



W. C. T. U.
COLUMN.
For God and Home
and Native Land.

Every drunkard used to boast that he could drink or let it alone.

A thirst has often been started with a teaspoon, that barrels could not quench.

Whenever you see a drunken man it ought to remind you that every boy in the world is in danger.

Maine has no breweries or distilleries, but it has thirty loan and building associations in active operation.

Even if prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas, the penitentiary population has fallen off 60 per cent. since 1880.

In Belfast, Ireland, the average mortality of children of sober parents is eighty per cent., whilst the average for those of drinking parents is seventy per cent.

So many accidents have been traced to drunken employes on the Trans-Andes line in Chili that the directors have decided to discharge any one who shall be caught under the influence of liquor.

A new Minnesota statute punishes the drunkard by a fine of from \$10 to \$40 for the first offence, from \$10 to \$60 for the second, and ninety days in the workhouse for the third.

The Chicago Tribune figures up that the seven thousand saloons of that city took in \$12,000,000 during the fair, \$8,000,000 of which was profit. It now demands that these saloons should support their patrons who are out of work.

Ninety-one millions of foreign capital are said to be invested in American breweries. Says the Christian at Work: "The breweries control the saloons, the saloons in our large cities control the government. This is a deadly foreign invasion that cannot be too quickly repelled."

How to Manage a Daughter.

1. You can't do it.
2. Give her her own way; it will save her the trouble of taking it.
3. Pay for her dresses, if you can afford to. Her dressmaker will sue you if you don't.
4. If she takes a fancy to any man you do not want her to marry, tell her you have set your heart on her marrying him, and swear she shall never marry anyone else. You can then give her a free hand, and wouldn't have him if he was the only man left.
5. If there is any man you want her to marry, kick him out of your house, order the servants never to admit him, distribute mantraps and spring guns and bull dogs all round your grounds, lock her up in her room, and vow if she marries him you won't leave her a penny. You will not have to wait long after that for the elopement.
6. If she has no voice, encourage her to sing whenever you give a party. It will attract attention to her, and give your guests an excuse for complimenting her. Never mind the neighbors.
7. If you are a poor man, teach your daughter how to dance and play the piano. She can learn cooking and dress making and those things after she is married.

THE RABBIT PEST.

This is the Most Effective Weapon to Use Against Them.

Those who had begun to fear that the rabbit pest might become in California as dire a scourge as in Queensland will be reassured by the accounts of the progress that is being made with rabbit destruction in that country.

It is well known that there the great armies of bunnies have come to number millions and tens of millions. They moved over the settlements in such masses as to devastate the farms, deplete the fields and lay waste whole districts. The grass on the plains was eaten up and the pasturage destroyed; the track of the devastating hosts was left as barren as a desert, no sprig of grass or blade of herbage being left. The cattle were driven away into other provinces or starved on the naked plains, and the flocks died unless they were promptly removed from the pathway of the devouring plague. The history of various methods by which the despairing colonists sought to rid themselves of this dire visitation is still fresh in memory, and within seven years—1883 to 1889—\$5,000,000 was spent in pushing the crusade. One hundred million acres of territory were overrun by the animals, and although the raiders killed 2,528,000 rabbits each year and received a bounty from the government for each of the scalps, the rabbits remained in full force.

But the great drouth of 1888 proved in one respect a blessing in disguise, as it was virtually the turning point in the solution of this vexed problem. The lakes and watercourses were fenced by wire screens, and the animals died by millions from thirst. Shutting out the water from rabbits has been found the most successful weapon in all the arsenal of destruction. Wire fences were the final resort of the colonists, who now regard the rabbit problem as solved. Fences are being constructed for this purpose all over the country, and one shortly to be completed, will be 900 miles long. When the main fences are run subdivisions will be made, the rabbits will be surrounded, and their extermination reduced to a system well within the ability of the colonists to carry out.—Chicago Tribune.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Carrot Crop.

