

The East Huron Gazette

Vol. 1.

GORRIE, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1892.

No. 18

J. A. TUCK, M. D.
MEMBER of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.
GORRIE, ONT.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary College, and registered member of Ontario Veterinary Association.
Next to Methodist Parsonage,
ALBERT STREET, GORRIE, ONT.

JAS. McLAUGHLIN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. No witnesses required.
Office—At my Residence, GORRIE.

MISS O'CONNOR,
REGISTERED
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN & HARMONY
Also Oil Painting.
Residence—Methodist Parsonage, GORRIE.

MISS GREGORY,
(Late of Harrison.)
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER. APPRENTICES WANTED. Rooms over W. S. Bean's Store.

ENNEL'S
OTOGRAPHS
OR
ORTUNATE
OLKS.

S. T. FENNELL,
Topographical Artist

Capillary Abridger.
Hirstute Vegetator.

No Threshing Machines, Lawn-Mowers or Meat Axes used!

Come in and sit down;
You're Next!

Greenlaw Mills.

Wroxeter, Ont.
ROBERT BLACK, PROP.

FITTED UP WITH

HUNGARIAN ROLLER PROCESS.

FIRST-CLASS FLOUR

—FROM—

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Highest Price paid for Grain.

Chopping Done.

ROBERT BLACK.

GORRIE

Meat Market.

FRANK COLES,

HAVING bought out the Above business, lately carried on by Mr. Geo. Horton, is prepared to furnish the public with the

Choiceest Meats

FRESH BEEF, VEAL, PORK, MUTTON, LAMB AND SAUSAGE ALWAYS ON HAND.

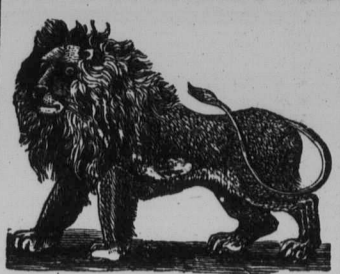
Having had considerable experience at the business I feel confident of giving the best of satisfaction to all who honor me with their patronage. Meat delivered free to all parts of the Village. Our meat-wagons go to Wroxeter, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; and to Fordwich every Tuesday and Friday.
Highest cash price paid for suitable fat animals.

FRANK COLES.

DENTISTRY.

J. S. JEROME, L. D. S., Wingham, will visit GORRIE, the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. All work warranted.

The Lion Store



Millinery Opening on Wednesday, April 6th,
and Three following Days.

When we will show one of the largest and most attractive stocks in this line we ever had. We have secured the services of Miss Smith, who has been with us for the past two seasons, who will be pleased to see her many friends and as many more as can make it convenient to call. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and inspect our stock whether you buy or not. You can depend on seeing the latest styles in everything with us. In addition to the millinery display we will make an exhibit of dress goods, prints and silks for the same days.
Lace curtains, we are making a specialty. Full and complete stock in everything. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crochery and Glassware. No trouble to show goods. It is our business and we make it our pleasure. Come and see for yourselves at the

Lion Store,
J. W. SANDERSON, WROXETER.

Dr. Sinclair,

M. D., M. A., L. C. P. S. O., M. C. P. S. M.,

(SPECIALIST)
TORONTO

Specialist for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Brain and Nerve, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, And Diseases of Women positively Treated successfully.

Jonathan Buschart, Listowel, says: "After spending all my money and property to no purpose on medical men, for what they touched a hopeless case of consumption, Dr. Sinclair cured me of it."
Mrs. Mary Furlong, Woodhouse, says: "When all others failed, Dr. Sinclair cured me of it."
W. McDonald, Listowel, says: "Dr. Sinclair cured me of Cancer."
Geo. Rows, Blythe, says: "Dr. Sinclair cured me of heart disease and dropsy, when all other failed."
Diseases of private nature brought on by folly Dr. Sinclair certainly cures.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. SINCLAIR will be at the
Albion Hotel, Gorrie,

—ON—
Friday, April 15th, 1892.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ENGLISH.—Services at Fordwich, 10:30 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; at Wroxeter, 4:30 p. m.; Rev. T. A. Wright, Incumbent. Sunday School, one hour and a quarter before each service.

METHODIST.—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., Orange Hill, at 2:30 p. m., Rev. Mr. Torrance, pastor. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m., J. B. Williams, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services at Fordwich at 11 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; Bible Class at Fordwich in the evening. Sabbath School at Gorrie 1:15 p. m., Jas. McLaughlin, Superintendent.

BAPTIST.—Services in Gorrie at 2:30 and 6:30 p. m., and at the church on the 2nd concession of Howick at 10:30 a. m., Rev. J. A. Osborne, pastor.

METHODIST.—Services in the Fordwich Methodist Church, at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m., Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30, J. W. Frings, pastor.

Tenders Wanted!

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the erection of a
BRICK METHODIST CHURCH IN THE VILLAGE OF GORRIE,

Up to 3 o'clock p. m.,

On Monday, April 11th, 1892.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the store of W. S. Bean, Gorrie, or at the office of W. E. Hinning, Architect, Listowel, on and after Tuesday, 29th March. Tenders may be for the whole or for the different parts of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be addressed to
W. S. BEAN,
Sec. Building Com.

GORRIE MARKET REPORT.

Fall wheat.....	\$0 81	@ \$0 84 1/2 bu.
Spring Wheat.....	82	84
Oats.....	26	27
Peas.....	25	28
Barley.....	35	40
Eggs.....	10	10 1/2 doz.
Butter.....	15	16 1/2 lb.
Lard.....	10	12 1/2
Tallow.....	5	6

R. H. FORTUNE, V.S. C.B.C.

HONOR Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Fellow of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association. Under Graduate of C.B.C., Hamilton. Successor to J. Martin, V.S. Dentistry a specialty. Office, Main st., Wroxeter.

Bull for Service.

THE Thoroughbred Holstein Bull "BARNTON BOY" will serve cows at **LOT 18, CON. 6, HOWICK.** He is three years old, and weighs 250 pounds. Pedigree can be seen at the residence of the Proprietor.
TERMS:—\$1.00 at time of service, or \$1.50 if booked.
HENRY WILLIAMS.

Local Affairs.

Mrs. John Perkins is visiting in Godrich at present.

North Howick School report arrived too late for this issue.

Mr. Wm. Stinson is shipping a carload of cattle to Toronto to-day.

Call at Allison's grocery store and inspect the garden seeds just arrived.

Mr. Will Taman, of Blyth, has been the guest of his brother here for several days past.

Miss Ella Plumb, sister of Mrs. Putland, is confined through sickness, to her room at the Albion.

Rev. E. A. Shaw, of Wroxeter, occupied the Methodist pulpit in this village last Sunday evening.

Straw hats made over in the latest styles at Mrs. A. B. Allison's. Give your orders early so as to cause no delay.

The lecture to young men, which was announced for this (Wednesday) evening by Rev. Mr. Wright, has been postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tong, of Woodstock, who have been visiting here for a week or two, returned home on Friday last.

The sleighing has disappeared in Howick and just enough snow on the roads to join with the mud in making roads miserable.

Jas. Carson, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting at the bedside of his elder brother, Wm. Carson, Esq., who is extremely ill at present.

Mr. Stephen Seymour of this village, received word on Monday of the death of his sister at her home near Brockville. Mr. Seaman left Monday to attend the funeral.

Miss Wilson, the milliner at Allison's, is quite busy at present preparing for the spring millinery trade. A number have already given their orders for hats and bonnets.

The Gorrie Mechanics' Institute Directors have ordered over 200 books and the library will be open to the members in a few days. Mr. S. T. Fennell has been elected as librarian.

Mr. Eli Seymour, who has been residing in town for the past two or three years, leaves for Manitoba in a few days. His wife and family will remain in Gorrie for the present.—Times.

Miss Barber, who has been visiting at Mr. Thos. Evans, for some time past, will shortly return to her residence in Gorrie, to remain. Her many friends will be pleased to have her amongst us again.

Public School Inspector Robb, visited Gorrie last week. We are pleased to see the gentleman has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to resume his duties. He speaks very favorably of the Gorrie school.

We are in receipt of a fine package of garden and flower seeds from the well-known seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. This firm will be pleased to send their beautiful seed annual to any who write for it.

It is time steps were taken to re-organized the Union Base Ball club. The coming season promises to be an unusually busy one for base ball in Ontario and the "Unions" have the material to hold their own with any of the amateur teams. The Rangers, too, might effect their organization at this time with good results.

Mr. John Brown, of Fordwich, was in town on Thursday last. He has sold the blacksmith shop and residence, just south of the Presbyterian church, to Mr. Neil Campbell, of Harrison, who will take possession and commence business this week. Mr. Brown has moved his family to Tara where he owns the grist mill now operated by the Edgar Bros. Mr. B. is a shrewd, genial business man and his familiar face will be missed in this neighborhood.

A society of Busy Gleaners has been organized in this village. The meetings are to be held in the Methodist church

on Tuesday evenings. On the evening of Easter Friday a public entertainment is to be held. The society is in good working order with strong committees and the following officers:

Hon. President.—Rev. W. Torrance.
President.—Mr. W. J. Greer.
Vice-Pres.—Mr. John Kaine, jr.
Second Vice-Pres.—Miss Mary Dane.
Secretary.—Miss B. Carrs.
Treasurer.—Miss J. Greer.

The following, from the Palmerston Reporter, refers to a son-in-law of Mr. Samuel Stephens, of this village. The gentleman spent a few days visiting here last week. "Mr. John A. Knott, traveller for Mr. W. H. Storey & Son, Acton, and son of Mr. L. Knott, arrived home on Monday from a business trip to Manitoba. He left for there on Jan. 5, and was detained beyond his allotted time, owing to the condition of the roads and weather prevailing there, especially the forepart of this month. He had some personal knowledge of the great blizzard out there. His return trip was only delayed seven hours at Winnipeg owing to the strike. His trip was very satisfactory to himself and to his firm. He and his wife left last Wednesday morning for Montreal, intending to take Quebec and the Eastern Provinces between now and next June, when he expects to return."

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Poorly Attended Meeting in Gorrie.

When President McPhadden took the chair in the town hall, Gorrie, on Wednesday morning of last week, there were not enough present to go on with the lecture, so an adjournment was made until 1:30 p. m., at which time the audience was still far too small for the interesting occasion.

After a short speech, in which he regretted the meagreness of the attendance the chairman introduced.

Mr. R. CLELAND, who gave a useful and lengthy address on "The Dairy." He urged careful feeding. Much depends upon the cheese maker; a first-class cheese maker is the cheapest in the end. There is no danger of over production if the cheese is A 1 quality, although the lower grades often fail of finding a good market. Ship only good cheese from your factories; it is better to pick out the faulty ones, because, in testing at the large markets, one or two faulty cheeses often injure the value of the whole shipment; or if a faulty cheese is shipped it should be so marked. The speaker did not favor any particular breed of cattle for cheese purposes; he believed in selecting good Canadian milkers, instead of depending on any particular strain of stock "Do everything you know," he said impressively, "to improve the dairying business, and find out as much as possible that you don't know," and the next five years would show even a greater improvement in dairying than the five years past. He claimed that the dairying business was the mainstay of the country, notwithstanding the importance of the other branches of farming. As a food for cattle he said oats and peas are good, though nothing could take the place of corn. A few acres of oats or peas would tide over the period when grass is scarce. Never feed Swede turnips, which tainted the cheese and often rendered them unmarketable; greystone turnips and mangolds are perfectly safe. It is better, especially in warm weather, not to mix the morning and evening milk. He thought 18 or 20 dairy cows could profitably be kept on a 105-acre farm, and showed instances where from \$450 to \$900 had been netted. In this connection he said a very good word for Holstein cattle.

Mr. J. C. MORRISON, of Windthrop, was the next speaker, his subject being "The Hog." Next to the cow the hog is, in his opinion, the most profitable animal on the farm. He defended the hog against the charge of being a filthy animal and proved that, given a proper chance it was cleanly in its habits. He gave a description of a shape of a good pig, and gave his opinion that the Berkshire is the most profitable to the farmers of this country. He believed in keeping pigs always in good condition. The most profitable time to kill is when the animal weighs from 200 to 225 pounds and gave an ably put argument in support of his statement; it costs more—per pound—to put on flesh after that date, and will generally bring more per pound at that time. He thought a pig would fatten as quickly on raw feed.

He thought it pays better to sell a hog at 200 lbs., live weight, in August and September, when the price is high, than to feed away till he weighs 75 pounds more later in the year.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, of Gorrie, was next called upon and delivered an address on "Stable Management." He began by saying that it is a mistake to think that warmth is all a stable requires; ventilation is of as much necessity, as foul air will soon undermine the animal's health. He condemned a prevailing system of ventilation which consists of an aperture at the beasts head where it becomes subject to drafts, wind, etc., then proceeded to describe a simple and cheap contrivance which would be a great improvement: place the ventilator higher than the animal with a board slanted so as to drive the air upwards, so that no draft can strike the beast; a single orifice through the roof, so defended with slats that wind cannot go directly down it. Such a contrivance would always keep the stable pure without the least danger to the stock. Crovices and broken windows are injurious, especially in cold weather, being producers of many diseases. A very important feature of the stable should be its drainage. "A stable not properly drained is not the home of healthy stock," in his opinion. The outside drain is not sufficient; there should be a drain at the entrance to the stall covered with wrought iron grating. This could easily be cleaned out when necessary and would be a valuable assistant in keeping the air pure. Keep the stable clean and properly lighted. Darkness is not conducive to health. Place the light behind or above the animal, so it will not fall upon the eyes but rather upon the objects about the beast. He denounced cut feed as a fruitful source of disease in horses; it is not properly masticated so the stomach becomes overworked and colics, indigestions, inflammations etc., follow. Its use was dangerous to health and he would advise farmers to avoid it. With cattle, however, the case was different, as they re-masticate their food. He closed his address by saying a few words, by special request, on tumors on the jaws of cattle. These are of wide variety, many being harmless and if removed early will not injure the beast for sale or use. Bone tumors unfit the beast for human use as these tumors have (though he believed wrongly) been considered cancerous. He was listened to closely throughout and delivered his address in a concise manner reflecting much credit upon himself and upon the village.

The last speaker was President McPhadden, his subject being "The Education of the Horse." He handled the subject ably and imparted much information upon that subject and we regret being unable to remain longer to give a report of his very able address.

At the close of his address the meeting broke up.

Grange Report of School.

The following report was submitted to the Division Grange in Howick by a committee appointed to consider, and report on the question, "Are the Public Monies Appropriated to the Schools by the Government fairly Distributed?"

Your committee having made an effort to obtain the desired information report as follows:—From the report of the Minister of Education for the year 1889, we learn the average attendance of pupils at the public schools to be 247,789, total Legislative grant \$257,055.80, equal to a grant of \$1.04 per pupil.

Separate schools, average attendance 17,183, Legislative grant \$17,454.70, or nearly \$1.02 per pupil.

Average attendance at high schools and Collegiate Institutes, 10,404. Legislative grant to High Schools, \$54,064.48 and Collegiate Institutes \$89,842.98. Total, \$98,907.46, equal to a grant of \$9.02 per pupil, and a sum equal to the above must be raised by the county.

As an illustration, take the County of Huron, average attendance of three High Schools 802, Legislative grant, \$3,392.88, equal to a grant of \$11.28 per pupil.

The Legislative grant to the public schools for the whole County of Huron is only \$6,223.

From the foregoing figures your committee are of the opinion that the Legislative grants are not evenly divided between the common and high schools. The common schools are the schools of the people, and should receive all the

said the Government can give.

Further, the residents of towns where high schools are situated, secure not only the educational, but the financial advantages of high schools largely at the expense of the county, and being alive to the advantages of higher education, raise no voice against a multiplicity of high schools.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Chairman.

It is a well-known fact that the common school teacher, as a rule, make teaching a stepping stone to some other calling. And while it is certainly an advantage to them in their after life, whatever may be their business, yet it is unfortunate for the schools that such as are well adapted for teaching should abandon the work.

Unquestionably small salaries are largely the cause, for a bare living is all there is in the ordinary teachers pay.

If the common, or what is now termed the public schools, paid higher salaries, teachers of a higher grade would likely remain at the work. And what is done now in the higher schools, would to a considerable extent, be done in the schools at home, thereby saving the board bills and other expenses of sending the sons and daughters away, besides the kindly influence of the home at this most critical period of life.

The taxes for public schools purposes are generally considered high enough, and if some of the money now going to higher schools by government grants, were used in the public schools in such a way as to keep the services of higher grade teachers there, the masses would be benefited. The poor man's child would be within the reach of an education which now only can be secured by the comparatively wealthy.

PETER HEPINSTALL, M.

North Howick.

No one seems to represent this busy section in the GAZETTE so I beg to tell the public that we're hustlers up this way, as witness the following building operations which are to be completed as soon as spring opens:

Mr. Russell Harris, lot 1, con. 15, will put a substantial stone foundation under his residence.

Mr. Wm. Underwood, just south of Mr. Harris', intends putting up a frame barn.

Mr. Geo. Underwood will add a fine stone collar under his residence.

Mr. Jos. Underwood is going to put up a large new house, which will be veneered with brick later on.

Mr. Jos. Neil, on the 15th con., is going to have a large bank barn erected.

Mr. John Dane, 14th con., is preparing for a similar barn on his place.

Mr. Ghas. Finley, ditto.

Mr. Wm. Finley, ditto.

Very few parts of this section can boast of so much building operations in so small a space, so I am justified in saying "we are hustlers."

A splendid time was enjoyed at Mr. Isaac Gowdy's last Friday evening after a bee in which 25 cords of stove wood were cut, split and piled.

