QUEER NOTICES TO QUIT.

Some of the Reasons for Moving Given by Dissatisfied Tenants.

Draughly rooms, smoky chimneys, high rents and ghosts are classical reasons for giving up occupancies, but the same can hardly be said of the execuses made by many people who develop a desire to get out of their holdings.

A man who has had the letting of houses for twenty years recently recounted a few of his experiences in connection with this phase of his occupa-tion, and a selection of them may prove interesting reading to many.
"I can't stand it any longer," was the remark of a man who came with his notice in his hand. "The people in next house live on bloaters; It's herrings for breakfast, herrings for dinner and herrings for tea, and we find it impossible to open a door or a window for the odor that manates tablished a world's record for speed from them. It permeates every room in the house, and all our belongings

for another tenant!' a lady had for quitting a tenement that she had occupied for three years and a half. At the back of the house she rented was a lawn, adorned with flower-bed and an arbor, which formed delightful retreat on a summer's afternoon. Here the lady spent many a pleasant half hour, and would have done so again, but that her peace of mind had been rudely disturbed by a neighbor, who, developing a sudden hobby, erected an apiary in his garden, and devoted himself enthusias-tically to the manufacture of honey. An occasional swarm of bees round the lady's ears, just as she was in the middle of a siesta, was more than she cared for, hence her determination

It is not an unusual thing for a person to give up a dwelling in con-sequence of its contiguity to a public house, but to leave one for the exactly opposite reason is a much rarer occurence. Such, however, was the motive assigned by an artisan for getting out of his cottage. "It's like this," he said, in explanation. "I never keep beer in the house; it gets flat and un-profitable under the parlor stairs. I like my ale fresh drawn and served up there isn't a licensed house within a quarter of a mile where I live, and 440 to fetch a pint o' dinner beer before the potatoes get cold. You can put my shanty on the 'To let' Mst."

newly developed district on the borders of a provincial town was lately taken ir hand by the local authority and the houses numbered. A tenant whose house got the number "13" went in hot haste to the agent with a notice to being sure, he said, that ill-luck would be his portion if he staved. In similar manner another nervous one gave up a house because for three nights in succession he heard the 'whoc-whoo" of a luckless owl in some

A facetious tenant wound up his quit notice with the following laconic sentence: "The doors won't shut and the windows won't open; the fires won't down: the water won't turn on and and using three shafts this cavitation draw up and the blinds won't draw the gas won't turn off; the rooms are was reduced. The action of the propeller doctor, getting angry. small and the cracks in the walls too large; the rent is too high and my

There is little in the giving up of a house to call forth poetic feeling and sentiment, but a tenant once accompanied his notice to leave with the subjoined effusion:

The best of friends must part: 'tis ever so: Your house and I are friends, and I con-Then why not stay? you urge. 'Tis this:

I fike your house I do not like your rent! -London Tit-Bits.

Official figures of the 1896 wine crop of France have reached the State department from Consul Wiley at Bordeaux, showing a total production of over 1.000,000,000 gallons valued approximately at \$234,800,000. The exact figures are 1.179,364,960 gallons, an increase over 1895 of 468,066,880 gallons, and over the average of the last ten Algeria last year's vintage amounted 106,960,500 gallons, while in Corsica The wines bore the requisite amount of gugar, alcoholic strength an dbody. They are rich in color, and with few rare exceptions are sure to turn out of exceptional excellence.

Queer Conduct of a Tree.

An unusual incident occurred in the Beaber and French sawed through a ference, and though they sawed until the teeth of the saw came through on opposite side, though the tree top from all support, though they talked, still that tree stood there, and still the saw remained pinched in so t last they were obliged to go home, saving the tree standing on its stump. Next day the tree was down. It had apparently sprung or slid from the stump, striking perpendicularly in the sandy soil at first, making a hole five feet deep and as far across.-Spokane

The story is told of an English and an Irish trooper, who were scouting against the Matabele in South Africa recently. A band of savages suddenly burst from behind some rocks and started for the men. They jumped upon their horses and fied over the rough country, but the Irishman kept falling to the rear of his companion.
"Confound you, Mike," exclaimed the
Englishman, "ride, ride for your life!
You'll be caught!"

"Go 'long wid you!" replied the Frish trooper, who was doing his best; "do you think I'm throwin' the race?"— Harper's Round Table.