The carrot crop is one of no little importance to the farmers of Ontario, and indeed to the farmers of all other parts of the Dominion of Canada. It is one of the surest crops that can be grown, provided that the ground is properly prepared and the crop sown sufficiently early to give it a fair chance. It will grow on a wider range of soils than any other root crop grown. It is also adapted for feeding all kinds of stock. It keeps better than other kinds of field roots, and it may be made to yield as large returns as any of these, if grown in a certain way. The chief objection to be urged against the carrot crop is the considerable amount of labor required in growing it, and also in harvesting it.

Carrots will grow well on clay loam soils. They luxuriate in deep muck soils, and they will also do well in sandy soils, more especially if these can be enriched sufficiently to secure vigorous growth. Good returns can also be obtained from clays, even those which are stiff in texture, but the labor of growing them on clays is considerably more than that required to produce them on sandy soils. The very best soils for carrots, all things considered, are those sandy in texture, and yet possessed of a fair amount of fertility. Although better returns can be got from soils that are deep, good crops can be got from those that are shallow by making some variation in the varieties chosen. The preparation of the ground for carrots will depend largely upon the character of the soil. It is a great matter to have the ground as free from weeds as possible before the crop is sown, and because of this the preparation of the ground should commence as soon as possible after the grain crop from the previous harvest has been reaped. Shallow plowing at the first, and an occasional harrowing, will do much to take the weed seed out of the soil while causing them to germinate. Then the ground should be plowed deeply and harrowed occasionally to promote the sprouting of weed seeds until the time of frost. The manure may be applied either before the first or second plowing, as may be deemed advisable. In the spring the ground does not need to be plowed at all, simply stirred with a harrow or cultivator as soon as it is sufficiently dry to admit of this.

The seed should be sown quite early in the season, in fact, it cannot be sown too early, provided that the ground has become dry enough to work easily. It usually proves the best practice to make raised drills for the reception of the seed. These, of course, are most easily made by the use of the double mould board plow and marker. They may be made from about 24 to 26 inches apart, to admit of free and easy cultivation, but if suitable cultivators are at hand, the drills need not be so far apart. Good crops of carrots have been grown when the drills were not more than twenty inches apart. About two pounds of seed per acre may be used. If the seed is really first class, and if we may be assured of this, it would be better to use even a less quantity of seed, providing the carrots are not to be thinned in the line of the row. The seed germinates so slowly that it may be well to use a small quantity of turnip seed, which may be mixed with the carrot seed before it is sown. The turnips come up much more quickly than the carrots, and they serve the purpose of marking the line of the row where the seed has been sown, so that the edges of the drill may be stirred with a hoe as soon as the weeds appear. This is a matter of much importance, because, if the weeds get a good start, it will cause much work to remove them. The turnips can, of course, be taken out when this may be deemed advisable.

Sometimes carrots are thinned to the width of six or eight inches in the line of the row. But this is not an absolute necessity, for good crops can be got when the plants are as near to each other in the line of the row as three inches. Indeed, it is a practice with some not to thin them at all, and the plan has some things to commend it, more especially when the seed has not been very thickly sown. The carrots will grow so as to form a solid column of roots from end to end of the drill, and, in consequence, a very large yield is obtained. The chief objection is found in the fact that, in necessity, some of the roots are small in size. This gives some labor when the tops are being removed, and when the roots are being handled, but when the crop is taken up sufficiently early to admit of feeding the tops and smaller roots also to the live stock before the freezing time comes on, it is not then necessary to go to the trouble of removing the tops from the smaller roots.

Many varieties grown have proved highly useful, but the two kinds which now appear to take the lead are, first, Early Short Improved, and, second, White Vosges. Either of these

varieties will give large returns where the crop is properly cared for. On shallow soils varieties should be chosen which grow short and thick. By growing these sorts closely, even on such soils, a fairly good crop can be secured.

