The bees are buzzing 'round the hive The growing garden seems alive With budding germs.

The apple trees are just a sight. With dainty blossoms, pink and white, And canker worms

The pansy beds are bright with bloom, The lilacs with their sweet perfume The senses woo
A sense of joy your being floods;
The rose bushes are full of buds,
And rose bugs, too,

And budding hope. The time for using Paris green,
A season for enjoyment keen,
And whale-oil soap.

The Jubilee Preparations.



Unsophisticated Colonial Visitor-What ing is that, driver? Driver-Why, bless ye, sir, that's St. U. C. V.—Indeed! Then are they taking it down to build seats for the jubilee procession?-Punch.

Rapid Stenography. Anent the prevailing discussion as to highest speed ever attained by expert shorthand writers, there is a story going the rounds of the feat of a Georria court stenographer, which by long

tine of work. It was when that eminent jurist, the late Judge Richard Clarke, was presiding in the Atlanta circuit of the Superior One of the most remarkable murder trials was in progress. The evidence was conflicting, and the judge was called upon to charge the jury on some decidedly new and interesting legal points. Now, the judge was a rapid talker. In this instance it was very important that every word he spoke should correctly recorded, and he so caution-

Then Judge Clarke began, warmed up to his charge he was speaking at the rate of 250 words a minute. Once ne glanced toward the stenographer. That worthy official seemed to be half sleeping over his work, and apparently writing very slowly.

"Mr. -, are you getting my words down correctly?" asked the judge. At this the stenographer seemed to wake up. With little concern, he re-

ow!"-Washington Post.

Sir Andrew Clark was once on top of a tall building in London admiring the view of the surrounding country. thus employed he was touched on the shoulder by a quiet-looking man, who slowly remarked, to the great astonishment of Sir Andrew, "Sir, I am going to throw you off." As the quiet-looking man was the larger, and there was no help at hand, the matter for the moment assumed a very serious aspect. Fortunately for Sir Andrew, he is possessed of rare presence of mind and in bantering way he exclaimed "Pooh! that's nothing; anybody could throw a man off here. Now, if you want to do something great, try and throw me up here from the ground.' "Well, I can do that," said the

maniac, for such he proved to be, "and if you will kindly descend to the street I will prove it." "With pleasure," Sir Andrew replied,

and with great decorum the two descended to the street, where the maniac was quickly handed into custody of the law .- Harper's Round Table.

To Be Congratulated Anyway. "My dear fellow," exclaimed Jones, rushing up to his friend Robinson, "let me congratulate you."
"Hum," returned Robinson, "what

"Your engagement. Smith told me about it, you know-"
"He did; he did? Well, I'm not en-

"And no likelihood of being."

"My dear, fellow," exclaimed Smith, later in the day, rushing up to Robinson, "let me congratulate you."
"Now, see here, Smith," returned Robinson, "there's nothing to congratu-"there's nothing to congratulate me about." "Oh, yes there is," went on Smith, shaking him warmly by the hand, "Jones has told me all about it."

"And what has he told you?" "That you're not engaged after all, and there's no likelihood of your being." -Boston Budget.

The Fork, 1611. Coryat ,in his "Crudities," 1611, remarks that in his travels in Italy he found that forks were then used at meals. "For which, with their kuife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish, they fasten the fork, which they hold in their other hand, upon the same dish, so that whatseever he be that sifting in the company soever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meale, should unadvisedly touch the dish of meate with his fingers, from which all at the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offense unto the company as having transgressed the lawes of good manners," and he adds:
"Hereupon, I myself thought good to
imitate the Italian fashion by this forked
cutting of meate, not only while I was n Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentantimes in England, since I came home; being once quipped for that frequent using of my forke by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Whitaker, who in his merry humor, doubted not to call me 'Furcifer,' only for using a forke at feeding, but for no other cause.—Good Words.

