Wretched food and Guarters - Crowded fute Sarrow Bunks and Made to Eat On Fifthy Wooden Tables No Attention Path To stek Passengers & Miserable

I have just crossed the Atlantic in the Steerage of the White Star steamer Adriatio. I secured a borth in the single women's compartment on the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star line. Having provided myself with the necessary articles as set forth on the ticket, which consisted of a tin cup, tin plate, knife and fork and spoon, wash-basin and soap, a straw mattress and a rug. I was ready to commence my westward I was ready to commence my westward voyage. The steamer was to start from Liverpool at 1.30 p.m., but steerage passengers were to be on board by 10.30 a.m. We were all bundled to one end of the ower deck while the saloon and intermed late passengers got on hoard, and were kept there in the rain, all packed close together, for nearly two hours. One of the officials then examined our tickets and we were at liberty to go to dinner. I did not go down, being too much absorbed in taking a last look at old England.

I stood at the rail watching the seagulls, utterly regardless of time, till I was are by the ringing of the suppor bell. I went down then, but was too late to get anything to eat. I did not feel like grabbing like a hungry wolf for it, so I had to go to bed supportess for once in my life. The sleep-ing compartments were arranged lengthwise about five feet down each side of the foom and consisted of two pieces of canvas fastened from two poles to the ship's side, On each piece four strips of wood were placed, making sleeping room for five people. there was no covering and nothing but a

One by one the girls began to climb into bed. Very few of them had any covering I felt sorry for them, as they night was very cold; but they were light hearted and appeared to be happy. Some of them lay singing and talking till far into the night. In the borths undernouth mine were three women. Each had an infant, and they made a lively noise, too, so that sleep was out of the inestion till well on towards morning.

We were aroused at 66'clock by the stewone took her basin along, but many of them Went without. The room was about three feet long and one and a half wide. Not more than three could get in at once, so the strongest got in first, washed their hands and faces, quarrelled over the soap and each other's provishness, as they termed it.

Hy & o'clock two of the satters came armind with a large pail of coffee and served a dipportul to each person. Then the baker followed with the bread in his apron, and each one took what she needed. It was handled considerably before he got to the last person. Hy the time the coffee was cold the men appeared again. This time each one had a large tin bowl, one full of broiled beof and the other contained potate hash, and a quantity of both was served to I carried mine upstairs and thegre is to the fishes.

Hy this time we were at Queenstown, and hy this time we were at Queenstown, and the ting was in sight with the first load of trish emigennts. Fully two thirds of them were girls and hows ranging from sixteen to twenty five years of age. Very few of the girls were hats, and most of their baggage was tied in a colored handkerchief or a potato bag. About 300 got on board, and were to occupy banks on the right side of mine. Dinner was not served until after we started from Queenstown, and I did not go down for mine, as the scenery was too attractive to leave it for dinner.

me why I did not out with the rest of the firls. I replied that I would rather starve than eat the food they had. She gave me a piece of bread and a pork chop, which I ate, and that was the only food I had at the ship's expense. The bread was always served hot, and the potatoes with their skins on. There was soup for dinner every day. It closely resembled greasy dish water with great pieces of meat swimming on the top. On Sunday we had plum-pudding, and the water handed it around with his lingers. Fish was served several times. Such a masty looking mess I never saw before. The lutter was nearly strong enough to walk. It was provoking to have a linner such as I have tried to describe set for you on a dirty wooden table, and a tin plate, and then look over the other side of the form and see the sailors sit down to a first chass dinner served on a clean table.

One of the temperature, which the posts are view of our large office which might be considered for the suggestion of the telegraphic sidered for the adoption of the longraphic postal card, which is such a great convenience in Paris. Open cards of this kind are do evered any where in Paris within an hour after they have been mailed for as constructed and cards are loved to the fine and the first they have been mailed for as constructed and they better, for cents. The cards are blown by pnonunatic dispatch from central stations to the postal bureaux nearest their address, and are then delivered by messenger togs. There is an enormous consumption of them by business and professional people. The Crime of Intemperance.