Mr. Alex. Findlater sent two span of horses to Manitoba on Tuesday of last week. They were accompanied by his son, William, who will remain away during the summer. The animals will remain on the farm of another son, George F., who went to Manitoba last year and is now doing well.

Mr. Geo. Braden went in the same car, taking a couple of spans and a cow for his brother, Mr. John Braden, who leaves this Tuesday with his family to make a home for himself in that fertile country.

Mr. Hugh Halliday, of the 16th con., had a wood sawing machine on his place and got out quite a lot of wood.

Huntingfield.

Some of our young ladies look very blue since their young men left for Manitoba.

Mr. Isaac Gowdy, of the 17th con., had a very successful wood bee on Friday. They cut about 25 cords for him. In the evening they enjoyed themselves with the light fantastic, tripping till the wee sma' hours when all departed for home feeling satisfied.

The steamer La Touraine, at New York from Havre, made the trip in 6 days 23 hours and 30 minutes, the fastest on record.

HEALTH.

Milk a Microbe Killer.

The results of Dr. Freudenreich's experiments, as now published in the *Annals de Micrographie*, are of first-rate importance. He finds that the cholera bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour, and in five hours if put into fresh goat's milk. The bacillus of typhoid fever takes 24 hours to die in cow's milk, and 5 hours in goat's milk. Other microbes, which are killed in varying periods, suffer a like fate in varying periods. By this showing, fresh milk is a bactericide or killer of disease-causing micro-organisms. But Dr. Freudenreich's researches go yet further than the foregoing. He finds that milk, maintained for an hour at a temperature of 57 degrees (131 deg. F.), loses its power to kill microbes—a statement which is of interest in face of the common teaching which takes the purification of milk depend upon its being boiled. Again, the microbe-killing properties of milk become weaker the older it gets. Cow's milk after four days, and goat's milk after five days, cease to have any effect upon micro-organisms. The conclusions, at any rate, are altogether in favour of the consumption of fresh milk.

Feeling in the Bones.

People usually imagine that their bones are of solid mineral construction, without any feeling in them. No one who has ever had a leg or an arm cut off is likely to indulge in such a mistaken notion. Comparatively speaking, little pain is felt when the flesh is being cut through, but when the bone is attacked by the saw, oh, my! You see, as a matter of fact, there are blood-vessels and nerves inside the bones just as there are outside. Anyone who has purchased a beefsteak at the market knows about the marrow in the bone. It is the same with other animals than the bullock, including human beings. Through the marrow in the bone, it is the same with other animals than the bullock, including human beings. Through the marrow run the nerves and blood-vessels, entering the bones from the flesh without by little holes, which you can see for yourself any time by examining a skeleton, or part of one. When the disease called rheumatism, which is a physician understands, affects the nerves within the bones, no way has been discovered for treating it successfully. It does not do to smile when a person says that he feels a sting in his bones.

A Healthy Skin.

The scarf-skin is being constantly cast off in the form of minute powdery scales; but these, instead of falling away from the skin are retained against the surface by the contact of clothing. Moreover, they become mingled with the unctuous and saline products of the skin, and the whole together concrete into a thin crust, which, by its heaviness, attracts particles of dust of all kinds—soot and dust from the atmosphere, and particles of foreign matter from our dress; so that in the course of a day the whole body, the covered parts least, and the uncovered most, becomes covered by a pellicle of impurities of every description. If this pellicle be allowed to remain, to become thick and establish itself upon the skin, it attracts particles of dust, and deal will follow. In the first place, the pores will be obstructed, and, in consequence, transpiration impeded, and the influence of the skin, as a respiratory organ, entirely prevented. In the second place, the skin will be irritated both mechanically and chemically; it will be kept damp and cold, from the attraction and detention of moisture by the saline particles, and possibly the matters once removed from the system may be again conveyed into it by absorption. And thirdly, foreign matters in solution, such as poisonous gases, miasmata, and infectious vapours, will find upon the skin a medium favorable for their suspension and subsequent transmission into the body. These are the primary consequences of the neglected ablation of the skin.

Let us now inquire what are the secondary or constitutional effects. If the pores be obstructed, and the transpiration checked, the constituents of the transpired fluids will necessarily be thrown upon the system; and as they are injurious, even poisonous, it retained, they must be removed by other organs than the skin. These organs are the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, and the bowels. But it will be apparent to every one that if these organs equally, or one more than another, which is generally the case, be called upon to perform their own office, plus that of another, the equilibrium of health must be disturbed and the oppressed organ must suffer from exhaustion and fatigue, and must become the prey of disease. Thus, obviously, the cause of consumption and other serious diseases of the vital organs. Again, if the pores be obstructed, respiration through the skin will be at an end, and as a consequence, the blood, deprived of one source of its oxygen, one outlet for its carbon, the chemical changes of metabolism will be insufficient, and the arterial temperature lowered, and the effects of cold manifested on the system, and the re-absorption of matters once separated from the body will be the exciting cause of other injurious disorders. The third position offers results even more serious than those which precede. If a pellicle of foreign substance be permitted to form on the skin, this will inevitably become the seat of a detention of miasmata and infectious vapours. They will rest here previously to being absorbed, and their absorption will engender the diseases of which they are the peculiar ferment. [Wilson's Treatise.]

Care of the Hair.

In all soberness the more common causes of baldness are insufficient exposure of the hair to the sun and air, close, ill-ventilated hats, excessive mental work and worry, the influence of hereditary taint, and other excesses, constant washing and the neglect of the use of some proper stimulant at the roots. Children should, as much as possible, do without caps; and hats, when worn, should be roomy and of a light description. During the hot season, a stout hat is necessary for the prevention of sunstroke. A head-covering should never be worn indoors, in trains, or in closed carriages. The kind of material employed is of importance. In summer straw appears to be the best, on account of its lightness and permeability. In winter, hats made of light felt ventilated and unlined, are recommended. The ordinary tall and thick, heavy, unventilated hat cannot be too strongly condemned. Constant washing of the hair is unnecessary, as well as lathering, as long as the scalp is kept clean enough for cleanliness, as well as for maintaining the strength of the hair. The same remark applies to continual brushing, especially with hard brushes. There is a notion that greasing the hair is vulgar. After the hair has been washed, it is certainly beneficial to apply sparingly some form of simple grease or oil, otherwise it is apt to become dry and brittle. Bear in mind that every individual hair is a hollow tube whose life

essence is taken in at its roots by a purely natural process. Keep the scalp clean and moderately cool and let Nature have her way. A bald-headed Indian or cow-boy would be a curiosity. [Hall's Journal of Health.]

Snails for Consumption.

Many of the alleged discoveries in medicine are after all little more than revivals of very old theories, says a St. Louis doctor. One of the latest fads for the treatment of consumption is the snail cure, which is said to have been tried and found successful. There is nothing new in this, for in an old medical work, published in 1746, copies of which are still to be found in several libraries, there is a long account of a mixture of garden snails and earth worms will cure consumption, and from more recent books the fact can be gleaned that this very objectionable remedy has been popular in Great Britain and in Wales for years, being regarded as superior in every respect to drinking cod liver oil.

The Sabbath Chime.

The atoning work is done.
The Victim's blood is shed,
And Jesus now is gone.
His people's cause to plead;
He stands in Heaven their great High Priest,
He bears their names upon His breast.
He sprinkles with His blood
The mercy-seat above;
For justice had withheld
The purposes of love;
But justice now withstand no more,
And mercy yields her boundless store.
No temple made with hands,
His place of service is,
In Heaven itself He stands,
A Heavenly priesthood His.
In Him the shadows of the law
Are all fulfilled, and now withdrawn.
And though a while He be
Hid from the eyes of men,
His people look to see
Their great High Priest again;
In brightest glory He will come,
And take His waiting people home.

Golden Thoughts for Every Day.

Monday—What were life
Did soul stand still therein, forego her strife
Through the ambiguous present, to the goal
Of the all-reconciling future? Soul,
Nothing has been, which shall be bettered by
Hereafter. —Robert Browning.

Tuesday—I strongly recommend you to follow the analogy of the body in seeking the refreshment of the mind. Everybody knows that both man and horse are very much relieved and rested if, instead of lying down and falling asleep, he changes the muscles he puts in operation; if instead of level ground he goes up and down hill, it is a rest both to the man walking and the horse he rides; a different set of muscles is called into action. So I say, call into action a different class of faculties, apply your minds to other objects of wholesome thought, to yourselves as well as to good to others, and, depend upon it, that is the true mode of getting repose in old age. Do not overwork yourselves; do everything in moderation. —Lord Brougham.

Wednesday—Great God, to thee my evening song,
With humble gratitude I raise;
O let thy mercy tune my tongue,
And fill my heart with lively praise.
My days unclouded as they pass,
And every onward rolling hour
A monument of wondrous grace,
And witness to thy love and power. —Anonymous.

Thursday—Beside this the mind of man itself is too active and restless a principle ever to settle on the true point of quiet. It discovers every day some craving want in a body which really wants but little. It every day invents some new artificial rule to guide that nature which, if left to itself, were the best and surest guide. It finds out imaginary being prescribing imaginary laws; and then it raises imaginary terrors to support a belief in the beings, and an obedience to the laws. Many things have been said, and very well, undoubtedly, on the subject in which we should preserve our bodies to the government of our understanding; but enough has not been said upon the restraint which our bodily necessities ought to lay on the extravagant sublimities and eccentric roving of our minds. The body, or, as some love to call it, our inferior nature, is wiser in its own plain way, and attends to its own business more directly, than the mind with all its boasted subtlety. —Edmund Burke.

Friday—Then welcome each rebuff,
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sin, that bids nor sit nor stand, but go!
And in thy joys three parts are mine,
Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never
grudge the throes! —Robert Browning.

Saturday—The author of nature has not given laws to the universe which, like the institutions of men, carry in themselves the elements of their own destruction. He has not permitted in his works any symptom of infancy or old age, or any sign by which we might estimate either their future or their past duration. He may put an end, as He no doubt gave a beginning, to the present system at some determinate period of time; but we may rest assured that this great catastrophe will not be brought about by the laws now existing, and that it is not indicated by anything which we perceive. —John Playfair.

The Wonderful Remedy.

A straight wisp of faded hair stuck out from the small coil at the back of her head. "Air you the druggist?" she asked. "I am, madam," he replied. "Keep all the modern remedies, 'posse'?" "Certainly." "Got any of 'yer bichlorate o' gold?" "We have the bichloride, yes, madam. We are Dr. Keeley's exclusive agents." "Same thing 'gives to drunkards to break 'em o' drinkin'?" "Precisely." "Does it cure drinkin'?" "Makes a man hate it." "Will it cure fits?" "Certainly." "Cure a man o' chawin' terbacker?" "Our guarantee goes with every bottle, and there is a hypodermic syringe in every package." "Go 'way." "Yes, indeed. This is a most wonderful discovery. There have been thousands of cases." "Does it make a man come home reg'lar o' nights?" "If it does not, we will cheerfully refund the money." "Jest nacherly breaks a man o' every bad habit he ever had?" "Madam, the moral renovation experienced by patients submitted to this treatment is comparable only to the absolute purification and rejuvenation." "Hold on, mister. Will it cure snoring?" "Snoring, madam, is a concomitant of drunkenness. Yes, ma'am, it will cure snoring, swearing, prand flesh, corns—" "I'm onto yer, mister, for one bottle. Ef it'll cure my old man o' snoring, I'll try it myself for corns, which is my weakness."

CANADA'S DEFENCE.

A Brief Discussion in the Imperial Parliament.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday a motion to go into committee of supply, the Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Conservative member for Exeter, took occasion to move that the House of Commons urge upon the Government the necessity of immediate steps to complete the harbor of protection at Esquimault, British Columbia, which is the station for Her Majesty's fleet in that section of the Pacific. Sir Henry argued that the route from Great Britain to Asia by way of the Canadian Pacific route would not be secure unless steps should be taken to make Esquimault harbor safe for the protection of commerce.

Rear Admiral Edward Field, Conservative member for Eastbourne, supported the motion of Sir Henry, arguing that the defence of British-Canadian interests imperatively required that the Government push to a completion the work at Esquimault. Mr. William H. K. Redmond, Nationalist member for Fermanagh, said that the defence of Esquimault was of more importance to England than to Canada, and that England's action had not been generous toward the Canadians in insisting that they should stand a share of the burden in excess of what they thought to be fair.

Col. Thomas Waring, Conservative, ridiculed the statement of Mr. Redmond and defended the Government. The Right Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Liberal, said that in behalf of the Opposition he desired to approve the extremely fair attitude of the Government. The Secretary for War, Stanhope, replying to Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, said he regretted that the fortification of Esquimault was not yet completed, and the more so for the reason that this made it an exception to other foreign stations, whose fortifications, with the single exception of Esquimault, have been brought to completion. The delay in the case of Esquimault was due to the fact that Canada was to stand a fair share of the cost. Under the circumstances the Government would be unable to accept the motion.

Sir Henry withdrew his motion in deference to the wishes of the Government as expressed by the Secretary for War.

The discussion created a decided sensation, owing to the excitement on the Behring sea issue. It is believed that the object in putting forward the motion was to get the sense of the House as to how far the Government would be supported in a firm attitude as to the seal fisheries. Another cablegram says that the British Admiralty has received a private report from Admiral Watson of the North American station giving a detailed account of the United States commerce, ship and engine building firms, the interior of the United States, especially at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, and Bay City, could all be called upon in a short time to build ships which could be easily converted into ships of war. Admiral Watson's attention was called to this by Canadian shipbuilders who stated that by the agreement of 1877 they are unable to provide for the great number of ships that the Admiralty throw a sop to the Canadians and build dockyards along the lakes, giving them the same advantages as Americans.

The Admiralty has replied: "Pooh! pooh! it is plenty of time to look into the matter when the United States show itself unfriendly. At present it is a matter of indifference, and the British Government is not going to throw away money merely for the purpose of aggravating the United States Government and causing a speedy abrogation of the treaty."

How False Hair is Obtained.

The best false hair comes from France, where it is sold by the gramme at prices which vary according to quality and color. The most expensive false hair is the silver white variety, which is in great demand and very difficult to find. This is due to the fact that men grow bald in a majority of cases before their hair reaches the silver white stage, and women, whether bald or not, are disposed to sell their white hair at any price. They need it themselves. Still women growing bald must have white hair to match the scant allowance advancing age has left them. The chemists have taken the matter in hand and are able to produce by decoloration of hair of any color a tolerable grade of white hair which, however, has a bluish tint, not at all approaching in beauty the silvery softness of hair which has been bleached by nature. False hair of the ordinary shades is obtained in two ways. The better and more expensive kind is cut directly from the heads of peasant women, who sell their silken tresses sometimes for a mere song and sometimes for a fair price, according as they have learned wisdom. Every year the whole territory of France is travelled over by men whose business it is to persuade village maidens, their mothers and their aunts to part with their hair for financial consideration.

These men are known as "cutters," and there are at least 500 of them in the country always going from house to house, from farm to farm and through all the villages in all the departments, seeking for hair for their scissors. A good cutter averages from two to five heads of hair a day, and he pays from 2s. to 10s. for each. It is estimated that a single head of luxuriant growth weighs about a pound.

The false hair thus obtained—at the cost of the tears and regrets of many foolish maidens—is the finest in the market, and while of an exaggerated price, which puts it beyond the reach of the ordinary purchaser. Besides it is evident, that the supply of genuine "cuttings" must fall far short of the demand for false hair. So the majority of this wavy merchandise is obtained—yes, ladies, I am exceedingly sorry, but it is the fact—from the rag pickers. These busy scavengers of the streets and garbage barrels collect every day in the city of Paris alone at least 100 pounds of hair, which some hundreds of thousands of women have combed out of their heads during the preceding twenty-four hours. This hair, all mixed together and soiled, one would think, beyond redemption, is sold to hair cleaners at from 1s. to 1s.50 a pound, which shows simply that the fair sex of one city alone throw away annually about 30,000 pounds worth of hair, for which they afterward pay—and it is the same hair, mind considerably over 1,000,000.

The cleaning of this refuse hair is an operation which requires careful attention. After the hair has been freed from the dust and dirt and mud and other unpleasant things with which it has come in contact in gutters and stables, it is scrubbed in sawdust until it shines once more with its pristine gloss, and then the process of sorting is begun, in the first place skilled hands fix the individual hairs in frames, with the roots all pointing the same way, and then they are arranged according to the color. Finally, when a sufficient number of hairs of one color have been obtained—nor is this

number so immense as is generally supposed—they are made into the beautiful braids which are shown so seductively in the windows of the fashionable coiffeurs. If, as the good book says, wisdom goes with hair, she who places on her head one of these conglomerate braids might be said to have coaxed a portion of the wisdom of hundreds of thousands of other women who had worn those hairs before her.

It is said that the "cutters" in Franco have piled their trade so industriously that at present it is hardly possible in the whole republic to find a woman who will sell her hair. The business has been done to death, and now the enterprising dealers in false hair are sending their representatives through Switzerland, Belgium, and Norway canvassing for unorthodox fasses who will allow themselves to be robbed of their hair, which is half of their beauty, for a few pieces of silver.

Red Snow.

A man in Massachusetts, while walking in the woods a few days since, found the snow which lay among the trees filled with myriads of small scarlet worms. Several were covered with them, and they were so numerous that they gave the snow a crimson tinge. The worms were about three-eighths of an inch long and as brilliant as cochineal. They were found after a brisk snow squall, and were evidently deposited by the falling snow.