A Great Painter's Memory. Gerome, the great French historical and landscape painter, needed but to witness a scene, or view a landscape, graph of every detail. His local mem ory was singularly tenacious, and more than once, when in conversation with his friends, he was describing some scene he had witnessed, he would me-chanically sketch its outlines on a piece of paper to illustrate his state

A Warrant For a Half Cent.

tration of President Hayes John Sher man, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, sent him a warrant for the sum of one-half cent, which had been overpaid in a business transaction. Mr. James says, "I will say that said warrant was subsequently paid in full warrant was subsequently paid in full by the proper official." Thrifty Mr. James!—Chicago Tribune.

BOAT LIKE A ROCKET.

THE ENGLISH TORPEDO BOAT TUR-BINIA HOLDS THE RECORD.

Built Upon a New Principle—Remarkable Success With a Compound Arrangement of Steel Wheels-Twenty-Five Hundred Revolutions a Minute.

The steam turbine is rapidly becoming an important factor in the power world because of its compactness, light weight and high speed. Over 30,000 horse-power in this form of driving machinery has been installed in England alone during the past few years. Its latest application is to the propulsion of vessels, and in this field it has accomplished more than its promoters claimed, having es-This, too, despite unforseen difficulties that arose in connection with the enorsmell of it. I'll have no more of the wretched thing; so you can look out ployed, 2500 revolutions a minute, which, or another tenant!"

It was quite a different reason that lady had for quitting a tenement ployed, 2500 revolutions a minute, which however, have been overcome in a measure, though not entirely. The vessel which made this record of 32 3-4 knots was built in England, and is known as the Turbinia, so named on account of its propelling power, compound steam turbines. The idea of applying steam turbines to marine propulsion was conceived by Hon. Charles A. Parson, the inventor of the steam turbine that bears his pame.

The Turbinia is 100 feet in length, 9 feet beam and 44 1-2 tons displacement. It was originally fitted with a turbine ngine designed to develop 1500 actual orsepower when running at a speed of 2500 revolutions per minute and directly coupled to the propeller. This equipment was changed to three smaller compound turbing opening of similar design. pound turbine engines of similar design, driving three propellers.

These three engines use the steam in eries, there being a high pressure, an intermediate and a low-pressure engine. This change, however, did not increase the total weight of the engines and shafts. The boiler is of the water-tube type, of 225 pounds per square inch working pressure, having large steam space and with a total of heating space of 11,000 square feet and a grate space of 42 square feet, a remarkably small amount considering the displacement of the vessel and the speed attained. The in something like condition, and I find stoke-holds are closed and the draught the public's the place to get this. Now, there isn't a licensed house within a country of a mile where I live and 440 like weight of the management of a mile where I live and 440 like weight of the management of a mile where I live and 440 like weight of the management of a mile where I live and 440 like weight of the management of a mile where I live and 440 like weight of the management of the ma quarter of a mile where I live, and 440 chinery gave a displacement only half yards (except for a sprinter) is too far that required originally, and the steam consumption was almost the smallest on The diameter of the propellers my shanty on the 'To let' Mst."

Superstitious tenants are people that the house agent has to reckon with. A life diameter of the propeners are listed, and limitly of freezing the state is only 18 inches. With lower steam air; the latter, by the way, makes a pressures it is possible to still connect beautiful crystal. The boiling point of liquid air at atmospheric pressure is speed. There is no difficulty about reversing, when there are several small engines as in this case.

The greatest difficulty was encounterd because of the enormous speed at which the propeller was driven, namely, 2500 revolutions per minute. Ordinarily 400 revolutions is apt to give trouble, and at the higher speed it was found that with the single propeller there was created a cylindrical vacuous space in the water in which it revolved, the blades cutting off solid masses of water from the fore part of walls of the space and depositing them in the rear. The greatest part of the power was consumed in maintaining this vacuum. By changing the pitch of the propeller blades rangement of reflected light from a re-

The hull of the Turbinia is covered with steel plate of a thickness ranging from 3-16 inch on the bottom to 1-16 inch in the sides near the stern. While this vessel is only of experimental size there is no doubt in the minds applied to vessels of any size. The claims made for steam turbine driving, and they appear to have been all substantiated in this boat, are greater speed, increased economy of steam consumption, larger carrying power of the vessel increased facilities for navigating shallow waters, greater stability, largely reduced vibration and reduced size and weight of screw, propellers and shaft-ing. Undoubtedly an important prin-ciple in marine propulsion has been de-monstrated and established.

