### "COMMENTS ON CANADA," TO DOCK, OR NOT TO DOCK.

ENAMES PUBLEY WARNER ON THE AQUESTION OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE

The Eminent Writer topseribes his bengenc phiral and formeraphical features Chicago frontront and Poronto An Enge tren sentiment Percades be banada's Pature dudged by an independent towertent Charrete

the destiny of Canada and the United States

Ean if one would foreast the future of Canada, he needs to take a wider elew that personal preferences or the aghations of food parties. The railway development, the Canadam Pacific alone, has changed within live years the prospects of the political situation. It has brought together the widely separated provinces, and has given a new impulse to the sentiment of nationality. It has produced a sort of unity which no set of Parliament could ever create. But it has done more than this it has changed the relation of England to Canada. The Daminion is felt to be a much store important part of the British Empire than it was ten years ago, and in England within less than ten years ago, and in England within less than ton years there has been a revolution in colonial policy. With a line of fast steamers from the British Islands to Halifar, with lines of fast steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama, Mong Kong, and Australia, with an all-rail transit, within British limits, through an empire of magnificent capabut if one would forcest the fature of limits, through an empire of magnificent capa-cities, offering homes for any possible brits ish overflow, will England regard Canada as a weakness? It is true that on this continent the day of dynasties is over, and that the pounts will determine their ownsplace. But there are great commercial forces at work that cannot be ignored, which seem strong enough to keep Canada for a long time on her present line of development in a British

STATE HEATIFIFE STRYKET Mr. Warner is very appreciative of the grandeur and beauty of our Northwest. In describing his trip there he says:

diagorching has trip there he says:
For two days, traveling only by day, massing the Kockies, the Solkirks, and the find range, we were kept in a state of intense excitement, in a constant exclamation of wander and delight. I would advise no one to attempt to take it in the time we did. Subady could six through Roetheven's nine symphonics played continuously. I have no doubt that when carrings rands and fonts onthe are made into the mountain recesses. paths are made into the mountain recesses, as they will be, and little hotels are established

as they will he, and little hetels are established in the valleys and in the passes and advantageous sites, as in Switsechard, this region will rival the Alpine reserts.

The highest point on the line is the station at Mount Stephen, askit feet about the sea. The mountain, a hald mass of rock in a founded cone, rises about 8000 feet above this. As we moved away from it the mountain was hidden by a huge wooded intervening mountain. The train was speeding rapidly on the down grade, carrying us away from the base, and we shoul upon the roor platform watching the apparent reess: coar platform watching the apparent recession of the great mass, when suddenly, and yet deliberately, the vast white bulk of Mount Stephen began to rise over the interup by a steady motion while one could count twenty, antil its magnificence shoot payents cil. It was like a transformation in a theater, only the curtain here was lawored instead of raised. The surprise was almost too much and skelskan. If is his much to say that the mountain "shot up" i it rose with conscious grandour and power. The effect, of course, depends much upon the speed of the train. I have never seen anything to compare with it for awakening the emotion of surprise and wonder.

within of field, just beyond Mount stophen, when there is a charming hotel, is in the midst of wenderful mountain and glacter seenery, and would be a delightful From there the descent down the canon of Kickinghorse Kiver, along the algorif produkes, among the snow momerchs, is very exciting. At folden we come to the valley of the Columbia River and in view of the salkirks. The river is navigable this is the way to the mining district of the Kordonay Valley. The region abounds in golf and silver. The broad Columbia runs north here until it breaks through the setkirks, and then turns southward on the