Red snow is not a remarkable phenomenon, but to find snow reddened by worms nearly a half an inch in length makes one suspect the accuracy of the story. Color in snows caused sometimes by minute forms of vegetable matter and sometimes by animalcules, but in either case the constituent particles of the color are of microscopic size only, and not three-eighths of an inch long. If this story be true the snow squall must have struck a bonanza of worms somewhere, and unearthed it, carrying worms on the wings of the wind, and finally dropping them in the Massachusetts forest.

For many years colored snow was deemed a most awful portent, its color being associated with blood and considered a sure prognostic of death and disaster. At length, however, science directed its attention to the phenomenon, and it was soon discovered that the color of the snow was due to the presence of a vegetable growth known by the generic name of hematozoa and to animalcules called zhylozoa roseola, and this took all the terror out of red snow except such as might be inspired by the length of these scientific names.

In Norway, Sweden and other countries in high northern latitudes the presence of colored snow is not at all unusual, and in lower latitudes it is more rare. Those who have seen it describe it as being beautiful, but at the same time unnatural looking, probably because we are accustomed to connect snow with the idea of absolute whiteness. It is fortunate for the poets and cultivators of similes that colored snow is rare, for otherwise half their stock in trade would be gone.

Vicious Kickers.

Dr. E. Usher, of London, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a sportsman of note, who has been in Arabia and other remote parts hunting for big game, has arrived home from North Queensland and the desert region known as the north territory in Australia. This is an enormous stretch of country, thousands of miles in area, infested by cannibals, in which are giant emus, nombat and wallaby. It was to hunt the emu that Dr. Usher made his trip there. "A party of us went up in that far north region," he said last night. "We were among the cannibals, who are great in size, being six and one-half feet high and physically perfect. It is a dry, sandy region for the most part. Emus and large numbers are to be found over this territory. We hunted them on horseback, and it was rare sport for the reason that they can run as fast as a horse, and a very good one at that. We found the catching of emus almost as interesting as coursing, besides having a certain spice of danger about it. An Emu can kick as hard as a horse. I have seen men kicked so hard by this vicious bird that their legs were broken. If I had my choice of being kicked by a horse or an emu I think I would take the horse. The emu stands on one leg and with the other strikes a quick and most paralyzing blow. I never would have believed that a bird had such power had I not had ocular evidence of it during this trip. After two or three men had suffered from terrible kicks of these birds we did not venture near them, but after running our horses till we got close enough would bring them down with our rifles. We did not approach them till we knew they were dead. We killed them for their feathers, although they are not so valuable as those of the ostrich. We also hunted for their eggs, which are after two or three men had suffered from terrible kicks of these birds we did not venture near them, but after running our horses till we got close enough would bring them down with our rifles. We did not approach them till we knew they were dead. We killed them for their feathers, although they are not so valuable as those of the ostrich. We also hunted for their eggs, which are

A Gallant Deed.

From a friend in India, the *Yorkshire Post's* London correspondent hears that Capt. Ayler, the gallant engineer officer who blew in the door of the fort at Nilt with gun-cotton, has been recommended by Sir Frederick Roberts, —or, to give him his last name, Lord Roberts—for the Victoria Cross. All accounts received from Gilgit go to show that the exploit was one of no ordinary difficulty and danger. When the outer wall of the fort had been gained, a sort of courtyard had to be crossed in the midst of a galling fire, and then the gun-cotton had to be placed under the very muzzle of the enemy's guns. The operation could not be performed, however, without injury either to Capt. Ayler or the gallant native sapper who assisted him, but in the scrimmage which ensued upon the blowing in of the gates the former had his thumb broken by a stone and was wounded in the leg and hand. Nevertheless he fought bravely on, firing no fewer than nineteen shots from his revolver before he allowed himself to be carried from the scene of action. Inspired probably by his example, the native troops fought like Trojans on the occasion, and several of them are to be recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, which is the native equivalent to the Victoria Cross.

He Cometh.

Belle—Oh, say, have you heard that May Sailer, who went as missionary to the Sioux, is going to marry a chief?
Blanche—No! How did you hear?
Belle—She told me so herself and showed me her engagement ring. It has the cutest kind of a quotation inside it.
Blanche—Really! What is the quotation?
Belle—"Lo, the bridegroom cometh!"

The Largest Ships Afloat.

The French five-master *France* is the largest sailing ship afloat. She was launched in September, 1890, at Patrick, and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 301 feet; breadth, 49 feet; depth, 20 feet. Her net register tonnage is 3,624 with a sale area of 40,000 square feet, and not long since she carried an enormous cargo of 5,900 tons of coal on her maiden passage from Barr to Rio de Janeiro without mishap after thirty-two days' sail, or within one day of the fastest passage on record. She is square rigged on four masts, but carries fore-and-aft canvas on the fifth mast. Her masts are only 160 feet high, nevertheless, she looks heavily sparred. This leviathan is fitted with a cellular double bottom, and can carry 2,000 tons of water ballast, thus reducing the expense of ballasting to a minimum.

The largest British ship is the *Liverpool*, 3,350 tons, built of iron, on the Clyde. She is 353 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 28 feet deep. Her four masts are each square rigged, but she is far from clumsy aloft, is easily handled, and has run fourteen knots an hour for a whole day. We were much impressed by her exceptional size, but for beauty she compares unfavorably with such a ship as the *Thermopylae*, or a large wooden built ship of America, having bright, lofty spars and decks as white as a snow's tooth. Iron decks do not lend themselves rapidly to adornment. Next in size is the *Pulgrave*, of 3,075 tons.

The United States ship *Shenandoah*, of Bath, Me., built by Messrs. Sewal & Co., of that port, is the largest wooden vessel in existence. She is 3,250 tons register, and will carry about 5,000 tons of heavy cargo. She was just left San Francisco, Cal., with 112,000 centals of wheat, worth \$175,000. This is the largest grain cargo on record. Another wooden vessel, the *Rappahannock*, also built at Bath, Me., is 3,050 tons register, cost \$125,000, and 706 tons of Virginia oak, together with 1,200,000 feet of pine timber, were used in her construction. The largest British wooden ship is the *Three Brothers*, 2,883 tons register, built at Boston, United States, in 1855. She is 313 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 31 feet deep. A further conception may be formed of the carrying capacity of such ships when we mention that the *Liverpool* brought 20,000 bales of jute from Calcutta to Dundee, and the *Rappahannock* took 125,000 cases of petroleum from Philadelphia to Japan.

Doubtful Friendship.

While not admiring the classical phraseology of the last sentence in the following editorial extract from the *Toronto Telegram* we cannot refrain from saying that the extract itself hits a good-sized nail plump on the head:

"The New York Sun speaks approvingly of 'our friends the Liberals.' Its censure is more to be coveted by a Canadian party than its praise. It is the brightest of American newspapers, but even those who admire its ability despise the spirit that makes it the unrelenting enemy of Britain, the foe of every party that makes the nation's greatness its first care, and the friend of every faction that troubles the empire.

The *Sun* is a typical American newspaper. Never, even by accident, is it just to Britain, and not a good word for the greatest of countries appears in its editorial columns from year's end to year's end.

That party through the errors of its wrong-headed leaders has earned the approbation of journals that hate Canada, and fear Britain. When Canada is choosing between its own parties, approval from the cultured *Penianism* of the *New York Sun* is a poor recommendation for the faction that has earned its praise.

The idea that the *Sun's* praise is helpful to 'our friends the Liberals' is an entirely superfluous proof of that journal's ignorance of Canada and the Canadians. The popularity of the *Opposition* in the United States has not been earned by devotion to the cause of its own country. The big fat-headed journal in question does not see that in blessing the Grits it is giving the Tories occasion to be thankful for the clemency of 'their friend the Sun.'

Progress of the Bible.

Nothing in the triumphs of science or in the history of literature matches the progress of the Bible. How it was originally devised no one knows. Commentators cannot authenticate beyond a page of its contents. Its age is wholly unknown. The identity of the authorship of many of its chapters remains unsuspected. No other work has been so critically tested. No other has suffered equally from ignorance and superstition. Yet after age it has progressed in the world. Characterized by the Christians, manual laborer delighted in reproducing its sacred texts and artistic hands in numberless cloisters illuminated its margins. Diverse as must have been the fountains whence its streams have flowed, it became the great well of modern religion's thought. Full of apparent contradictions, the church of the middle ages made it the basis of comprehensive sacred science, and by logic surpassing the skill of antiquity deduced from it a compact and formidable body of dogmatic creed which continues to hold its place in a practical world. When revolt overtook the ancient church every seceder from her dominion carried the Bible along as his dearest treasure. When printing became the process and disseminator of literature the Bible became the most popular of books. It is now. There is every reason for believing that it will continue to be."

The Bluebird.

You may expect him any time after the sun passes the winter solstice. In his musical engagements it is not a matter of dates, but opportunity. It is never a matter of opportunity. Who ever heard a bluebird's song out of season? It may be cold and snowy to-morrow, but his wings tremble in the nervous ecstasy of the present, and he sings of the bit of spring that now is. When the storm comes then he is silent. He may flee before its breath, or, if it is late in the season, he will fold his wing, unstring his lute, and uncomplainingly wait till the vernal sun and wind shall come again. But let the merest sluff of sunlight dash the cloud, and he warbles forth his greetings. He has been accused of trying to force the season. But it is not that. I found a group once shivering against a March snow-storm, late as the sun was sinking, and stopped to watch them, vitiating their distress. Suddenly there was some commotion, I attributed to my presence and scrutiny—a low conversation on four masts, a quivering of wings, a few flitting changes of position, and then a gurgling of spring melody among the snow-drops.

Astonished, I turned to where the sun should be, and there, on the horizon's rim, its half-disk was burning like a beacon. Two minutes later it was out of sight, the air was gloomy, the snow fell on, but the morrow was a bluebird day, indeed.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Why and How they come and go—A Puzzle for Materialists.

Instinct must be a great difficulty to the materialist; one of the greatest with which it has to contend. Whence is it? What is it? The secret intuition which directs the beaver to construct its dam, the squirrel to lay up its hidden stores, the spider to spin its silken web; the guiding impulse which in these latter days of the dying year in taking form on half our feathered friends, and bringing to us in their place a host of their hardier fellows. We have the facts. Every spring they come, every autumn they go. And as they arrive they meet others leaving, and as they leave they meet those others returning a double ebb and flow of feathered life. And surely enough of interest attaches to these periodical migrations without the need for prying into questions which we shall never be able to answer, and discussing problems which no finite mind can solve. And, after all, we do know the two great causes which act as the principal factors in turning birds twice a year into feathered pilgrims. One cause is climate, the other cause is food. A bird like the fieldfare, although hardier than its first cousin, the thrush, is nevertheless unable to bear the rigors of a northern winter, and so travels southward as soon as the leaves begin to fall. Sometimes even our winter is too severe for its constitution, and then it travels farther still, and spends just a few days with us on its return journey in the spring. The swift, on the other hand, a native of Northern Africa, can not endure the heat of a tropical summer, and so flies away northward in time to escape the pitiless scorching of an almost equatorial sun. Probably no bird is so sensitive to extremes of heat and cold. It leaves its home to avoid the heat, and yet suffers terribly if the air be chill in the land of its temporary sojourn. Often and often have swifts been picked up dying and dead in later days of an English spring, chilled through and through by a biting northerly wind, or frozen by the cold blast which comes with the hail of a vernal thunder storm.

The question of food, of course, is dependent upon that of climate. Autumn frosts begin, and the insects disappear, and so the birds which prey upon those insects are forced to leave their homes, and to fly to some other place where they can find food. But again, although our British Islands can not supply the swallow, and the swift, and the nightjar with the insects which they need, they can supply the redwing and the fieldfare with worms, and snails, and slugs, and hives and haws. And so we extend hospitality, as it were, to the class of birds, although called to leave us to another, and the autumnal exodus is balanced by an autumnal immigration.

Much the same order is preserved by these travelling birds, both in their arrival and departure. The chaff and the willow-warbler ("hay-bird," the rustics call him) are generally the first to come, and usually the last to go. Sometimes one sees them even in the gusty days of March, and they linger on until the first frosts of autumn bring down the last remaining leaves from the trees. Close upon them follows the active little sand-martin, bound for the steep, salt-walled gullies wherein it can scorp out its odd little burrows with little exertion, and not much fear of molestation. Then one notices a house-martin or two, pioneers of the host which will appear a few days later; and then the fork-tailed swallows come; and last of all the swifts, which are seldom to be seen before the latter end of May.

The old ideas about these birds and their "hibernation" still linger, it seems, in some country districts. In one here (Konigsberg), wrote Master George Borel long ago, about the year 1620, "in his net drew up a company or heape of swallows as big as a bushel, fastened by the legs and bills in one, which, being carried to their stoves, quickened and flew, and, coming again in the cold-air, dyed." And in the pages of a popular almanac, published in the year of grace 1889, I find precisely the same statement made in all sober earnest, e. that swallows do not migrate, but at the approach of winter conceal themselves deep down in ponds or streams, and there, clinging together in great clusters, lie torpid until the warm days of spring call them once more to active life. Strange how these false old notions live on in spite of daily spreading knowledge.

The swift is one of the very few birds which do not seem utterly exhausted by their long journey over the sea. Five minutes after its arrival it is hawking for flies as actively as if it had just left its nest after a long night's repose, for its astonishing physique is scarcely susceptible of fatigue, and the untiring muscles are like so many rods and strands of tempered steel. Swallows are less vigorous, and are generally glad enough to rest while on the rigging of any vessel which they chance to meet. And when they reach the land at last one often sees them sitting in hundreds upon the shore, too wearied even to snap at the sand-flies which are flitting in thousands around them.

So with other birds as well. Their strength seems most accurately adjusted to the length of their journey, and the immigrants as they arrive drop upon the shore, utterly unable to fly for another hundred yards. It they chance to be blown out of their course by contrary winds, and find no place whereon to rest awhile, they perish. The gulls and the terns are better off, for they can sit on the sea for weeks and long as they will. But the poor migrants, less favoured by their structure, have no such power, and to them to stop in their flight, unless to perch awhile upon the yards of some friendly ship, means death.

How these birds find their way to the exact spot which they left six months before is a puzzle indeed, yet so they do. A marked pair of swallows have known to return year after year to the very same spot beneath the eaves of the very same house, winging their way thither over some 3,000 or 4,000 intervening miles of land and sea. What a marvelous memory the birds must have thus to recollect all the details of a journey which they have taken perhaps but once previously, and which has seven months before they set out to carry with them a mental map of the country over which they have passed, clear and distinct in every detail, indelibly photographed upon their tiny brains. Wonderful as is the instinct of the carrier pigeon, which brings it safely home from a distance of hundreds of miles, this is nothing compared with that of these tiny migrants, in whose case thousands of miles to be traveled at; replaced by as many thousands, and which have to journey in the first instance to a bourne wholly unknown.

I send some of my receipts among which there is one especially good when eggs are high.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—Chop one cup of salt pork very fine, add one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar and one cup of molasses, four and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half pound of raisins and other fruit if you prefer.

VENOM OF A TOAD.

The Venom Really Does Secret Poison, Says London Physician.

A correspondent of the London Lancet maintains the scientific correctness of Shakspeare's assertion that the toad "swats venom." He says that this venom is of a tolerably powerful nature, and that instead of being secreted by the salivary glands, as many make it, it is actually secreted by the skin so that the word "swated" is most accurately descriptive.

This secretion, Dr. Guthrie states, also occurs in the toad through the parotid glands, the venom being a thick, milky fluid, like the juice of dandelion stalks in taste and appearance. When injected under the skin, it kills small birds in six minutes, and dogs and guinea pigs in half an hour to an hour and a half. The symptoms in birds are loss of co-ordination, followed by death; in guinea pigs convulsions, and in the dog depression, vomiting and intoxication.

Dr. Guthrie kept a small toad in a cage with some lizards, and one of them, having bitten the toad, became convulsed and died less than two minutes. His dog having seized a toad, was attacked by instantaneous and profuse salivation, violent vomiting, and collapse. He states also that his hand was poisoned from handling the toad.

Creepers for Babies.

The somewhat humiliating fact that all humanity has to creep before it can walk, endows with parental interest the time-worn subject of "baby's creepers." Just so long as the angel in the house will persist in getting its dainty cambric and flannel garments soiled by wiping up the floor with itself, just so long will anxious mothers hail with satisfaction any device which keeps them clean without impeding the progress of Mr. or Miss Baby.

The latest invention of the sort is adopted from a young mother's recollection of the trousers she saw worn by native women in India when she was on her wedding journey.

Spread out flat the garment looks like a bag about ten or twelve inches long and somewhat wider. It is gathered into an inch-wide waist-band, which buttons together. In each lower corner or two slits or openings in the seam, about four-inches long. They are hemmed around, and are the footholds through which the small pedal extremities are thrust. The material employed for the "creepers" is French chambray in the pretty pinks and robin's egg blues, which wear endlessly without fading. But it is when baby has her creoper on that its advantages most appear. Her draperies fill out the bag-like envelope on all sides till she looks like a ball pin cushion mounted on small fat legs, and crowned by the upper half of a European chaperon with chamber bows two inches wide tied to the waist band on the top of each shoulder in place of wings. Clad in this wise the baby is also pretty effectually padded against the inevitable downfalls that attend her early attempts to stand alone.

Sacred Animals.