The paper making of Oxford Bibles is a specially important and interesting part of the work. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements, says Chambers' Journal. terial of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, comes here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven and bound

do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of Bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in paper making, and ever since their "India paper" has been the envy and puzzle of manufacturers all over the three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected, and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable paper of the best Oxford Bibles if they only knew how, all the world has hitherto quite failed to do so.

It is thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque, and so strong that a strip of it

opaque, and so strong that a strip of it three inches wide has proved to be able three inches wide has proved to be able of sustaining a quarter of a hundred-weight. Over 160 works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.

Too much oil is just as bad as too A high gear and a weak rider are not well matched.

Good bearings are as essential to bicycle as to a pilot. You can't beat a mosquito by trying Sixty miles an hour uphill will kill four miles an hour on the level.

Many a tire is ruined for the lack of Don't insist on riding over a dog; it will hurt your feelings as well as the

It is better to wear a homely sweater than to ride uninvited in the most conspicuous conveyance at a funeral. The bicycle was never intended for a rattle box; if it shows symptoms of becoming an infantile toy it is time that it paid a visit to the factory. One of the easiest things in the world is to tell how the bicycle should be used properly; one of the hardest is to use it strictly within the letter of one's

"I wish I had Tamworth's gift of

"Why?"

"He talked to Pelton twenty minutes yesterday without giving the latter a chance to ask for the money he wanted to borrow."—Cleveland Leader.

MAPLE SAP.

They're burnin' pine an' hickory bark,
An' seften beech, fer I kin tell it;
They're burnin' fence rafts in the dark;
They're usin' pitch, fer I kin smell it.
By day a smoky pillar high
Ascends above the woods afar;
By night I see a flery eye
Shine through the maples like a star;
And all day long a tinkling sound
Subdues the downy creeper's tap.
Two hupdred buckets, big and round,
Are fulk, Are full uv what?—uv sap.

The sap is runnin'!-take a drink! 'Twill clear yer skin an' wash yer liver;
Tis nature's cure—the best, I think—
An' nature is a cheerful giver.
Twill shine yer eye and red yer lip,
'Twill stuff the laddes' cheeks with roses; Too long or much, or-Hely Moses!

If you would live like any dook,

An' make the female buddies chirrup,
The buckwheat pancakes—tell the cook
To soak them well in maple syrup.

Ah! sap's the stuff to give the baby;
'Twill kill dyspepsia—cure a cough—
If you're in love 'twill help it, may be
To join the girls at sugarin' off.
Some good old face will read these lines—
Some good old face will smile; maphap
He won his love in what was then
Some backwoods shanty—bilin' sap!

—The Khan.

THE COLDEST COLD.

A Scientist's Attempts to Reduce a New

Element to Solid Form. In recent physics there is nothing more interesting than the remarkable experiments carried on by Professor Olszewski, of Cracow, attempting to reduce the new element, helium, to a liquid solid form; that is freeze it, says The Washington Star. The object of Professor Olszewski's attempt was to gain further light upon the question which has so long interested physicists to what is absolute zero-the coidest cold in the universe. If heat be simply the rapidity of the motion of the atoms and molecules which constitute mat-ter, it follows that as the temperature reduced this rapidity of motion becomes slower and slower, so that there is a theoretical point at which it would cease, a temperature where all matter is "dead." It is an observed fact that gases increase or diminish in volume with every degree of temperature. Centigrade, added or taken away, and the inference from this was that the numerical expression of absolute zero was, therefore—273 degrees C. For a long time this was accepted as correct. Several years ago, Professor Dewar, of London, succeeded, in a series of very ingenious experiments, first in liquifying oxygen, and then the air itself, and finally of freezing the 220 C. and, therefore, Professor Dewar thought that he was within 53 C, of the temperature of space. Now, however. Professor Olszewski has attained 264 C. in his endeavor to liquefy hellum; that is, within nine degrees of the theoretical coldest cold, and still his helium does not liquefy, and still he seems as far aff from the object of his search as was Professor Dewar when he stopped with frozen air.

Nansen Outwitted.