west still of that range. The eathway follows down the elver, be-tween the splendid ranges of the Selkirks and the Bookies, to the month of the Beaver, and then ascends its narrow garge. I am not sure but that the scenery of the Sek kirks is finor than that of the Rockies, One is hereithered by the illimitable nable snow porks and great glaciers. At Olacler House is another excellent hotel. In surage grandens; notality of mountain peaks, snow enuges, and extent of photos it strais any thing in switzerland. The glaster, only one arm of which is seen from the road, is, I bec Hove, larger than any in switzerland. the same thertoon willow of flowing fee ; but the menster lies up in the mountains, kke a great actions, with many giant arms, The branch which we saw, everlooked by the sciking snow come of Sir Donald, some two and a half miles from the betch, is inmense in thickness and bepatth, and spoms man ant of the aky. Recent measure to show that it is morthly ut the rate of h the inches in twenty four hours about the rate of progress of the Mor de Alaes. In the midst of the main body, higher up, is an technical mountain of pure too three hundred feet high and ne cly a quarter of a utto in length. These maintains are 👛 home of the mountain sheep.

Humar of the Lesistature. In the conges of the debate on the nates in the Ontaria lagislature

Mr. H. R. Clarke (Toronto) maintained that private combers had no right to make the estimates clear; that was the duty of the Presencer;

then. A. M. those I can't furnish the hou, gentleman with material for or ticism and the brains to criticise. (Langhter.) Shortly afterwards Hon. Mr. Hoss, put-ting his hand to his ear, said to Mr. Wood (Hastings): "I can't hear the hon, gentle-

Mr. Clange Perhaps we can hiroten care for the hone gentleman. (Langhter.) tion. Mr. Fraser - You can furnish care for the whole of us. (Great laughter.) Mr. Freeman (sotto roce)—They are long enough. (Laughter around the Attorney trenoval.)

Strictly Machinery, A man sat so thiding at a dock in a office on the kman street yesterday, when some one walked briskly through the hall, opened the door and asked:

Anybody in 80

than bonk over constinue of ba

Haven't get any. Come to have?"

then helt montion, e mant it earsted and to

OWNING HORSES

The Froness of Booking Bearrived and Be fastrated—The fashtanatic Methods of

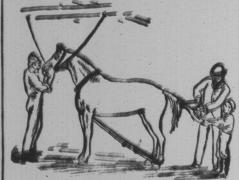
As nearly every one who owns a horse is well aware, it is the "fad" nowadays to drive, ride on, or ride behind, a horse with a docked tail. Webster says to dock is to out off, as the end of a thing, to cut short, to curfuil, to slip; and that is just what is done to the tail of a horse that is afterward

a who docks horses' tails says he subject to horse to little or no pain of incraving of public tasts for things that are ashtonable, as well as beautiful.

The humanitarian looks upon the tail as a accessary appendage, designed especially to promote horse comfort, and he objects to severing it from the horse for that reason.
Levers of the horse, as a rule, are said to advocate the practice of docking, and they believe floor hashion should be recognized in the dression of a horse as in the dressing of

A newspaper reporter who witnessed a dockin; operation describes it as follows:

The word having been given that the enregeon ver ready to dock the horse, bandages were put around the horse's hind fetlocks and lower legs. Around the bandages a leather strap at the end of a long rope was placed, the other end of the cope being tied about the horse's neck, and resting on the breast. "This," said the operator, "is done breast. "This," said the operator, "is done to prevent accident caused by the horse kicking, but it is not a necessity." At the horse's head stood a man with twisters about the horse's nose, which he tighter only slightly. The horse being now tied and in a vise, so to speak, so that he could do no damage, a strong cord was twisted and tied on his tail about half an inch above where the horse's owner desired to have the full docked. The operator explained that this binding was done to prevent the flow of blood from the tail after the cutting. The rope being bound fightly about the tail, the operator brought into requisition a queer looking