In Egypt cats were sacred. A man who killed a cat in Alexandria, when Egypt formed part of the Roman empire, was himself killed by an indignant mob, for Roman law refused to recognize the sacred character of cats, says London Truth. With us, partridges and pheasants are sacred. They can only be slain in a particular way, and during a particular time of the year. Land-owners keep in their park a number of people whose business it is to see that the partridge and pheasant are not shot or injured, so that they may be strong and numerous when the time comes for slaying them in the manner prescribed by the law. The slayers are called sportsmen, and the slaying is called sport. This glorious occupation is reserved for the owners of the land on which the birds are found, and for the friends of the owners. It is usually a massacre, and there is great emulation between land owners as to the number that can be killed in a given time. A man called Charles Waters lived and worked on a farm belonging to Lord de Ramsay. Some partridges rose near where Waters was ploughing, and a gamekeeper of Lord de Ramsay says that he saw Waters throw a stone at those partridges. The stone, such as it seems to have injured them. But such a proper conduct could not be allowed. Waters, therefore, was dismissed by his employer, in whose service he had been for six years; he received notice to quit his cottage, and a very extraordinary notice was served on him by Lord de Ramsay. It forbade him at any future time to come upon any of the inclosures, fields, woods, groves, plantations, coppices, lands, grounds and hereditaments in the use, occupation or possession of this nobleman, situate, lying and being in or any of certain parishes in the county of Norfolk, or in any town, parish or place of them, or of them adjoining or near, or in any part thereof, on any account or pretence whatsoever.

Admiral's Suggestion.

I venture to hope that my proposal to establish a free ferry across the Irish Sea for passengers, and for certain classes of agricultural and fishery and other goods, between certain ports in Ireland and the West of England, and that the cost of the ferry be borne by the State, will not be considered as utopian. Great works of national importance—such as the Suez Canal, the Nicaraguan Canal, the St. Gothard Tunnel, the great railways across Canada and in India, submarine telegraph lines, and the great steamship lines on the main highways of the world, of commerce—have been aided by Government subsidies.

Most persons, I presume, would believe that if 3,000,000 of the population of Ireland and England made use annually of such free ferries, it would be productive of infinite good to the community. I implicitly believe that the proposal, if carried into effect, would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the United Kingdom; it would foster a vast friendly and unfettered intercourse and inaugurate an era of prosperity and contentment.

The Value of Lent.

Every year the observance of Lent is increasing. A period of forty days preceding the anniversary of our Saviour's death and passion, is set apart as a special season of fasting, penitence, and prayer. It corresponds in the Jewish church with the forty days of preparation previous to the yearly expiation on the great day of atonement, and in the life of Christ to the forty days which he spent fasting in the wilderness. It is a mistake to suppose that those who most devoutly observe this season confine their observance to self-restraint and self-denial. It is a time of earnest, aggressive work, of deeds of charity, love and mercy. It is the great seed time of the church. There is no period of the church's life when her roots run deeper and her spiritual powers are more in exercise than in Lent. They are forty days of fasting, penitence, and prayer—forty days of communion, consecration, and charity—forty days of warfare, worship, and work. It must be admitted that not half as much is made of it as might be, as should be, in the interests of the church, the community, the country.

Fashions in Jewelry.

Flexible purses have tiny watches set in the clasps. A sixpenny nail is the model for a tooth-pick or pencil. A loving cup with curved sides and plain surfaces has four handles. Antique belts and girdles of silver have lost nothing in popularity, and bid fair to keep all they lay.

A Question.

How can we raise more corn to the acre? Why, of course by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for its use, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and we would specially warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Tolson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

"What shall you give me, pa," she said. "Upon my wedding day?" And pa with gravity replied: "I'll give you, dear—away."

Golden Thoughts For Every Day.

Monday—Blow ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee rocks earth into a lethargy. And with thy scabby fingers hast denight the world's fair cheeks, blow, blow thy spite!

Tuesday—We have come forth from God, for the experience of that which is not God. We must not complain of the variety of our experience, which makes for our eternal enrichment. We must carefully be on our guard, that under foreign and dark conditions we do not lose confidences that "God is with us." If we cease to feel that God is "very nigh," we shall fall into "the easily besetting sin" of allowing nature, the flesh and the world to engross the soul. Then we are lost, not knowing who we are, nor where we are, nor whence we came. But holding fast to the Living God, and our own God-derived nature, we shall pass through all seas and storms, and endure all humiliations and sufferings with patience and confidence of hope. In Him we can not be overcome; but shall surely be "more than conquerors"—gainers through all contradictions, difficulties, and deaths. "Abide in Me and I in you, and nothing shall by any means hurt you." You are "receiving a Kingdom which cannot be moved."—[Dr. Pulsford.]

Wednesday—After all dear Savior, When my closing eyes, See the shadows creeping O'er the evening skies; After all the striving Of my weary feet; Hear the trembling accents From my lips that fall; Jesus, precious Savior, Love thee after all!

Thursday—Of the great prizes of human life it is not often the lot of the most enterprising to obtain many; they are placed on opposite sides of the path, so that it is impossible to approach one of them without proportionately receding from another; whence it results that the wisest plans are founded on a compromise between good and evil, and that the object of desire is finally relinquished and abandoned in order to secure superior advantages.—[Robert Hall.]

Friday—Workman of God! Oh, lose not heart, But learn what God is like; And in the darkest battle field, Thou shalt know where to strike. Thrice blessed is he whom is given The instinct that the field which he Is most invisible.—[F. W. Faber.]

Saturday—Behold the condition and attitude of Christians. They float in the same sea of life with other men, and bear the same buffetings but they are not driven hither and thither, the sport of wind and water. When a wave strikes them, breaks over them, and hisses past in foam; but they remain unmoved. They were not caught by surprise, while they had a slight hold of the surface. The chief part of their being lies deep beyond the reach of their superficial commotions. Their life, "hid with Christ in God," bears, with breaking, all the strain of the storm.—[Dr. Arnot.]

Sunday—Behold the condition and attitude of Christians. They float in the same sea of life with other men, and bear the same buffetings but they are not driven hither and thither, the sport of wind and water. When a wave strikes them, breaks over them, and hisses past in foam; but they remain unmoved. They were not caught by surprise, while they had a slight hold of the surface. The chief part of their being lies deep beyond the reach of their superficial commotions. Their life, "hid with Christ in God," bears, with breaking, all the strain of the storm.—[Dr. Arnot.]

A SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

Helpless For Years and Excluded From Hospitals as Incurable.

The Remarkable Experience of Chas. Quant, as Investigated by an Albany (N. Y.) Journal Reporter—A Story of Surprising Interest.

Albany, N. Y. Journal, March, 4th.

SARATOGA, March 4th.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga county of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been fully restored to health so that he was able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that an Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to come to Galway to call on Mr. Quant to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so, he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsmen who may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of about 400 people delightfully located near the centre of the town of Galway, in Saratoga county, and about 17 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry, the residence of Mr. A. Quant was easily found, for everyone seemed to know him, speak well of him, and to be overjoyed with his recovery and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprising citizenship, for Mr. Quant was born in Galway and had spent most of his life there. Mr. Quant was found at his home, on a pleasant street nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was opened by a man who, in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Quant lived there, said, "at home, said: 'I am Mr. Quant. Will you come in?'" After a little general and preliminary conversation, and after he had been apprised of the object for which the Journal reporter had called upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and terrible sufferings, and of the inefficacy of the treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully gave assent to its use for publication. He said: "My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and, excepting while travelling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. My wife is a native of Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was a traveling salesman for a piano and organ company and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly, slept in 'rough' spare beds in country houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow weaker and more ill. I was unable to do any work for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then upon advice began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so effected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case incurable locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill, and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse I had become utterly paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs fell as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and upon advice of the doctor, who brought home, where I was, that I was dead would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable and was paid the \$1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health.

I thought I would try them and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and I took them according to the directions given on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of pills I began to feel beneficial effects from them. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now after the use of eight boxes of the pills—at a cost of only \$4.00—see—I can walk with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is cured; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Saxton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from catarrh of the throat for several years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure, with experts of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no beneficial results. A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian church; Prof. James E. Kelly, principal of the academy; John P. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his wife's miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer. Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Quant, induced the reporter to make further enquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they meet a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and are sold in Albany, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

NEW YORK.

Elegant new buffet sleeping cars, especially built for this service, leave Union Station daily, except Sunday, at 4.55 p. m., running through without change to New York City over the popular West Shore route. Lunches are served on these cars, and they contain every comfort and convenience, are so perfect in all their appointments that a trip to New York is made a pleasure, all tedious transfers and the annoyance of lunch counters being dispensed with. Sundays, leave Toronto at 12.20 p. m., connecting with a through car at Hamilton. Train leaving Toronto every day at 12.50 p. m., connects at Hamilton with through sleeping car for New York, arriving 7.30 following morning.

The spring bonnets are so pretty that it seems to bad to have to wear them where one can't see them.

My Patient's Life Depends On It.

Send bibl. St. Leon immediate.—"Boston message." Thus the grand psalmist of fame and fame in towering aloft in the light of heaven, subsequently orders and messages are pouring in from every quarter. For all deadly internal disorders, kidney, liver, or bladder, St. Leon is proved to be unrivalled. The wonder is that any family would be without a jug or barrel in the house.

It is a pity that pretty petticoats should go out of fashion, but it does seem good to get a rest from that everlasting word "fruition."

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the particulars of a remarkable cure that fairly outstrips the celebrated case of John Marshall, of Hamilton, which created such a sensation throughout the country. The particulars of the case are vouched for by the Albany Evening Journal, recognized as the leading newspaper of the New York State capital, and one of the leading papers of the United States. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that the particulars of the case are accurately and carefully set forth, in every respect true, and must therefore prove of the deepest interest to our readers, we therefore commend the article to their careful perusal.

The men are tagging along after us by adopting planks. Have you seen their new plaid neckties?

Worth its weight in gold. Adams Pepsin Tutti Frutti Gum for all uneasiness at the Stomach. Sold by all Druggists & Confectioners 5 cents.

Did you know that some women support themselves by knitting baby boots at five cents a pair?

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM For sale by Druggists. Price 15c

The Finest Stables in the World.

The Baroness von Zuyllan, of Paris, has the finest stables in the world for her magnificent horses. Even those of the great Czar himself do not equal them in magnificence. On Sunday afternoons she takes her tea in the stables, where, down the center of the great building, a thick pile carpet is placed leading to the tea room. The horses come up to the table for sugar from their mistress like pet dogs. The buildings cover over three acres of ground.

Blood Will Tell.

Of course it will—that is if it is good, healthy blood. It will glow in the cheek, and tell the story of perfect physical health. If it does not, if the complexion is devoid of color, the muscles weak and flaccid, something is wrong, and something ought to be done about it at once, for in such cases delays are dangerous. For torpid liver, "biliousness," and the thousand and one ills to which these conditions of the system lead, there is no remedy in the world equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Boils, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous sores, salt-rheum, and all kindred diseases are cured by it.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth; but she soon outgrows her cradle and discards her nurse.—[Colton.]

Behind the Scenes.

On the stage the tinsel, the glitter, the powder and the paint, show forth the most, but step behind the scenes, and you will behold the truth. The chorus girls are not all fancy paintings them; but rather what they paint themselves; just so with many of the flaming advertisements of so-called "catharrh cures." Get back of the scenes, and they are not cures. The real one, and the only remedy that is a cure, is Dr. Sage's Catharrh Remedy. Lift the curtain and you will find the native truth to be, that this Remedy is the one that cures the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, and no mistake. It is also a remedy in all catarrhal conditions, such as Catarrhal Headache, Catarrh of the Throat, etc.

All clothes should be thoroughly aired after washing before wearing.

John Quickly Extemporized Five Tow Baga.

This is a meaningless sentence but it contains all the letters of our alphabet. Five of these letters spell "women," and large numbers of women believe in the virtues of Dr. Pierce's favorite perscription—a strictly vegetable compound, for her use, and an unfailing cure for the many ills that beset her. It recuperates wasted strength, restores the functions to a normal condition, and fits her to bear and rear healthy offspring; promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and gives activity to the bowels and kidneys. In a word, it is woman's cure and safeguard. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or its price (\$1.00) refunded.

The woman who cannot have one of the new India silks for this Summer might as well take to her bed for the season for all the comfort she will get out of life.

A. P. 598

T. EATON Co. (LIMITED)

We are going to add to our business this season. We had plenty last, but we're going to have more. Not going to swoop it and you in by hurrah and rush, but by steady everyday-the same kind of work, win your dollars and goodwill.

We are going to do it by selling the best Dry Goods. Not the best puffed, but the best made and a quality that has its name on it. We'll have none in our store that hasn't. Sometimes the truth seems like exaggeration because so much exaggeration passes for truth. You judge this as essay and write it down as chaff. It would be if the store were other than this, but when you think of half a thousand helpers in fifty different Departments covering more than three acres of selling space, you shall determine this great Dry Goods Palace to be something beyond the ordinary. It is! It is! Such a showing of fashionable stuffs is beyond the comprehension of those who have not already seen it. We had a mind to say it hasn't any equal anywhere. Certainly not in Canada.

If you believe that, let us send you samples (free of course) of just such dry goods as will tell their own tale. We have a most thoroughly equipped Mail Order Department to attend all such requests and fill all orders the same day as received. We charge nothing for our work. We're only too glad to have you use us just so far as may be.

T. EATON COY., (LIMITED)

YONGE ST. QUEEN ST. 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 200. 10 and 12 - - TORONTO. All under One Roof.

CONBOYS

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH-PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lads who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough or might be prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

TORONTO BISCUIT & NO CONFECTIONERY CO

make the best goods. Try them and see.

MAGIC SCALE FOR DRESS CUTTING.

taught by Miss Chubb, general agent for Ontario. 256; Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

YES Consumption on all Lung Troubles

has been cured by **ARABIAN BALM**. It enriches and vitalizes the blood. The Balm gives new Life and Health. Whole sale by Evans & Co., (Limited) Montreal.

ASTHMACURED FREE

your address, and we will send you a bottle. "DE TAIT BROS., ROGUES," Montreal, Que. Tel. N.Y. 1234. 10th Ave., Montreal, Que. St. W. Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—By a Canadian House a Man

with \$5,000 to buy an interest in their business, and go to England and take charge. Terms controlled by them. P. O. Box 533, Toronto.

GARFIELD TEA cures Constipation, Sick Headache, restores the Complexion. Sook Get Free Sample at GARFIELD TEA AGENCY, 317 Church St., Toronto.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Are the best in the world for the throat and Chest, for the voice unequalled. R. & T. W. Stamped on each Drop.

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the story of my Life by Joseph F. Hess the converted Prize-Fighter and Salmon-Keeper. The story of his travels and the life he led are more thrilling than the purest of fiction. Send for circulars and terms. Wm. Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED.

We Want Home and Address of Every ASTHMATIC. P. Harold Hays, M.D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FIVE CONDITIONS OF HAPPINESS.

The first is bodily health. To secure this Drink the **ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE** which contains a proportion of German Dandelion Root, with fine coffee as a basis. It combines the Health-giving properties of this well known plant, with the refreshing and dietetic properties of Coffee. Prepared only by **ELLIS & KIRCHLEY, Toronto.**

WATEROUS BRANTFORD MANUFACTURE DRY PRESS & PLASTIC BRICK MACHINERY.

PERFECT DIGESTION INSURED.

ADAMS' PEP SIN TUTTI-FRUTTI.

Office of Dr. E. Gormley, 558 Fifth Ave., New York, October 25, 1901.

Physiology teaches that a certain amount of saliva secreted by the salivary glands of the mouth, and mixing with the food before or after it passes into the stomach, is essential to digestion. The chewing of your Tutti Frutti Gum before or after a meal, especially when combined with so valuable a digestive as "Armour's Peppermint Cure," not only increases the flow of saliva, but also so materially to its strength as to insure perfect digestion at the same time correcting any disorder of the stomach which may be present.

Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners in 2c packages, or for box of assorted samples which will be sent by mail, postage paid, at any address on receipt of 25 cents.

THE TUTTI-FRUTTI, A. V. CO.,
60 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

T. EATON Co. (LIMITED)

We are going to add to our business this season. We had plenty last, but we're going to have more. Not going to swoop it and you in by hurrah and rush, but by steady everyday-the same kind of work, win your dollars and goodwill.

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ADAMS' PEP SIN TUTTI-FRUTTI.

Office of Dr. E. Gormley, 558 Fifth Ave., New York, October 25, 1901.

Physiology teaches that a certain amount of saliva secreted by the salivary glands of the mouth, and mixing with the food before or after it passes into the stomach, is essential to digestion. The chewing of your Tutti Frutti Gum before or after a meal, especially when combined with so valuable a digestive as "Armour's Peppermint Cure," not only increases the flow of saliva, but also so materially to its strength as to insure perfect digestion at the same time correcting any disorder of the stomach which may be present.

Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners in

A. Wyness' General Store

Masonic Block, FORDWICH.

I have just opened out in my new premises with a large and varied stock of general merchandise, including Choice Dress Goods, Flannels, Woolen Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Sealettes, Handkerchiefs, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

A * Large * Stock * of * Seasonable * Goods.
Can't * Enumerate * Them * All.

My prices in all lines are as Low as any House; Lower than most of them. You are cordially invited to call and see me in my new quarters, and it will pay you to see my goods and prices before making your purchases. All kinds of Produce taken.

Remember the place: Masonic Block, next door to Post Office, Fordwich.
A. WYNESS.

SOLID * FACTS

It is a solid fact that cannot be gainsaid that our facilities for buying goods are second to none in the County.

It is a solid fact that we do not deal in low priced, inferior or shoddy goods in order to sell cheap, but we always aim at giving our customers first class goods that we are not afraid or ashamed to stand behind after they are sold and sell them as low as possible consistent with living prices.

Our motto is 100 cents worth of goods for the \$ every time, we propose to both buy and sell this way.

Our stock for the Spring is now fully assorted and we shall be pleased to compare goods and prices with anything in the trade.

Due notice will be given of our Spring Millinery Opening. Watch for it.

W.S. BEAN

Montreal House,
GORRIE, ONT.

Pathmasters.

(Continued from last week.)