No Wonder He Made a Racket. The Editor-Who was that man making such a racket in there a little while

The Clerk—Oh, that was the fellow who lectured here last night. The foreman got the notice of the date of his lecture under the heading, "Gas Fixtures."—Yonkers Statesman.

solete English Warships England offers for sale as old and obsolete the following warships: The four-decked wooden battleship Conquistador, the wooden battleship Vengeunce, the iron battleships Grampus and Trincomalee, the cruisers Bacchante and Canada, and three 18-year-old torpe to boats. PLOWING

High on the crest of the upland a plow-man stands with his horses, Figures of sculptured bronze they appear on the sanron skyline; Low is the sun in the west, but a magical Low is the sun in the west, but a magicar shimmer of sunlight
Sprinkles with dust of gold the rich brown earth of the furrows,
Morn and noon had I watched him patiently guiding the plowshare,
Straining muscle and nerve as he urged his team to their labors;
Once when a cuckoo sang he laughed and jingled his money;
Once when a bicycle passed, like a flash on the dusty highway,
Turned with a look of envy; then cracked his whip at the horses, his whip at the horses,
Musical were the heavens above and the
hedgerows around him;
Silver chiming of skylarks, fluting of
thrushes and blackbirds
Canopied earth with delight, curtained her
chambers with sweetness

Canopied earth with definit curtained action chambers with sweetness

Mingled with other notes was the voice of an emulous starling.

Vain in the joy of his heart the plowman whistled a chorus.

Whereto I fashioned a song in praise of plowing and reaping;

"Hail to the plow and the oxen! Hall to
the Lord of the plowshare!
Hail to the tamer of earth! Hail to the
builders of Home!
Huntsmen of old were our sires, or herdsmen seeking for pasture,
Hither and thither they tared to and fre
in the land;
Never the summer found them where the
winter had left them.
Hardly their tents were pitched ere, struck
once more, they were gone, once more, they were gone,
But with the plow there came an end of
their pitiful wand rings, forest and fen;
forest and fen;
Cottage and hamlet and village arese for
fixed habitations,
Binding with the cords of love man to the
place of his birth,
There they had played as children, there
they had courted and wedded;
Dear was each well-known field, dear each
familiar tree,
There were the graves of their fathers,
There should their own receive them,
Back to the earth they loved, when they
might till it no more."

Thus I feigned him to sing; but he intent triumphant
Over the subject earth, and seans the seid
he has conquered,
All the fair hillside is ribbed with his long, straight furrows;
Soon shall it break into green, pierced by
a million corn shoots;
Soon! too soon! shall it wave
with full ars ripe for the reaping, though the day was hard and his frame is weary with toiling. Surely his heart is glad and the spirit withhim rejoices,

-R. H. LAW, in The Spectator.

INDUSTRIES OF CITIES.

Making of Towns Depends Upon Trivial

are seldom pre-eminent for any particu-tar line of manufacture. Their indus-tries are too large and diversified for any one of them to show marked su-periority over all the rest. Now and then great industry of some city is taken from it. When ships were made of wood Loudon was the great shipbuilding cen-Then iron ships came tre of the world. into use and London has lost her ship-Plied:
"That's all right, judge, fire away. I am about fifteen words ahead of you Wear, right at the sources of iron and

The great vessels in which most ocean ommerce is now carried have severely ffected the interests of some ports. Cities that once were seaports are now inland so far as any great amount of secan traffic is concerned. The largest ships of commerce could once sail up the Avon to Bristol and the Severn to Gloucester. The far larger ships that now carry commerce cannot reach these places, but are compelled to stop at Avonmouth and Cardiff. Cargoes were formerly landed as far up the Thames as London bridge, but steamers now have to stop at the docks, some miles below that point. Bremen was once world's greatest commercial but her water front is now too shallow for deep-sea vessels, and her port is at Bremerhaven, several miles below. Hamburg, accessible to all classes of vessels, though 60 miles from the sea, has reaped the benefit of Bremen's misfortune, which, however, has not deprived the latter city of a large

sometimes depend upon what seems at first a trivial circumstance. Silk weavconfined to towns where the are particularly free from im-Some waters are better than others for silk dyeing, and this fact gives Leek, England, its pre-eminence, for its waters are among the best for dyeing purposes in Europe. Burton-on-Tyne is famous for its ales. Its superior water brewing purposes is its sole advantage.

