Concluded from First Page.

An ugly tinge spread from the spot he touched. The tones of his voice were dull and startling, and echoed strangely in Will's heart.

"I beg your pardon," he said, with some discomposure. "What do you mean?"

"Look at me, and you will find your eyesight swim. Raise your hand; it is dead heavy. This is your last bottle of wine, Master Will, and your last night upon the earth."

"You are a doctor?" quavered Will.

"The best that ever was," replied the other; "for I cure both mind and body with the same prescription. I take away all pain and I forgive all sins; and where my patients have gone wrong in life, I smooth out all complications and set them free again upon their feet."

"I have no need of you," said Will.

"A time comes for all men, Master Will," replied the doctor, "when the helm is taken out of their hands. For you, because you were prudent and quiet, it has been long of coming, and you have had long to discipline yourself for its reception. You have seen what it is to be seen about your mill; you have sat close all your days like a hare in its form, but now that is at an end, and," added the doctor, getting on his feet, "you must arise and come with me."

"You are a strange physician," said Will, looking steadfastly upon his guest.

"I am a natural law," he replied, "and people call me Death."

"Why did you not tell me so at first?" cried Will. "I have been waiting for you these many years. Give me your hand, and welcome."

"Lean upon my arm," said the stranger, "for already your strength abates. Lean on me heavily as you need, for though I am old I am very strong. It is but three steps to my carriage, and there all your trouble ends. Why, Will," he added, "I have been yearning for you as if you were my own son; and of all the men that ever I came for in my long days I have come for you most gladly. I am caustic, and sometimes offend people at first sight, but I am a good friend at heart to such as you."

"Since Marjory was taken," returned Will, "I declare before God you were the only friend I had to look for."

So the pair went arm in arm across the courtyard.

One of the servants awoke about this time and heard the noise of horses pawing before he dropped asleep again; all down the valley that night there was a rushing as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain; and when the world rose next morning, sure enough Will o' the Mill had gone at last upon his travels.

A Philadelphia lady now thirty-three years of age is a widow for the second time, and is also a grandmother.

DOCTORING A BIG BIRD.

How Gen. Dan Sickles Saved the Life of a South American Condor.

"Just after the war of the rebellion," said Gen. Daniel E. Sickles the other morning as he sat before his looking glass with a razor in his hand and a lather upon his face, "I was sent to Bogota by the United States government on a diplomatic mission. While there, in one of my numerous excursions about the city, I saw a condor and was instrumental in saving its life. The man who owned this bird had captured it when very young. It was fastened by a chain around one leg to a stake driven into the ground. The sight of the bird made a great impression on me. It was about seven feet in length, and the distance between the tips of its wings when outspread was about sixteen feet. It stood nearly three feet high. Its talons were as long as my fingers. Its eyes were as large as pigeon's eggs and blazed with a light which no captivity could subdue.

"I saved that condor's life. One of its legs had been attacked by a little insect peculiar to South America, which has a habit of burrowing its way into human and animal flesh, and multiplying with such frightful rapidity that the victim dies in a few days in excruciating agony. I have seen natives lying beside South American roads, their bodies swollen as large as a barrel from the inflammation produced by the ravages of this insect. One of the condor's legs had been badly lacerated by the inroads of this insect. I told the owner of the bird that I could effect a cure, but he laughed at me. Said he: "You dare not go near him. He has killed three dogs. I have seen him take a dog by the scruff of the neck with his beak and then tear a pound of meat from his ribs." I told his owner that I would take the risk.