Informaranes is a form of insanity and over is no use densing it, and an intexicated man is, for the time being, morally irresponable The poison has slowly but surely deprival him of the power of thinking and acting with judgement, and when actually intoxicated, a man of excitable temper is capable of any crime, and should scarcely he held responsible for the misery rages of which he is guilty. The confirmat drinker is one stage further advanced; and, instead of being occasionally unable to control homself, he is always incane, and on his forehead the seal of madness is impressed. The occasional drunkard may sometimes he confined instricts can never be regardof as retaining the power of acting and reasoning sensibly. The former, as soon as he is sober, deserves, and should receive, condign punishment not for the mischief done wifully destroying his moral responsibility, and making himself a terror to his neigh-

during his fit of temporary madness but for hours. The latter, on the other hand, must he treated as a confirmed criminal, convicted of a repotition of serious offences against society. But he is a source of evil, and capable of injuring others; and it would be right to himself, as far as he is concerned, and just to the community, to remove him from the temptations which he lacks the power to resist, and look him up in an asylum where he would have the chance of being reformed. Medical men of the highest standing, state, from long experience, that net five confirmed drunkards in a hundred car he reclaimed and cured, whatever the cure and skill given to the treatment Hy inebriate they mean a man who has been incossantly drinking for years, and so has destroyed his moral responsibility, and undermined his self control, so that the sight and smell of scimulants make him forget every good resolve. As long as he can res -Intely pass the open door of the public house, or remove a glass of wine from his lips with out tasting it—so long that is, as he can restrain his appetite and he abstemious, though only for a day he cannot be called a confirmed drinkard, although he may be spriously injuring himself by excess, and may frequently be intoxicated. Not so very long ago latways felt indignant when I heard in temperance cilled a disease; it seemed to m to imply that the drunkard was regarded with

too much levity and that the danger would arise of drunkenness being commiserated rather than condemned. A friend tells no that an inebriate in his neighborhood, have ing heard of the new theory has been encouraged to drink with redoubled persistency, urging in extenuation of his con-Inct that he is the victim of a disease, not of a view. This is a danger which medical practitioners must not overlook; and the exuse that intemperance is a disease must not be allowed in all cases nor, indeed in any case, unless the particular circumstances show the plea to be well founded. At the arms time, the conviction is gaining strength that whatever inebriefy may be at its commencement, if certainly develops sometime rapidly, sometimes slowly into a disease wholly beyond the unhappy sufferer's control, and then it becomes a terrible disease. The steps by which the moderate man descends ing only too may. Strict moderation is in many cases followed by occasional excess; one

the smaller estimate; it is large enough to fil

one with horror. This fearful termination of a

long carrier of Fictions indulgence is only the

grand climax; years of reckless intemper-

ams generally proceds the Probably if

would be within the mark to allow that

dight years, on the average, intercone be

tween the formation of that habit of drink-

ing to excess, and its appalling termination in

teath. Therefore, there are at least 500,000

drinkards in this country at this moment,

who will the prematuraly the wretched via

time of an uncontrolled appetite. Dr. J. J.

Hidge, however, in a calculation of his which

saw a year ago, puts the figure at a round

million. In addition, there are, perhaps, as

ment persons who occasionally drine to ex-

these at another million. Many of them

contually swall the ranks of that degraded

dam from which they would now turn with

deawn to a pitiable case, that of the son of

n watteknown dergrinan, whom I placed in

chorse in the neighborhood where I reside,

As this man caused me extreme annoyance,

care. This inebriate had sacrificed to his

elecals that makes life most previous; he was

rast off by his relatives, and literally regard-

of land with perfect instice with leathing by them all. His mother's sad death a few

menths ago made no impression on him or,

then went off drinking for three weeks. He

looked traffly, strong, and well, and some

not to have any appearance of the drunkard about him, though he had been intemperate

fully a dozen years. As for self-control he appeared to me to have

if unimpaired; but as far as I could judge

he severed in the harrible delight of drink-

ing. He was a confirmed villain, without one redoeming trait. When he chose, he could

