AGRICULTURAL.

Early Matured Beef.

All intelligent feeders know, from actual experiments, that the younger an animal is, the less food it takes to produce a pound growth in live weight, and they know that the amount of food increases regularly with the age of the animal. When the animal is full fed, it requires less food to put on a pound live weight the first six months than for the second six months, and less the second than the third, and so on; and the reason is, that the food of support constantly increases with age. Our fat stock shows have now proved, most conclusively, under cost of production, that the animal eighteen months old costs less than half as much per pound as the one thirty-six months old.

Early matured beef is becoming more and more popular every year. Three and four-year-old cattle will seldom be seen in market ten years from now, unless from the unfenced range. The lessons of the Fat Stock Show will be heeded, and very soon the old-style feeders will be compelled to change their system of alternate feeding and starving, or they will be obliged to quit the business of feeding. Feeding is now becoming an art, requiring expert knowledge of foods and their combination, and this knowledge cannot be disregarded without certain loss.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Petroleum for Farm Uses.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes as follows:—Crude petroleum is a wonderful preservative of wood, but it is in no sense a paint, and should have no pigment whatever mixed with it. It has none of the drying properties of linseed oil, and will never harden upon a surface. On the contrary, it will penetrate where water cannot, filling the pores of wood and completely excluding wet. There is nothing equal to it as a first application to buildings or fences, especially when rough and weather-beaten. I have so applied it, leaving it a few weeks to the action of the air and hot sun, then covering with lead and linseed oil. The wood-work of my farming tools is kept full of it. Applied hot to waggon felloes from time to time, the tires will never loosen. For years I have used it in a multitude of ways, and a barrel of light crude petroleum I should not like to be without. Almost any city has a refinery where it may be procured, and it costs me, per 50-gallon barrel, freight and all, about $5. But if you get any, get understanding with it, and don't try to make a paint of it. Don't grease your harness with it, and don't use it to kindle your fires.

Regular Feeding.

Irregularities as to the amount of rations for morning, noon, and night, will often serve to check all improvement, or even to induce loss of condition. In working horses this becomes especially manifest; those that are fed unequally, or at hap-hazard, consuming often an excessive amount of fodder, yet failing in condition, becoming languid, and easily fatigued in harness, and the subject of frequent attacks of colic and indigestion. In many such instances the remedy is to change the feeder; when upon a smaller ration, even, but in the hands of a careful, observant, and punctual man, the same horses will speedily recuperate, gain flesh, and perform their daily tasks with increasing energy. In other stock the effects may be less manifest, but they are no less real; and all the difference between the success of some stock-owners, and the failure of others, may be traced, in many cases, to this one subject of more or less care in the feeding, so as to adapt it to the wants of the individual beast.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

There are Lots of Them.

The farmer who is hardest to convince of his errors is the one who possesses a single instance within his own experience with which to combat your arguments. If you maintain that Jerseys are good butter cows, he once knew one that could not make a pound of butter. If you hold that roots are good for dairy cows, he once knew one to get chocked to death on them. His one swallow always makes a summer, and he forgets that though experience is a good teacher, it should be the experience of many who have tried several ways, rather than the experience of one, that always creates but a limited knowledge. The Good Book tells us not to be over wise in our own judgment. This should especially be the case in matters pertaining to farming, where every man's experience is so varied in different seasons. Then there are so many conflicting elements about farming, and especially that most fickle of all things, the weather, makes or mars a thousand fortunes every year, and nowhere is she more potent than on the farm.—*American Dairyman.*

FARM NOTES.

Onion seeds and cabbage plants should now be set out doors.

Coal ashes in limited applications will make the soil light and loose.

Lettuce can be set out-doors and seed sown for succession in hotbeds and cold frames.

Soapsuds, a valuable fertilizer for all forms of vegetation, is especially serviceable for small fruits.

The essentials to success in onion culture are plenty of manure, thorough fitting of the ground, good seed and clean cultivation.

The *Rural New Yorker* says sunflower seed is not good for horses or cattle, but it can be fed in small quantities to poultry.