Carrots are particularly excellent as a food for milk cows, as they do not taint the milk, even if fed ever so freely. They are also a first-class food for horses, but it is quite possible to feed them to an excess. They furnish excellent food for sheep and lambs. Owing to the sureness of the crop, to the large yields which can be obtained, and to the general use to which it can be put as a food for stock, it is important that this crop should receive much attention at the hands of the farmers everywhere, where there is a possibility of obtaining sufficient help to keep the crop free from weeds, and to handle it at harvest.—Canadian Live Stock Journal.

DANGER IN THE BRIDAL TOURS.

The Medical Aspects of the Case Presented to Those About to Marry.

The custom which obtains so generally of taking a fatiguing journey as a part of the nuptials is regarded by high authority as one of the barbarisms of civilization. Let us illustrate the injurious physical tendencies by a typical case. During extremely cold weather there occurs a wedding, which, from the standing of the parties, attracts some attention. The happy couple, we are told, are off for their wedding trip to a still more frigid section of country. Though conscious of danger and discomfort, to some extent, which is greatly increased by their inexperience in traveling, they cheerfully assume the risk and responsibility, as to all married couples a bridal tour seems to be considered as absolutely essential to give the marital union an importance without which it would, in their opinion, be unromantic and but a partial marriage. The tour causes fatigue, exposure and excitement, making regularity of life impossible; in fact, the act involves the reverse of all that the rules of health and physiology require. Again, it constantly happens in the case of both sexes that a slight indisposition, which passed unnoticed in the hurry of preparation, is aggravated to a serious and even fatal extent by the wedding tour. No man, for instance, would think of postponing his marriage on account of a slight cold. If he stayed at home afterward and took care of himself it would pass away like other slight colds, but often on the bridal tour the malady develops into a chronic disease. A prominent physician recently said to a writer for The Troy Times: Many cases of brides and bridegrooms in my professional experience came under my observation dying of typhoid fever just after a wedding trip, which had caused the early symptoms to be misunderstood and neglected. A few weeks since a healthy and vigorous young man, just returned from a bridal tour, died of typhoid fever in Troy, his sickness being superinduced presumably by the fatigue and exposure incident to the journey. It will thus be seen that the medical aspect of a bridal tour is sufficiently important and the risk incurred sufficiently great to cause the wedded pair, if they wish to be actuated by impulses of reason and prudence rather than by the dictates of custom, to pause before they undergo the trials of a wedding journey.

Sliding Through the Air.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, they have a novel way of crossing the broad river that bears the name of the State. The city horse cars take you out to the station, and in a few minutes you may find yourself suspended between two thin-looking cables that stretch away to the tall bluffs on the opposite side. You glide smoothly along, getting higher and higher, until the earth and river seem to be dropping away from beneath you, and the sensation is odd and strange as you look down from the side of the car, which is capable of seating sixteen passengers (and often carries more). You can imagine how a bird must feel; and if the trip is made for the first time you have a sign of relief when you feel the earth beneath your feet again. It seems hardly possible that those two parallel cables, only 1 1/2 inches in diameter, could be strong enough to hold the weight they are required to, yet each is supposed to be able to support sixty tons. The span between the river banks is over 1000 feet, and on the southern side, where the tall bluffs are, you are 350 feet above the water—a small distance to drop and this idea probably crosses your mind quite often on the first two or three trips. The propelling force is on the Knoxville side; it consists of two twenty-horse-power engines that operate the hauling cable attached to the car. The trip upward takes about three minutes and a half, and the descent takes only half a minute, the propelling force in this case being gravity. You literally coast down through space, and if the first trip was exciting, this one proves doubly so. As there is nothing close to gauge your speed by, it seems like a dangerous race; the station grows nearer and nearer; the earth seems to be coming up to this time to meet you. It is not strange to say that there is very little talking on this downward trip by those who take it for the very first time. The car is provided with automatic brakes, which arrest its motion if the propelling cable breaks or slips the drum. The cables that support the car are firmly anchored on either side, and provision is made for taking up the slack.—Harper's Young People.