"I went to the forest and cut a strong, withy sapling. From this sapling I made a yoke, such as is used to put over the necks of geese to keep them from getting through fences. This yoke I succeeded in putting over the condor's neck. The condor was thus unable to use his formidable beak, although he tried hard to do so. Two men held his sound leg while I doctored the diseased one. The treatment I adopted was to bandage the condor's leg in cotton soaked in oil. Three days later I paid another visit to the condor. This time I cauterized the wounds and the result was that the leg became completely cured. The owner of the bird had doubted my surgical skill, and had said that if I cured the bird I could have him. I began to make preparations to have the condor transported to Central park. I found, however, that the expense would be enormous, involving relays of some thirty natives to carry the condor to the coast, besides his care on shipboard; and so Central park lost probably one of the finest specimens of the great South American condor which has ever been taken alive."—New York Evening Sun.

The Cleansing of Carpets.

One of the most prolific sources of the propagation of infectious or contagious diseases is, as you have more than once pointed out, the house carpet, which can retain the germs of these diseases. But as the carpets must be cleaned, and as the practice of beating them in the open air is considered a public nuisance, M. Bunel, the principal architect of the prefecture of police, was charged to devise some means by which this nuisance might be reduced to a minimum, or, if possible, entirely prevented. M. Bunel submitted an apparatus in the form of a cylinder to the council of public hygiene, in which the carpets are placed, and by a rotary motion the dust is dislodged.

The advantages of this invention over the ordinary method had been approved of; but M. Bunel soon discovered that the dust and other particles escaping from the carpets, instead of being burned, as he thought they would be, were utilized in industry for filling cushions, and the finer particles were employed for coating paper hangings, which give them their velvety appearance. This highly objectionable practice was soon brought to the notice of the police authorities, and on advice of the counsel of hygiene it is ordained that the dust and particles beaten out from carpets should be collected in closed apparatus and burned; but those who may wish to utilize them should have them previously disinfected and transmitted to a current of steam under pressure at a temperature above 100 degs. C., or of sulphurous acid.—Paris Cor. London Lancet.

A Peculiarly Russian Incident.

A daily paper at St. Petersburg, Russia, recently printed the following amusing paragraph: "The peasants of a village in the province of Saratof resolved to close the school and use the building as a saloon. The aldermen undertook the management themselves. They determined to sell their spirits on credit, taking their customers' notes for it. The old men of the village were appointed bartenders, waiters and bookkeepers. All the preliminaries settled, the hurlyburly commenced, everybody present drinking as much and as fast as they could draw the liquor. The school children, perceiving how jolly their sires were, and well acquainted with the locality, effected an entrance into the cellar and started a picnic on their own. Soon the men up stairs found their 'waters of life' running short, and, going down into the basement, they found their youthful imitators all stretched on the ground dead drunk, and all the barrels empty. What had not run into the little stomachs had flowed into the ground. The little fellows were so drunk that they refused being sobered by the terrible castigation their seniors inflicted on them."—Chicago News.

"More Trouble May be Expected."

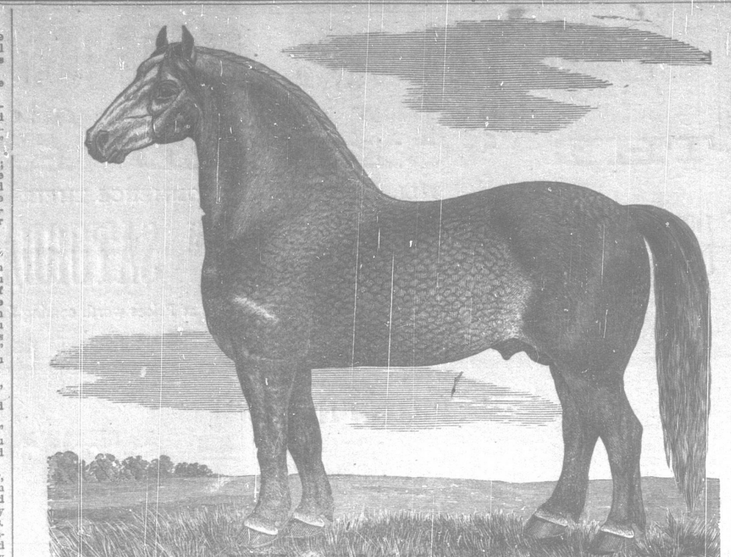
If you do not heed the warning of nature and at once pay attention to the maintenance of your health. How often we see a person put off from day to day the purchase of a medicine which if procured at the outset of a disease would have remedied it almost immediately. Now if Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills had been taken when the first uneasiness made its appearance the illness would have been "nipped in the bud." Johnson's Tonic Bitters and Liver Pills are decidedly the best medicine on the market for general tonic and invigorating properties. Pills 25c. per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle, sold by D. Secord, Druggist.

