MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing apparently like manly sparring sports! There was a time when this was the fashion among a certain class of would-be respectables. But it died out for a while, now it seems to revive. Than your "sports" and their associates and patrons, a more disreputable lot of unmentionables does not exist on the face of the earth.

The world moves. In India it is proposed to give native magistrates jurisdiction over Europeans as well as over natives. And why not? No reason in the world, except such as the spirit of the slave driver and the ruling class suggests. The trial is in the first place to be made on a small scale. TRUTH hopes it will succeed and be made the general rule.

The failures in Canada during the first three months of 1883, have been more than double what they were in 1882, and their liabilities still further in advance. It is said that the next quarter is likely to give a still more unfavorable show, in spite of all protests to the contrary. It is to be hoped that the actual facts will tell a different story, but the fears are strong, and not so imaginary as many assert.

And so the red coat of the British soldier has to go—as too conspicuous a mark for sharp shooters, and is to be replaced by grey as a less conspicuous color. Nothing but the dogged conservative spirit and slavery to use and wont could have kept the scarlet in fashion so long. If there *are* to be soldiers let them get as good a chance for their lives as possible, though it is a wretched business at the best.

The sale of alcoholic liquors in England is decreasing at a marvellous rate, and no wonder. We are told that more than a million of people have put on the blue ribbon since October last. Good for England. If the people there once become sober, they will be stronger, healthier, richer, and more prosperous, than ever they have been before. And why shouldn't Canada follow suit? We do not know, except that unfortunately a great number of its inhabitants are fools, and as such throw the fools pence into the tavern-keepers drawers. If they *would* only keep it for themselves and for their children, it *would* be wondrously different and better all round.

What an awful grand thing that ball of Vanderbilt's had been. The flowers alone cost $20,000, and the dresses of the guests cost millions. It was very fine, but very vulgar and hideously out of place. The French nobles just feasted and fooled in some such fashion, when great masses of the people were on the verge of starvation. All serene! of course. And the great gawks to rig themselves out like so many guys. Mary Stuart, of course, as used on such occasions did yeoman service, though very possibly those who enacted the part were as ugly as sin. At least we can vouch for it that such has often been the case in balls and masquerades not so far from Ontario.

When is the snob feeling to be got over? Got over? Why, it is growing worse and worse every year, and the best interests of the country suffer accordingly. A man with a gold ring, gay clothes and plenty of independence is bowed down before by many who ought to know better. This is the cause of difficulty with many tradespeople. They rather like to be patronized by big folks with great airs and little money. They think it an honor to have such customers, even though they have to wait long for their money. It is the fashionable people who, in general, are most inclined to shirk their awful debts, and they are allowed to get "deep into the books" simply because those they deal with are snobs.

It seems the tailors, like a great many other people, have their grievances, and that this is especially the case with those who are styled fashionable. It is a difficult thing getting pay from fashionable people, and especially from fast youths. We have heard tailors asserting that their losses from non-paying fashionable customers would give them a handsome income. Then why give credit? Far better do less business and make everyone pay as he gets. Even judges are sometimes said to be very "bad pay." Well, then, don't trust those judges without the cash. In fact, this ruinous system is the root of the whole evil. Let bank-clerks and fast lads go shabby or naked till they make an adequate deposit when they order the garments. And other tradesmen had far better do the same thing. A cash basis is the only genuine safety.

Bismarck has always had a great horror at the popular element in any way exercised, except in supplying the cash and the men for the sacrifice; and apparently he has made up his mind to follow the same course and hold by the same opinions to the end. Very well. Strong as he is, he will not succeed in crushing out what he may call the radical and revolutionary element, but what others may, with greater reason, call by a much better and more appropriate title. He is apparently going to try very strong measures against the refractory parliament, which won't allow itself to be the mere registrar of his decrees. It is possible, after all his very vigorous and successful proceedings, that he may try this trick once too often, and if he live long enough, find that there are some things he can't do, as well as many which he can. It would be impossible to be very sorry for this man if his latter days were those of failure and defeat.