IN THE ACT OF " DOCKING." machine, made very much after the style of a lemon squeezer. On the upper portion of the "squeezer," near the end where the two pieces of wood is connected, was a semi-circular bladed knife, and on the lower por-tion a hed in which the knife rested when the machine closed up. The operator got the horse's tail between the handles of this machine and in a jiffy the knife closed down on the tail and a portion dropped to the floor. As the knife penetrated the member the horse winced for a moment, but after the member was severed he did not seem to suffer. The next portion of the operation was the singeing or canterising of the end of the tall that remained on the horse. A singeing won, white with heat, resembling in every respect a common carriage and wrench, with a small hole in one end, was arought into use While the "docker" moved this iron over the raw part of the tail the horse again showed signs of pain, but his actions were not violent enough to disburh in the least the man working the hot ron, who very complacently puffed the cigar in his mouth and attended strictly to bust ness without saying a word. In less than two minutes from the time the horse was hitched the entire process of docking was over, all the fixtures about the horse to keep him quiet were removed, and the dumb tail had his nose stuck in his hay rack pulling down hay to eat, little thinking what a great change a moment had made in his appearance and what a want he filled for the wealthy gentleman who desired to be in

After the operation the docker turned to the newspaper man and artist companion and said, "that herse made more fuse than any horse I ever docked in my life, and I dely any one to say that he was cruelly treated. It would be more cruel to drive him unshed over a slippery road or to doctor him in the usual manner for a deseased bail. The practice of docking, as it is at present done, is not in the least cruel, for the cutting off of the tail is almost instantaneous The full is out straight across between the hones newadays, and not as it used to be out in clocking a few years ago. Then the buil was cut A shape and the edges were sewed together and allowed to heal. It took some time for healing, and the lower end of the appendage was sere till the part healed entirely.

Docking and pricking a horse's tail makes the horse held his tail almost straight up in the air, as shown in the accompanying only Docking a horse to conform to the present



PHE FLAN PAIL HORSE AFFEN DOCKING AND

fushion makes him hold the stub of his tail almost straight out from his body, and that in itself is not cruel, insomuch as the hair in the tail is almost as long after the end of the tail is cut off as before the docking is done. To make the tail conform to the present fashion, the hair must be out off up to within a foot or so of the root; and then again, this practice is hardly any more cruel than the simple banging of a horse's tail, without docking, and banging is an every day occurrence. To dock and prick a horse's tail is in a measure cruel. The pricking is done after the docking is finished. A pricking blade is run into the horse's tail at one side and then the other in two or three parts. Then the "pricker" draws the knife toward the outer end of the tail, entting all the muscles and tissues on its path. Once cut, the tail is drawn up and hitched with a pulley block in the position the owner desires the horse to carry his appendage, and in that position present fashion, the hair must be out off to carry his appendage, and in that position it is held till all the cuts made in the opera-

After this operation is performed the hair in the tail is cut to suit the fishionable lastes. If the old-fashioned "flag" tail is desired—that is to say, such a tail as Flora-Temple had—the hair is the tail is close trimmed on the sides, combed flat and parted on top. If only the ordinary dock is wanted, the hair in the tail is cut off in bang fashion without other trimming. If some other style is wanted, the man with shears must make that style, for the veterinary's part of the fashion ends with the docking sud pricking.

In New York, where the fashion is nothing if not altra, the millionaires and the dudes go so far to the extremes on the fashionable ideas given them that they class certain kinds of docks with certain kinds of vehicles. But classwhere a dock, short or long, secons to be considered.



just as proper in a brougham as in a tea cart, a fing tail just as much in place in a victoria as in a two-wheeler of any nature.

What are known as cob horses are the kind of horses generally docked. In the larguage of a stableman, a cob is a little horse, big at both ends. By that is meant a full made horse that is not too large for carriage or family use. Cobs come from all sections of the country, and are of no par-A SHORT DOOR.



BANGED TAIL COR. ticular breed. They bring a much larger price with docked tails than without. Docking is an "English" fashion. It is sometimes desirable to dock a horse to cure him of ugliness and kicking, but fully 99 of every 100 horses docked have their tails out off because their owners want to live up to the fashion of the times.