A fatal explosion of gas occurred in the Bankruptcy Court, Dublin, on Monday.

If you are despondent, low spirited, irritable, and feel all unpleasant sensations which are felt invariably after eating, then get a bottle of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and it will give you relief. You have Dyspepsia. Mr. R. H. Dawson, St. Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Vegetable Discovery entirely cured me of Dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases. I now feel like a new man."

Remarkable Restoration.

Mathew Sullivan, of Westover, Ont., was ill with dyspepsia for four years. Tending doctors did little good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters; six bottles cured him and he gained in weight 30 lbs pounds. B. B. B. cures the worst known cases of chronic dyspepsia after all else fails.



IMP.- BORDINE - 998.

THE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION "BORDINE," THE PROPERTY OF T. & A. B. SNIDER, GERMAN MILLS, ONT.

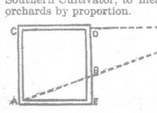
"Bordine" is the most successful prize wiuner in Canada, of the Percheron race. Taking 1st prize in his class and sweepstakes as best Percheron Stallion on the ground four years in succession at the Provincial, besides a large number at other Fairs. As a stock getter he has few equals, being of good size and grand form.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SELF EMPTYING BUCKET FOR NARROW WELLS.

Information About Ordinary and Contagious Foot Rot—Ventilating Roof for Poultry Houses—Simple Way to Measure Fields or Orchards by Proportion.

In the accompanying cut is shown a simple method, originally illustrated in Southern Cultivator, to measure fields or orchards by proportion.



MEASURING A FIELD.

Take a plank an inch more than one or two feet square, planed and smoothed, leaving outside say an inch; draw a line exactly, with the best carpenter's square obtainable, making the line so as to leave the margin all around—marking the 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-16, 1-32, etc., as far as you can for the fractions to be plain, and be very careful to have your line around perfectly square and every fraction as exact as possible, for a small error here will become greater the larger the field to be surveyed. Fasten in the center on the under side a block with a hole in it, so it will set on a staff, the upper end of which is to be fitted in, the lower end sharpened to stick in the ground. Select a place, on the straightest line of your ground is best, but any place where you can see some or all of the various angles the fence makes, will do.

Stick your staff firmly in the ground and get your little plank on it. At the exact corner of your line have a small hole and a rule with a peg, so it will fit, and two pins for sights, the length of your rule or line. Then sight your objects and measure, turning your rule or instrument to sight the objects in succession. Note carefully the distances on your table marked by the rule. Then you have a series of right angled triangles, whose like sides are proportional. Any one who understands the "single rule of three" can then measure in a few minutes a field that would take hours with chain and compass with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Illustration:

To find distance C to O we have two similar triangles: COA and BAE. Suppose BE=3½ inches, or 3-32, or 3-16, it does not matter which, so far as the proportion is concerned; CD and AE=12, say—then

Base.		Horizontal.		Base.		Horizontal.
BE	:	AE	::	AC	:	CO
3		12	::	12	:	x

12 times 12=144; divided by 3=48—CO=48 inches, or fraction, as the case may be. Taking other points, by turning your table, find other distances, and knowing these it is very easy to find the area. It is not necessary to stay in one place. Stick a stake at first place and you can then measure other distances from it. Any intelligent school boy can make this instrument and measure with sufficient accuracy for ordinary farming purposes. The more accurate your instrument the more accurate the result. Of course, by taking a long plank and marking it the more correct you would be, as your sights would be farther off and the triangle larger.