Not long ago Dr. Nansen, the great explorer, came across an Irishman who declared that he had traveled farther north than anybody.
"What nonsense!" exclaimed the "Why, sir, do as far as any human being can pos-

"But still the Irishman persisted, and "Now, listen to this. know you have traveled as far as any

human being can get?" replied the "Because." came to a huge wall of ice that no man could get over or get around, and which no one on earth had ever discovered before."

'What did ye do then?' "Well. I conver ed with my staff of men on the subject.' "Ah, yes, begorra!" exclaimed Irishman, "Oi heard ye! Oi was the other soide o' the wall !" And he walked away in triumph, leaving the doctor outwitted.—London Spare Moments.

Make the contents of the school lunch boxes as dainty and attractive as possible. Roll each article separate ly in oiled paper, and strive to have something a little different each day. Remember that a little suprise often tempt the wandering appetite. Large, round, shallow baskets, with handles, made of fine, but strong willow widely woven, are called salad bas kets. They are for washing the fresh green salad leaves. Cut the leaves from their roots and drop them into the basket. Souse the basket up and down in a large pan of water, and then stand in a cool place to drain. Cut-glass articles require much mor

are during the progress of washing than those made of plain glass, because of the unequal thickness of the glass, which makes it swell and shrink ir

Sprinkle fine salt upon a flat surface and rub your hot flat-irons over it whenever the irons become rough and stick to the fabric.

SNAKE MOTHERS.

An Incident Showing the Affection Serpents for Their Young.

Even the cold-blooded and clammy nake evinces maternal affection and lence corroborative of this statement that is fresh in my memory, says a March 29, while seated on my front porch I noticed one of my dogs, a yearling puppy, acting in a peculiar way on my lawn. He was circling around a small circumscribed spot, every now and then thrusting his nose toward the ground and then quickly

On approaching the animal I discovered that the object of his playful assault was a bunch or ball of snakes, 3 or 4 year old mother and her last year's brood of young. The day was very warm, the sun shining clear and oright and these creatures had emerged from their den or nest in the ground foot or so away from the spot where they were lying and were sunning themselves. When they observed me themselves. When they observed in they made an attempt to regain their nest; I killed two of them, however, before they could enter. I had read somewhere that if a snake's young were taken and their bodies dragged along the ground the mother snake would follow the trail and, if she found would follow the trail and, if she found them alive, would conduct them back to the nest. I took the two which I had killed and, after dragging them along the turf, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short while the mother snake emerged from the nest and, after crawling about for a second or two, struck the trail and a second or two, struck the trail and at once followed it to the pavement and her dead young. Fortunately I had a witness in the person of my iceman, who was delivering ice at the time and who was dumfounded at beholding such high intelligence in a creature so low in the scale of animal life. I killed the old small of these

IN THE HIMALAYAS.

THE GREAT MOUNTAINS AS THEY ARE SEEN AT DAYBREAK. Rev. Dr. Barrows, Chairman of the Par-Hament of Religions, Tells of His First View of the Lorty Peaks Named as the

Habitations of the Gods.

At the Darjeeling station we were met by a son of Keshub Chunder Sen, a delightfully courteous gentleman, and also by the Rev. A. Turnbull of the Church of Scound mission, who was to be our host, we were soon settled in Mr. Turnmil's mission house and succeeded after awhile in thawing ourselves out by his tospitable fire. The great mountains were covered by clouds, and we had toped that on the morrow the shiring home of the Hindoo divinities might be revealed to us. But our hopes were doomed to disappointment, although about 10 o'alock one patch of dazzling white was visible high up amid the douds. It was so high up and so far tway that at first we might have might have might for a cloud. we might have mistacen it for a cloud. But no, it was a peak soaring 10,000 feet nearer the sky than the loftiest height of Switzerland. In the after-noon we strolled though the rather interesting bazaar and looked in at the Bazaar mission school. In the morning we had seen two other schools where the children appeared to me half frozen. Night cane and the clouds thickened, and we went to bed with no hope of seeing on the morrow the unspeakable magnificence of that view which draws travelers to Darjeeling from every part of the world. about 6.30 the next merning our watchful host pounded at the door, with the joyful cry, "The snows are out. Come at once, for the cluods may soon cover them." Barefooted, and stock-ingfooted we two rushed across the frosty lawn, with steamer rugs over our shoulders, and saw and rejoiced and worshipped. The spectacle lasted three hours. After dressing and "chota hazri," or little breakfast, accompanied by our host, we walked through one of the upper streets of Darjeeling, around Observatory bill, with eyes turned in adoring awe to the heavens. Forty miles away were the great snow peaks. Perhaps 10,000 feet below their summits was a billowy sea of white cloud. These white giants among all