### RANDOM REVELATIONS

An electric tree-felling machine is being good on the Continen The commercial are lamps are generally said to be of 2,000 nominal candle power. The home consumption of flour in the States is about 1,250,000 barrels every

New Zealand choose is taking former American and Canadian trade in Great

The results of the new French process of electrically engraving on glass are said to be The Nevada Assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors

Cherry County, Neb., with an area larger than several Eastern States, hasn't a practicing physician within its borders.

The State of Maine has given to other States of the Union over 700,000 of her people, while the population of the State is but 568,000. Kentucky has a ten-year-old girl named

Mary Semons, who preaches sermons in churches in a manner that wins her much

A colored woman of Guyton Ga., has just found in Florida her mother, from whom she was forcibly separated fifty-four years

There are over twenty thousand young women in Great Britain studying a with the idea of some day blossoming

Out in Western Kansas church people have "poverty socials," at which cheese, crackers and water, in lieu of ice cream, According to a writer in Notes and Queries, the regular down Kast Yankee pronunciation came originally from Essex, England,

An orange grove of 30,000 trees is to be planted in Pomona Valley, Cal., by a syndicate of Illinois and fowa capitalists. It will

be the largest in the world. Ton thousand new cab and carriage horses are among the items which Paris is acquiring for the accommodation of visitors to the

An Italian named linggie, lately a heeper of a peanut stand at Amsterdam, N. Y., has fallen heir to an eighth of a fortune of \$500,000 left by a relative in Italy.

The only female alderman in the world is said to be Miss Cons, a member of the London board. She is said to be a remarkable woman, very philanthropic and intelli-

Preacher Parker, of London, will try a new religious experiment. He will hold prayer meetings and permit the men in attendance to bring their pipes and smoke. A horse farm of 120,000 acres near Cheyenne, W. T., is said to be the largest in the world. It requires 200 miles of wire fencing, with 65 men to look after the horses

which number 5,000. The Imperial Princes of Germany rise at 6 a. m., take a cold bath, breakfast at 6.30, and begin their studies at 7. Out of the twenty four hours they are are allowed one

hour and a half for play. New kealand also imported the English sparrow, and now the native birds have been driven out and a reward of five cents each is offered for the death of every spar-row. He is a living chirping postilence.

"Adirondack" Murray in his new book, Daylight Land, finds a vast contrast between Daylight Land, finds a vast contrast between the Indians of Canada and those of his own country. He says: "The Indians of the Canadian West and Northwest are not like the debauched and degraded vagabonds we find hanging around the stations of our Western railways. They are well clothed, cleanly, healthy looking, and in many cases fine specimens of the red man. The women the specimens of the red man. The women are well dressed and of decent appearance. The boys look vigorous and the girls healthy and not a few of them handsome. They look as if they were still capable of taking care of themselves, still had the right to live, and a place reserved for them by the bond of honorable engagements in the land of their fathers. Instead of being a painful spectacle to the Canadian tourist, the Indians of the plain between Winnipegand the Rocky of the plain between Winnipogand the Rocky Mountains, a stretch of nearly a thousand miles, are objects of interest and pleasant

She—"I am then really the first woman you ever leved?"

He—"I swear meet selemnly that you are the very first woman I have ever spoken to of leve."

Quarrels of the Chinese.

Among a population of such unexampled density, where families of great size are crowded together—three or four generations, rith all the wives and children, under one roof—occasions for quarrel are all pervasive. The sons' wives and children are prolific sources of domestic unpleasantness. Each wife strives to make her husband feel that in the community of property he is the one who is worsted; the elder wife tyrannizes over the younger ones, and the latter rebel. The in-stinct of the westerner with a grievance is to get redress straightway; that of the Oriental is, first of all, to let the world at large know that he has a grievance. A Chinaman who has been wronged will go upon the street and roar at the top of his voice. The art of hallooing, as it is called in Chinese, is closely associated with that of reviling, and the Chinese women are such adepts in both as to justify the aphorism that what they have lost in their feet they have gained in their

ongues.