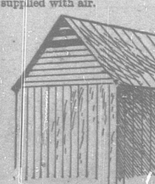
Treatment of Foot Rot.

Common foot rot is caused by decay of the horn or excessive moisture, and in sheep the outer crust of the foot grows so that it turns under the sole and gathers sand and gravel, which wear the softened sole and make the feet sore. In cattle the space between the hoofs is affected in the same way, and the soft horn wears and decays. Then the tissues under the horn become inflamed and sore, and suppurate, and this is what is known as ordinary foot rot. It is easily cured by paring away the diseased decayed horn, washing the diseased tissues under it and applying some healing dressing. Laniger recommends for this purpose tincture of benzoin, or the green ointment made of four parts lard, one part venice turpentine, one part spirits of turpentine and one-half part acetate of copper, all well mixed by melting the lard and well stirring.

Contagious and malignant foot rot occurs in sheep and is a consequence of neglected ordinary foot rot. The purulent matter gathers under the horn and burrows in the vascular parts of the foot until it reaches the bones, which become ulcerated. A diseased sheep fouls the pasture and the floors of the sheds, and other sheep pick up on their feet the virus thus scattered, and so the disease thus spreads. The remedy, according to the authority already referred to, is to pare the feet and remove all loose horn; to thoroughly clean the feet, down to healthy tissues, from all diseased matter, by a solution of one ounce blue vitrol (sulphate of copper) in a pint of water, and then dust them with air slaked lime. The sheep should be put into a clean grass field or into a shed with a clean floor sprinkled with air slaked lime, and the feet should be dressed with the copper solution until the purulent discharge ceases and then smeared with pine tar and bound up.

Ventilation of Poultry Houses.

The question of ventilation is an important one in the construction of poultry houses, which are too often built without any consideration of how the fowls inclosed within their boundaries are to be supplied with air.



VENTILATING ROOF.

The failure to make arrangements for the escape of vitiated air and the introduction of pure air in poultry houses is the prolific source of two-thirds the ailments that attack domestic fowls, damp, cold quarters accounting for the remainder. The droppings of domestic fowls soon give off noxious gases, which, if confined so that the fowls inhale the polluted air, prevents thrift and occasions serious diseases.

A way often adopted is to make a few holes in one end of the house and let the air gain in and out the best way it can. Occasionally a very slovenly manager will leave a board out of the roof for the purpose, with malice aforethought, build a house with the boards left a little apart for ventilation. These methods, which induce draughts, are worse than no ventilation at all, almost, because draughts of cold air invite colds, and colds quickly run into that most dreaded of all diseases, the roup.

The plan illustrated in the cut is a very simple one and costs almost nothing beyond the labor of carrying it out. It is equally suitable to a single slope or to a gable roof. The latter way is desirable, but readers can easily adapt it to the former.

In the roof of the house form a small chamber by nailing half inch boards across the same, about midway between the eaves and the apex. The cross boards forming the bottom of the chamber may either be closely nailed together and have holes bored in them, or be left a quarter of an inch apart. At each end of this chamber, in the gables, flat cross bars, or "louver boards," as these are termed, should be so placed as to exclude the rain; or a ventilating trap, such as is for sale at hardware stores, may be put in. Holes bored in both ends will do, but not so well.

The system of ventilation described ensures a constant current of air through the ventilating chamber, carrying off the vitiated and this prevents any draught whatever in the house itself; but, at the same time, fresh air is in it day and night for the fowls to breathe. In winter some of the ventilating holes can be stopped up, for fewer are required then during the hot summer months. The facility with which the current can be regulated is the advantage the trap ventilators have over the holes or lower boards, though the latter serve well and are at the command of all.

Readers are cautioned against making holes near the ground or doing anything to create a draught upward, as when this is done there is danger of the fowls having to roost midway between two openings—a plan which, sooner or later, results in diseases induced by colds.