A Never-Beaten Sport



Fubleigh, having accidentally hooked a fine, active Jack sheep, which was grazing on the bank behind him, has fin the endeavor to save his tackle) quite the best sport of the season with the Maydy.—Punch.

"It's a dreadful thing to be as near-sighted as Dicky Doddles." remarked sighted as Dicky Doddles." remarked one young woman sympathetically. "It must lead to embarrassment." "It does. Yesterday evening, when his best friend came up the street wearing one of the new-fashioned colored shirts, Dicky stopped short and exclaimed to his companion: 'I say, old man, what a lovely sunset we're having."—Washington Star.

A Suspicious Reticency. Burbrae—Wha' is you daft stranger wha is danderin' sae un-chancy-like about the glen? Jamie Soutar-He's tellin' he's a tour ist: but weel I ken he's na tourist body.
Burnbrae—Hoo, do ye make him out
a lear?

Jamie Soutar-Hoot, mon! He's neever aince spied if this was Drumtochty or na.-Puck. The Cause of the Rush, "Why is that man dragging that poor little boy along that way? Gracious goodness! He'll jerk the poor weeping little fellow's arm out of its socket! What do you suppose is the trouble?"

"There's a circus parade up on the next street, and the man is probably afraid that the little boy will miss it, if they don't hurry."—Cleveland Leader.

Sad Affair. Prison Visitor-Why are you here, my poor man?

The Poor Man—Fer takin' a loaf o'-bread and a ham bone, mum. "How sad!"
"You bet your life it was sad. W'y, lady right alongside o' that bread and meat was a dozen bottles o' beer, and I didn't know nothin' about it!"—Indianapolis

A REMINISCENCE.

This afternoon by chance I shook
A faded blossom from a book,
And crumbled with my clumsy feet
The thing that was so fair and sweet

My little sweetheart walked what from a bending brier vine Broke off this blossom as a sign—Some twenty Junes ago. Sweet were the fields in fading light With roses closing for the night, and sweet the promise made to me That summer evening by the sea,

Some twenty Junes ago. Ah—well—alone I go my way, Content and stout and getting gray; The light o' love for me died down, The rose o' love for me turned brown, Some twenty Junes ago.

"And did she die?" Ah-no-not she-She married Jones and jilted me, She's loud and fat, and "in the swim," And Jones—poor dog-I pity him. He leads a life, you know.

The New Cure for Snake Bites. The task of artificially rendering animals immune from snake poison was not an easy one, for the process depends upon training the animal to gradually withstand larger and larger doses of the venom; and considering the intensely toxic character of the substance which had to be handles, the danger was ever present of the animal succumbing to present of the animal succumbing to venom poison before its serum had acquired the requisite pitch of protective power to render it of service as an antitoxin. Dr. Calmette tells us that he carried out a very large number of experiments before he met with success. But it is not necessary here to discuss his various efforts; suffice it to say that at length his labors were rewarded and the following extract from one of his memoirs describes the methods he now adopts for this purpose: "The best method of procedure for the purpose of vaccinating large animals destined to produce anti-venomous serum consists in injecting them from the outset with gradually increasing quantities of the venom of the cobra mixed with diminishing quantities of a 1 in 60 solution of hypochlorite of lime. The condition and the variations in the weights of the animals are carefully followed, in order that the injections may be made less frequently if the animals do not thrive well. Quantities of stronger and stronger venom are in turn injected. first considerably diluted, and then more ecncentrated; and when the animals have already acquired a sufficiently per-fect immunity, the venoms derived from as large a number of different species of snakes as possible are injected. The duration of the treatment is of considerable length-at least fifteen months before the serum is sufficently active to be used for the purposes of treatment. During the past three years an im-mense number of animals have been vaccinated by this method at the Pasteur Institute at Lille, where Dr. Calmette is now a director; and in a paper ublished a few weeks ago we are hat they have horses there which have ielded for the past eighteen months erum extremely active against venom. These horses receive in a single in-oculation, without suffering the least inconvenience, doses of venom sufficient to kill fifty horses fresh to the treat-