do without drink for days though he would

deliberately begin to drink just when he chose to do so. Without any moral sense, or

good feeling, or principle, he seemed much to resent lean animal. He used to boost that

if he chose to drink he would, and he would

dely anyone to control him. That was, un-

fortunately, only foo true. On the other

men a mar as this! Hard y diseaso, no fainly

not inentify, and yet even I, though I leathed

the fettere, could not feet sure that he was thoroughly responsible at all times for his conduct. Wo doctors are never irred of talk

ing of our own benevolence and self-sacrifies. Well, I do not call on the profession to sign

the pledge, and betake it will be the temporative platform; but sure for larger properties of me might show by our exhortations, and in our persons practice that we thoroughly

understand what a disastrons thing infemore

at any rate, only for a few days; and I

loathing. My attention has of late boot

stage more, and he is sometimes seen intoxiextent a little later, and he is an habitua' frunkard. Still, he can at first control him self by a strong effort. This power soon desorts him, and he becomes an irresponsible instricts, possessed by an uncontrollable craving for the poisonous liquid; to obtain it he sperificus wife and family, position and friends, oven his own body and soul! In the meantime, he becomes poor, miserable, and mealers of that he does not report. Madness hold till they drag him to a premature grave, In these thetain and trelandit is said that from thirty to seventy thousand persons diportly or indirectly every year sink into the trunkard's grave victims of a sensual, ruin me, and degrading appetite fest us tak-

Attractive to leave it for dinner.
Very soon we were out on the ocean and began to feet the vibration of the vessel. Almost every one was sea sick, myself inducted, and the deck had the appearance of a pig-sty. Very soon the sailors came clong with long rubber pipes to clean up. They dashed the water right and left, and many a poor body get drenching wet, as I did, and crept into bed to get dry. I was sick four days and not the slightest attention was paid to my repeated applications. tion was paid to my repeated applications

I did not taste food for three days, and at the end of that time the stewardess asked

The way the poor girls were treated was indeed shameful. They were subjected to every insult imaginable, the Irish girls especially. The sailors would call them by every epithet known if they appeared to be dull or were not sancy enough to reply to their instinutions. One night I was awakened by feeling very wet and uncomfortable. I investigated the cause of it and fund that one of the girls had put a pail of water at the foot of her bed ready to wash herself and had then gane to sleep, and some one had knocked it over. The condition of the lubies and their mothers underneath can better be imagined than described. One of the children was taken sick, and the steward vacated his room and the mother was pervacated his room and the mother was per-

mitted in morse it in there. Of course if you could slip a shilling into the waiter's hand before each meal hear, you would be served with a very decemp you would be served with a very decent dinner. That was a regular practice among those who could afford it. One woman told me she had paid two shillings for every meat she had. I was informed that was porket money for them. I think better tond and better service could be supplied the poor people who are compelled to travel in the stoerage if the managers of these great companies would pay a little more attention to their hopping passengers.

We were out eleven days, and during that time I never had a single article of clothing off. I never had a single article of clothing off. I never had a single article of clothing off. I never had a single article of clothing off. I never had the opportunity, for there was always a number of men around, and I sever had a decent mest.

I hope I shall never be compelled to travel in the stoerage again. S. J. Gravenson in the New York World.

once is An "Old Oxonian," in the Frovinctal Medical Journal. Petergraphic Foral Carde There ere three wastry stills in this country, writer & Georgia editor, and the revenue officers do not know it. And neither do we, by tester for they have never had the a milhood to said use drop. A word to the way, rec. [Atlanta Constitution.]