The floor of the house ought to be higher than the ground outside to prevent the water running into the house, which it will do if below or upon the level. A dirt floor is an excellent one when the soil is well drained so as to insure freedom from dampness. Cement when well laid makes a good floor. An excellent plan is to spade up the ground and take 6 inches of fish-mongers, green grocers and milkmen with whom a gentleman deals, all touch their hats to him.

Tailors, drapers, upholsterers, hosiers, confectioners, all touch their hats to him, touching, and raise their hats to their customers, there being a wide range in the matter of servility between hat raising and hat touching. To all this hat touching there is attached an obligation upon the person to whom the hat is touched. He must touch his hat in return. If he doesn't he is not a gentleman. I don't mean upon the broad ground patent to every one—lack of good manners—but because it is the custom. Let me illustrate: I saw, the other day, a wealthy tradesman, a draper who is much richer than most of the gentry who are his customers, and a man who would ordinarily pass for a gentleman with people who didn't know him. I saw this man have a laboring man touch his hat to him, and he didn't touch his hat back. Had he been a gentleman he would have done so. Of course, ladies can't touch their hats. Their return salute is a slight inclination of the head—hardly a bow—to either hat touching or courtesy. Nor do ladies or gentlemen return the obeisances of their own servants, either in or out of doors—except, perhaps, when the servant is met in the street or road.

But a gentleman isn't expected to touch his hat in return to his groom or footman when out with him on horseback or in carriage, though both servants may touch their hats to him every five minutes. So, when a cabman (to whom you pay more than his fare) touches his hat to you (in consequence) you are not to touch yours back to him. Nor to railway guards and porters who are acknowledging tips, or ticket vendors. If, however, you by any chance met and saw either cabman, guard, porter or waiter in the street or road afterwards, and they touched their hats to you (in presumed) respectful recognition of you, you must then return the salute. I hope I make myself understood. If you hadn't tipped or overpaid them, the chances are you wouldn't be called upon to do so.

Among other people who touch their hats to you are policemen and postmen. That is, the policemen and postmen do the best which includes your house. But one mustn't forget the annual Christmas boxes which are expected on boxing day for the policemen and postmen. Stop subscribing to these, one year, and see how much hat touching you will get. Suppose, too, you quarrel with a friend, or have a tiff that stops your speaking for a time. Don't you think his servants will give up touching their hats to you when they see you, if they can manage it? So will yours stop touching their hats to him. You are thoroughly cut. But it is trifling in its pettiness, the whole thing, when one comes to think of it. To people who reflect at all, it is living in a fool's paradise—if one can fit the expression to such a condition of things—going on exacting, accepting, and liking homage that means no more than the fear of consequences, or the hope of gain in those who yield it, and imagining that it means respect.

I do not mean to say that there are not plenty of cases where hat touching means what it is supposed to mean, and ought to mean. But who will dare say they are not in the minority? Of course every man, gentleman or not, should touch his hat, if not actually raise it, to a bishop or other clergyman, particularly if he be of advanced years. This is, of course, chiefly out of regard for the calling, though the man may be also entitled to special respect. Every one lifts his hat and remains uncovered in the presence of the queen or a member of the royal family. With most people, this means only when she, or they, drive past in the street. She and they, on such occasions, always bow in return. So, when the National Anthem is played, every man present takes off his hat and keeps it off till the band stops. This is whether the queen, or members of the royal family, be present or not. Army officers, whether in uniform or not (if known), are always saluted in public by the soldiers of their own regiment, and, I believe, of any other regiment quartered in the same garrison. This, I think, exhausts the hat touchers.—"Cockaigne's" London Letter in The Argonaut.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight ingold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

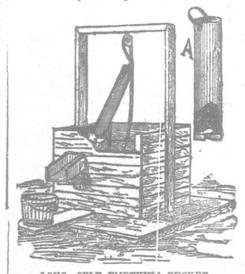
New York Bay was frozen over Sunday morning.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. I tried some of the many catarrh remedies without any relief. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace or my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, 1st Division, New York Appraisers' Office.