So the States are to have the two cents letter post rate on the first of October. Canada will of course need to follow suit. This ought not to have been necessary. When the reduction in our postage took place a few years ago, it ought to have been made two instead of three cents. Three is too high for a low postage, and too low for a high, and so it falls between the two. Besides, if we keep our postage at three when the States are at two, how is the present interchange of letters to be maintained? By all means let us go for the cheap postage forthwith. These are the days of small profits and large returns. Everybody will spend more money on cheap letters than on dear. But what an educating and ennobling influence frequent correspondence with absent friends always exerts. Multitudes who but for cheap postage would never have put pen to paper after leaving school are now regular, extensive, and efficient correspondents. Cheap postage by all means, and cheap telegrams too, but the latter apparently is not just now within reach.

Well yes, the sarcastic girl is a great nuisance to herself and all concerned. She is haunted with the idea that she is clever, but it is a great mistake. In general she is very much the reverse. She has, as a usual thing, been spoiled by somebody very foolishly paying her a compliment on her making some spiteful, if not actually malicious, remark about some neighbor or friend. She has been in this way tempted to repeat the process till she becomes as embittered and envenomed as a wasp. Occasionally she gets credit for being good looking and the air of sarcastic contempt she often puts on is understood to add sprightliness to her features, and to give piquancy to her ill-natured remarks. There are very few people for whom she has a good word. Of course very soon she is left without a friend. She then becomes still more testy and disagreeable, and wonders why people avoid her, and still more why they don't appreciate what she thinks her sarcastic cleverness. She is very hard, especially on young men, who soon learn to avoid her as a pest. Nobody ever heard her utter a noble sentiment or knew her to be interested in or eager about any good or deserving cause. She ends in being left to herself to say as nasty things as she pleases, and everyone has a short way of disposing of her sayings by the quiet remark that her tongue is no scandal.

About carrying the baby when husband and wife take a walk there has been many a dispute. The standard English mechanic as represented in *Punch* and other illustrated papers appears as a great burly fellow with heavy, hob-nailed boots, a bull dog at his heels, a black patch on the side of his nose, a short clay pipe in his mouth, and his hands in his pockets, stalking, Indian fashion, on before, while his little wife, soon to be a mother, comes struggling up behind with two black eyes, a big baby in her arms, another older strapped on her back, and a third, bigger still, tugging at her skirts. Whether such is the normal condition of the English mechanic's family as it takes its Sunday diet of worship in the fields We do not say. It looks a good deal like what is sometimes to be seen in Toronto, but is anything but attractive wherever it is seen. We have heard women expressing great contempt for husbands that wheel perambulators, but in this, too, there may be two opinions. Your rough, surly, beer-drinking, tobacco-smoking working man is apt to be hard on his drudge, usually called his wife, but there are differences there too, and we never think there is a nicer spectacle than that of a big, honest, good natured giant carrying the baby, while the little woman trots at his side, every now and then casting up a look at once to the father and the child of unutterable satisfaction and pardonable pride. If there were more of this it would be better all round.

Methodist Union.

It is always pleasant to find one's sympathies with a winning cause. We find ourselves in this happy condition in respect to the question of Methodist Union. We have had too much respect for the Methodist denomination in this Dominion to entertain any serious doubts in respect to the triumph of that cause. And yet the attitude assumed toward it by some, from whom it had a right to look for better things, it must be confessed, has rather staggered it at times. The manner in which the most vital and distinctively religious aspects of the question have been pushed aside by questions of policy and finance which, at most, are but matters of secondary importance, has suggested the idea that there is a good deal of human nature even in some good men. And the letters written by a few excited clergymen created the impression upon our mind that even some of these are only sanctified in spots.

