in Kings and Annapolis Counties. For route and stands see handbills.

TERMS.—Warrant, $10.00; Season, $8.00; Leap, $6.00.

For further particulars apply to

ARTHUR BOWLBY,
Wilmot,
or
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
Kingston Station.
April 17th, 1888. 3m

The Percheron Stallion
McPHERSON, 11
WILL STAND AT THE
STABLE OF THE SUBSCRIBER
during the season of 1888 for the service of mares.

TERMS, $6, $8 and $10.

Mares from a distance pastured at reasonable rates.

McPHERSON, 11, was purchased by the subscriber from M. W. Dunham, the famous stock breeder. He was foaled in 1882; bred by Mr. Jerome Harper, of Kingston, Ill., got by McPherson, 1687; dam, Belgrade, 35. For extension of pedigree see Percheron Stud Book, Vols. 1 and 3.

DESCRIPTION.—Color, a beautiful black, stands 16 hands high, girt 6 feet 7 inches, ordinary weight 1500 lbs. Good life and good action, and as near perfect in build as it is possible for a horse to be.

GEO. RUFFEE.
Bridgetown, May 7th, 1888. tf

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

DEAFNESS
CAUSED BY
SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, GATHERINGS, CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, OLD AGE, Etc.,
Entirely relieved by a device which is positively invisible, and which has been recommended by every physician who has examined it. It is successful in cases where every other device or remedy has failed. It may be worn six months at a time without removing, causing no pain or inconvenience.
For sale only by the inventor,
H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Climate of Siberia.

From George Kennan's illustrated accounts of the 'Plains and Prisons of Western Siberia' in the June *Century* we quote the following: 'It is hardly necessary to say that a country which has an area of five and a half million square miles, and which extends in latitude as far as from the southern extremity of Greenland to the island of Cuba, must present great diversities of climate, typography, and vegetation, and cannot be everywhere a barren arctic waste. A mere glance at a map is sufficient to show that a considerable part of Western Siberia lies farther south than Nice, Venice, or Milan, and that the southern boundary of the Siberian province of Semerischinsk is nearer the Equator than Naples. In a country which thus stretches from the latitude of Italy to the latitude of central Greenland one would naturally expect to find, and as a matter of fact, one does find, many varieties of climate and scenery. In some parts of the province of Yakutsk the mean temperature of the month of January is more than 50 degrees below zero, Fahr., while in the province of Semipalatinsk the mean temperature of the month of July 72 degrees above; and such maximum temperatures as 95 and 100 degrees in the shade are comparatively common. On the Taimyr peninsula, east of the Gulf of Ob, the permanently frozen ground thaws out in summer to a depth of only a few inches, and supports but a scanty vegetation of berry bushes and moss, while in the southern part of Western Siberia watermelons and cantaloupes are a profitable crop, tobacco is grown upon thousands of plantations, and the peasants harvest annually more than 50,000,000 bushels of grain. The fact which I desire especially to impress upon the mind of reader is that Siberia is not everywhere uniform and homogeneous. The northern part of the country differs from the southern part quite as much as the Hudson Bay territory differs from Kentucky; and it is as great a mistake to attribute the cold and barrenness of the Lena delta to the whole of Siberia as it would be to attribute the cold and barrenness of King William Land to the whole of.

'To the traveler who crosses the Urals for the first time in June nothing is more surprising than the fervent heat of Siberian flowers. Although we had been partly prepared, by our voyage up the Kama, for the experience which awaited us on the other side of the mountains, we were fairly astonished upon the threshold of western Siberia by the scenery, the weather, and the flora. In the fertile, blossoming country presented to us as we rode swiftly eastward into the province of Tobolsk, there was absolutely nothing even remotely to suggest an arctic region. If we had been blindfolded and transported to it suddenly in the middle of a sunny afternoon, we could never have guessed to what part of the world we had been taken. The sky was as clear and blue and the air as soft as the sky and air of California; the trees were all in full leaf; birds were singing over the flowery meadows and in the clumps of birches by the roadside; there were drowsy hum of bees and a faint fragrance of flowers and verdure in the air; and the sunshine was as warm and bright as that of a June afternoon in the most favored part of the temperate zone.'