Radishes can now be sown in open ground; grown under glass they are doing well, and a few are being brought to market.

If troubled with white worms in your flower pots, stick in the earth half a dozen or more unlighted matches, points down; it will kill them.

Decayed branches should not be allowed to remain on trees, for aside from the outward appearance, physical detriment to the trees results.

If you want early greens you may have them by setting out cabbage stumps, as soon as the frost leaves the ground, where they will not interfere with other crops.

There is no use in cleaning your poultry unless you burn the old nests. They will harbor more of the various kinds of poultry parasites than you can ever exterminate with a whitewash brush.

Garden lands, where level and heavily manured, are now too wet to work, but with a few more bright, warm days, pease, beets, turnips, carrots and onion seeds will be sown,

Keep a good kitchen garden, but occupy no more ground than you can heavily enrich and keep clean; and have it so laid out that you may cultivate most of it with a horse, at a small expense compared with hand-hoeing and finger-weeding.

Keep the quarters occupied by pigs clean and pure, and do not allow the animals which are to afford food for your nice and clean table to wallow in filth and manure. Pigs like cleanness if only allowed a fair chance and if not driven into the dirt by careless owners.

For celery, burn a bed as for tobacco, and, after sowing seed, press the ground firmly, cover with a few brush or old straw; watch closely, and gradually remove the covering after ten days or two weeks. Celery seed requires from two to three weeks in sprouting.

In setting cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and other plants in gardens where there may be cut-worms, wind a small strip of paper around the plant so that it will be about one inch below the surface and two inches above. This is said by an old farmer to be a sure preventive.

Beans, carrots, celery, corns, onions, spinach, may be relied upon for two to three years; beets, lettuce, turnips, tomatoes, for three to four years; peas, radish, cabbage, for four to six years; cucumbers, melons, squashes, and similar seeds will germinate after ten years, and more.

To ensure a stand from asparagus seed, scald the seed with hot water and soak for twenty hours, then mix in a box with moist earth. In about ten days or two weeks they will begin to sprout, when you can sow in the open ground. It is very difficult to get a stand of asparagus from seed without this preliminary treatment.

Save a corner of the garden for a few aromatic herbs. They thrive nicely along the sunny side of the garden fence, but require a deep and fairly rich soil. Thyme, summer savory and sage are great additions to many soups and stews. Cut them just before they bloom on a bright sunny day. Tie them in bunches and hang up to dry.

In order to ascertain the depth to plough, it is recommended to find how deep the soil has been enriched, and do not go much below this point. Where the subsoil is poor, with only a few inches of rich ground on top, the result of deep ploughing would be to turn the poor soil uppermost. On land of ordinary richness a crop of Indian corn will grow better with the same care and manure if it be ploughed only four or five inches deep, than if ploughed eight or ten inches deep

A hundred trees can be set at a cost of ten to twenty dollars, or for almost no cost, if one has spare time and saplings are easily available. These may in ten to fifteen years grow to be worth from $3 to $10 each for needed timber and fuel, or for the fruits or nuts produced. It would be greatly to the advantage of the country, its climate, and its beauty, if the sides of our public highways generally were planted with trees that furnish shade and ornament while growing, and supply at no distant period wood for various purposes.

Earth Tremors.

Earth tremors produced by artificial disturbances, such as the passing of carriages or trains, the movements of machinery or bodies of people, are at our disposal for daily observation. At Greenwich Observatory the tremulous motion in the soil, especially noticeable on bank holidays and at all times when Greenwich Park was unusually crowded, resulted in the construction of an apparatus in which the dish of mercury used in the determination of the collimation error of the transit circle was suspended by flaccid springs. By means of this contrivance the tremulous motions of the ground were absorbed before they reached the mercury, and the difficulty of observation was overcome. French engineers, working with delicate surveying instruments in crowded cities, have similarly been compelled to suspend a portion of their apparatus, so that a steady image could be obtained. Professor H. M. Paul, seeking for a site for the Naval Observatory at Washington, found that the image of a star reflected from a tray of mercury was disturbed by a train passing at the distance of a mile. Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, when engaged in observing the transit of Venus in New Zealand, discovered that a ditch a few feet in depth was sufficient to entrench his instruments against the disturbance created by trains passing at a distance of 700 yards. Captain Denman found the effect of a goods train to be transmitted 1100 feet above marshy ground, but vertically above the train, passing through a tunnel in sandstone, disturbance extended only 100 feet. One result obtained from these and numerous other observations upon artificially produced tremors indicates that these disturbances were superficial, and although they may creep up the surface of a gentle sloping hill, their spread is checked by a steep cutting.