The laymen of the Methodist churches have, however, performed their part well in respect to this momentous matter, so far as they have gone, and we do not doubt that the ministers will perform their part equally well when the time comes for them to act. We cannot think that the handful of anti-unionists who have undertaken to speak for them have fairly represented their character and their views. Indeed, we venture to entertain the hope that even these belligerent brethren will yet have the good sense and the Christian feeling to wheel into line with those who have been battling for the honor and interest of their then denomination, and assist them in completing a work which will in a very short time give Methodism a position in this country which it never had before, and which it could not have without it.

The *elite* laymen of the Methodist Church of Canada have done themselves infinite credit. We have always held them in high respect and esteem; but, as the wife of the Scottish martyr said of her husband whom the ruthless Claverhouse had just shot, it never thought as muckle o' them as it does this day. They have acted with a calm dignity, an intelligence and an independence which is every way worthy of the great church to which they belong. Even the most sanguine friends of union could scarcely have hoped, considering all the adverse influences which were at work, that they would have performed their part so nobly. Bravo, we say, Bravo!

The *Mail's* article on Methodist Union, which appeared in last Saturday's issue, presents some very interesting facts. Among the rest the fact that Bridge street, Belleville, is the only really first-class congregation in the Dominion, whose Quarterly Board has gone against the basis, is specially noteworthy. The principal churches in all the cities from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to St. John's, Newfoundland, have given it a solid support. The unanimity and enthusiasm with which it was carried in the two university towns of Canadian Methodism, Cobourg and Fredericton, New Brunswick, cannot but be regarded as highly significant. At these focal points of the intelligence of the denomination, no opposition to this great measure of unification could live.

It is pleasant, too, to know that while the great centres of intelligence in the Methodism of this country have been foremost in the support of union, and those individuals and congregations who do most for the support of the institutions of the church, and for carrying on its work, have been foremost in this movement, their humbler brethren, in the poorer congregations, have evinced the same intelligent appreciation of its beneficent and Christian character, and have given it no less hearty support. In the Maritime provinces, for example, it is understood that there are a great many dependent congregations, whose very existence depends upon their receiving a certain measure of support from the Missionary Society, but though the tocsin of alarm has been sounded long and loud by certain city ministers of the West, and visions of impoverishment and financial ruin which it was alleged would result from the contemplated union set before them, they have gone on unmoved by any of these things, and performed their duty in a manner worthy of all praise. Of fifty boards that have voted on this measure in New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island, hardly two have voted against it. Verily the world moves on.

Already the congregations and local church courts of the Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians have spoken out in a way that leaves no ground for doubt as to where they stand in respect to this question of union. If it does not become an accomplished fact, they will not be to blame. We have seen how the Quarterly Official meetings of the Methodist Church of Canada have acted. The only lay courts of Canadian Methodism that have yet to act are the Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We confidently expect these bodies to act worthy of themselves, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the other churches concerned. The eyes, not only of the thousands of Methodists in every part of the Dominion, but of the earnest Christians of all denominations, here and elsewhere, are upon them. A grave responsibility is imposed upon them, and it is confidently expected that they will act worthy of the occasion.—*Toronto Truth.*

A Terrier Saves a Baby.

A woman left her baby, eighteen months old, on the floor of the front room playing with its toys and a little terrier dog that is its constant companion. The mother was away just three minutes, but when she came back and opened the door her infant's head, arms, and shoulders were hanging beyond the stone sill of an open window, and near it, with its feet on a chair, stood the dog, holding on to the child's dress for dear life. Her child, unconscious of any danger, was crowing at some object in the yard, while the dog, holding on to the dress, looked a mute appeal for haste and help. In an instant she was by her baby's side, and the danger was passed. When the dog had been releaved of its burden, he pranced around the mother and child with a delight that was almost frantic.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

The Orleanist princes are apparently making things snug for a storm by mortgaging their estates pretty much up to their full value, and having the cash invested in safe countries and in stable securities. Pity that this should be necessary.