ment.-Longman's Magazine.

At Jena, in 1806, the Prussian loss was 21,000 out of a total of 105,000, and the French 19,000 out of a total of 100,000-that is to say, 40,000 casualties out of 195,000 engaged, or, roughly speaking, one in five. At Eyku, in 1807, the Russians lost 25,000 men out of 73,000: the French 20,000 out of 95,000—that is, for both sides, the appal ling proportion of one in three! At Wagram, in 1809, the Austrian loss was 25, 000 out of 100,000; the French 23,000 out of the same number. where Napeleon suffered his first feat on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1800, the carnage was still greater, for the rench lost 35,000 men out of 70,000ne half their number-and rians 20,000 out of 80,000. But even this awful butchery pales before that of Borodino in the Moscow campaign. for on that field the French left 50,000 dead and wounded out of 132,000 engaged, and the Russians 45,000 out of the same number—95,000 men slain or mutilated out of 264,000. It is awful to think of! And that bloody work was lone in a single September day with he old flint-lock musket and smoothore cannon, aided by bayonet and

Now the only battle in the latter half of the nineteenth century which can compare with Borodino in slaughter is that of Koniggratz, or Sadowa, in 1866. ended the Austro-Prussian war. Out of 400,000 men engaged 50,000 were killed or wounded-40,000 Austrians and 10.000 Prussians—one in eight only, as against one in three.—Chambers' Journal.

Queen Victoria and the Ingot. During the recent royal visit to Shefield Queen Victoria witnessed the rolling of a piece of armor plate for H.M.S. Ocean. The London Graphic's correspondent says: All being now ready, the furnace doors were slowly lifted like the iron curtain of a theatre. Huge scissors were thrust into the gulf, and forth ewel, glowing and bursting with a ra-liance which made those near it veil their eyes piously with their hats, as though they had entered an old-fashioned church. The ingot was like a lump of Turkish delight in shape, but it was 42 inches in thickness and weighed 56 tons. This glorious, gigantic gem, indescribably lovely, with its lambent fires and weling glories of refulgent splendor, across to the great forging press, which took the glowing mass into its lips like so much asparagus and treated it much as a printing machine treats the paper subjected to its informing pressure. The Queen watched the process with manifest interest, shielding herself from the well-nigh intoleeable glare with a little hand screen of colored glass, a device of which Princess Christian and after articles. on and after awhile the Duke of Conaught also availed themselves.

The ceremony was brief but impressive. The Queen, in her honored and sive. The Queen, in her honored and beloved old age on the one hand, the crude form of an armor plate for one of her battleships on the other.

The effects produced by the drinking water vary with the manner in which is drunk, says The Sanitarium. If, or instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draught, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by stpping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation—a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which shows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we also find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. wallowed as a large draught, or if it be

Chromo Pictures

WAR INDEMNITIES.