Nothing New Under the Sun

The operations at Peterborough Cathedral, England, prove that a fradulent builder is no new thing. The walls of the tower, while possessing a specious face of good stone blocks, had within nothing more substantial than loose bits of stone and dry rubbish. The supporting piers below, also, which ought to have been as solid as the rock itself, were found precisely similar in construction, down even to the foundations, where, to the increased amazement of the explorers, a still more flagrant specimen of mediæval "jerry" work was encountered. Correctly speaking, there never had been any foundations to these piers at all, their lower courses having been simply bedded on a layer of loose rubble chips and sand, these in their turn resting upon natural gravel only. There is a rock a foot or two lower down, but, strange to say, no advantage was made of this circumstance, though it must certainly have been within the knowledge of the old builders. These discoveries compelled the condemnation of the two western piers, which at first it had been the design to spare on account of their seeming soundness. The same indications of grossly slovenly work were revealed in the removal of these also, and the foundations were discovered to be equally worthless.

Potato Starch.

It takes two hundred and fifty bushel of potatoes to make a ton of potato starch. Its manufacture, which is very simple, is as follows: After being thoroughly washed and freed from dirt, the potatoes are reduced to pulp by means of a grater. The pulp, placed in a sieve, is washed by streams of falling water, the starch being carried through the sieve into a proper receptacle, and the fibres washed away as waste. The starch is carried with the water passing through the sieve into the stirring-tank, in which it is washed from the finer articles of waste, and being heavier than water sinks to the bottom. It is then further cleaned in other tanks by washing and stirring, until the water is clear, and is drawn off. The starch is then removed to a kiln, where is it dried and rendered fit for market.

We must never undervalue any person. The workman loves not that his work should be despised in his presence. Now God is present everywhere, and every person is His work.

NEWS ITEMS.

What is Being Said and Done all Over the World.

There is to be horse racing on Sundays in Chicago unless the indignant Sabbatarians can prevent it, as they have set out to do.

Prof. Henry Wade Rogers undertakes to show in a *North American Review* article, that the plots of the dynamiters do not fall within the provisions of the international neutrality act.

The number of female physicians at present practising in Russia amounts to 350, of whom there are no fewer than 100 in St. Petersburg itself.

What is known as the "Taxanome Company" of Hamburg has started vehicles provided with an apparatus which, by the turning of the wheels marks the exact distance run.

Spofforth of the Australian eleven, the bowler of the century, in a recent cricket match n England, took seven wickets in six overs and three balls, and the entire eleven opposing him were dismissed for seven runs.

Having lost her singing voice, Aimee will next season come to America to act in dramas. "When I can't speak," she lately said, "I'll go into pantomime. There's nothing like adapting one's self to circumstances."

The old steamer Wilson G. Hunt, which went round the Horn in 1849, and made bushels of money running between San Franscisco and Sacremento, is now lying on the beach at Victoria, B. C. She is worn out, and will never turn another wheel.

A Kansas girl was caught in male attire, and as she refused to pay a fine of $10, a Justice sent her to prison for ten days. As there was no worse intention in her conduct than to play a prank, and the State has no law against what she did, her rich father has sued for damages.