AN ENGLISH CUSTOM.

A LONDON WRITER EXPLAINS THE MYSTERIES OF HAT TOUCHING.

Only People of Different Social Grades Who Touch to Each Other—Etiquette of Servants—The Overpaid Cabman. Salutation of Ladies.



LONG, SELF EMPTYING BUCKET.

It is made of heavy tinned or galvanized sheet iron with a wooden bottom 1 1-2 or 2 inches thick, having a hole through its center 2 inches in diameter. Over this hole, inside of the bucket, is a valve like those used in wooden pumps. To the top is hinged or riveted a bail. In the top which is attached to the curb to conduct the water to the pail, is a peg of wood or iron 4 or 5 inches long. To empty the bucket set it in the trough so this peg will go through the hole in the bottom and thus push open the valve. There will be no trouble in pouring out just the amount wanted. A sinker is never needed, as the bucket's own weight causes the water to rush through the valve at the bottom.

One Way to Make an Egg Tester.

A cheap and simple egg tester may be made of a pasteboard box and about half a yard of any light weight, dull black cloth. The box should be seven inches long by six inches wide and deep. Cut a hole in each end of the box, one hole large enough to fit over the largest part of a common lamp chimney and the other so that it will just fit over the top. Cut another hole in one side about the shape and a little smaller than the average size of an egg. Line the inside of the box and the cover with the cloth and fasten the cover of the box on tightly, so that no light can reach the inside of the box. Also cover the outside of the box, cutting out three holes in the cloth, drawing the inner and outer linings together around the edges of the holes so that they will not come in contact with the lamp. Light your lamp, put the tester over the chimney, exclude all light from the room and you are ready. Place the eggs against the hole in the side of the tester and you will find that it will work to your complete satisfaction. Care should be taken to get the hole in the side of the tester opposite the flame of the lamp, so as to get the full strength of the light through the egg.

Good Effects of Drainage.

Experiments conducted at the Experiment station at Uniontown, Ala., according to a bulletin recently issued, show that the average yield of corn on drained land was 36.84 bushels to the acre. The average yield without drainage was 24.03 bushels per acre. Drainage therefore caused an increase of 53.4 per cent. There was neither excessive rainfall nor drought during the season.

On the Country Road.

Moderate confinement and plenty of corn meal and boiled potatoes will put on the desired "pound of flesh" on the young goose.

The Niagara grape seems to have established itself as a favorite among the grape growing regions of eastern and southeastern New York. It has proved to be a meritorious market variety.

The common American chestnut is far more delicate, as well as better flavored, than any of the foreign varieties.

Avoid a southern or western slope for the pear orchard; all others are preferable, and an eastern one is the best.

Cheap, trashy Baking Powder must go. Imperial Cream Tarter Baking Powder is pure and reliable, it is made of best Crystal Cream Tarter and English Soda. All grocers sell it.

Perfection at last is found in that exquisite Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WOMEN WHO DO NOT BEHAVE.

A Sharp Criticism on Their Actions at the Opera.

From Harper's Bazar.

It seems impossible that an American woman, with the dowry of quick intelligence and imitative faculty which she possesses, which make her if she chooses so clever an artist, so skilful a musician, so honorable in her desire for the higher education, so well dressed, and so bien posee, as she almost immediately becomes after contact with the world, should remain so oblivious of the evident proprieties which she shocks at home and abroad by her conduct in public places; yet here is where she fails.