MODERN PRECEDENTS FOR GRECO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

What Greece May Expect-English Exactions From China France's Payment to Germany, and What the Alabama Cost Great Britai

The almost genera disapproval with which the Turkish emand of £10,000,000 Turkish as a var indemnity from Greece has been received in Europe not annaturally raises the question whether precedent has anything to say either against or in favor of such a claim. The method of liquidating recent wars, says The Pall Mall Gazete, has varied so widely that it would be exceedingly difficult to draw from peir settlement any general principle applicable to countries occupying the peculia position of Turkey and Greece. Fortuately for Greece, in this case the settlement—at any rate, in its entirety—is no to be left to the decision of the two combatants alone. Usually the victor jettly expects, in addition to territorial and other spoils movetary compensation or the expense he has been put to an the loss he has suffered by the war. Ought to know bette self, the realization in the long run, upon the ability of the vanquished to pay. Granting that he defeated power is able to pay, a reaonable estimate of of the actual mone indemnity to be paid may be governed by a great number of considerations. Asong these may be mentioned the duratio of the campaign, the number of men faced in the field, the losses of life, munious and treasure, any important success of the defeated army, the relative number of prisoners taken on each side, the loss and damage suffered by the trad, commerce and agriculture of the victorious country; the extent of territory gained by or ceded to the victor, and the degree of culpathe extent of territory gained by or ced-ed to the victor, and the degree of culpa-bility on the part of the defeated power, if the aggressor, in binging about the

Among the war intermities exacted by Great Britain during the present reign are three resulting from our wars with China. Of these the most impor-tant was that demanded at the close of the opium war of 180-1. It amounted the opium war of 180-1. It amounted to £4,500,000 in addition to £1,250,000 on acount of the opium destroyed by the Chinese. Besides this payment we also secured Hongkong, and obtained the opening of the posts of Canton, Ning-Po, Amoy, Foo-Chow-Foo and Shanghai to British trade, and the establishment of consuls in these pors. The wars of 1857-60 ended in China paying the expenses and consenting to the reciprocal 1857-60 ended in China paying the expenses and consenting to the reciprocal representation by mijisters in London and Pekin. The treity of Tien-Tsin fixed the amount of idemnity at 8,000,000 taels (£1,200,000), and provided that a further sum of £300,00 teals (£45,000) should be paid as compensation to the families of those mudered during the disturbances and other who had suffered injury or loss. Although not strictly a wear indemnity, that paid by this country on account of the depredations of the Alabama is of considerable interest as exemplifying the extent to which claims for compensation may be built up claims for compensation may be built up and cut down. As eriginally put for-ward, the American claims practically comprised every item in the expense of the war was attributed entirely to her, and she was therefore mide responsible for this, as well as for the loss suffered by American commerce through its transference to foreign ressels and the increased rates of mustime insurance. The Geneva tribunal, lowever, at once decided that such indirect results of the Alabama's depreditions could not be unanimously awaried an indemnity of £3,175,000 as an equivalent for the injury actually done to America through fault or negligence of this country. The war between China and Japanthe most recent extra-European war in which a considerable money indemnity was paid-was terminated by the peace of Shimonoseki two years ago. By the treaty China agreed to pay Japan a sum equivalent to £35,000,000. In addition, she ceded the Island of Formosa to her conquerors, recognized Corea as independent, and consented to open four new treaty ports. The war between Fruesia and Austria in 1866 was one in which a considerable amount of life was lost, having regard to its comparatively short duration. At Sadowa the Pras sian loss was set down at 2650 killed and 14,820 wounded, while the Austrian casualities were estimated at 11,000 killand 29.300 wounded. In addition to the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia, and the exclusion of Austria from the German Bund, the treaty of Prague, which terminated the war, provided for the payment by Austria of an indemnity 40,000,000 Prussian thalers, or £6,-000,000. From this amount. deduction was made of 15,000,000 thaers, representing Austrian claims Schleswig-Holstein, and 5,000,000 thalers as an equivalent for the free mainten-ance of the Prussian army in Austria