Cons. 8 and 9.—Wm. Montgomery, from "B" inclusive to lot 5 and to work 12 days on "B" line; J. J. Day, for sl. 5 and 6; con. 10; C. Heibine, 6 to 10; J. Stewart, sl. 10 and 11, con. 9 and 10; R. L. Wilson, 11 to 15; J. R. Hunter, for sl. 15 and 16, con. 9; John Anderson, 16 to 20; D. S. Milne, for sl. 20 and 21, cons. 9 and 10, and all his own work; H. Collins, 21 to 25; M. McLeod, for sl. 25 and 26, cons. 9 and 10; J. Campbell, 26 to 30; S. Harding, for sl. 30 and 31, cons. 9 and 10; A. Barnes, 31 to Minto and North to blindline.

Cons. 10 and 11.—T. Baird, from 1 to 6; W. Buttery, for sl. 5 and 6, cons. 11 and 12; J. Burns, 6 to 10; R. Bennett, for sl. 10 and 11, cons. 11 and 12; C. Irwin, 11 to 15; R. Millen, for sl. 15 and 16, cons. 10 and 11; T. Dane, 16 to 20; J. Gregg, for sl. 20 and 21, cons. 11 and 12; A. Spotton, 21 to 25; R. Caudle, for sl. 25 and 26, cons. 11 and 12; R. Harding, 26 to 30; J. Porterfield for sl. 30 and 31, cons. 11 and 12, and East 29, con. 12; W. Pritchard, 31 to Minto and boundary North and South to blindline.

Cons. 12 and 13.—B. Stafford, 1 to 5; A. Finley, for sl. 5 and 6, cons. 13 and 14; R. Cunningham, 6 to 10; I. Wade, for sl. 10 and 11, cons. 13 and 14; J. Bell, 11 to 15; W. Sanderson, for sl. 15 and 16, cons. 12 and 13; W. Montgomery, 16 to 20; J. Rolson, for sl. 20 and 21, cons. 13 and 14, and to have all A. Wright's work; C. Hollman, 21 to 25; H. Cowan, 26 to 30 and all Geo. Henry's work; J. Porterfield, for sl. 30 and 31, cons. 13 and 14; A. Hood, 31 to Minto and boundary North and South to blindline.

Cons. 14 and 15.—D. Galloway, 1 to 5; G. Wiley, for sl. 5 and 6, cons. 15 and 16; E. Rush, 6 to 10; J. Scott, for sl. 10 and 11, cons. 15 and 16; R. Twamley, 11 to 15; R. Ferguson, for sl. 15 and 16, cons. 14 and 15; J. Mahood, 16 to 20; P. Phillips, 21 to 25; W. Krenger, for sl. 25 and 26, cons. 13 and 14; J. Zurkee, for sl. 25 and 26, cons. 15 and 16; C. Gedkie, 26 to 30; H. Demmerling, for sl. 30 and 31, cons. 15 and 16; D. Zeigler, 31 to Minto, and boundary North and South to blindline.

Cons. 16 and 17.—J. Ritchie, 1 to 5; W. Pomeroy, for sl. 5 and 6, cons. 17 and 18; J. Dennis, 6 to 10; A. Burnett, for sl. 10 and 11, cons. 17 and 18; J. Wright, 11 to 15; F. Keuger, 19 to 20 inclusive and sl. 20 and 21 south to con. 15; W. Nelson, for sl. 15 and 16, cons. 16 and 17 and east to Lake, and all C. Wright's work; F. Dettman, 21 to 25; D. Campbell, for sl. 25 and 26, cons. 17 and 18; J. Baylis, for sl. 30 and 31, cons. 17 and 18; C. Hooper, 26 to Minto and boundary North and South to blindline.

Con. 18.—J. Johnston, 1 to 5; W. Renwick, 6 to 10; J. Wynn, 11 to 20 and to work on sl. 15 and 16, con. 18, south to blindline; A. Monroe, 21 to 26; A. Drummond, 26 to gravel road; Wm. Frases, 31 to Minto, and to have lot 31, and work on gravel road.

Con. A.—P. Baker, 1 and 2; A. Fitch, 3 to 6, and to work to blindline on con. B; J. Neil, 7 to 12, and to work to blindline on con. B; Wm. R. Gallaher, 13 to 17, and to work on blindline on con. B; D. Rae, 18 to 25, inclusive except J. Rea's work; W. Casemore, for sl. 20 and 21, cons. A and B; T. Gibson, 26, 27, 28 and 29 on con. B, and 29 on con. A; R. Earls, 32 to con. C; J. Ball, for sl. 35 and 36, con. A.

Con. B.—R. Laing, 31 to 35, and 1 on cons. 5 and 6; F. Kitchen, 36 to con. C, and lot 1, cons. 8 and 4, and sl. 35 and 36 to blindline on con. A; R. Nichol, 1 to 6, and lot 1, con. 17, and to work N & W from corner; A. Stewart, 7 to 11, and lot 1, cons. 15 and 16 and to work to blindline on con. A; A. Miller, 12 to 17 and to blindline on con. A; H. Willits, 18 to 20; J. McLean, 23 and east 24 and 25, con. A, and 23, 24 and 25, con. B; J.

DARBY BROS., * Fordwich * Hardware * Store.

HAVING bought out Dr. Spence's hardware business, and made large additions to the Stock, we are now prepared to furnish GENERAL HARDWARE.

**Builders' Supplies,
 Paints,
 Oils,
 Glass, etc.**

Box, Parlor and Cook Stoves in any style.
 A lot of Leather Mitts for sale cheap.

We have bought a Complete New Set of Tin-smith's Tools, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Tinware, and do all kind of Repairing on short notice.

Eave troughing done to Order.
DARBY BROS.

Hamilton for Lakelet from sidelines 15 to 20.

Con. C.—W. Ball, 11 to 20 on north side and all Ireland's work; G. Hyslip, 11 to 20 on south side; R. Granger, 21 to 30 on north side; H. Patrick, 21 to 30 on south side; A. Doig, lgs 29, 30, 31 and 32 and to work all on sideline; Wm. McKee, 31 to 40 on north side; M. Sharpin, 31 to 40 on south side.

Poundkeepers.—Ward No. 1, C. Wilson and J. Hoocy; Ward No. 2, G. Gregg and J. Reas; No. 3, J. Roe and G. Brown; No. 4, J. A. Putland and A. Edgar; No. 5, J. J. Lamony and W. Evans.

Fenceviewers.—Ward No. 1, J. Spotton, J. Watters and J. Hamilton; No. 2, E. Phair, G. Rusk and E. Harding; No. 3, W. Wade, W. Gibson and Jas. McDermid; No. 4, R. McLaughlin, J. McGuire and E. Sparling; No. 5, W. Gallaher, W. Weir and D. Rea.

Lieut.-Col. Hodgetts died in London on Sunday.

Another dynamite explosion occurred in Paris Sunday.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has taken a decided turn for the worse.

Mr. S. B. Harman, ex-mayor and ex-treasurer of the City of Toronto, died on Saturday.

Prof. John Cairns, D. D., LL. D., of the United Presbyterian College in Edinburgh, is dead.

The Grand Duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse-Darmstadt, husband of the late Princess Alice of England, died Sunday.

Patrick Doyle, a desperado who has killed seven men in 10 years, was shot and killed by his nine-year-old son at his ranch near Big Muddy, Mont., on Saturday last. The father was chopping wood, when the boy came out of the house with a rifle, and, taking deliberate aim, fired the fatal shot.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in one of the committee rooms at Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday. Considerable business of interest alone to the craft, was transacted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, H. P. Moore, Free Press, Acton; First Vice President, A. Pirie, Banner, Dundas; Second Vice President, P. D. Ross, Journal, Ottawa; Secretary Treasurer, J. E. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, J. S. Briery, Journal, St. Thomas. Executive committee—L. W. Shannon, News, Kingston; T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford; R. Holmes, New Era, Clinton; L. G. Jackson, Era, Newmarket; C. H. Mortimer, Electric News, Toronto.

REMOVED.

J. H. Taman,
 Practical Tailor

HAS Removed to the new building which has been fitted up for him just opposite the Albion Hotel, Gorrie, where he is prepared to meet his friends as usual, and to attend to all orders given him. He is a PRACTICAL WORKMAN and has held positions of trust in some of the best shops in the Dominion; has had a thorough training and experience in the Cutting Department, and will

GUARANTEE ALL WORK.

Cutting and Repairing done to Order.

A Call Solicited.

B. S. COOK,

Real Estate & Loan

AGENT.

FORDWICH, ONT.

Money to Loan on Farm Security at the Lowest rate of Interest.

GOOD NOTES DISCOUNTED.

Special Attention given to

CONVEYANCING.

B. S. COOK,

North of the Post Office,
 FORDWICH.

**Seeds.
 Seeds.**

**Seeds.
 Seeds.**

SEEDS !

SEEDS !

Timothy, Common Red, Mammoth and Alsike, Clover Seeds, a full supply constantly kept on hand.

Any farmer wanting any new seed WHEAT or OATS of any kind can save postage and freight by ordering the same through me.

—AT—

**McLaughlin's
 Drug Store.**

GORRIE.

**Fordwich
 Roller * Mills.**

WILSON BROS., Props.

First-class Manitoba Wheat Flour manufactured and always kept in Stock and sold in any quantities.

FLOUR.....per cwt. \$2 25 to \$2 50
 BRAN.....per ton. 14 00
 SHORTS.....per ton. 16 00

Special attention given to GRISTING, which is done on the shortest possible notice.

Highest Price Paid for Grain.

The mill is fitted throughout with the very best roller process machinery and appliances and we are confident of being able to give perfect satisfaction.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

WILSON BROS.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS GATHERINGS.
CULLED FROM OUR EXCHANGES AND BOILED
DOWN FOR THE GAZETTE READERS.

HURON.

A new Horticultural Society has been organized in Goderich.

Blyth is agitating for a brass band. It is reported that Wilson, the Seaforth egg buyer, will buy eggs by weight this year. Several other prominent Canadian buyers will also adopt this plan. This move is caused by the purchase of eggs in the British market being by the pound. This change will be agreeable to everybody except the owners of fowl whose characteristic is to lay small eggs.

Fred Haggit, while skidding logs on G. Jenkins' farm, Blyth, met with a serious accident to one of his legs by getting it jammed between a log and stump of a tree, which will confine him to his house for some time.

A meeting of the executive committees of both the East and West Ridings of Huron Teachers' Institutes were held in Clinton, lately, to make arrangements for their approaching meetings. The institutes will hold separate meetings.

An exchange says that a slick-tongued swindler is abroad among the farmers selling them 25 pound cans of coffee for a ridiculously small sum. When the farmer gets his can he finds that instead of coffee he has some nicely browned navy beans with a little coffee essence poured over them.

J. Hooley, Wingham, who shipped a car load of horses by G. T. R., on the 4th inst., for Manitoba, made a good run and landed with horses at destination, in excellent shape.

On Tuesday Mr. Whitely of the Clinton News-Record stood in the bar of the Rattenbury House conversing with Mr. Rattenbury, when a young man a stranger, who was sitting in a chair, evidently under the influence of liquor, drew a revolver and deliberately aiming at Whitely's hat, fired. He was arrested by Constable Wheatley, but as Mr. Whitely did not wish to press any charge against him, he was fined, by Mr. McGarva, for carrying a revolver, \$20 and costs. He got off easy enough.

Conductor Snider has been holding special services for about ten days in Toronto.

While Mr. Wm. Levett, of Exeter, was assisting in loading a car of grain on Wednesday of last week, he received an ugly wound on the face by slipping and falling on the ground.

The Turnberry Agricultural Society has decided not to hold a spring show this year. So also has East Wawanosh Agricultural Society.

At the close of the Epworth League meeting in the Methodist church, Brussels, on Monday evening last week, W. T. Mooney was presented with a cabinet, containing stationery, inkstands &c., a large photo album and a nickel plated alarm clock, by the members of the Sabbath school on the eve of his departure for the Northwest.

The Mullan boys, of the 17th con. of Grey, have a wild cat at present. This is the fourth they have trapped this season.

On Monday, 14th inst., Mr. James Gordon, a resident of Goderich, died, at the age of 68 years. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. John Northcott, of Hay township is the owner of a very profitable ewe, which has given birth to ten lambs inside of three years. It gave birth to three in 1890, three in 1891 and four recently. This is the best on record.

PERTH.

The new Listowel furniture factory employs 50 hands. The first shipment was made on Saturday of last week.

An unusual amount of building operations will be carried on in North Easthope this coming season.

A large number from around Millbank intend going to Manitoba to work next summer.

Hawkesville enjoyed a Jubilee Singer's Concert and cake walk one evening recently.

W. G. Fraser, of Stratford, and Miss Elizabeth Whitefield were recently united in the bonds of wedlock at the residence of the bride's parents, 12th con., Grey.

Among the many records of remarkable fecundity, large family descendants etc., a story comes from the county of Bruce, which is both interesting and remarkable. Robert Ogden, an aged resident of Gresham, died on Feb. 26, leaving 236 descendants, consisting of 13 children, 113 grandchildren, 100 great grandchildren, and 10 great great grandchildren. His family of 5 sons and 8 daughters were all living at his death.

T. J. Wilford, of Crosshill, challenged anyone to produce older coins than those possessed by him, which were dated 1600 and 1700. The Milverton Post accepts his challenge, having been shown a silver coin owned by Robt. Roulston of Mornington, which is dated 1564, and was coined during the reign of Elizabeth.

The figures are quite distinct and the piece, though very thin, is well preserved. It was plowed up in the county Donegal, Ireland, about six years ago, and was presented to Mr. Roulston on his visit there in 1886.

WELLINGTON.

Mrs. Collison, of Harriston, fell down stairs last week and broke the small bone of her leg.

Joseph Hall, Garafraga, died last week from injuries caused by his having been thrown out of his sleigh six weeks ago, his horses having become frightened by boys sleigh-riding on public streets in Fergus.

A. L. McKechnie, of Mount Forest, fell down stairs and sustained some severe injuries and is now under medical care.

Geo. Coughlin, eldest son of Thomas Coughlin, Guelph township, and having relatives in this section, died recently at Los Angeles, Cal.

Wm., Jas. and Arthur Mill, of Maryboro, con. 3, left last week for Manitoba with a car load of stock and effects.

Wm. Troy, 8th con. of Minto, sold recently a "Davy Lad" four-year-old horse for the sum of \$400.

Last Sunday a four-year-old son of Mr. Bridgeford, Palmerston, put some peas in one of his ears. Some of the peas were so difficult to remove that the doctor had to give chloroform before it could be extricated.

A despatch from various localities interested in the Mt. Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway, will wait upon the Minister of Railways at Ottawa on Thursday 31st inst., with view of obtaining subsidy towards extending this road from Meaford via Markdale to Mount Forest and Palmerston. The delegates intend leaving Toronto by C.P.R. morning train for Ottawa on Wednesday the 30th inst.

BRUCE.

A strange accident occurred near Hanover last week. About noon on Thursday a large black cat may have been seen "blacksnaking" on a fence on the Miller farm. At the same time there happened to be, hovering in the air, one of those bald-headed, hungry, do-as-you-please kind of hawks. His keen eye was soon riveted on the sleepy mouse eater on the fence, and without further ceremony, he swooped down on the object of his intentions. A short scuffle ensued but at the end of a few seconds the hawk rose slowly into the air with the struggling creature swinging from his talons. However, to carry away such heavy and hard earned plunder, proved too much for this monarch of the air; and, upon the interference of the kindly disposed spectator, the conqueror allowed the conquered to return from his aerial trip whereupon he quickly arrived at a neighboring barn.

R. J. Marshall and a few others of Hampden, left for Manitoba last Tuesday.

The following persons left Hanover for Manitoba and the North-West on Tuesday last: Messrs. W. and Eph. Fursman, Jno. Metcalf, Jas. Christie, Robt. Marshall, Frank and Miss Chittick, Chas. Minter, H. Cunningham, F. Schultz and Jno. Hudson.

A Holstein farmer, lost a horse recently, through some boys amusing themselves by chasing his horses around the barn until one jumped the gate, and hurt itself fatally.

Mr. Joshua Carleton has been appointed a catechist by the Presbytery of Bruce. We believe it is the intention to employ Mr. Carleton in supplying vacancies in Manitoba, for which he is well qualified.

Three car loads of settlers' effects left the Teeswater station for Manitoba on Tuesday. Twelve through tickets were sold. Among those who went West were the following: Mr. John Stutt, and his son George, S. P. Hardy and wife, D. P. McKinnon, Robert Young, Neil McDougall, Mrs. Thomas Coulter, Alex. Davidson.

One thousand cabmen in Paris went on strike Saturday.

Fire destroyed considerable property at Renfrew on Saturday morning.

There were 32 cases of diphtheria, 10 of scarlet fever and two of typhoid fever reported to the medical health officer last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Susan Doan died in South Yarmouth, Elgin county, on Friday night, aged 80, having lived on the same farm 60 years.

While driving home from Bowmanville on Saturday evening, Mr. John McMullan, of Darlington township, was thrown from his wagon and killed, his horses having run away.

The premises of H. O. Wilbur & Sons, manufacturers of chocolate, at 235, 237, 239 and 241 North Third street Philadelphia, were gutted by fire on Sunday last. The loss it is believed will reach fully \$200,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Glasgow House

In this age, money saving is the great ambition, and most people think it necessary to have a large income, to save enough to keep them in their old age. But how many, or rather how few, are fortunate enough to be thus situated.

Better than Salary is

Economy.

The Economical husband and the thrifty House-wife can steadily amass wealth without being stingy, but careful. Careful what you buy, where you buy, and what you pay for it.