How Grindstones are Made.

A contemporary gives a description of a visit to the Bay of Fundy and along the shores where the grindstone quarries are located. When the tide is out the quarrymen go down on the rocky shore and work out near the water. At low tide the men on the shore drill holes in the ledge, put in powder and blast out great pieces of rock. When the tide rises again they float out some big logs and empty barrels over where the loosened rocks are. When the water goes down again they fasten a big rock to the raft with heavy chains, so when the tide rises again it lifts up the raft and the rock with it. Then they tow it as near shore as they can. If it is the right kind and size for a grinstone, sometimes it is allowed to lie there until the workmen, with stone chisel and hammer, work it into the proper shape. At other times, by means of a derrick, it is drawn out on the wharf. Then it is rolled on a truck and hauled to the factory.

At the great stone factory the large piece of rock is placed on a carriage, and with a saw similar to the up and down saw in a mill the rock is sawed into great slabs of the right thickness for the grindstone. The saw does not have teeth, but wears its way through the rock with the aid of sand and water which are continually pouring on. Then the slabs are taken, a hole made in the centre, the edges trimmed off with a chisel, and the whole placed on a kind of lathe, turning it until it is true and the edge smooth. The rock from which the grindstones are made is a kind of sandstone, and there is a great difference in the 'grit,' some being coarse and some fine. Often several degrees of 'grit' are found in one quarry. There are many quarries along the shore of the Bay of Fundy. The reason stone is taken from under the water, when there are many quarries a little distance from the shore, is because the best stone comes from the bottom of the bay, where it is covered at high tide.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

FOR CANCER ON ANY KIND OF SKIN DISEASE.—When the second crop of clover comes, pick the heads off and dry in the shade, put a handful in an earthen teapot with water, drink freely of the tea, it cleanses the skin from all diseases, it is quite pleasant to take.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont.' says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for Dyspepsia, but he has also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Joker's Corner.

—'I don't [illegible] at my engag[illegible] with a fl[illegible] cheeks as she[illegible] a good deal p[illegible] wore three ye[illegible] since!' 'No, [illegible] with a coo[illegible] tler, but [illegible] same ring.'

—Wife—'[illegible] cat, Henry.' Husband—'[illegible] rapidly, my de[illegible] Wife—'What [illegible] Husband—'We[illegible] of indisposed. I [illegible] stone around her n[illegible] into the river.'—*Bo*[illegible]

—A gentleman observ[illegible] son attentively studying [illegible] world. 'What place are [illegible] tor, Willie?' he inquired. [illegible] boy knit his brow and trave[illegible] cuitous route with his forefin[illegible] he answered earnestly; 'I'[illegible] to find Christedtown.'

—'Can you help me a trifle[illegible] said the tramp; 'I fought hi[illegible] for the preservation of our[illegible] Union.'

'Can't do it,' was the reply; '[illegible] pathized with the South all throu[illegible] war.'

'Why, so did I,' responded [illegible] tramp, heartily; 'but what's [illegible] going to do when he's drafted?'

UNDER THE WEATHER.—Bobby—Didn't you have an umbrella with you last night, Mr. Featherly?

Mr. Featherly—Umbrella? Why, didn't rain last night.'

'Funny,' remarked Bobby, dismissing the subject as if of no special importance; 'I heard pa tell ma that he saw you about eleven last night, and that you were pretty well soaked.'

WHOM THE GUN SEEMS TO KICK.—'Sir, I always aimto tell the truth,' remarked a politician who was in a Broad street saloon last night, and whose veracity has been impugned.

'That may be true,' was the quick retort