Paper houses are coming into use in England, where for some purposes they are found greatly superior to tents. Shooting boxes twelve feet square were found convenient both to use and transport, and, the material being impervious to moisture, the little cottages are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. It is said that they will be used at the seaside during the coming season, not only for bathing houses but as "residences" for quiet bachelors of contemplative habits.

Pure Water.

There is nothing so essential to health and comfort as an abundant supply of pure, fresh water; we partake of it more abundantly than we do of any other substance, since, in addition to that taken in various forms to allay thirst, whatever enters the stomach as food is largely saturated with it; indeed, four-fifths of the weight of our bodies is water. If the source of supply is contaminated by decayed vegetable matter, by cess-pools and sewage from defective drainage, which is more frequently the case than is generally believed, such water is certain sooner or later to induce disease.

Nature seems, in some unaccountable manner, to tolerate abuses for a long time; hence it is one of the most difficult undertakings in the world to convince the average man that all well water is not pure and wholesome, even though his well may be filled to overflowing, after a heavy rain, with the washings from a barn yard. There are but few open wells throughout the country where the depth of water is not increased in proportion to the amount of rain fall. Nearly all this increase consists of surface water that is impregnated with whatever the soil contains for a considerable distance around; not to mention

THE DROWNED INSECTS AND WORMS

that are frequently carried along in quantities sufficient to render the water putrid with their decaying bodies. I believe that this poisonous water supply is the chief source of all forms of malarial fever, and that the *bete noir* called *miasma*, which is supposed to emanate from the decaying vegetation of marshy ground, but whose form and substance all the appliances of modern science have failed to detect, may have less to do with these forms of disease, than is generally supposed. I know of families that have resided near marsh lands, in a so-called "fever and ague district" for many years, they have never had fever and ague, while others supposed to be more favorably located have suffered greatly from the various types of this malady.

I have in several instances inquired into the causes of the immunity from sickness in one case and in its causes in the other, and the views here stated have been invariably confirmed.

I know of a house, located near a marsh, and where half the families in its vicinity suffer from malarial fevers.

Two families had occupied the house at different times, and both left on account of sickness. All the water they used was supplied from an open well, 10 feet deep, in the lowest portion of the door yard. A third family purchased the property for less than half its cost, made a "driven well" 25 feet deep, from which they get all the water used for drinking and cooking. They have occupied the premises over four years, and enjoy almost perfect health.

HOW TO GET PURE WATER.

In some sections of the country it is not possible to get good water except at great expense. In that case, rain water may be saved in cement cisterns or iron tanks, and kept pure for a long time with proper care; but, where it is practicable, no water supply is so safe as that procured from "driven wells." But, after thousands of "driven wells" were constructed, a patent was granted—unexpectedly and as some think unjustly—the vital claim of which is for "a well, to the lining of which a pump is attached." In plain words, for a well made by driving an iron pipe down to the water, and screwing on a pump. For this privilege the patentee claims $10. Fortunately, there is an easy road around this obstruction; and a far better well, in some respects, can be made outside this patent. If the soil is tolerably free from stones, a well can usually be made for a few dollars on the following plan: Get enough galvanized iron pipe, of one and a quarter inch calibre, to reach the water. Have it cut in lengths convenient to drive—say 6 to 8 feet—and couplings to screw the pieces together. Then get a piece of plain iron tube, same size and 2 feet long. Have about 100 quarter-inch holes drilled through this piece of pipe, to admit the water and sand. Then have a blacksmith weld a piece of iron 6 inches long, and size of calibre, into one end of this short piece, leaving about 3 inches out, which he must hammer down to a point, not sharp, but blunt and strong; have him harden it so that it will split and penetrate quite large stones on its passage down. Screw on one length of pipe, and then, placing the point where you want the well, have one man hold a wooden beetle on the upper end of the pipe, while another man strikes the beetle with a heavy sledge hammer. It will take from two hours to two days to drive down twenty feet of pipe, depending on the nature of the soil. With a small piece of iron or lead attached to a string, soundings for water can be made from time to time as the work proceeds. It is best to drive some two or three feet after water is reached, but not to go entirely through it. When the pipe is thus driven down, it is really an open well, it matters not if it be 1 inch in diameter or 6 feet, it is