OSBORNE AND ITS GROUNDS. Changes the Queen is Making There

Pictures and Cattle. Rapid progress is being made with the adlitions to Osborne, and a wonderful amount of work has already been done, considering that the operations were only commenced four months ago. The new buildings will somewhat injure the original beauty of the house and its immediate surroundings, and i hear that the Queen rather regrets that she sametioned the work but Osborne was never intended to be anything but a purely family residence, and the accommodation is quite in adequate for the entertainment of state guests, and even members of the royal family cannot be taken in, so that they have to live in the various cottages on the demesne. The nvenience was never felt much until Princess Beatrice was married, when it would have been utterly impossible to accommodate the guests for whom it was necessary to find room if the Duke of Bedford had not

ent Norris Castle to the Queen, Osborne was the favorite residence of the Prince Consort, and he took the greatest pleasure in the place, which indeed was a creation of his own, for he drew the plane from which Mr. J. Cubitt built the house, which is one of the best spectrums in England of the domestic Italian eyo. The paliadian front is very fine, and the flag and clock towers at each end have a good effect, and the terraced pardens and well-trimmed lown a e beautiful The Queen's own ry mas ero on the highest floor of the pavillon and they command a series of magnificent range he all directions, The house is filled with neatenry and pictures, which are the private property of the Queen, Among the most notable pictures are Lady Butler's "Roll Carl" (in the corridor) and Landseer's "Deer Pass' (in the council chamber), and there is a superb fresco on the staircase - The chanel which is a cocent addition has just been adorned with Sir Noel Paton's touching picture, "Vigilett et Orate," which has been placed above the eltar.

The grounds at Osborne are beautiful y wooded, and there are some delightful flower gardens and shrubberles in the vicinity of the liouse. The kitchen garden is not a great feature, as the Queen receives daily supplies of fruit and vegetables from Frogmore. The park, which contains many very fine trees, slopes to the water's edge, and there is a private pier on Osborne Bay, and also a floating bath. The demesne is more extensive than most visitors would suppose, and it affords a drive of eight miles, which was laid out by the Prinea Consort. The park is now stocked with a fine herd of very picturesque West Highland cattle, which barmonize admirably with their surround ings. There is a large homefarm at Osborne on which is a very choice herd of Jersey cattle, and a flock of Dorset sheep has been established, which will be another picture sque addition to the park.

The Osborne estate was for two centuries the property of the the Mann family, tron whom it passed by marriage to the Blackfords of Sandhall. Hants, and it was from Lady Isabella Blackford that the Open purchased it in 1848. It includes the manor of Barton and extends to upward of five consand acres, being bounded by the Solent, King's Quay, the Cows and Newport Road, and the Newport and Ryde Road respectively. Osborne was originally known as Ogsterbourne, but the name was changed when it belonged to the Blackfords, - London World.

A Scheme for Cheap Power,

A French engineer in a recent paper pro poses a scheme for cheap power by having gas and steam in the same cylinder. By this scheme, he claims to be able to produce motive power by using a combustible gas, employing the heat generated by its explosion to generate steam, and the vapor of ammonia. When at a temperature of about 400 degrees into a generator, where stemm is produced, which is used to get upon the opposite side of the piston from the cases. There are two advantages claimed for this the high temperature due to combustion of the gas prevents which this claim is made will consist of two evlinders, one making its forward stroke under the action of the explosive gases, and ifs return stroke by the action of steam; the other is operated entirely by vapor of ampractically, that 44 pounds of coal per horse

How Good Habits Become Bad Ones. Good babits, long persisted in, may and do become bad babits. To some this propos. organs, and to a corresponding lack of the citability, while the latter are rendered ! able to those of torpidity. Taus even good such contine is conductive to health ou fact, often entirely renovates the individual. Hence the benefits of vacations which afford an entire revolution in the scenes and em-Broadly considered, change which brings about an alternation of vital action, is the sole carative principle in disease, whether accomplished by fresh seems, unaccustomed diet, altered habits, ordrigs. As a conser vator of health, too it is pre-eminent.—Dr. W. & Searle in North American Review for September.