Our advice in regard to this matter would be: Buy only what you need; Buy it at the Glasgow House and you won't pay too much for it. We don't claim to be giving goods away, but we do claim to have as good value in all, and a great deal better value in some lines, than our competitors. For example

See our 50c. Cashmeres.

The usual verdict is "Its the best goods for the money we have yet seen." You will say the same thing when you see the goods. We have other lines of Dress Goods which show good value, also which would interest you.

We also make a specialty of
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
SUITINGS,
AND OVERCOATINGS.

If you are contemplating purchasing a suit of Clothes, Spring Overcoat, or anything in then line of Gents' Furnishings, don't make the mistake of purchasing elsewhere before seeing what you can do with us. We keep all qualities from the coarse full cloth to the finest broad cloth, with prices ranging accordingly. ALL WOOL tweed suits made to order, from \$10 and up. When you see the Goods the price will suit you.

To those who have not yet favored us with their patronage we would say, "It's never too late to mend." But the sooner the better.

We will not here enumerate prices. You would only have our word for it. Come and see the goods and price and judge for yourselves. If not satisfactory, don't buy. Remember the place

Next door to Drug Store.

McLaughlin & Co.

P. S.—Highest price for all kinds of Marketable Produce.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE ?

Half the people of our County don't know the position of one Township from another. They can now overcome this difficulty by consulting the

COOPER MAP

OF THE COUNTY OF HURON,

Which has been long needed and looked for. The size is four feet by five feet mounted on linen and wood rollers. Six coloring are used, which makes it very distinct and effective.

THE SCHOOL SECTION NEEDS ONE,
THE FARMER NEEDS ONE,
THE BUSINESS MAN NEEDS ONE

PRICE, \$3.50.

Published by

W. Cooper & Co., Clinton, Ont.,

Booksellers and Stationers

School Globes and all kinds of Maps and School Supplies. Write for prices and our traveler will call on you.

James Sutherland's

TIN STORE

(North end of the Leech Block)

GORRIE, ONT.

A FINE LINE OF
PARLOR, BOX, and COOK Stoves,

JUST RECEIVED.

Special Value in Cook Stoves.

Special Value in Heaters.

Special Value in Drums.

Special Value in Cutlery.

STOVE FURNITURE

Every Variety.

Have Troughing a Specialty

A Choice Selection of Lamps & Lamp Goods

Highest Cash Price Paid for HIDES and SHEEP SKINS,

TINWARE

of every description, on HAND and made to ORDER

Repairing of all kinds promptly done.

TRY

Fred Donaghy's

General Store

(Opposite Brown's Hotel),
Regent House, - Fordwich.

For anything in the line of
Clothing, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linens,
COTTONS, ETC., ETC.

The finest article in the line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
RUBBERS, OVERSHOES, ETC.

Groceries, This Department is well stocked with full shelves in every line.

CALL AND SEE ME.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

Produce taken in Exchange.

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

CHAPTER IV.—RESCUED.

When Nellie Morton left her room and wandered into the grounds for the second time that day, she was in a state of high and extremely unpleasant excitement. The thought of the river cooled and soothed her. Except on that side, the grounds of Garwood House were closed in, shut off from the fresh air of heaven by tall, stifling brick walls. On the Thames' side the grounds were open to the sweet broad flowing air of summer.

A girl could not escape over these high brick walls, old and sodden, and smelling dank in the sun. But one could escape by a passing boat, or be taken off by the river. Yes, one might be taken off by the river. One might wander for months close to those greasy walls without seeing a living soul—such a thing as a meeting with young Chaytor that day might not occur again in a lifetime,—but on the river, people would often be in view, passing by now and then.

Even supposing no boat came to take one away, still there was a Doorway of Escape on the river-side. It was the Doorway through which only the desperate went; but one did not know when one might become desperate.

Here was the river, and how much cooler to walk and row by the stream than to breathe the choking atmosphere indoors. No boats were in sight just now, but no need for any existed at present. If desperate need of escape arose while no boats were at hand, there lay the Door for the desperate—the Water. That doorway could never be closed up. As long as Garwood House stood, it would remain free and open.

While she paced up and down, the violence of her perturbation subsided. She was able to survey more calmly the events of the last few hours. She no longer doubted that the scene after luncheon had occurred as it appeared to her. The dwarf, William Bathurst, had bounded into the room shouting with frenzied laughter; had told his mother he was bankrupt; had been seized by a fit; and on recovering, Mrs. Bathurst had indicated to him that his only means of deliverance from ruin was by a marriage with herself, and so getting the money her father had laid by. If it ever came about that she was forced to select between the fate foredoomed for her by the old woman and the river, she would not hesitate a moment.

What should she do? Could she do anything? Of course, she could not be forced into a marriage with that fearful man. Those who thought she, Ellen Morton, could be bullied or cajoled into doing anything against her will, did not know anything at all of her, Ellen Morton. But her uncle and aunt were gone out of England; her father was not coming home until the autumn; and between this time and autumn, matters would be very disagreeable for her if she continued a guest at Garwood House. And if she did not continue a guest there, whither should she go?

Here, against the wall, under this tree, sat a simple, faded, rusty seat. She would sit and look deliberately at the case—very hard and trying case in which she found herself.

At her back rose the end of the wall over which young Chaytor had climbed; on her left, just at the end of the seat, ran the river, silent and deep and dark in the shadow of beeches and willows; on her right lay a path, a path which she had trodden in front of her stretched the dusty dry pathway, from which all verdure had been burned by a hot and droughty month.

Here, in the shade, the air was cooler and fresher than even on the unsheltered pathway by the river. She took off her hat, to let the breeze touch more freely her forehead and neck and hair. Her mind, instead of fixing up the consideration of the case, ran back upon the past. She thought of the happy time spent with the bluff, kind-hearted, simple-minded Colonel and his affectionate, soft-mannered wife. She reviewed the peaceful days with them, and the frank modest gaieties of Deighton, where she had emerged from school into life and the world.

What an overwhelming contrast between that stirring carousal town and the lethargic stagnation of this Garwood House! And to think that only a week ago—nay, but yesterday—she had been there with her sweet-minded aunt and bluff uncle; and here she was to-day mewling inside these repellent walls, with this chilling mysterious woman, and this man, more fearful and odious than any human being she had ever seen, than any nightmare which had ever made the silent chambers of darkness hideous!

She shuddered at the thought of the man. Then she started, and looked around uneasily. Had that sudden shaken the leaves of the tree overhead? Impossible. Yet the leaves of the tree, or some other leaves near, had rustled more than the faint breeze would warrant. It was more than a rustle—it was a sound of rustling which was added a sound of pushing against twigs. She looked around again. With a start, she sprang to her feet, pale, gasping, trembling. Some living thing was moving in the darkness on the right. It could not be a large animal, for nothing appeared above the ferns. It was moving towards the river—towards her!—towards her who stood shivering in every limb! Then all of a sudden a hideous lizard, huge, flat-backed, long-tailed, stole furtively into view and looking cunningly round out of one small eye, wagged his prodigious head and waddled slowly towards the girl.

On the wild impulse of escape from the loathsome reptile, she sprang backward, stumbled over the bank, and, with a scream fell into the deep slow-flowing water of the river.

The lizard waddled forward, snapped up the fallen fat of the girl, dropped it, and tumbled himself in the stream.

At the same instant the form of a young man clad in flannels plunged into the river from the opposite side of the diving. He rose to the bank with the head of the girl resting on his shoulder. This time every trace of consciousness had left her. The young man gained the slip in his own grounds, and here he stepped forward towards the house, disdaining to own to himself that bore any burden at all. He could walk, he bore any burden at all. He could walk, he bore any burden at all. He could walk, he bore any burden at all.

When he arrived at the door, he part was done and he called for assistance. Mary and Kate and Lillian were instantly in attendance on the inanimate girl; and presently her widowed mother appeared, a

stately and gracious lady of middle age. To them George briefly explained what had occurred. The girl was carried up-stairs; and when she was safe in a room, with all four women busy around her, George stole out into the grounds for a walk and a smoke, to quiet him, and for solitude, in which to build a romance all to himself around his beautiful neighbour and his two adventures with her that day—the very first day of her sojourn at Garwood House. It was plain to George that these two adventures could not be mere accident. Fate must mean something by them. What did fate mean? Well, let time tell, and for the present let him dwell in memory on the girl's enchanting beauty.

He had been close to the wall on their side when he heard her scream and saw her fall into the river. He had caught a glimpse of her face as she fell and he felt certain she had fainted before she touched the water. What a lucky fellow he was to have been on the spot! What a lucky fellow he was to have her head lying on his shoulder as he carried her up to the house! He must go back to the house now, to see how she was getting on, and he must then run round to Garwood to tell them she was safe.

Miss Morton had recovered consciousness and was doing well. Mary, his eldest sister, gave him the news; and he said he should call at Garwood to tell them of the accident, and that the girl was safe.

"It was at the sight of your wretched Jacko that made the poor girl stumble into the river," said Mary indignantly. "I always knew that creature would do some dreadful mischief."

"Ah," said George. "I thought I heard a second splash. He didn't hurt her?"

"No; but we cannot thank you for that. I am delighted the abominable reptile is drowned."

"Some kinds of crocodiles take a lot of drowning. I'm off to see the one next door. All the water in the ocean wouldn't drown him, if the hangman is to have his due."

Young Chaytor reached Garwood House just as the Colonel, impatient with apprehension, entered the drawing-room holding Nellie's hat in his hand.

Young Chaytor said to the servant, whom he met at the back door, a few yards from the window-door through which Colonel Pickering had just passed into the drawing-room. "I want to see Mrs. Bathurst at once, please, about Miss Morton."

They had no callers at Garwood House; and the servant was quite unprepared for the apparition of a young man in dripping flannels boldly demanding to see the lady of the house. She was a little thrown off her balance by the unexpected demand of this young man. As, however, he was a next-door neighbour—and mentioned Miss Morton's name, she thought she might safely take in his message, in spite of general orders against communications being brought into that house from the outside world. She had no notion there was any reason to be uneasy about Nellie, for she did not hear the Colonel's words at the drawing-room door, upon reaching the drawing-room she spoke her message so that Mrs. Bathurst, William Bathurst, and the Colonel could hear.

"A gentleman about Miss Morton?" cried the Colonel. "Show him in at once." In his excitement, he forgot he was not the person to whom the message was addressed or the one to give orders in the house. The servant retired.

Mrs. Bathurst was seated on the couch. She had not recovered from the emotions which had just stormed through her nature and broken out into a wild, abject revelation of her blind love for her unhandsome son. She could not trust herself to speak. She had not strength enough to move. She leaned against the back of the sofa. As if she dozed. She had a terrible feeling that she was losing correct appreciation of her surroundings.

William Bathurst had taken a chair close to the sofa, and sat with head dropped on breast and mouth open, breathing heavily, like one who has climbed a steep quickly.

The Colonel, who had taken a few quick paces up and down the room, turned round and faced the door, holding the girl's hat still in his hand as young Chaytor entered.

"I am Miss Morton's uncle," said the Colonel, without giving time for any one else to speak. "Where is she, and what has happened to her?" He held out the torn hat, to give emphasis and point to the question.

"Miss Morton fell into the river accidentally. She was got out, and is now in our place next door quite safe. I assure you she is perfectly unhurt. Of course she got wet."

"And you, sir, are wet too. Perhaps I ought to have begun by thanking you for her safety?" said the Colonel, advancing to the young man and holding out his hand.

just now, with the regiment on the way, and after being so long at home too. But surely these are urgent private affairs, if ever there were urgent private affairs. I never saw Mrs. Bathurst until just now. What an extraordinary-looking pair they are! Do you know them very well?"

"I do not know them at all. I never was in Garwood House till to-day, or spoke to either of them until this afternoon. Indeed, I never spoke to them at all. You saw our only meeting."

"And your family are not friendly with them?"

"No one in our house ever spoke to either mother or son."

"I wasn't favorably impressed with Mrs. Bathurst; and the son is positively revolting. I do not care much about leaving our girl in that woman's charge. Had I seen them, I would never have consented to the arrangement. You see, my niece was to marry them only a short time, only until her father came home, and now the poor fellow is gone. I don't like leaving our girl in that house."

"I'd rather leave her in her grave."

"Would you? By George, that's strong. But I think you're right. No; I will not leave her with them. They would be the death of her."

"Or they would drive her mad," said young Chaytor; and then he told Colonel Pickering all about the son's nickname, his strange paroxysms of midnight laughter, and the chill mystery and seclusion in which that house lay.

"I am very glad to hear all this from you," said the Colonel as they entered the door of the Osiers; "and you are quite right, saying it would be better to leave the girl in her grave than in Garwood."

George introduced the Colonel to his mother who led him to the room where Nellie lay. On the way upstairs he resolved to say nothing about the death of Christopher Morton just now.

When Nellie saw him she uttered a cry of joy and stretched out her hands to him, crying, as they were left alone, "Oh, uncle, you are in too good to be true! Now I feel safe once more. You will not leave me! You will not ask me to go back to that awful house—to those awful people! I do not care what becomes of me, so that you need not ask me to go back there. I would rather go into the river. I died in going there, but I fell in by accident. You will not, dear uncle, let me go back again!"

"Never! Not for the crown jewels of England, my dearest child, would I let you enter that place again. I'll telegraph for your aunt to come back to town from Portsmouth, and I'll apply for leave on urgent private affairs."

Here is a story of great David, the greatest of all Israel's kings, breaking his heart, because of that wonderful victory in the woods of Ephraim, that had saved the country and spared the throne, there has come also that, which turns this whole day into darkness, and the shouts of victory die away in the agonies of despair, for Absalom has been slain. And here, from great David's "greater son," there comes after the lapse of a thousand years, these words of comfort and strength. Here your lot is one of trouble and care; it can not be otherwise. But of good cheer; yet a little while and the glorious transmutation shall come. Your dross shall be changed to gold, your tears to laughter. "Your sorrow shall be turned to joy." It is well and wise to find such texts as these together. They help us to realize that this life is and must be a life of trial, a school where hard lessons are set for the learning, a testing time in which the soul must be fitted for the larger life that lies beyond the boundaries of time. Such texts do not bid us assume the dignity of the stoic and bow to the inevitable; they rather invite us to embrace ourselves in the patience of the saint, the patience that holds on, and trusts that "Somehow, good Will be the final goal of it."

Who builds beneath the stars. It is often said that we know but little of the life beyond. That for the most part it is all guesswork. We know enough to be sure that life will more than repay us for all the suffering and endurance of this life. Why should we trouble ourselves about modes and conditions when we are assured that "we shall be changed?" Changed so that our "seeing through a glass darkly" will end in seeing eye to eye and knowing as we are known. The distance that stands between the mortal and the immortal mind will all be gone—our mortality is swallowed up of life. Here our eyes seem to be made as surely for weeping as for seeing. There eyes are all seeing. Heaven is the tearless land. Sorrow turned to joy. Sowing tearfully in the night of time, reaping joyfully in the eternal morning. Earth's fairest nothings may glow and clasp and in darkness. Not so the radiant Sabbath of eternity. The Lord God and the Lamb are the light thereof, and there there is no sorrow, no sighing, nor any such thing.

Wild Dogs in the North. In the Lake of the Woods country, which may be described as a wilderness of forest, rock, and brushwood, a race of wild dogs have established themselves and are increasing in numbers so rapidly that fears are entertained that the animals will yet become troublesome. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction the camps of the workmen had of course, to be frequently moved, and dogs were often left behind, and eventually, like wolves and foxes, found means of sustaining themselves. The animals are large, lean, short-haired and generally red or red and white in color. They are exceedingly wild and fly on the first approach of man. In winter they live by catching rabbits that abound in the wilderness of brushwood; in summer the smaller dogs catch fish that crowd the smaller streams that connect inland lakes. The Indians detest the wild dogs, as they pursue game and take the bait from traps, and are a general nuisance. Sometimes a wild dog is taken in a trap that has been set for other animals, but the beasts are exceedingly cunning, swift, and watchful.

A race of wild dogs is said to exist in Newfoundland, keeping near the coast and subsisting on what the sea casts to the shore.

distressingly often to keep themselves from well, to keep themselves employed. "I never thought," said the Colonel, by way of good-bye and benison, "that there could be such a happy ending to my leave when I applied for it that Monday on urgent private affairs."

THE END.

Sacred Animals. In Egypt cats were sacred. A man who killed a cat in Alexandria, when Egypt formed part of the Roman empire, was himself killed by an indignant mob, for Roman law refused to recognize the sacred character of cats, says London Truth. With us, partridges and pheasants are sacred. They can only be slain in a particular way, and during a particular time of the year. Land owners keep in their pay a number of people whose business it is to see that these few are not interfered with by the profane or vulgar, so that they may be strong and numerous when the time comes for slaying them in the manner prescribed by the law. The slayers are called sportsmen, and the slaying is called sport. This glorious occupation is reserved for the owners of the land on which the birds are found, and for the friends of the owners. It is usually a massacre, and there is great emulation between land owners as to the number that can be killed in a given time. A man called Charles Waters lived and worked on a farm belonging to Lord de Ramsay. Some partridges rose near where Waters was ploughing, and a gamekeeper of Lord de Ramsay said that he saw Waters throw a stone at these partridges. The stone does not seem to have injured them. But such improper conduct could not be allowed. Waters, therefore, was dismissed by his employer, in whose service he had been for six years; he received notice to quit his cottage, and a very extraordinary notice was served on him by Lord de Ramsay. It forbade him at any future time to come upon any of the inclosures, fields, woods, groves, plantations, coppices, lands, grounds and hereditaments in the use, occupation or possession of this nobleman, situate, lying and being in any of certain parishes in the county of Norfolk, or in any town parish or hamlet, or any of them adjoining or near to any part thereof, on any account or pretence whatsoever.