The present ruler of Afghanistan boasts of his skill as a mechanic, a musician, and a physician. In each capacity he believes there is no Afghan to equal him. To expect truth from an Afghan is like looking for water in a desert, says a writer in the London *Times*, but it is said that Abdurrahman is an accomplished liar and an adept in the art of chicane. He is averse to the practice of making oaths, but when he does make one it is considered a sure sign that he has no intention of performing what he has promised.

Cincinnati is superstitously interested in the case of a woman who, falling asleep in a railroad train dreamed vividly that her child at home had been hurt. She was so deeply impressed by the vision that on arriving in the city, she drove directly to a physician's office and carried him hastily to her residence, where the youngster was found to have been thrown from a swing at precisely the time that the mother had dreamed. The story is told circumstantially by the persons concerned.

Although the people of Ireland are mostly Roman Catholics, those who rule Ireland are nearly all Protestants—as in Dublin the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Chancellor, Chief Secertary, Under Secretary two Assistant Secretaries, Chief, and Secretary of the Local Government Board, the three Commissioners of Public Works, the assistant Commissioner and Secretary, the Commissioner of Valuation, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Chairman of the Prison Board, the head of the inland revenue, the Comptroller of Stamps the Postmaster and the Register-General.

Prof. Rouger, on feeding his monkeys, in Paragua, with eggs, observed that at first they amashed them and then wasted much of their contents; but they soon learned to hit one end against some hard body and pick off the bits with their paws, and if they cut themselves once with any sharp tool, they would either not touch it again or handle it with the greatest caution. Lumps of sugar are given them wrapped up in paper, and sometimes a live wasp was put in to try them, so that in hastily opening the paper they got stung; but after this had once occured they always held the packet to their ears to detect any movement.

Perhaps the most curious battalion in any army is the Norwegian Corps of Skaters, It is composed of picked men armed with rifles, which they use with great precision. The skates used are admirably adapted for travelling over rough and broken ice and frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. The soldiers can be manœuvred upon ice or over the snow fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is stated that a messenger attached to the corps has accomplished 120 miles in eighteen hours and a half, over mountains.

A military writer in the Paris *Soir* points out the advantages to be gained by France, both strategically and commercially, if the Great St. Bernard were tunnelled through, so that Calais might be united in a straight line with Brindisi. At present, the writer states, the St Gothard Tunnel has been productive of great damage to the existing French line, and he calls on his countrymen not to stand passively by while the trade of England and Belgum, the Indian mails, and the industry and commerce of the northern departments of France all find their way over the German line. He proposes that either the Great St. Benard, the Simplon or Mont Blanc should be pierced the first, however, being the one through which a tunnel might be most advantageously made from a strategic point of view.

Another huge diamond has been discovered. On the 27th of March last, a digger at the Kimberley Mines, South Africa was fortunate enough to find a diamond measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighing no less than 302 carats. This is by far the largest gem yet discovered in South Africa, or, in fact elsewhere. If we except the Pitt and Mattam (of a flask shape) in their uncut state, and some diamonds of apocryphal history. It is a perfect octahedron in shape, and of the usual Cape or off color. Some years ago its value would have been simply enormous. At present, however, it is reported that $15,000 has been refused for it in its uncut state.

The Welbeck Tunnel, which the late Duke of Portland, the "Invisible Prince," created for his workmen to pass through on coming to and returning from work, without disturbing the serene repose he longed for, is one of the wonders of the world. During the day it is lighted by enormous plate glass bull's eyes, superseded at night by hundreds of gas jets. The floor is excellently asphalted, and the tunnel is high enough and wide enough for carriages to pass along. Stepping into it during the hot days of summer, one feels as if he had walked into an icehouse, and the whole length of its interior can be traversed without catching the slightest glimpse of the abbey, or the beautiful park under which it passes.