double peak of Kinchinjunga rising nearly 29,000 feet. One is satisfied with such a spectacle. There is no tinge of disappointment, but only a continuous and joyous longing after the perpetual vision. Below us, 6000 feet, the valley deepened down into mists, beneath which was an invisible stream. Before us and around us was a broad vista of colossal and darkly wooded hills. And yonder, forty miles away, were the pillars and gates of heaven. The sun kissed into lazzling radiance the white darlings of God, from whose faces the morning eams had taken the cloudy covering. And we, gazing, rapt in joyful astonishment, uplifted, satisfied, felt some ympathy with the Aryan forefathers of our race, who found in these snowy altitudes the inaccessible habitations of the gods. Here were virgin sumwalk. But such visions as ours could never after all repaganize the world. God the Creator sits enthroned above all heights, and no instructed mind hereafter can worship aught but God Himself.—From Rev. Dr. Barrows' cor-

mountains apeared to have no pillar-

ed hills to support them. There they

floated, unspeakably sublime, the

espondence in Chicago Record. The Society of Arts has on exhibition pecimens of the new Dansac process of color photography, which is creating deep interest among both scientists and amateurs. It carries the problem up to the very threshold of achievement, for the pictures are products of a single negative and a single print-

ing operation. The only trick is that the negative, before exposure, is treated with a se cret solution, and the print, after ing and drying, is dipped into the same solution, and then passed in succession through blue, green and red solutions, from each of which it absorbs all the color it needs of that sort. In this way the picture automatically paints itself in the most delicate and natural intermediate tints, all created out of these primary colors, and the results shown are perfectly marvelous.—London Cor. N. Y. Times.

Horseradish produces no seed, so is raised from sets or pieces of the smaller roots cut 4 to 8 inches long, with upper end stanting and lower end den the soil should be well manured. deeply plowed and otherwise thoroughly worked, then marked out in rows planted 15 to 18 inches apart. This are planted 1 5to 18 inches apart. This is done by making a hole with a long is done by making a hole with a long stim dibber or planting stick, or a small light iron ber, and dropping the set, square end down, into it, so that the top end is left alightly below the surface. The soil is then pressed firmly against the set. With cultivator or wheel hoe and hand hoe the soil is kept free from weeds until the heavy top growth makes further working among the crop unnecessary. among the crop unnecessary.

Of Interest to Women,
A wheelwoman in England has hit
upon a new method of paying for a
complete outfit, and offered her serwices as a canwasser to a firm of wheel
manufacturers. They are invited to
furnish the continues and wheel, been
of which also proposes to was at the
cent of six mouths.

Lady Henry Emesset contemplates
erecting a heroic figure of Christ out
of doors in the heast of Duxhurst, her
temperance willings in England. This
is commonly seen in other countries,
but entirely new to the British lists.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones advises
younger artists to all before the looking glass and sketch their own figures
and faces in every possible pose, until
they have a good supply of studies.

Satan's Flashing Color. persons say that red is Satan's If this be true. Satan seems to have marked most women for his own this season. Never before has there been such a craze for red in every im-eginable shade. It has extended to the women's pocketbooks in more ways than one I cottled marchants are aginable shade. It has extended to the women's pocketbooks in more ways than one. Leather merchants are bringing out a great variety of chatelaine bags, purses and card cases of flaming hues and are selling them fast. Some of the articles are plain; others have plain silver or gilded trimmings. Bright greens and purples come next to the reds in favor when it comes to leather novelties.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

A State Beard For Their Control Proposed in Illinois, John Mayo Palmer has drafted a bil

for the creation of a State Board of Municipal Works and to provide for improvement in the methods employed in furnishing light, water, heat and fa-cilities for local transportation and communication, says The Chicago Record. This bill will be introduced in the General Assembly at an early day, and in connection with it, Mr. Palmer

There seems to be a deep-seated impression that the methods now employ ed in this State for dealing with such subjects as water, gas and electric lighting, street railways, telephones and other similar conveniences of city life are exceedingly defective, if not absolutely vicious, and it is demon-strable to a certainty that our system of improving country roads, if we do in any true sense improve them at all, is worse than useless. The chief features of the bill are found in the following abstracts from

directed to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a board to consist of seven members, known as the State Board of Municipal Works. The members of said board shall be citizens of this State, and not more than four thereof shall be members of the same political party.