Much of this abusive language is regarded as a sort of spell or curse. A man who has had the heads removed from his field of millet stands at the entrance of the alley which leads to his dwelling and pours forth volleys of abuse upon the unknown offender. This has a double value-first as a means of notifying to the public his loss and his consequent fury, thus freeing his mind; and, secondly, as a prophylatic tending to secure him against the repetition of the offense. Women indulge in this practice of "reviling the street" from the flat roofs of the houses and shrick away for hours at a their voices fail. Abuse delive this way attracts little or no attent. and one sometimes comes on a man or woman thus screeching themselves red in the face with not an anditor in sight. If the day is a hot one the reviler hawls as long as he (or she) has breath, then proceeds to refresh himself with a season of fanning, and afterwards returns to the attack with renewed fury. A fight in which only two parties are concerned

usually resolves itself into mere hair pulling; the combatants when separated by their friends shout back to each other maledictions and deflance. The quarrel between Laban and Jacob, recorded in the thirty-first chapter of Genesis, when the latter stole away from Laban's house, is a "photograph-ically accurate account of the truly Ori-ental performance which the Chinese call making an uproar,"-North China Herald.

New Sugar Refining Process.

A queer story of an alleged wonderful discovery by an American inventor and the practical application of it in Great Britain comes from a Scotch newspaper, which vonches for its truthfulness. The discovery is of a process for refining sugar by electricity, and the inventor was Professor Henry Friend, of New York, whose death occurred, it is said, last March. He was so ecretive, it is said, that he repelled all attempts to facilitate the working of his process by keeping the management of the ma-chinery in his own hands, and he was so fearful that his secret would be discovered hat he sent the machinery to Scotland piecemeal from different parts of this country. He gave years of labor and investigation to the process, it is said, and only his wife was in-itiated into his secret. At his private working room he posted a notice that it was death for any one to cross the threshold, and when he died his secret would have been lost had not those interested in his scheme insisted that he should make a written record of his experiments for use in such a contingency.

President Carnot, of France, received upwards of a thousand Christmas presents from his admiring fellow citizens of the sugar no longer necessary, and thus saves nuch that is now wasted. The raw sugar is put into his machine, and the first batch is converted into refined product in four hours. After that the process is continuous, the machine working as long as raw sugar is supplied, and turning it into refined sugar in an hour and three-quarters from the time it is put in. Ninety-nine per cent, of the saccharine matter in the raw sugar is secured, it is asserted, and the total cost is only about

The right to use the process has, it is aled, passed into the hands of a firm of Liverpool merchants, and startling changes in the sugar business in the near future are promised.-New York Sun.

The Jew's Enduring Qualities.

Miss Potter's analysis of London labor is a remarkable exposition of the Jewish, method of rising in the world. The Gentiles have yet a great deal, in a business way, to learn of this conjoined race. "Long and irregular nours, periods of strain and periods of idle ness, scanty nourishment, dirt and over erowding, casual charity, all the conditions which ruin the Anglo-Saxon and Irish inhabitant seem to leave unburt the moral and physical fiber of the Jew." He does not trouble himself about the conflicting ideals, the manifold devices, the complex necessities of our social life; but resists the temptations of great cities, and aims only at securing the reward of his law-"length of days and riches." "With few exceptions, the men remain sober, the women chaste," and all sacrifee comfort and ease for their offspring. Our race has been quite too ready to recognize its own good qualities and 'he bad qualities of its neighbors. We shall progress faster with a more generous spirit. -Globe Democrat.