A singular accident occurred recently at Naples in the Church of San Maggiore, where some priests of the so-called mission are now preaching. The preacher of the evening had chosen for his theme the terrors of hell. The church was crowded. Near the pulpit stood a figure of the Madonna. All at once, in the middle of the sermon, the lights went out, and the figure of the Madonna disappeared. The priest, striking the desk with an iron chain, cried out: "We are falling into hell! Look, the Madonna has fled! Call on her; call, or woe to us!" The panic was universal; women fainted, children screamed, and there was a rush to the doors, which were found to be carefully closed: At last the police appeared on the scene and got the doors opened, and the congregation escaped into the open air without injury, beyond a few bruises and the loss of various articles of wearing apparel.

The famous jackdaw of Rheims has been outdone by a British tomtit. At Shenbridge Hall, the residence of Mr. Lockett, in England, the hall letter box is placed in a gate at the roadside, and Mr. Lockett, expecting a check from Liverpool, went to the box. He discovered that the envelope had been tampered with and the check abstracted. Coming to the conclusion that he had been robbed, as the letter itself remained while the check had been taken, Mr. Lockett at once rode to Nantwich and gave information at the Post Office and at the police station. On returning later he examined the letter box more closely, and then found several tomtits in it, and further investigation led to his finding the missing check lying twenty-six yards away on the turnpike road, whither it had evidently been carried by a tomtit. Marks of the beaks of the tomtits were found on the letter and the check, and the latter being folded very small, its abstraction was easy.

Among the 86,000 non-commissioned officers and men constituting the British home army on the first of January, and including all young soldiers, there were under 5 feet 5 inches in height 10,622: between that and 5 feet 6 inches, 11,944; between 5 feet 6 inches and 5 7 inches there were 15,810, and nearly the same number, or 15,499, 5 feet 8 inches or an inch under; between 5 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 9 inches there were 12,763; between 5 feet 9 inches and 5 feet 10 inches 8,725; and between 5 feet 10 inches and 5 feet 11 inches, 5,373. Above that height there were only about 5,000 men, and one-fifth are in the Household Cavalry, of whom 665 are over, and 378 less than an inch under, 6 feet. In the Guards notwithstanding the lowering of the standard from 5 feet 8 inches, there are but 505 men between 5 feet 7 inches, the new, and 5 feet 8 inches, the old, minimum. In the mater of chest measurement there were 2,376 under 33 inches and 5,513 between that and 34 inches. For each increased inch above that the respective numbers are 13,796, 16,303, 17,106 and 13,690. Above 38 inches the number are, of course much less.

MILLIONS IN PETROLEUM.

Interesting Facts Connected with the Great American Industry.

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are now nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil stored in the region in tanks. This oil would make a lake more than one mile square and ten feet deep. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more than $425,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was capital from New York city. Since 1880 more than $[illegible] has been used in building iron tanks, and nearly as much in pipe lines, all by one corporation. The tanks cost on an average $8,000 each. A 35,000-barrel tank is 50 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. There is a lateral pressure of 6,000 pounds on each square inch of a tank of this size when full of oil. There is 100 tons of iron used in constructing one.

The speculative transactions in petroleum represent more than $400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was 10 cents a barrel, in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Col. Drake's Pioneer at Titusville, the price was $24 a barrel. Besides the 5,000 miles of pipe line in use in the oil regions there are in operation 1,200 miles of trunk pipe lines connecting the region with Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and New York, and lines building to Philadephia and Baltimore. In the line between Olean and New York 16,000 barrels of oil are transported daily. These lines are all the property of the Standard Oil Company, except one between Bradford and Williamsport, Pa. The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its refineries requires the making of 25,000 oak barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans holding five gallons each, every day. The first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Charles Lockhart of Pittsburgh sent nearly 600,000 gallons to Europe in that year and sold it for $2,000 less than the cost of transportation, In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which $60,000,000 were returned to the country.

On the way home, after his duel with O'Connell, in a hackney coach, Lord Alvanley said, "What a clumsy fellow O'Connell must be to miss such a fat fellow as I am. He ought to fire at a haystack and get his hand in." When the carriage drove up to Alvanley's door, he gave the coachman a sovereign. Jarvie was profuse in his thanks, and said "It's a great deal for only having taken your Lordship to Wimbledon." "No, my good man," said Alvanley, "I give it you, not for taking me, but for bringing me back."