Hazardous Either Way.

He—You can't very well have a headache five days ahead, so just say we have an engagement.
She—But that will be plain fibbing.
He—It's no more fibbing than to say that we accept with pleasure, and you more likely to be found out, for I should hate awfully to go, as I am sure that I couldn't conceal my feelings.—Harper's Magazine.

WOMEN AND THE STAGE.

The Way to Learn to Act is by Acting, Says Lillian Russell.

The young girl, if she has strength to carry herself safely in any self-supporting walk of life, need never hesitate to take up the stage as a profession. The cant of stage perils is every whit as foolish as the cant of the stage as a moral agent.

How shall we go about it? There is no literature of the art of acting. There are biographies and autobiographies by the score. They may throw a little light on the secret of stage success, but it is a confused and unsatisfactory way of getting an education in the art of acting. After all one learns to act by acting.

I do not think any one can give any valid advice to an aspirant for stage success. The way to succeed is to succeed, and no individual case can be set up for a model.

People of serious intellects, who always want to know why they are amused, are much given to bemoaning the fact that beauty is such an important part of a successful artist's equipment. But it is the artist herself who is the canvas on which she paints. One might as well quarrel with the painter for desiring the best materials. Some one says that beauty is genius—on the stage. There is a half truth in the remark. At all events beauty is the most efficient aid talent can have.

"It doesn't seem to be an easy life," this typical young girl remarks, rather gloomily. Indeed it is not. But then it is a life full of color and the excitement which is inevitable from all creative or interpretative art.

"And the rewards, Miss Russell?"
And when the young girl asks this question I think it all over—the hard work, the interest, the triumph, the seclusion and I might almost say the exclusion of the artist's life. Yes, the rewards are great, but one pays a great price. The artist whose medium is her voice, her beauty, in a word herself, is forced to lead a life of exclusion. She excludes the flippancies of society, the "joie de vivre," everything which might tend to impair the charm of her art medium.

There are no anchorites nowadays? My dear and typical young girl, you will find an anchorite hidden under the splendid stage of gaiety of every great artist. She cannot afford to indulge in the dissipations of society. She cannot afford to fritter away her claims to little pleasures. In almost all cases her life on the stage, a triumph it may be, but an arduous triumph.

And the renown? Yes, that is undoubtedly great. But the reward is for the few and the hard work and disappointments are for the many.—Philadelphia Press.

About Sleep.

If I mistake not, Sir James Crichton Browne, in the course of a recent address, remarked upon the curious elasticity of our brain as regards sleep. He cited the case of people who rarely slept well or much, and who, nevertheless, are able to carry on intellectual work with ease and ability. I suppose there is a "habit" of brain in the matter of sleep as in other respects, and while, ordinarily, we demand a fair quantum of absolute rest, some of us contrive, as a habit, to get along with a minimum of somnolent repose. This subject was lately recalled to mind when I happened to be dining alone with a well-known surgeon in busy practice.

My friend is a man who, like myself, journeys over the length and breadth of the land. He has just returned from a long and tedious journey, tired and fagged. He sat down to dinner, between the courses he fell sound asleep, let us say, for three minutes—not more, certainly. After each nap he woke up, ate his quantum, and went off again into slumber. I said nothing, but watched him closely. I observed that after each awakening he grew brighter, the tired look disappeared, and by the time that dinner was at an end Richard was himself again. I joked him on his instances of sleep. His reply was characteristic.

"Don't you know," said he, "that it isn't a long sleep which is needed to refresh an active brain. Nerve tissue is repaired easily with very little sleep if you also take food."
Of my own experience the remark holds good, and it reveals a very curious and in some respects anomalous condition of the brain and its ways.—London News.

Plenty of Leeway for the Unpunished.