It shall be the duty of said board to ascertain by all such lawful means and by resort to all such sources of information as to it may seem appropriate to that end. First, what methods system of ownership, management and control of works or plants devoted to the furnishing of water, light, heat and facilities for local transportation and communication are now or have been employed in this and other civilized states or countries, and what results with respect to economy of construction and operation and cheapne and efficiency of service have been or are thereby attained; second, under what regulations, organic, constitution al, govermental, legislative or municipal, such methods or systems are or have been adopted; third, what proportion of the total value of such works or plants is created by grants, concessions, licenses, franchises or privileges from the public, and what return or compensation is made to the public therefor; fourth, what methods are adopted where public ownership or control of such works or plants is retained for procuring funds to defray the cost of construction, operation and repairs and the repayment thereof, and what influence or effect such methods have upon the rate of general or spe-cial taxation; fifth, what methods are adopted for the laying out, control and permanent improvement of roads and highways or furnishing facilities for local transportation and communication, without the limits of cities, in respect to the physical character there of, the cost thereof, the means employed to defray the same, and what in-come or revenue derived from tolls. charges, rentals or otherwise from per-

sons using the same for travel or subsidary purposes; sixth, what influence or effect has the character of the ownership, operation or management of such works or plants, as being public or private, upon the cost or expense thereof, the promptness and certainty of the collection of the revenues or income therefrom, and the facility and you know I calculate to have traveled mits which no human foot had ever vances of funds are obtained for the construction thereof: influence or effect has the character of such ownership, operation or management, as being public or private, upon the free and independent exercise of the elective franchise, or the proper discharge of other obligations of citizenship by those engaged or employed n connection therewith.

After providing for the bond and other requirements the draft of the It is hereby made the duty of all persons, firms or corporations who are in any manner employed in furnishing water, light, heat or facilities for local transportation or communication within this State, and their respective offiboard upon its request all such infor-

ers, servants, agents, attorneys and employes, to give and furnish to said mation within their power or control as may relate to any of the subjects proper to be investigated by said board in the performance of its duties as prescribed by the Act, under like penalties, to be recovered in like manner as provided in the next preceding section

Joke on the Landlord. A few days ago a very exalted peronage was entertained at dinner in one of the chief hotel restaurants in Berlin, and, as it was known that he is exceedingly fond of still Moselle, it was determined to give him with his fish a bottle of a more than ordinary vintage. A kind of practical joke was played. The bottle was placed before him without any label being on it, and the landlord was requested to name only a moderate price if the noble guest should detect the quality of the wine and make any special enquiries about it. This precaution turned out to have been necessary in one sense, but it led the host into an expense that he did not bargain for. He has now learnt a new lesson-namely, that one may suffer from deprecating what one has as well as from exaggerating its value. "That is a capital wine," said the guest. "Let us send for the landlord and ask the price of it. I would not mind having a few hundred

Mine host hurried up, and assured his illustrious interrogator that the de-licious liquor cost no more than 1s 9d per bottle. "Well, I am not going to throw away so good a chance as this," replied the astonished connoisseur. That is very cheap, indeed. Have the kindness to send my cellar master a thousand bottles." A cold shudder crept over the limbs of the rash entertainer, for his wanton duplicity ad let him in for an order he did no atticipate. It was too late to inform the illustrious guest of the trick played upon him—in fact, he might have taken it amiss. The Moselle he had

taken it amiss. The Moselle he had been drinking did not cost him 1s 9d; it was a brand the price of which was a bottle. This practical joke therefore cost its author no less than £260, for he had to make up this difference out of his own pocket. I need hardly add that rusto flagons of this memorable Morelle, with its delicious flavor and lux-

Is the Jaws of a Folding Bed. When the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen made their first visit to Amerdeen made their first contribution bed in a large Chicago hotel.

It was the first contrivance of the
kind they had ever seen, and a servant
explained its mysteries to the Coun-

900 Drops Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither

Onum Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old II-SAMUEL PITCHER

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NEW YORK. Atb months old 35 Doses - 35 Cents

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