AN OPEN WELL NEVERTHELESS,

and no man can contest your right to make such a well. Having now a well, get a three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe, attach a pump to it, and put it in the well. Pump out the sand, and you have a well into which impurities can not enter. By making the well of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe, an inch pipe could be used with the pump; but I believe the well described of sufficient size to supply water for fifty families. In places where a "driven well" is impracticable, or where it is desireable to utilize an open well, either of the following plans may be adopted. Clean out the well, then get a galvanized iron pipe 1 inch in diameter and long enough to reach to within a foot of the bottom of well, and attach a pump to it. Plug up lower end of pipe with a piece of iron or hard wood. Drill 20 or 30 quarter-inch holes through the pipe near the lower end, to admit the water. Put a large stone in the center at bottom of well, on which to stand the pipe. Pack large round or "cobble" stones around the pipe, up 3 or 4 feet; then smaller stones, and next gravel and sand. Then pack in clay until the well is filled. This becomes practically a "driven well." The second plan is, after cleaning out the well, to line it with glazed earthen pipes. Put the pieces one on the other, packing outside with clay, and putting cement around the joints until the top is reached. This will exclude the surface water. Pipes of any diameter may be used—from 6 inches to 2 feet. If people would heed these suggestions, much sickness and suffering might be prevented.

Swift.

He died on the 19th of October, 1745. The passion and the earnestness; the cynicism and the tenderness; the strength, the pride, and the prejudice; the stern enmity and the faithful friendship; the stinging sarcasm and the far reaching humor; the hatred of cant and the hatred of tyranny—all were hushed forever. They had made many suffer, but none more directly than their possessor. He had spent his power lavishly; had despised the efforts of lesser men in their thrifty economy of strength, and now he found rest where the bitterness of anger might tear that torn heart no more. —*Craik.*

A Freak of the Telephone.

A singular fact was noted in Chicago recently. At a certain hour all who had occasion to use the telephone found it vibrating to musical tones. Private and public telephones, and even the police and fire alarm instruments, are alike affected. The source of music was a mystery until recently, when it was learned that the telegraph wire from the stock yards, which passes near most of the telephone wires, was connected with the harmonic system, that tunes were being played over it, and that the telephone wires took up the sounds by induction.

The sign of Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney at law, in Baltimore, represents a grand-nephew of the great first Emperor.

FASHION NOTES.

The leading bonnet is the gable-roof poke.

Only out-door costumes are made of cachemire des Indes.

Black lace bonnets are restored to their former popularity.

Old gold, shot and barred with blue, appears in many spring fabrics.

Smoky pink, greens, blues, and various neutralized tints are in high favor.

None but tall and slender women can wear large square and large plaid fabrics.

Spanish laces are not so exclusively fashionable this spring as they were last.

Blue and colors, shot with tints to produce opaline effects, bids fair to be much worn.

White cashmere serge dresses, worn without a touch of color are stylish for the house.

In spite of the unfavorable weather both here and in Paris, spring costumes are being worn.

Cachemire de Indes is the high novelty fabric for parts of or entire costumes and entire visites.

Large squares and plaids will be made up in combination with plain goods, showing the same base of color for the ground.

A Paris correspondent says that in an hour's walk in the Bois de Boulogne, at the fashionable hour, one sees more than a hundred different new costumes.

The fob chain, or rather ribbon, with seal or watch key attached to it by a slide or buckle, is now the only indication that a gentleman wears a watch on any occasion under gas light.