Sorrow Allied to Joy. And the victory that day turned to mourning unto all the people, for the people heard say that day how the king was grieved for his son.—I. Sam., xix., 2.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you that ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice, and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy."—John, xv., 20.

Has an Omnipotent Appearance. The London, Eng., Standard's correspondent at St. Petersburg, Russia, says that a gentleman who was present at the Branderburg banquet when Emperor William made his memorable speech, remarked to the Emperor; "Your majesty should not forget Russia." The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was present, retorted, "I will pulverize Russia." The correspondent adds that when Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian minister at Berlin, was apprised of this remarkable utterance, and upon investigation found that what he had heard was true, he immediately acquainted M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the facts in the case, who repeated the remarks of Emperor William to the Emperor. The Emperor then summoned to his presence Gen. von Schwernitz, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, and, after recommending to him the statement made by M. de Giers, said: "Tell your Emperor that when he wants to begin pulverizing I will throw half a million men across the frontier with the greatest pleasure."

England's Money Guard. The Bank of England's doors are now so newly balanced that the clerk, by pressing knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from obbing the famous institution. The building department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of the machinery. In some of the London banks the billiard departments are connected with the manager's sleeping rooms and entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near the person's head. If a dishonest official during the day or night should take even as much as one from a pile of 1,000 sovereigns the whole pile would immediately sink and a pool of water take its place besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

Underground Lake. An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genesee, Idaho. It was found by a well digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it is that fish were brought to the surface by the overflow. They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention, and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake.

Sunday and the Chicago Fair. OTTAWA, March 24.—Since the beginning of the session a constant tide of petitions in favour of the closing of Sundays of the Canadian section of the World's Fair at Chicago next year has been pouring in upon Parliament. In order that Parliament may have an opportunity of declaring its opinion on the prayer of these petitions, Mr. Charlton intends moving a resolution declaring that in the interests of morality, good government, and religion it is of importance to the civilized world, and of special importance to Canada, that the prayer of these petitions should be granted.

He Wouldn't Take Hints. She—"Just see those two people in the conservatory. How awfully they are. Don't you think they are silly?" He—"Yes, aren't they?" She—"It seems impossible that any sensible people could act so soft, doesn't it?" He—"Yes, it really does."

She (intently)—"I don't suppose you could ever act so silly, could you?" He (firmly)—"No, indeed."

She (very much disappointed)—"Just what I thought. Please get me my wraps."

"You make me tired," as the wheel said to the wagon maker.

The married man who interrupts while his wife is giving him a certain lecture only delays the time of his going to sleep.

German Superstitions.

The following superstitions are found in an old German work on astrology, embodying popular notions and receipts, printed in Leipzig in 1685. Some of them are current among people in the United States at the present day:

"To step over a child will stop it from growing unless the same person step back the same way."

"If any one meets a hare or a rabbit when on a journey it is better to turn back unless the person turns around three times."

"Any one going to bed without moving the chair they sat in last will be subject to the nightmare."

"If your ears are ringing it means some one is talking about you. If the right ear, it is something in your favor; if the left ear, it is something against you."

"Anyone that has an empty purse should be careful the new moon does not shine in it, or else that purse will not have anything in it as long as that moon does last."

"A spider on your clothes in the morning is not good luck, but in the afternoon or evening all is well."

"When a cat washes itself and puts his hind leg straight up behind its ears, there will be rain."

"Anyone hearing dogs howl shall stop their ears, for it is a sign of bad luck."

"Put your right foot out of bed first and into your shoe and you will have good luck that day."

The Rufffulness of Flattery. One of the greatest causes in the world of discontent and unhappiness with women is the fact that as a rule they have been brought up on compliments and flattery. It is an insult to a girl in society not to tell her that she or her gown is angelic. Such flattery is begun in childhood and continued in society, and when she reaches the stern arena of life it has become a part of her nature. If when she enters the privacy of relation and assumes the duties of the household or engages in social or church work she is ever in any way subjected to criticism, as will surely be the case, it is an experience with which she is totally unfamiliar. If her husband and others with whom she is associated do not continue constantly to feed her on flattery, if they intimate for a moment that in any of the affairs of life she is not so apt, or that it is possible for her in any respect to be less than perfect, she is at once made miserable and life becomes to her a burden. To ordinary family and social training of a woman is a poor preparation for her as candidate for the stern duties of life. Society, which only says pleasant things, is largely responsible for this. Everywhere there should be frankness, and girls should be brought up in an atmosphere of facts not of fancies, and they will become happier and more useful women.

Encouraging the Mining Industry. The earliest evidence of peaceful trade and employment is to be found in the inscriptions of Wady el Magharah ("valley of the cave") in the Sinaitic desert. The mines in this country, from which the Egyptians obtained malak or turquoise—whence the region was called Malakka—were worked in the time of Senoferr, ninth king of the third dynasty, whose tablets still remain carved on the rocks, and copper is also believed to have been there obtained. It has been placed as early as 3000 B. C., but the method by which scholars endeavored to ascertain such dates is open to criticism, since it supposes an average reign of thirty years for each king, which seems much too long a period. If we compare the average in later times, when the regular years are exactly recorded, Senoferr, however, can not have lived much later than 2500 B. C.

About the same time the great Akkadian conqueror, whose name is usually read as Sargon, had established his capital on the Lower Tigris, and had conquered Northern Syria, whence he took cedar wood for the building of his temple at Nineveh. An inscription recently discovered at Tell Loh, that the diorite in which his statues were hewn came from Ma-gan-na, "the land of the wall," and the evidence of other texts shows clearly that the country so called was Sinal. The term answers to the Hebrew Shinar, "the wall," and in addition to this statement geologists are of opinion that the material used for the statues is the same diorite found in the Sinaitic peninsula. At this very early period, therefore, the Egyptian and the Mongol Akkadian appear to have met, in the Sinaitic region, in times of peace, and the stone from the quarries was transported over the distance of 1,200 miles eastward to the Tigris.—[The Scottish Review.]

Didn't Foot Up Right. "Now, Mary hang out the clothes so that the neighbors will see the best of it," said Mrs. S.—"We're new people here, and must put the best foot foremost." "All right, mum," said Mary. "I'll put all the ruffled things on 'boutside to make a show, an' I'm thinkin' if ye want to be p'ctin' the best foot foremost, I won't hang out a stockin' at all, seein' some are faded like, an' some are holey." "That's a good girl," said Mrs. S.—"approvin'; 'ere there's nothin' like makin' a good impression at first. It'll work like a charm." It did. The neighbors studied the clothes-line, and discovered early a peculiarity in the genealogical tree of the new family. "What you believe it?" they cried holding up their hands in holy horror, "they had three washings out since they came there, all frills and fur-below, and not a pair of socks or stockings to their name, not one."

Prompt Promotion. Head of the Firm—"How long have you been with us now, James?" Assistant Bookkeeper—"Six years, sir." H. O. F.—"And what salary are you getting?" A. B.—"Nine dollars a week, sir." H. O. F.—"Ah! Nine dollars! Well, James, you have proved yourself a most trustworthy fellow, and as showing my appreciation of your honesty I have decided to let you sign for the registered letters this year."

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A HUMAN CUCUMBER.

This Should Be So, for It Is from a Religious Paper.

It is well known that when cucumbers are first cut from the vine there is a juice which exudes or bleeds from the stem. One of our prominent northern truck growers in Griffin, Ga., Jarey Brown, told us that a year or two ago and this juice got into the cut. His hand began to inflame and an eruption similar to erysipelas made its appearance on his hand and extended up his arm, and finally spread over his whole body. Strange to say, there was no pain attending these eruptions of erysipelas, and he continued to gather and pack his cucumbers and prepare them for shipment. To the great surprise of everybody these little erysipelas pimples assumed the appearance and form of small cucumbers and continued to grow. Although Benson kept well and hearty, he was compelled to strip himself and take to his bed. Of course, the news of this strange phenomenon spread far and wide, and the doctors and scientific men visited him from various sections of the country, one prescribing one thing, and one another. One wished to bleed him; one wished to cut the cucumbers off; another said not to let him have any water and they would dry up; another said stick a hole in each cucumber and they would die and a new skin form; another wished to wrap him up in a mammoth sheet of heavy material and draw them all to one head; another said they ought to be scattered.

Each had a different remedy but all disagreed. So that there was some hope that the patient would get well. But the small cucumbers grew into big ones, and his whole body was completely covered with them from head to foot, and they continued to ripen and turn yellow, and grow down, and the man assumed the appearance of a huge bunch of bananas. When they got ripe they began to shrivel and dry up, and so did the man. His sap was all gone and he died. The doctors procured the consent of the family to permit an autopsy to be made for the benefit of science, and they cut into him with their knives, and to their amazement found no blood, no bones, no muscles, no sinews, no veins, no arteries, but found only one solid mass of cucumber seeds. It was so remarkable that it would be foolish to have the remains interred, and foolishness to have them cremated, and the widow concluded that she would keep them in the house. She had the corpse hung up by the neck, and in the end in the barn. The next Spring some of the children picked up some of the seeds which had dropped on the floor and planted them.

They grew rapidly and matured, and instead of being like the parent stock of cucumbers they were pure pickles and needed no vinegar, no pepper, no salt—nothing but simply packing into barrels and shipping to markets and selling. Of course news of the discovery spread rapidly, and a multitude of applications for seed flowed in like the coming tide and thus enabled the disconsolate widow and children to turn the cause of affliction was thus tempered to these shorn lambs. They sold small packets of seeds for big prices and could not supply the demand. The vine grows from the new seed is a perennial evergreen and can be propagated from cuttings, and blooms in the Spring and bears in the Summer a bountiful crop of perfect pickles. The widow sells the seed for one dollar a paper.—[Recorders]

TAE EARLIEST TRADERS. Encouraging the Mining Industry. The earliest evidence of peaceful trade and employment is to be found in the inscriptions of Wady el Magharah ("valley of the cave") in the Sinaitic desert. The mines in this country, from which the Egyptians obtained malak or turquoise—whence the region was called Malakka—were worked in the time of Senoferr, ninth king of the third dynasty, whose tablets still remain carved on the rocks, and copper is also believed to have been there obtained. It has been placed as early as 3000 B. C., but the method by which scholars endeavored to ascertain such dates is open to criticism, since it supposes an average reign of thirty years for each king, which seems much too long a period. If we compare the average in later times, when the regular years are exactly recorded, Senoferr, however, can not have lived much later than 2500 B. C.

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HOUSEHOLD.

If Mother Would Listen.

If mother would listen to me, dears,
She would fry an that fadged gown,
She would wash me in a hot water
And sometimes a trip to town,
And it shouldn't be all for the children,
The fun, and the cheer, and the play;
With the patient brood on the third month,
And the "Mother has had her day!"

True, mother has had her day, dears,
When you were her babies three,
And she slipped about the farm and the house,
As busy as ever a bee,
When she rocked you all to sleep, dears,
And sent you all to school,
And won herself and did without,
And lived with the Golden Rule.

And so, your turn has come, dears,
Her hair is growing white,
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look
That peers beyond the night,
One of these days in the morning,
Mother will not be here,
She will fade away into silence;
The mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the daylight,
And what in the gloaming dim?
And father, tired and lonesome then,
Pray what will you do then?
If you want to keep your mother,
You must make her rest to day;
Must give her a hot water bottle,
And draw her into the play.

And, if mother would listen to me, dears,
She'd buy a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal velvet,
And she'd let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in her chair;
That mother should have it hard all through,
It strikes me isn't fair.

—(Margaret E. Sangster.)

How to Cook Veal.

The season when veal is at its cheapest
and at its best will soon be here, and with it
the season of new spinach from the home
gardens and veal potpie. This farmers' stew
is one of the simplest of savory dishes.
There is no possible excuse for the leaden
crust so often saved with this dish in these
times when good baking powder or excellent
cream of tartar and soda may be had. To
make a good potpie choose pieces from the
neck or shoulder of these pieces from the
neck of rich veal and make an especially
nice potpie, while they cost less than al-
most any other part of the animal. Separate
the bones from the lean and remove any
superfluous fat. Take the pieces of lean
meat and season them thoroughly with salt
and pepper. They should be cut in uniform
size. There should be about two pounds
for a small family. Cover the bones with a
cold water and allow them to simmer at the
back of the fire for about an hour. This
will make a sufficient stock to cook the potpie
in, though, if there are no bones with the
veal, you can use water instead and omit
this part of the process. Melt a table-
spoonful of butter in the bottom of a Scotch
kettle or any other saucepan. Dredge flour
over the pieces of veal and stir them in
this butter to brown a little. Stir them con-
tinually for they should burn in the pot
the dish is ruined. Pour over the browned
pieces of veal the stock obtained
from the bones, or, if this part
of the work was omitted, boiling hot stock
of any kind or boiling water. There should
be just enough liquid to cook the meat,
but not enough to cover it. Put a
cover over the pot and set it where
its contents will simmer very slowly for
three-quarters of an hour. At the end of
this time the crust should be prepared.
This should always be made from soda
and cream of tartar or from baking powder.
No other method gives such a light, puffy
crust. To two cups of flour use a heaping
teaspoonful of baking powder, or a teaspoonful
of cream of tartar and a scant half tea-
spoonful of soda. Add also a saltspoonful
of salt and the same amount of sugar. Sift
these ingredients thoroughly together and
stir in the scant cupful of rich milk, if you
use new process flour. Pastry flour requires
somewhat less liquid. At all events, the
dough should not be hard, but about as
stiff as you can stir it. Drop a tablespoon-
ful of this mixture over the top of your
boiling stew. Do this as rapidly as you can
and replace the cover on the stew the mo-
ment it is accomplished. Set the pot for-
ward where its contents will boil a little
more rapidly than they have. In ten or
fifteen minutes remove the cover, take out
the pieces of veal which shall be thoroughly
done, arrange them in a circle on a platter
and lay the pieces of veal in the center.
There should be about a cup of liquid left
in the pot, and there should have been
enough flour used in flouring the veal to
give this the consistency of gravy. If it
seems to be too thin, however, stir in a tea-
spoonful of flour mixed with a little cold
water, and let it boil up till it thickens.
Pour this gravy over the veal in the center
of the circle of crust and serve it at once.
The more rapid your movements are when
the crust is taken up, the better it will be.

Hygienic Pies and Bread—Some Nutri- tious Pies and Stews.

I believe that dyspepsia is caused often
by overcrowding the stomach than it is by
eating over-rich food and that a small
amount of pickles, mustard, vinegar, cay-
enne and spices may be used with no harm-
ful results. I know a case where a person
was greatly troubled with indigestion
and after every meal he took from one-fourth
to one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper
in water. He followed this practice for
years with good results. I am quite sure
that cayenne pepper can be taken often with
beneficial results.

BROWN BREAD AND BAKED BEANS.—My rule for brown bread is one pint of luke- warm water, one-fourth cup of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dip in two large tablespoonfuls of rye meal and one of Indian meal and stir, using the rye and Indian in that proportion; make it much thicker than griddle cake batter. If the meat is coarse it will not need to be so thick, as the meal will swell and so an iron dish if possible. A bread tin made with slightly slanting sides 12 inches long by 4 inches wide and 6 inches thick is in good proportion for brown bread as it slices off so much better if the loaf is narrow. Have the oven quite warm and let it increase in heat a little until the bread is done.

"I think 'L.D.'s" baked beans must be
very unhealthful; one pound of pork to one
pint of beans is too much meat for the quan-
tity of beans; they would be filled with
grease. I pick over and wash my beans
thoroughly and to one quart of beans add
soda the size of a small pea or less. Boil
all the skins are tender, pour them in a col-
ander and rinse, and then break in the ket-
tle, put in one pound of nice fat salt pork,
two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tea-
spoonful of salt. Soak the rind of the pork
and boil it till the beans are quite soft, then
set them in a moderately hot oven and bake
three or four hours. Pour in the water en-
ough to keep it up to the rind until the last
hour when the beans may dry off. Brown
bread baked with beans is better as the
steam keeps the bread from drying up with
a hard crust.

BEAN STEW IS EXCELLENT AND CHEAP.—
Wash a handful of beans clean and boil four

YOUNG FOLKS.

Why He Failed.