Weeping for Him Was Escless. She is waiting in the darkness, she is wait-

ing by the door, and she hears the sad sea moaning as it beats the sandy shore; and she hears the night bird crying, and the wailing of the trees, and upon her fevered forehead gently blows the southern breeze; but in vain she stands and listens for the coming of the one who to her is prince and hero, who is brighter than the sun. Close the door, oh weeping lady, close the door and weep alone, to the sighing of the branches, to the ocean's sullen moan; to the screaming of the night bird, to the sobbing of the rain, as it falls like tears from heaven, of the rain, as it falls like tears from heaven, splashing on the window pane. Let your eyes this night be rivers, and your hair a mourning veil, let your soul float out to heaven in a wild despairing wail; for the footsteps of your hero do not echo on the shore, and to-night you'll never see him though you're waiting by the door; and you will not hear the music of the voice you love so well; you will only hear the meaning of the ocean's restless swell. Close the door, oh weeping lady, look no more for him you love, better look for hope and comfort to the sombre sky above; to your side your love and hero all your watching cannot win, for he tried to paint the city and the peelers ran him in.—Nebraska State Journal.

It is not work but worry that kills. Worry estows a score of wrinkles where work lows one; worry brings on a hundred gray hairs where work silvers one. It is not steady running that renders a watch unreliable, but wreck a bit of mechanism, but friction does. And worry is the friction of life. Work is a And worry is the friction of life. Work is a Saul that may have slain his hundreds, but worry is a David that numbers his victims by tens of thousands. In a review of one's acquaintances, it can be noted at any time that the worker, not the worrier, attains success. The latter dies before he succeeds, and his mantle of worry rests upon his weaker survivors, his wife and his children. The worker plods on, does the best he can and permits some one else to do the worrying. He will live to a good old age and never figure as the corpus in an item headed "Suicide." He ware of the potent demon, worry!

—Pittaburg Bulletis.

In an Egg Shell. "When you boil eggs, don't boil them." So says Dr. Pohlman, the Euffalo chemist. In a recent lecture he said, to be digestible, eggs shouldn't reach a higher temperature than 160 degs., but they should be placed in water from 140 to 180 degs., and allowed to cook on the back of the stove. Then the various methods of cooking meats were taken up and explanations given for putting soup meat into cold water, putting roasts into a hot oven, and broiling steak directly over a hot fire, which are now commonly accepted as the proper method of preparing the different

Dr. Pohlman said the object of preparing food was not to preserve the nutriment so much as it was to prepare it for easy diges-tion. "A pound of hard wood contains precisely as much nutriment as a pound of flour, but I would rather be excused from eating

A word was said against mothers who torture infants by their continual cry of "eat slowly," "chew it fine." The lecturer said he believed in the natural processes of mastica-tion, and that when a child felt like swallowing his food in chunks he ought to be allowed to do so. "This pampering to old ideas, the fallacy of which has long been shown, is nonsense," said the doctor. "When we think that the stomach is the only organ in the body over which man has control, and when we think that the stomach, nine cases out of doesn't speak very high for the intelligence of man. Give people chunks if they want chunks, salt if they want salt, vinegar if they want vinegar, they won't want what they don't need." Dr. Pohlman said that a life long experience with boarding house cooks had led him to infer that those individuals know little about the chemistry of cooking. -New York Star.

The Crown Plate of England. Victoria's celebrated Sevres dessert service is kept in the green drawing room at Windsor castle. Mr. Goode, of South Audley street, who is a most eminent expert in such matters, informs me, says The London Truth, that no fewer than twenty-eight pieces of the service were lost (or stolen) during the reign of George IV, when it was in daily use at Cariton house for his majes-ty's private table. Mr. Goode, during the last fifteen years, has managed to buy back nine con of these pieces, which are identical in every respect with those in the cabinets in the green drawing room. Mr. Goode values the service (which belongs to the crown-i. e., it is not the private property of the queen) at fully £100,000, and one piec alone (the famous punch bowl), was valued a few years ago by a well known auctioneer at £10,000; while Mr. Goode himself vainly offered \$500 to the or sent owner of one of the

missing plates. The law Lord Dudley's superb vase, which was bought by Mr. Goode at the sale of his had probably been removed from Windsor questle at the time of the confusion which prevailed there during the last months of the life of George IV, when, as one of the pages told Mr. Charles Greville, "loaded wagons were sent away nearly every night." I understand that Mr. Goods offered the pieces which he had recovered to the queen, in order that the Windsor service might be completed, but presumably her majesty did not care to expend £10,000 in making a present of china to the

Horses and Electric Cars.