ERRATA.—In the advertisement of the Albert Soap Co., in another column, a typographical error has been pointed out to us which it is desirable to correct. The *Sham Bouquet* should read the *Sharon Bouquet*. We regret that such a blunder should have occurred, but mistakes will happen, even in the best regulated printing offices.

Antithesis may be the blossom of wit but it will never arrive at maturity unless sound sense be the trunk and truth the root.

Nerviline, What is it?

Polson's NERVILINE is a combination of the most potent pain relieving substances known to medical science. The constant progress made in this department of science points upward and onward Nerviline is the latest development in this movement, and embodies the latest dissoveries. For neuralgia, cramps, pains in the head — external, internal, and local—Nerviline has no equal Expend 10 cents in the purchase of a sample bottle of Nerviline and be convinced of its marvellous power over pain. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. at all druggists.

"Chinese" Gordon, if a correspondent is to be believed, has not read a newspaper for the past five years. This will be a serious blow to the editors of the rural weeklies who have been kindly advising him what to do.

There are lots of people going around grumbling, and half sick at the Stomach all the time; who might be well and happy, if they only used Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters occasionally It is a splendid Blood Purifier All Druggists 50 cents.

HOW JUSTICE OFTEN MISCARRIES.

Three Cases in Which Individual Liberty Proved a Sham.

Within the last few weeks three cases have occurred in France which illustrate in a very striking manner how completely individual liberty is, even under the beneficent regime of a republic, at the mercy of the police and the administrators of justice. The first case was that of a stableman in the employ of a large cab company in Paris. This man had been detected ill-treating a horse, and the manager of the stables remarked to the inspector of police that it was a pity the law did not admit of the offender being sentenced to more than a week's imprisonment. "Make your mind easy," replied the inspector; "I will keep him in prison for a few months before bringing him up for trial." The second case is that of the footman at the Rue Royale club, who has been in prison for two months on suspicion of having supplied marked packs of cards. He has now been liberated, as, after all the efforts of the police, he could not be induced to give any information as to his supposed accomplices. He has never gone through any form of trial whatever.

The third case is of a different kind. It appears that in the course of the past year a retired officer named St. Elme started a radical newspaper in Corsica. This journal, which attacked in very severe terms the republicans now in office, was naturally much disliked by the prefect of Corsica, by whose order letters addressed to the editor were seized in the postoffice. M. St. Elme, meeting the prefect at a cafe in the town of Ajaccio, taxed him with this, and, after some strong language had been used on both sides, the landlord of the cafe and his waiters set upon M. St. Elme and beat him unmercifully. For this offense M. St. Elme (not the landlord of the cafe) was summoned and sentenced to five months imprisonment. He appealed against the sentence, but a few days before the appeal was heard he was so badly beaten that he had to be brought into court upon a litter. The judgment pronounced by the court below was confirmed, though the term of imprisonment was reduced from five months to six weeks; but the unfortunate man will not undergo the sentence, because he died of his injuries the next day. His death comes as a very striking commentary upon the speech of the public prosecutor, who suggested that his injuries were very trifling, even if he were not "shamming" altogether.—*London World.*

The Government of London.

We are apt to think of London as a single, vast city, covering a wide area and teeming with a population of four millions of souls. What we do not fully realize is, that London, while geographically a great and compact mass, is, politically speaking, simply a combination of a large number of separate towns, each partially independent, in government, of the others.

What is called "the city of London" is but a very small part of the metropolis. The "city" comprises only about a square mile, and has a population at night of only about fifty thousand. It is this small section, consisting mainly of the business and financial quarter of London, which is ruled over by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

Otherwise London is divided up into a large number of parishes, which are governed by "vestries," and into boroughs, like Westminster and Southwark, which have still another kind of government.

There are one or two "Boards" indeed, which exercise their functions throughout the whole area of the metropolis. These are the Board of Works, which establish the roads, make regulations for health, and look after the sewerage, water, and so on; the School Board, which presides over the national schools, and the Board of Police Commissioners, who manage the police force of the entire city.