"Want a boy?"
"Yes, I advertised for one! Are you
looking for a situation?"
"That's what I am! What do you pay?"
"You will not do for us at any price, so
there is no need of entering into any particu-
lars."
"Won't do? How do you know? I look
askin' any questions? I'm older'n I thought,
strong an' smart—smart as a steel trap, if I
do say it myself, ad' if you want to know
more—"
"Never mind any reference. You are
not the sort of a boy we require."
The young applicant was sorely disap-
pointed, and would have pressed his plea
still further but the gentleman turned from
him so decidedly that he knew the interview
was closed and went slowly out of the door,
where a companion was waiting to hear of
his success.
"Huh, no good! I short as pie-crust they
be in there. Reg'lar old crank the one that
talked to me was. I wouldn't work for him
at no price."
"Don't they pay enough, Jim?"
"Dunno; didn't come to money matters
at all. The old man jest looked me over
an' said 'I didn't want. Wonder what he
wants in a boy, anyhow. Wore my best
clothes, too, so as to make a good impres-
sion.'"
"You look all right, Jimmy; but maybe
you ain't big enough to suit."
"Oh, well; I don't care much, only—say,
be you goin' in to try your luck?"
The new-comer nodded his head.
"Well, you can save your breath. I've
jest come on and I'm looking for a
reg'lar suit, or a man instead of a boy, so
no use of your tryin', for you ain't as big
as me by long odds."
The boy stood irresolute for a minute, but
the thought of his need and a sort of natural
bent for doing what he set out to do over-
came his timidity and he started on.
"Hullo! goin' to try it after all?"
"Why, yes; that's what I came for, and
I can't more than half, anyhow."
"Well, if you want to be looked through
and through an' git snubbed 'fore you've
said half your say, then go on. I've give
you fair warnin'. I wouldn't go in agin for
ten dollars, nor work for 'em if they begged
me."
But in spite of this discouragement the
boy went on and entered the office door
with cap in hand and a courteous bow
and "Good-morning."
"I heard that you want a boy; and I
called to see if I could get the place; if you
please."
"Yes? Well, we do want a boy; we've
had several applications, but none of them
seemed to just suit. Are you at work any-
where now, and what are you looking for?"
"Oh, no, sir. 'I've always been to school,
but now pa's dead, and so—'—"
"Yes, I see; you are going to take his
place as bread-winner as well as you are
able. Our work isn't hard, but it requires
attention and trustiness. Have you refer-
ences?"
The boy produced two, one from his day-
school teacher and the other from his Sun-
day-school teacher.
The gentleman read them and said:
"These are satisfactory. I know one of
these writers very well indeed."
After a little more talk the boy was en-
gaged at fair wages, and was asked to
begin his labor the next morning, to his great
delight and also to his surprise.
"Thank you, sir, I'm so glad, for I didn't
much think I'd get the place."
"Why not? Had you tried so many?"
"Oh, no, sir; but a boy just came out of
here saying it was of no use, and he was
larger and stronger than I."
"That had nothing to do with his rejec-
tion. Shall I tell you what was the reason
he was refused? He came in and slammed
his door, stood with his hands on his head
and bawled in his pockets, and talked loudly
and slangily; and as part of the work we want
done is errands to other offices such man-
ners would not do at all. So you see he
earned his dismissal, and you your accept-
ance; and if you enter other offices as poli-
tely as you did ours you will be a credit
to us as well as yourself."

Old Time Dishes.

RELIABLE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one
and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup
of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter,
one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking
powder. Flavor to suit the taste. Beat
eggs, sugar, and butter together, then add
rest of the ingredients.

A BEAN STEW.—He is something we al-
ways like. Take a good beef bone and boil
until tender. Have some beans well per-
boiled, and to five pounds of beef take two
quarts of beans, and salt and pepper to
taste, and put in enough potatoes for din-
ner. Thicken with three tablespoonfuls of
Indian meal. My mother used to make
dumplings of meal and boil, then eat with
maple syrup. This bean stew or porridge
may be kept as long as you want, accord-
ing to the old rhyme.

Bean porridge hot, bean porridge cold,
Bean porridge best, when nine days old.
Hulled corned can be added if liked, also a
little milk and brown bread broken in.

When you take bread out of oven, grease
with butter over top and see how nice.

I regard tomatoes as healthy as any gar-
den vegetable, and know people who have
had cancers who never ate tomatoes and I
think that more die of cancers accord-
ing to the number of people than did 50
years ago.

Had this Dog any Instinct?

A gentleman in Connecticut took not long
ago a collier from the Lotian Kennels of
Stephey. The dog, after the fashion of his
kind, soon made himself one of the family,
and assumed special responsibilities in con-
nection with the youngest child, a girl
three years of age. It has poned one day in
November that the father was returning
from a drive, and, as he neared his house,
he noticed the dog in a pasture which was
separated by a stone wall from the road.
From behind this wall the collier would
spring up, bark, and then jump down again,
constantly repeating it. Leaving his horse
and going to the spot, he found his little
girl seated on a stone, with the collier wag-
ging his tail and keeping guard beside her.
In the light snow their path could be plain-
ly seen and, as he traced it back, he saw
where the little one had walked several times
around an open well in the pasture.
Very close to the brink were the prints of
the baby shoes, but still closer on the edge
of the well were the tracks of the collier,
who had evidently kept between her and
the well. I need not tell you the feelings of
the father as he saw the fidelity of the dumb
creature, walking between the child and
what might otherwise have been a terrible
death.—[Our Dumb Animals.

Winter Legends Told to Children in Northern Russia.

Little Russians are a jolly, warmblooded
race, and cold weather has few terrors for
them. Clothed as they are in sheepskin
frocks reaching below the knees, with a
high, loose, fur collar coming well up about
the ears, and fur caps and mittens, to say
nothing of warm, home-made shoes of calf-
skin with the hair turned inside—I doubt
if in Canada they dress as comfortably. Do
you wonder that they are right glad when
old Daddy Winter lets his "white geese
fly"? They have famous sliding upon their
hills, too, although to look at the heavy,
clumsy sleds you would hardly expect to en-
joy the sport—as undoubtedly they do to
see the rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of
the children tramping home from an af-
ternoon on the hillside. Stout trencher-
men they are and marvelous the amount
they consume of broken bread and kasha
(buckwheat porridge mixed with butter)
and cheese of goat's milk, with—some-
times—a bit of fermented cabbage;
but this is a luxury among the poor classes,
as well as their elders, drink it all day long.
But the strangest custom they have is that
of sleeping upon the top of the stove, us-
ing a huge porcelain affair, and sometimes
the children creep into the oven if chances

TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

To Tell the Age of a Horse.

To tell the age of a horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The sixth front tooth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.
Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Before eight months the "corners" cut the
gum.
The outer grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair;
In three the corners, too, are bare,
From middle "nippers" upper jaw
At nine the black spots will withdraw;
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.
The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
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MARKET REPORT, Tuesday, Mar. 20th.
 (Reported for the Gazette by Wilson Bros.)

Red and white wheat	\$0.82 to \$0.85	bu.
Spring wheat	82	"
Oats	57	"
Barley	55	"

Watch out for our millinery opening.
A. Wyness & Co.

Mr. Hamilton, of Wroxeter, has purchased Mr. F. Davidson's fat cattle, at a handsome figure.

Mrs. A. Wilson has returned from Detroit where she has been visiting with her children.

Last Saturday Mrs. Honeyman's residence was noticed to be on fire. The fire brigade turned out to the call of Captain John Wilson, who quickly put out the flames.

We understand that Mr. S. Bolton has disposed of the Arlington to Mr. Beirn's of Listowel, for a handsome figure. Mr. Young, the former manager intends taking his departure across the Maitland to the Forsyth property. We wish him, and also Mr. Beirn's success in their new homes.

A law suit took place Saturday between Messrs. Hamilton and Jones for a matter of wages. Mr. Jones winning the case.

R. T. of Templars was presented with a visit from the I. O. G. T. of Lakelet, last Friday evening. After the usual business was gone through with, the ladies provided an excellent lunch which was done ample justice to. After which a grand programme was gone through with. When the roads get good, the lodge expect to repay the visit.

Two swells, hailing from Gorrie, paid Fordwich a visit last week and for a while made things lively with some of the Fordwich boys. They displayed some pugilistic tact, but one good feature in the case of the many collisions that took place was that no one was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Strathy has decided to go into the millinery business this spring.

Mr. A. C. Southern, received two car-loads of binders and seed drills this week for delivery to the farmers to whom he had already sold them. Mr. S. is a decided success as an agricultural implement agent, as he is at everything else.

The Secretary of the Fordwich Bible Society, Mr. Thos. Goggin, this week forwarded to head-quarters the handsome sum of \$69.91, \$36.29 of it being free contributions and the balance being on account of sales at the depository.

The drug store has been removed into neat quarters one door north of the hardware store. Darby Bros. are fitting up their store with fine effect, utilizing the space gained by a fine display of their stoves, etc., and are fitting up a handsome tinsmithing department at the rear.

The Masons are to take possession of their elegant new hall on April 1st. They intend to add a lot of new furniture and otherwise beautify the premises.

A new bakery is to be started here soon, we understand.

The band boys are well pleased with their present quarters and receive the best of treatment all round, so cannot see the drift of your last week's correspondence's remarks about them.

An old gentleman recently went to visit a well-to-do son out west, who went from less than a thousand miles from here a few years ago. Notwithstanding the fact that the father worked and made considerable improvements upon his boys premises the son charged the old gentleman a good, round board bill. The question is: is this son stingier than the man who used a wart on the back of his neck as a collar button!

Wilson Bros. are turning out a lot of flour of late. Their large store room is almost packed with flour which is being shipped as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Shriver started on Tuesday for Manitoba to visit with her two sons for a time. Her destination is near Boissevain.

Belmore.

The saw mill here is closed on account of the accident which happened the engine last week.

Mr. Ralph Metcalfe and Miss M. Marshall were married last week.

Mrs. Wm. Robinson sold her furniture and household utensils by public auction last Saturday. She intends going to Manitoba in June next with Mr. and Mrs. Lowry.

Mr. Geo. Blackwell organized a lodge of I.O.G.T. here last Wednesday.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Wm. Inglis, youngest son of Mr. Geo. S. Inglis, of Carrick, which sad event took place on Tuesday last.

The deceased was a young man who was held in high esteem by all who knew him, as was shown by the large number of friends who followed his remains to their last resting place in McIntosh's cemetery on Thursday last. The sorrowing family have the full sympathy

of the community in this their third sad bereavement inside of a very short space of time.

On Wednesday evening last about one hundred of the friends of Mr. Jas. Wenn of Turnberry, assembled at his residence to witness the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Colon Eadie. After the nuptial knot had been securely tied by Rev. A. C. Stewart of Belmore, all sat down to a sumptuous repast; after this very important part of the proceedings had been gone through with, the tables were removed from the dining hall and the young people present began to trip the light fantastic to the very melodious strains of music which was furnished by Mr. Wm. Fryfokle and Misses Eadie and Tucker. Pleasing features of the dance were the Scottish Reel by the bridegroom and the bride's father and the sword dance by the bridegroom. The young couple were the recipients of a great number of handsome and costly presents.

Redgrave.

Mr. James Stinson started on Tuesday of last week for Manitoba.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie, who after spending some time in Dakota has settled among us again.

Mr. Alva Stockton has moved to his farm lately purchased near Clifford.

Young Mr. and Miss Pritchard paid some of their Listowel friends a short visit last week.

Redgrave can boast of one happy man because of a baby girl. (Our George.)

Miss Minnie Stockton has gone to spend the summer with friends about Paris.

Mr. Parr and wife, who has been visiting friends here the past winter is about to return to their home in California.

Rev. E. T. Carter will preach to young men on Sunday the 3rd of April. Subject, "A Choice Young Man." Do not fail to hear him.

Wroxeter.

Every one who has had the pleasure of seeing our stock of spring prints say they are just lovely. Our Boys' suits, from \$2 up, are what every boy wants, with a nice hat to match at 50c. In our excitement over spring goods we won't forget the Groceries, nor the boots or shoes. A fine assortment in all lines, and cheap as the cheapest. W. Lee & Co.

Full and well assorted line of the very latest designs of Canadian and American wall paper at Fox's Drug Store.

New stock of Wall paper just arrived at Fox's Drug store, from 5c. to 40c. per roll. See them.

Mr. R. H. Fortune, who has just graduated from the Toronto Veterinary College with honors, has opened an office here. See adv. elsewhere.

Mr. Walter Green has accepted an engagement at W. Lee & Co's.

The Temperance hotel has closed Mr. Cooper moving to Galt.

Mr. J. J. Rutherford has returned from Duluth. He intends to go to London this week.

Mr. Gid. o. Parkes left for Manitoba on Tuesday.

The revival meetings are still drawing full houses. There has been much interest and a large number of converts.

Five Dollars Challenge.

Editor Gazette.—I noticed that among the Second Line Items in your issue of 17th inst., reference is made to a challenge thrown out by Rev. Mr. Osborne of the Baptist Church, to give \$5.00 to any one who could find "Infant Baptism" mentioned in the scriptures. This is rather a cheap way of advertising. It seems strange that as soon as men get ducked under a little muddy water they are fired with an ambition to slay all those who dissent from their views. It is a great pity that bigotry forms so conspicuous a part in their general make-up, that they are unable to forego the pleasure of slaying a few sheep who have strayed from another fold into their church expecting to hear the gospel of Christ preached. But they will not likely be so caught again. One such drubbing will have a lasting effect. A dogma that needs such constant bolstering up must be in a very bad condition. I am not very well posted on this matter but it seems strange that a little church like the Baptist should arrogate to itself the sole ability to properly understand the word of God—while all the larger bodies of Christians hold opposite views. Queer isn't it? In the same sermon Mr. O. said that no one could receive the Holy Ghost without being baptised. This is strange doctrine in face of the facts. Look at Pentecost. The disciples were waiting in the upper room when the Holy Ghost came on all. No mention is made of Baptism before or after. But they received the Holy Ghost without it, not

during the operation. The same is true of those gathered in the house of Cornelius (Acts X, 44, &c.). As Peter preached the Holy Ghost came and after they were filled with spirit they were permitted to receive the sign of the covenant of Grace. These two cases prove the worthlessness of the opposite assumption. That some received him when they were baptised we admit, but that all did we deny.

As to the \$5.00 business, I thought it was wicked to gamble, and yet we are invited to it.—\$5.00 to find two words! Think of it. Wages are high. I presume the Rev. gentleman knew it was not there. If we were similarly disposed we would offer \$5.00 to Mr. Osborne if he would find us a command to admit women to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or to change the Sabbath from the last to the first day in the week. And yet he would not refuse to give his fair parishioners the elements which represent his Lord's body and blood or split his wood on Sunday, why? And yet he would try to unsettle the minds of other young christians by throwing out the challenge above referred to, trying to make it appear that because no mention is made of it in the bible therefore there is no authority. Why did he not like a man tell the people that as far as biblical authority goes "Infant Baptism" stands on an equal footing with the giving of the Sacrament to women or keeping the Sabbath on Sunday. But dealing in innuendoes and cheap challenges are more to his purpose.

As I said before, I am not posted but some are and wherever the question is fully threshed the combatants being equal, the narrow-minded, bigotted Immersionist theory gets left.

Pardon me Mr. Editor for taking so much space. I have done.

Yours for Candour.
SECOND LINER.

SLANDER AND APOLOGY.

An action having been commenced by Alex. Yule against Adam Bradley, for slander, the following apology has been offered by defendant and accepted by plaintiff.

Harrison, Feb. 25, 1892.

Mr. Alex. Yule, Baker:
 Dear Sir—It is alleged that I have said you had and have a man working for you and delivering bread, who had the itch and scabs, and that I made other slanderous remarks. I now say that I have no recollection of having ever uttered or circulated any such words, but I do not dispute that I did so. The said words are wholly untrue. There is and was no foundation for any such statements. I exceedingly regret that any such words should have been uttered, and I hereby contradict the same and trust that you will accept this apology as the best amends it is in my power to make for the injury and annoyance I may have inadvertently caused you.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) ADAM BRADLEY.
 C. E. IRVINE.

Witnesses: W. W. CUTTON.

The East Muron Gazette.

Grand Millinery Opening at the Montreal House, Gorrie, on Tuesday, April 5th, and following days. Everybody Invited!

W. S. BEAN.

Come and see the Grandest Display ever shown in Gorrie.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

IN THE ESTATE of Robert John Gibson, late of the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron, Farmer, deceased.
 Pursuant to R. S. O. Cap. 110, public notice is hereby given to all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Robert John Gibson, deceased, to send, on or before the 22ND DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1892, to A. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., Solicitor for the said Robert John Gibson, the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and Surnames and addresses, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And that after said date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto regard being had only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as above required: and that she will not be liable for the assets of said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Harrison, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1892.
 A. G. CAMPBELL,
 Solicitor for the said Administrator.

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Witnesses: W. W. CUTTON.

Don't! Don't!

Wear that old Hat again this spring when you can get a nobby new one at the low price of 50 cents.

Or a nice hard one for \$1.00.

We have just received our spring Hats and Caps for Men, Youths and Children.

SUGARS!

You all know that sugars are advancing, still you can get as much sugar for a dollar as ever.

Please mention this Paper.

W. Lee & Co.
 Wroxeter.

Fordwich Planing Mill.

READY AGAIN!

Logs Wanted.

THE Planing Mill will be ready for work in a few days and I want Good Logs of any LENGTH AND SIZE, HAD ON SOFT WOOD, DELIVERED AT ONCE, for which I will pay the best prices.

Builders, Remember
 THAT the Fordwich Planing Mill will be ready to furnish you with all kinds of House furnishings, and is prepared to give estimates and take contracts for all kinds of wood work.

L. C. DICKS.

GO TO
W. M. CLEGG'S
Hardware Store,
GORRIE, ONT.,
 FOR AXES,
 FOR X-CUT SAWS,
 FOR NAILS,
 FOR GLASS,
 FOR PAINTS.
 FOR GROCERIES.
 FOR LAMP GOODS.
 PRICES RIGHT. CALL AND SEE.
W. H. CLEGG.

Oranges, Lemons
 AND
 Confectionery.
 Watch out for the Millinery
 Opening at
Allison's.

City Boot and Shoe Store,
WROXETER.
W. C. HAZLEWOOD
 Boots * and * Shoes,
 For Children, For Boys,
 For Girls, For Gentlemen, For Ladies.
 Small, Large, Low-priced, High-priced, Fine,
 Coarse, Light, Stout.
 Everybody can be suited. I am prepared to compete with any city, town, village or country store in Western Ontario.
COME AND GET A BARGAIN!

Special Announcement.
 Having purchased a first-class full plate glass Hearse I am in a better position to do the undertaking of this community than before, and owing to reductions in the wholesale prices of our goods I am in a position to give the use of this magnificent Hearse free, that is to say my charges will be no more and in some cases less than before.
J. R. WILLIAMS,
 Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.
 Member of Ontario School of Embalming.

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 Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.
 Member of Ontario School of Embalming.