At the Louvre, Bon Marche, and other leading Paris houses, on opening days, visite mantles have been shown that are made of velvet gauzes, trimmed with rows of lace, beads, and chenille.

Tailor-made dresses grow in popular favor. They will be worn for lawn tennis and croquet parties for the house, the seaside, and mountain use, and in all colors, light and dark, white, black, and tinted, according to the occasion, time, and place.

The prevailing colors this spring lead one to suppose that the color artists who designed them probably paid a visit to the kitchen and watched the cooks as they prepared crushed strawberries and raspberries, chopped carrots and beets, or mashed pumpkins and squashes.

A Game of Chance.

Those who run games of chance are usually beaten in the end. There has been in New York but one notable exception to this rule. Dancer died a millionaire, and had made it all as a faro-banker. "About a year ago," says a correspondent of the Chicago *Herald*, "two young men of education and respectable families concluded to go into gambling as a business. They had lost a great deal of money at the front side of the green table, but did not doubt that they could get rich at the back side. They learned that the house in which Dancer ran his most profitable game could be rented. They reasoned that the dead gambler's good luck would remain on the premises. During several months they met with encouragement. Their thousand dollars of capital multiplied to fifteen, and they were living like lords. Then came the movement against all forms of gambling. For ninety days not a card was turned on a faro table except in private. In this interval of idleness Dancer's luck must somehow have escaped from the building. It was certainly gone when the doors were reopened. The two young bankers found their pile of money less at every day's counting, and at length the last dollar was paid out."

A Novel Way of Breaking Metal.

An effectual method of breaking up considerable pieces of iron and steel has come into use as a substitute for the process of melting them by means of colossal air furnances—namely the application of the force which confined water exerts in every direction upon the material in which it is enclosed. A round hole, two or three inches in diameter, and ten or twelve inches deep, is bored into the mass to be split, the hole being then filled with water and closed by a tight-fitting steel cylinder, upon which the weights are allowed to fall from the usual height. In this way a plate roll of some thirty inches diameter has been split into four or five parts the pieces flying twenty or thirty feet. A single blow of an ordinary drop weight usually suffices to split off pieces of thirty to thirty-six inches in diameter. It being essential that the hole be hermetically closed, this is accomplished by hollowing out the base of the steel cylinder into a cup-shape form, the edges of which are driven against the walls of the hole by the water in its endeavor to get past. A pin of good steel can be used several times in this operation.

How Canada Obtained Its Name.

The origin of the word Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made partial searches for gold and silver, and finding none, they often said among themselves "A can nada (there is nothing there). The Indians, who watched closely, learned the sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards the French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted none of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand, were anxious to inform them that their labor was lost by tarrying in that country, and frequently repeated to them the Spanish sentence "A can nada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly-recurring sound was the name of the country and gave it the name of Canada, which it has borne ever since.

A tourist leaning out of a nook,
Fell on his head near a brook,
The hurt he received,
St. Jacobs Oil relieved,
And he says it cured "like a book."

Great oaks from little acorns spring,
Great aches the little toe-corns bring;
But for every corn
That ever was born,
St. Jacobs Oil is just the thing.

Mr. Spurgeon presided the other day in person with great cheeriness over an "old English fair" in High street, Clapham, for the benefit of some new Sunday School rooms—a rather remarkable episode in the history of non-conformity. Among the fair stall-keepers were representatives of Sir Walter's "Bridgeworth," and Longfellow's "Edith Christeson."

A Lexington, Ky., doctor hangs out the following sign: "Dr. Tooles, scientific carver of toes and limbs; specialist and expert in removing rheumatism; corns and cramps extracted according to nature."

Rheumatic Repellant, an internal remedy has been in use for the last 13 years and proved the most reliable specialty ever discovered for curing Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago. It is neatly put up by W. A. McCollom, Druggist, Tilsonburg, and sold by Druggists and Merchants at 25 cents per bottle or five for $1.00.