She talks and laughs at the opera when an artist is singing. She behaves worse at a matinee than any other woman in the world. She crowds, shoves, shows temper, and a lack of good feeling. An American does not in her opera box always behave quietly and like a lady. She gets up, turns her back on the audience, adjusts her dress, laughs and talks audibly to her cavalier. She has no sense of the etiquette of public places. If she were a man she would be hissed, and once or twice in the history of mankind she has been hissed, and she should be more frequently hissed, until she learns to respect the feelings of others. The absence of reverence, that atmosphere in which many women are brought up, makes her commit these vulgar sins in public. She is impatient of advice and angry as she implied doubt of her own knowledge. To a woman who is frivolous and made up of vulgar vanity it may be very agreeable to see men stare at her from the pit as she makes herself conspicuous at the opera. It may repay her to see herself in the columns of the newspaper as a fast, loud, young married belle. But when she goes to a European opera house she receives an intimation from the police that she must behave better or be put out.

Foreigners say that decorum in public is not a peculiarity of American women. The American owes this patriotic duty to his flag. He should aim at correcting all public exhibitions of bad manners, such as loud talking in a private box, no matter by whom done. The more prominent the social position of the woman the greater the offence. She has had an opportunity to know better. Bad manners may be the outcropping of ignorance and of vulgarity, for they may be the assumption of the nouveau riche, who pretend in that way to show their power. They must remember that it was by such presumption that certain French ladies were brought to the guillotine in 1797 and later on, and that there is a guillotine called public opinion which may behead them some day. Americans can do everything well; why cannot they learn to behave decently in public places? Why should not an American woman be low-voiced, thoroughbred, quiet, polite, and well-dressed, as well as beautiful.

English critics say that the American young man of fashion is too dead-and-alive, and the young woman too noisy. An American girl does too much as she pleases. She becomes the most pampered of wives or the most independent of spinsters. She can be author, artist, teacher, doctor, or lawyer, as she thinks fit, and she can everywhere be respected. But when she behaves outrageously in public places, making every one around her uncomfortable, she must expect to be hissed; and if in Europe, she must know that her position will not be respected. American society is very patient; it tolerates eccentricity in woman, but it is getting impatient of loud talking at the opera, high hats, and the late comers, horsy girls, and women who dress like men, who at watering places and by the sea show no knowledge of the etiquette of public

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He Knew Human Nature.

A seedy looking man drifted into Washington recently. He had nothing in the wide world but an idea. He borrowed a decent coat, and then induced one or two senators to believe that they ought to have their heads phrenologically examined. They were new senators and thought it was the correct thing, and when the clever phrenologist flattered them for possessing so many good qualities they readily paid him the fee which he asked. Since then it has become quite the correct thing to have one's head examined, and the phrenologist has his hands full. He is making quite a neat thing of it financially, and does not have to borrow another man's coat.—Washington Post.

Items of General Interest.

The council of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., recently recommended that the $15,000 appropriated by congress for an agricultural experiment station should be divided into two parts—$10,250 for salaries and $4,750 for supplies.

Cows fed with meal mixed with straw cut and moistened, says Professor Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer than when fed on the best hay alone.

The belief is general that high prices will naturally stimulate the planting of sweet potatoes in those districts where they are not largely grown.

Recent tests appear to confirm the theory that planting whole potatoes is followed by the largest crops.

E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society, has proved to his satisfaction that bagging grapes prevents rot, provided no rot is on the clusters when bagged.

Farmers in all localities where there are long winters are more and more favoring silos and ensilage.

Potatoes have been coming to this country of late in large quantities; they are of the magnum and bonum variety, and are of good quality.

Advices are gloomy from the hop growing region of New York and other states; sales are slow, with low prices.

Bradstreets estimate the cotton crop at 95,000 bales less than last year.

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?

"Tis not over true," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bold,
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wonderous change which you behold,"

Police and people came into collision at Kilrea, Ireland, Saturday.

London Socialists were prevented from holding a meeting in Trafalgar square on Sunday.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

FIVE barrels Mixed Candy, only 15c. per pound, at Beck's Fruit Store.