Including Inch Whittington's, A consignment of nineteen and one-half tons of embalmed outs from Beni Hassan, Central Egypt, has just reached Liverpool. In this parcel there are remains of 180,000 cate. They were discovered by an Egyptian feliah employed in husbandry, who fell into a pit, which, on further examination, into a pit, which, on further examination, proved to be a large subterranean cave completely filled with cats, every one of which had been separately embalmed and dressed in cloth, after the manner of Egyptian mummies, all being separately laid out in rows. Specimens of these have been taken by Mr. Moore, the curator of the Liverpool Museum, where they can be seen. The remainder are about to be employed as manure. The Rev. H. H. Higgins and Mr. Moore fix the date of their interment at 2,000 years before Christ.

The first germ of the hospital idea meets us towards the close of the second century. At about this date, in times of war, there At about this date, in times of war, there were attached to the Roman camps a "valetudinarium" and a "veterinarium." In the former, only those were treated who were seriously wounded or diseased; previously to this time the disabled soldier would receive such rough care as the age afforded, either in his own tent or in a neighboring cottags. Under Tiberias, whe paid no little attention to the well-being of his soldiers, ambulances with easy cushions were provided for the transportation of the sick. The first complete establishment for the reception of the sick was built by Basil the Great, at Casaren, in Cappadocia (Asia-Miner), soon after he became Archbishop of that See (A.D. 370).

Pumper—A great deal of eloquence is wasted nowadays in after-clinner speeches. Stomper—Fen in fact it is wasted on the fresert sir.

About Raldhendedness.

An exchange talks as follows of baldness: The life-time of each individual hair is from two to six years. At the end of that time the hair falls out, and is at once replaced by another which grows out from the same rootsheath. In a healthy scalp this process continues indefinitely; but in certain diseases the life history of the bair is not so long, and the hairs die and fall out before their full length is reached. The next generation may have still less vitality, and the same process may continue until there is left an area covered with a stunted growth of poorly developed hairs. Later, even these may fall out leaving a patch entirely bald, or covered with a fine, downy growth. This condition occurs more frequently in women than in men, and often follows exhausting diseases, such as scrofula, fevers and nervous exhaustion. In ordinary baldness the history is entirely different. Here, the fully grown hairs drop out and are replaced at once by the downy ones, and when these disappear a smooth, shining surface of skin is left. In this case there is an atrophy of the hair bulbs, and consequently the hair can never be restored. In the former case the trouble is due to deficient nutri-tion, and if this defect can be remedied the hair will grow again. Certain disease, especially those accompanied with high temperature, are usually followed by more or less complete loss of hair. Typhoid fever presents a very notable example of such an effect. In some forms of neuralgia, also, there is a baldness along the course of the affected nerve. A very curious phenomenon is the falling of the hair in small, isolated, round or eval patches, which are opt to be at the back of the head. They are small at first, but gradually increase in size away from the center. Several natches may thus run together and cause a baidness of nearly the en ire scalp. This condition occurs in both exes, and especially in the young. Sometimes there is itching and tenderness in the spots, but in other cases there is no symptom to give warning of the approach of the disease. The cause of this affection is not surely known, but very like ly it is due to some nervous disturbance. It is comforting to know that, with the excepthe hair may be only temporary, and that, before a perfect cure is established.

Bismarck's Lost Power. "Of the changes which take place on the

other side we are apt to mislead ourselves

by believing that great evolutions are taking place among the people there likely to affect the Government. I fail to see it. I found in Bayara that the whole population were wild with love for their crazy king, who bankrupted the country; and that tiey were willing to be banks upted over and over again for him and his family. The most curious thing I saw was the change which has occurred in Germany with reference to Bismarck. Bismarck three years ago was the one great figure of all Europe, with more power concentrated in his hand, with more ability for good or for evil than any human none so poor to do him reverence He has dropped cut of the German thought and out of German imagination apparently: The reason seems to be just this, as expressed to me by all classes of Germans whom I mete This demonstrated that we can get along without Bismarck. It is a touch of human nature and at the front, with his irrepressibleenergy, with his enorm ats activity, which scares aimost to death all the other crowned heads in Europe, and hearly kills them when

A Mine of Honey. A remarkable story reaches us from North Tennessee, where a successful boring for oney has recently been made:

For many years swarms of bees have been noticed by boatmen at Fox Bluff, on the 'umberland River, near Franklin, Kentucky. The bintf is 170 feet high and the river's channel runs directly under it. The bees have been observed about a big fissure near the centre of the bluff, and the opening could not be reached from above or below without great danger of being stung to death. As the bees had never been robbed, it was believed a large amount of honey was stored in . the cliff. Recently a well borer named Stark with the idea that he could reach the derful honey storehouse with his drill. After some coaxing he persuaded a number of farmers to undergo the expense, and a threeinch hole was bored from the top of the bluff, honey. Barrels and tubs by the score were filled and carried off to neighboring farms, and the syndicate has sent to Louisville for more receptacles.

One Electric Light's Insect Collection. Professor Lintner, New York State Entomologist, has made a microscopic examination of the insect collections of a single electric light, and estimates that the debris which he inspected represented 33,000 insects. As many of the smaller forms of insect life probably constituted the larger portion of those attract ed to destruction by the light, he believes that the average number of insects destroyed in a night by a single electric light at Professor Lintuer's specimen collection from one light consisted of minute gnats, midges, crane flies and similar small two-winged insects. No mosquitoes were discovered among the victims, as they are not attracted to the lights. There were, however, large numbers of plant bugs, which are injurious species of a handsome green gassid which feeds upon our grasses. A number of moths and one of the leaf-rollers which have made such havor in our fruit trees this season, were found, as well as other species of the

The Force of Dynamite. Shooting a candle through a two-inch solid plank without disturbing it in the least solid plank without disturbing it in the least is being outdone by dynamite, which is so quick in its action that a tender green leaf can be compressed into the hardest steel before it has time to flatten. One of the experiments of the United States Torpedo Works was to place some leaves between two heavy, flat pieces of iron, set them on a firm found ation and see what gun-cotton would do in forcing the iron pieces together. The reaction was so great from just being exploded in the open air that one of the iron pieces was driven down upon the other quick enough to catch an exact and complete impression of the leaves before they could enough to catch an exact and complete impression of the leaves before they could escape. It is also a singular fact that the gun-cotton itself should sink deep into the iron when it explodes, showing the points of the letters stamped into the cartridges. This novel method of engraving by gunpowder is one of the wonders of this century.—Claveland Plain-Dealer.

DEFIANCE TO MOSQUITOES-This in Your Hat and Prepare to

Meet The Pests, Pilgrims from the seashore resorts are ming to the city in company with their trunks by the score. Many of their faces present the appearance of having had a bout with a pimple machine. Reliable reports from the shore are to the effect that the fleetwinged mosquito has been doing great work vith his miniature dagger. The Western Druggist gives out this ant'-mosquito pow-

R-Eucalyptol 5 parts Corn-stareh85 , This may be rendered more effective by replacing 50 per cent, or more of the starch by Protective against insect bites: R-Acetic ether 5 parts

Eucalyptol.....10 Dilute with from three to six parts of

water before applying to the skin.

Romancing About Authors' Earnings. The latest instance of this mathematical omancing that I have seen is a paragraph in a recent number of The Writer, a bright and generally well-edited periodical, which ought not to make any serious blumler in a line to which it is specially devoted, yet which publishes this: 'Mr. — has just sold the right to publish his new novel, -, to the --- Publishing Company, for \$10,000 the largest sum paid for any recent work of fiction." The editor of The Writer ought to know that one may flatly contradict and disprove such a statement without consulting either the author or the publisher of the book. A royalty of 10 per cent, of the retail price is the basis of all contracts between publisher and author, and the terms seldom vary much from that figure. If a publisher buys outright the manuscript of a book, he fixes the price at ething less than the amount he thinks it would probably earn for the author if published on a royalty. The author mention ed in the paragraph just quoted is a bright with restoration to health and the removal and racy newspaper contributor, but is not of the particular entering the hairs will grow know as an novelist. Let us suppose that again. A general coarse of tonics, with sham- the publisher, for some powerful reason, is pooing and proper applications, will give willing to pay him double royalty. His novel good result, although it is sometimes months in the present state of the book trade must be ssued in paper covers, at a price not greater than fifty cents. This paragraph, then, afrms that a publishing house has been disovered which will pay in advance double walty on an assumed sale of 100,000 copies or e usual royalty on 200,000) for a writer the United States that have attained a sale 100,000 copies do not exceed seven, and the it was one-teeth of that circulation.