Justice is meted out in the large part of London by police magistrates, who are appointed and salaried by the State. But in the "city" proper the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are the magistrates, serving—like the English country magistrates—without pay.

The many evils attendant upon the divided government of London have long been recognized; and now a bill has been introduced into Parliament changing the various local and independent systems, and combining London under one central system.

This measure proposes, indeed, to make London a sort of municipal federation, which we may compare with the United States. The Lord Mayor, chosen, not as now, by a small body in a single locality, but by the representatives of the whole metropolis, will find his authority extended throughout its limits. The Board of Aldermen is to be abolished, and a Common Council chosen by and for all London.

At the same time each parish and borough is still to have its local body, acting under the general one, and managing its local affairs, just as do our States under the general Government at Washington.

The present Corporation of the "city" is thus made the basis and nucleus of the new single government which is to hold sway, not over fifty thousand, but over four millions of people.

In making this great change, the Cabinet proposes that the people to be governed shall have a much larger share in electing their civic rulers than they have hitherto had, either in the "city" or in the parishes. The government of the "city" has already been chosen by the "livery-men" and the various trade guilds. Now, the mass of those who are interested in the conduct of municipal affairs will have a voice at the polls as to who shall assume it.

All the important functions, in short, of the municipal rule except poor relief, education, and police, are to be given to the new corporation. The council thus created is to consist of two hundred and forty members, this entire body being elected every three years. Of these, the "city" proper will have thirty members. The Lord Mayor will be elected by this council, and will be paid such salary as it chooses to vote him.

Each of the old vestry districts will have its "district council," all the powers of which will be derived from the general Common Council, and the members of which will be chosen by the voters of the locality itself.

Such are the main features of the scheme for the union of London into one great central government.

They talk about "the wisdom of the serpent," forgetting apparently, that it didn't require so very much sapiency to beguile one poor, unprotected woman, whose mind had never been disciplined by shopping or housekeeping.

When Archer, the first jockey of England, recently went to Thrisk, in Yorkshire, to ride, the town crier marched through the streets announcing that "Fred Archer—the wonder of the world—would certainly ride at the races."

Not another Pill shall go down my throat again, said a citizen "when I can get such a prompt and pleasant cure for my Bilious attacks, such as Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. It renders the Blood Pure and Cool and makes a splendid Spring Medicine. Large bottles 50 cents

St. John N. B.

Falls into line, as Mr. Hawker, one of its leading druggists writing regarding the corn cure, states—"I don't think I ever sold a bottle, but that I received a good report in return, and consumers recommend afflicted friends to try it. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, is sure, safe and painless — and therefore the opinion expressed by Mr. Hawker above, is the opinion of all druggists in the Dominion. Beware of substitutes. Use only Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, sure pop cure every time N C Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

An ass is not ennobled unless his ears have a conspicious place in the procession.

The Triangle Dyes are such as one friend can take pleasure in recommending to another. Mark well that you get a three cornered package, for they are the only reliable Dyes in the market. 10c.

To forge ahead in this world a good education is necessary. No man can be a successful forger if he cannot write.

Oh! how tired and weak I feel. I don't believe I will ever get through this Spring house-cleaning! Oh yes you will if you take a bottle or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters to purify your blood and tone up the system. In large bottles 50 cents.

In the dull, dreary days of spring the soda-water man and his fountain have a melancholy phiz.

The chair of mathematics is occupied at High School, in Stockholm, Sweden, by a Russian lady named Kowalewska.

A. P. 180

$250 to **$4,000** on marriage. Ladies & Gentlemen. Apply immediately. R. N. CURRY, J.P., Sec.-Treas., London, Ont. Agents wanted.

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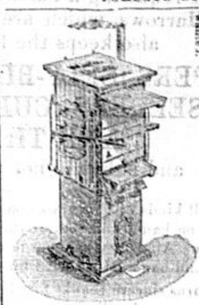
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