Mr. Cox, the Irish M. P., was arrested in London on Monday.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up Private Residences, Churches and Public Buildings, with Brussels Carpets, Wool Carpets, three ply Carpets, Union Carpets, Sinoleums and English Oil Cloths from one yd. to eight yds. wide. Fifty different patterns of New Carpets, Damask Curtains, Feather Beds and Pillows, and every other article of House Furnishings suitable for all classes of people. When in the city call and inspect our stock, price and quality of goods. R. S. Murray & Co., 124 Dundas Street & 125 Carling Street, London. 1768

Ask your Grocer for the "Royal" Extract of Lemon."

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmellee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tonic and vigor.

Will Pain-Killer Cure Cholera Morbus? Yes, and all similar diseases of the bowels.

Fourteen men were burned in a boarding house at Tower, Minn., on Saturday morning.

Not a Book Agent.

Mr. Secord, Druggist, is not a book agent but has the agency in Ingersoll for Johnson's Tonic Bitters which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is appliable. This valuable medicine has been used with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnson's Tonic Bitters 50c. and $1 per bottle at Secord's drug store.

For all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, we recommend Campbell's Cathartic Compound.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:—"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."

"Maud S" Condition Powders will cure roughness of hair in your horses and produce a fine glossy coat.

Mr. Alex. Moore, Mechanics' Settlement, Kings Co., New Brunswick, says: I am going on 75 years of age and had very little hope of getting anything to relieve my catarrh. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised, I sent to you for a package. It has done me a great deal of good. I enclose two dollars for a further supply, part of which I intend giving to an afflicted friend.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Packing Boxes for Soldiers.

The packing of boxes during the war became almost a fine art. To crowd the greatest possible amount into a given space was the ambition of the packer, as in the days of expensive postage the letter writer filled his sheet to overflowing with a multiplicity of words. Every little corner of the box was utilized.

Not stuffed with paper by those who understood their business, thus wasting space, but filled with a potato, an apple, a handful of peanuts or some other edible substance. These and other articles occupied the crannies between carefully wrapped glass jars, or bottles of toothsome preserves, or boxes of butter, or cans of condensed milk, or well roasted chickens, and the turkey which each box was wont to contain. If there was a new pair of boots among the contents, the feet were filled with little things.

Then there was likely to be, among the merchandise already specified, a roll of bandages and lint for the sad contingencies of battle.—Youth's Companion.

An Accomplished Wife.

"Well, Nellie, does your husband still drink?"

"Yes, mother, and its worrying the life out of me."

"Did you try the plan of breaking him of the habit that I suggested to you?"

"Yes."

"Did you put whisky in his coffee?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said I was the only woman he had seen since his mother died who knew how to make coffee as it should be made."—Lincoln Journal.

Johnson's All Healing White Ointment. The wonderful healing and soothing properties of the above named excellent salve, have been found by many who have used it to be most efficacious in the treatment of salt rheum, pimples, blotches, boils, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, etc. One trial will be sufficient to prove that what we claim for it is correct. For sale at 25 cents per box by D. Secord, Druggist.

Fire in Montreal on Saturday Morning destroyed $250 000 worth of property.

Grocers are authorized to guarantee that the "Royal" Flavoring Extracts will give satisfaction.

The Russian Government is said to be contemplating the raising of a forced loan.

Better Than Gold.

To those troubled with Kidney and Urinary Troubles such as a constant desire to urinate, shooting, scalding pains, pain in the back, sediment, &c., &c., Dr Chase's Liver Cure will be found more valuable than gold. Its positively cures. See "Prophet" for testimonials. Sold by John Gayfer.

A Boon and a Blessing.

A boon and a blessing to mankind is Hagyard's Yellow Oil the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use. Yellow Oil cures all aches and pains, other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, should be vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflamation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflamation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Look Out For It.

If you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack, look out for it, do not allow it to settle on the lungs; break up the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

If you have a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "oneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the early stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

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663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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