To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence.

Why Be Downcast?

True, you may be in a miserable condition—you may be weak, pallid, and nervous. You cannot sleep at night, nor enjoy your waking hours; yet, why lose heart? Get a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. It will restore you to health and peace of mind. (23)

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Australasian Medical Gazette* writes cheerfully about "a stroke of good fortune which has distributed among the profession about a hundred and fifty cases for treatment." He refers to a railroad accident.

The Dead Cannot be Raised,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Telegraph editors do considerable "head" work.

"Female Complaints."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I have been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it,

Mrs. EMILY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

It is a good rule to be deaf when a slanderer begins to talk.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The common adage that delays are dangerous acts as spurs upon the resolution.

Vegetine is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

Men often judge the person but not the cause, which is not justice but malice.

Mr. Tilton of South Norwich writes:—Two years ago I suffered with Rheumatism. I was helpless and so bad that I was not out of my chair for seven days and nights only when helped. I could not lie in bed for pain. I took eight 25-cent bottles of Rheumatic Repellant, and was cured, so I had no return of it. I worked hard on farm ever since, and advise all troubled with the horrid disease to use this remedy.

Out in the world men show us two sides in their character; by the fireside only one.

First Rate Evidence.

"Often unable to attend business, being subject to serious disorder of the kidneys. After a long siege of sickness, tried Burdock Blood Bitters and was relieved by half a bottle." Mr. B. Turner, of Rochester, N. Y., takes the pains to write. (24)

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.

CATARRH—A New Treatment whereby a Permanent Cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-st. West, Toronto, Canada.

Humility is a virtue all preach, none practise, and yet everybody is content to hear.

My Mother.

Has been using your Burdock Blood Bitters as a liver remedy, and finds them very efficacious. Chas. L. Ainsworth, 41 Vance Block, Indianapolis, Ind. (20)

The man who was pounced on by an ounce asserts his belief that the animal weighed a ton.

Take Your Choice.

You can be weak, nervous, debilitated, and despondent, disqualified for work of head or hand, or you can enjoy a fair share of health and peace of mind. Burdock Blood Bitters will alleviate your misery and do you a world of good if you will persevere in their use for a few weeks. (21)

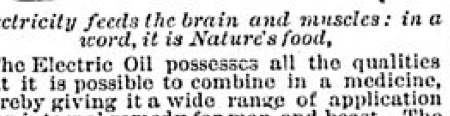
Is it a runaway match in the insect or animal world when you see one antelope with another?

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Hand-organs are ripening.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Beginning to turn.

BRIGGS' GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.



Electricity feeds the brain and muscles: in a word, it is Nature's food,

The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application as an internal remedy for man and beast. The happiest results follow its use and in Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal.

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A.P. 120

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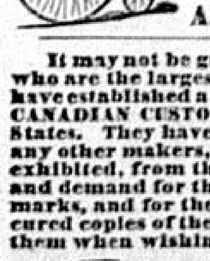

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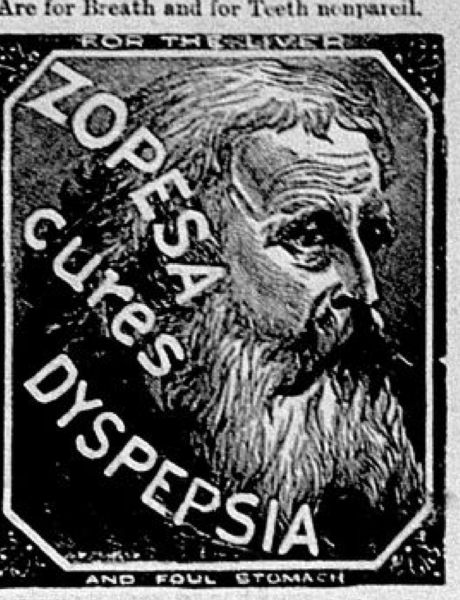

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