BRIGANDS OF SICILY.

Courteous Fellows Who Rob You and Then Wish You Godspeed.

The Naples correspondent of the New York ommercial Advertisers says: "It is no wonder that brigandage still flourishes in such lands and that the lowly who are too spiritless to become brigands hold a deep though secret sympathy for this class of the population. I am sure I should organize or become a member of such a band were I compelled to live in Sicily. They are not murderous felas coin and jewelry, wish you good voyage, and return to their mountain homes, bestowing gifts among the poor and at roadside chapels as they go. Balbino gave me his word for it that they are the noblest a sers of charity in the whole island, oftenti altogether in disfavor with the poor clergy, from their frequent timely munificences, and at death are duly shriven and occasionally mourned. They certainly infest the entire way between Catania and Palermo, and my good fortune at possessing an innkeep r of the humbler caste for a companion was more than once proved.

Between this class of landlords and the

brigands the best of an understanding prevails, for without their custom inn-keepir away from the large cities would be a sorry vocation in Sicily. They are harbored in the little alberghe tos as priz d guests. Here they gain knowledge of the movement of parties worth p'a idering, and commun cate the same to havir commades in different parts of the island. Even the carbineers was are occasionally Istailed as escorts to traveling parties are familiar with their faces and intentions, and pieserve a discreet silence to to Palermo we found these fellows enjoying themselves agreeably, and on two occasions, at Leonforts and Misalmeri, they were hobnobing over their pipes and wine in a most delightfu! fushion with detachments of kin in sawa shawn at Mislimeri. Here, I had offered Balbiso the privilege of re uri ing by steamer to Catania, he accepted im ffer, and informed me that his "friends back along the way in safe y to their owner at Glardini, after which pleasan arrange ment we descended the mountains by did e co to the boutiful city of Palermo by

Leather is Scarce and Footgear Will Cost More in the Near Future.

There is the biggest boom in leather we've had in a long time," said a handsome young drummer for a New York shoe house at the National last night, "Prices have gone up rapidly, calf-skins have advanced 25 per cent and sole leather 10 per cent within a late trade needs 20,000,000 dozens of kid skins, and the output is only 15,000,000 dozens. For the deficit the reserve stock had to be drawn on, and as it became exhausted prices were bound to advance. Boots and shoes will in consequence be worth more, and a pair of the latter, that you now pay \$5 for, is quite likely to cost \$6 at an early day. "Has the russet shoe come to stay?"

ties of a light hue undoubtedly makes the foot look larger. Nobody cares that the foot should be conspicuous, particularly the ladies.
Again, at the outset, the russets are costly, Again, at the outset, the russets are costly, being made of Tampico goat, and were worn by very fashionable people, who paid from \$4 to \$7 per pair for them. Later the cheap ones, made of sheepskin, and retailing as low as \$1 50, became pientiful and were worn by all classes. When an article of dress gets too common the beau monde generally abandon it. I think that in the year 1891 you'll see few russet shoes, and the majority of them in the darkest shades."—Washington Post.

Too Slow In Thickening. "How do you like the novel you are read ng, Jack?

"It's too thun." "How sof" "Well, I have read 100 pages, and the plot has not yet begun to thicken. In the average nevel the 'plot thickens' in the second chapter, and keeps it up until nearly the end is reached."—Norristown Herald.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

end it as superior to any prescr me." H. A. ABCHER, M. D.,

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

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OLD ENGLISH Condition Powder.

I weifth year the farmers of this district have been using it. Sales larger than ever. Sold in Manitoba, Muskoka, Eastern Ontario, -in fact all over. Rain or shine it won't hurt any animal. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.00

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Lindsay, Dec. 12th, 1888.—1619.

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