pending the conclusion of peace. The heaviest war indemnity of modern times was, of course, that paid by France at the close of the war with Germany. The hostilities lasted over eight months, and the total cost of the war has been estimated at 316 millions sterling and 200,000 men. The German loss was set down at 45,000 men, who were eithre killed in battle or died of wounds or sickness. Besides the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, France had to pay Germany 5 milliards of francs (200 millions sterling) in instalments which were allowed to extend over three years. The original demand of Germany was 6 milliards, or 40 millions sterling more. Thiers strong in vain to save more. Thiers strove in vain to save Metz, but it was to his exertions that the reduction in the amount of the in-demnity was due. The cost of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 has been estimated at 190 millions sterling, and 180, 000 men on both sides. Between the declaration of war by Russia and the treaty of San Stefano nearly eleven months clapsed. By this treaty the Porte admitted itself indebted to Russia in the sum of 1,410 million rubles (about 145 millions sterling) as indemsia in the sum of 1,410 million reloca-(about 145 millions sterling) as indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war. The items in the account were as follows: 900 million rubles (92 millions sterling) for war expenses; 400 millions (41 millions sterling) for damage done to the south coast of Russia, her export commerce, industries and railways; 100 millions (11 millions steriling) for injuries caused by the invasion ling) for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucasus, and 10 millions (1 million sterling) for injuries suffered by Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey. In accordance with the Sultan's wishes, however, and in consideration of the financial embarrassments of the Ottoman Empire, the Czar magnanimousty and wisely consented to accept in substitution for about four-fifths of the total sum the various territocial cessions sanctioned by the treaty of Berlin. This left a balance of 300 million rubles due to Russia by Turkey, and with the exception of some 17 million rubles the indemnity is cwing still, the amount in October, 1889, being nearly 31 millions sterling.

de direct wash tubs.

MERRY MOMENTS Quivering Plashes of Fun From the Pone

Dors-He said there was one thing bout me he didn't like. Cors-What was that? "Another man's arm."-Life. "Your wife bought these cigars, didn't he?" "Yes. How did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."—Jugand. "Almost any man will admit that he's liable to make mistakes." "Yes; except when he makes them."—Chicago Jour-

"Madge is always out of money."
"How does that happen?" "She can't resist buying every new kind of pocket-book she sees."

What the man said: "Oh, yes, delightful weather." What he wanted to say: "Blankety blank! blank! blank! blank! blank! blank!"—Boston Transcript. "It takes my wife three days to go to a picnie." "How's that?" "She takes a day to get ready, a day to go and a day to get over it."—Chicago Record. Primus—"Didn't Mr. Goodman say hat Col. Bluegrass had become a pro-tibitionist?" Secundus—"Yes, and now be colonel is suing him for libel."—Yale

"Gracious, Jack, what immense shirt studs you wear." "Well, you know how buttonholes act, I'm going to keep up with them if it takes a dinner plate."—Chicago Record.

Barings—Perfidious woman, you have broken my heart! Miss Wheeler—Oh, I don't think it is as bad as that. Nothing worse than a small puncture.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mother—Now, Johnny, are you telling me the truth? Johnnie—If I ain't, why do you want to make me tell another lie by asking me such a question as that?

—Boston Transcript. "What are the weather indications to-day?" asked the thin man. "Rain, to a certainty; circus in town," said the thick man, without looking at Probs' report. —Cincinnati Tribune.

"He is a very poor indge of human nature," remarked Miss Sayenne, thoughtfully. "What leads you to that conclusion?" "He has such a good opinion of himself."—Washington Star. She—And you say there were thirteen at the table? He—Just. "One of the party is sure to die before the year's out." "Oh, I guess not! You see, we are all office-holders."—Yonkers States-

"Well, there is one thing to be proud of; we have no class prejudices in this country." "I guess you were never around when three or four sophomores got hold of a freshman."—Indianapolis

No Easier Way.—"Papa," said Sam-ny Snaggs, as he paused, pencil in hand, "how can you make a Greek cross?" "Mention the concert of Europe to him," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Who says I'm out?" shouted the ball tosser. "I do," replied the umpire. "Well, I'd rather have an unprejudiced opinion as to that," remarked the slugger, and then the kick began.-Philalelphia North American.