An interesting point in connection with the first running of electric cars on the Fourth avenue line was the effect that the appearance of the cars had on horses. A New York would turn a country horse's mane and tail "white in a single night," but even the superior metropolitan beast has no love for entirely new and unexplained phenomena. It was noticed, however, that horses attached to ordinary carts and carriages, while they took a deep interest in electric cars, showed a little fear of them, but horses attached to other street cars, when they first saw the from terror. No satisfactory reason could be given for this state of things, especially as street car horses have generally been noted more for strict sobriety and attention to duty than for any undue interest in outside matters. The only plausible explanation that has been offered is that these horses may regard the electric cars as "scabs," and see in them a dam r of the loss of their occupation. New York

ODDS AND ENDS.

At every railroad in Holland there is a watch woman at the crossing. Marriage would be more frequently a suc

ess if fewer men and women were failures All matches, friendships and societies are dangerous and inconvenient where the contractors are not equal. - L'Estrange. At Canajoharie, N. Y., a horse was frightened to death by the noise made by steam es

raping from a locomotive. Open your mouth and purse cautiously, and cour stock of wealth and reputation shall, at east in repute, be great.—Zimmerman.

A Kansas man hauled 800 carloads of dirt one month, and the local editor chronicled Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed. it as "800 transfers of real estate in one month. Rhubarb came from China about 1573, and

when introduced into England was called "patience." Turnip leaves were first eaten At a book sale in Boston a pamphlet entitled "Captivity in Canada," and published by Rev. John Norton in 1747, fetched \$303.

The proposed East river tunnel between New York city and Long Island, it is stated, will be four and a half miles long and cost \$5,000,000.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon nearer acquaintance with him, and we seldom hear of a celebrated person without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities - Addison

A St. Louis coal company mined at Da ville, Ills., a lump of coal that weighed 37,000 pounds. It was shipped to Chicago, and the timbers in the mine had to be taken down for its removal.

were 125 entries and nearly all appeared. The first prize was for seventy-nine words a minute, twenty or thirty words less than has been achieved in this country.

What a wretched commentary on the "divine right of kings" to rule is afforded when characteristics of the kings and princes of Europe!—Philadelphia Record.

The region covered by Professor Picker ing's experiment for enumerating nebulæ, photographed in a given portion of the heavens, was about four-thousandths of the entire sky, and resulted in the discovery of twelve new clusters A millionaire named Tagliabei, who die

at Milan, bequeathed the sum of 50,000 france to the street sweepers of that town, on condi

tion that they would all go to his funeral in their working clothes. In his youth he had himself been a street sweeper.

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### REBELLION

In the North-West being talked of has nothing whatever to do with the facts which are acknowledged by all competent judges and the public generally, namely, that W. W. Logan sells the

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You can buy a 4 or 6 panel door at \$1.60. 12 light Window Sash 35c. 4 light Sash 40c.

## ALL SIZES DOORS AND SASH ON HAND

also Frames, any size, to order, less than factory prices. Door Locks and Knobs, 25c. Best pure Mixed Paints \$1.30 a gallon. Paint Oil. White Lead. Glass 8x10, 25c. per lozen; all other sizes in proportion.

Powder, Shot, Cartridge and Shells at Wholesale Prices.

I have a few double barrel shotguns at \$6.75, A1 value; also 360 dozen Pocket and Table Knives just to hand from manufacturers, Sheffield, and will undersell any house in town.

Brick and Plastering Trowels, Cement, Hay, Coal, etc., etc. Prices will be made to suit purchasers. A call and comparison solicited.

R.D. THEXTON