"I don't know why the papers should speak so harshly of Gen. Weyler. The dispatches say he was at the head of his troops at the last battle." "Yes" Which way were they going?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"It must be awful to be broke away out west," "I didn't find it so. I had pretty good suit of clothes, so I pretended to be wanting to invest in real estate. Nothing was too good for me." -Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. De Withers (on the way from church)—I think, my dear, Dr. Longwind's sermon was a very finished effort. Mr. De Withers—It was ,but do you know I was afraid it never would be.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Practical Missionary



"My good man, do you do anything to bring light and purity into the homes

of your fellow-men?"
"Yus. Lots." "You distribute tracts?" "No. I cleans windows carpets."—Illustrated Bits.

How He Made a Saving. "That mine in Tuolumne county is costing me a mint of money," said a local capitalist to one of his employes. "I wish you would figure around and see if you can't make a saving somewhere. If you can I'll raise your salary \$50 a

"But suppose I can't make a saving of \$50 a month?" inquired the young "Well, I've tried to figure it out my-self, and I can't find where I can save a cent. If you can you are worth \$50

"All right, sir. I'll look into it." The young man went over all the accounts, but he could not find where he could cut down a single expense. I'ly it occurred to him that he was

ing \$25 a month for acting as second of the mining company.

"I've found a place where you can save \$25 a month," he informed his employer, the next day. I've cut off that salary of \$25 a month we've been paying the secretary for doing nothing."

He got his raise.—San Francisco Post.

Waiting For a Rise. The grocer came out of the cellar in a

"I should think they ought to be," re-"I should think they ought to be," returned the customer, as he got a whiff of the air that came with the grocer. "Why don't you throw them away?" "Well, I've been sort of figuring that I might dispose of them at a profit if I could only hold them until another 'Hamlet' company came along, but I guess I will have to give up."—Chicago Post.

Wife (after returning from church)—You should have been in church this morning. We had a beautiful sermon. 'Husband—I'll bet you can't repeat the Wife—Yes, I can. It was the tenth werse of the sixteenth chapter of Ezebiel: "I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk."

Husband—Huh! It is no wonder you remember it.—Harlem Life.

He—Why did you join that woman's secret society?
She—It's emblem makes such a pretty

900 Drops

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Respect Old Dr SANDELPET CHIEF

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

ness and Loss of SLEEP

Clarff Fletcher;

5 Doses - 35 CENES

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEB.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

Atb months old

Paralin Sad Millians Robelt Sale-

Tarland Jule

THAT THE

SEE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE -OF-

600

THE R

A Weire

hem

the

A de hving

a ruins

after

ruins

what

Would

The

upon

some

pass.

hear

sorreintel goes thro

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

Casteria is put up in one-sise bottles only. It s not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the ples or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." A See that you get C-A-S-T-O-E-I-A.

OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY IS LARGER THAN EVER AND NEW GOODS

arriving almost every day, and sold almost below cost. Come and bring your Dress and Mantle making with you, as we do Dress and Mantle making in the latest styles. If you have not been here why

MIIS 8

MITCHELL'S Over A. Campbell's Store, Kent Street, Lindsay

I have just completed a

DRY KILN,

and am now prepared to furnish everything for house finishing in my line as cheap as the cheapest. Everything guaranteed right or no pay.

Call and inspect work and get prices.

J. P. BYLEY.

Telephone 122.

the story of the prisoner who on being asked if he was guilty replied, "I guess I am, judge, but I would like to be tried all the same." Now, I want to be tried by every farmer in this County for good, pure, first-class Paris Green and Insect Powder.

A. HIGINBOTHAM,

Druggist, Lindsay,

FOR

Cheap FURNITURE

GO TO

ANDERSON, NUGENT, & Co.

KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers

Call and see our stock. No trouble to show it. ANDERSON, NUGENT & OO!