A genuine sign in a Market street restaurant, Philadelphia, "Six o'clock dinner here from 5.80 to 7.30."—Life.

Fancy bringing the furnishing styles of Queen Anne across the channel into this land of heavy draperies and sculptured cornices, of Louis curved table legs and Boucher cherubs enframined in gilt ascendant scrolls! It is surely an importation that will remain exotic, and should, for that matter, not being in harmony with the natural taste of the people.

Yet it is said that among a few in Paris Queen Anne furniture is all the rage: that in some elegant houses they have removed the graceful bed hangings that make the chief beauty of the French bedroom, suppressed the window draperies and the hangings of silk or cretonne that covered the walls, and in their place have put a prim, unadorned brass or lacquered wood bed, straight-legged tables, thin muslin window screens and English paper, with hieroglyphic flowers in regular repeats; and that they affect the mixed and debased tints we know absurdly under the designation of "esthetic."

Ye shades of Louis XIV., if ye still haunt France, what must be your chagrin!

Parisian women of fashion now stay after the English manner, in the country the greater part of the year, coming up to town only after Easter to make a short season.
To while away these long months some distractions are necessary, and for these also their eyes have been cast across the channel. They have seen the Englishwoman brilliant in active sports,

GROCERIES MUST GO

ADAM DORAN

has decided to retire from the grocery business on the first of May next, and in order to clear out his stock of finely selected groceries, will sell at cost. Householders should take advantage of this

GRAND

Bargain Sale

to lay in a stock. The slaughter will commence

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH.

This sale is rendered imperative in order to make more room for my rapidly increasing wine and liquor business, which will be conducted in the same premises, and to which, after the First of May, I will devote my entire time and attention.

ADAM DORAN

29 KENT STREET, LINDSAY

HOW COSY

On a cold autumn or winter night sit around the glowing fire of

RADIANT HOME

—OR—

HAPPY THOUGHT

COAL FEEDERS

How appropriate the names "Radiant Home!"—"Happy Thought!" Away in the Lead

STOVES MAY COME AND STOVES MAY GO BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER

All sizes—with and without ovens—for Halls and Parlors, specially built to meet the requirements of Small or large houses. Perfect Self Feeders. Great fuel savers.

W. G. WOODS,

Kent Street, Lindsay

ON THE WARPATH AGAIN

Spring will soon be here again. You will want your house cleaning done. Don't forget A. Moore is still in the business. If you want to get your Painting, Papering and Kalsomining done up in good style, and on the shortest notice, just give him a call. Prices right. Residence at Russell and Cambridge-sts.

—10-8. ARTHUR MOORE, Painter.

THE CITY LIVERY, E. Fee, Proprietor.

First-class horses for hire at moderate rates. Outfits for pleasure parties a specialty. Handsome single and double sleighs. Lindsay, Jan. 9th, 1893.—1y.

FOUND.

On Sunday morning, March 4th, at the corner of Victoria-ave. and Wellington-st., a buffalo robe. Owner can have same by calling at the police station, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

NOTICE.

POWERS vs. DEWAN.

Whereas there has for some time been advertised for sale, the valuable property, containing 102 acres, more or less, comprising south half of the south half of Lot 6, in the 8th Con., and the north half of the south half of Lot 6, in the 8th Con., of Emily, in the south-west part of Lot 7, in the 8th Con., Emily, I hereby forbid any persons buying or renting the same lands.

—14. NEIL POWERS

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES INTEREST PAYABLE YEARLY

Terms to suit borrower.

McINTYRE & STEWART Barristers, etc. Lindsay

The Two Cowards.

BY SYLVAUS COBB, JR.

was a coward? We were
ards!
spoke cur old law-tutor,
e, and thus he continued:
had graduated from Har
n Adams and myself—a
commenced the practice
were neither of us married,
were anticipating the event
a case in court—a case of tr
was for the plaintiff, and
defendant. It was a weak,
plaint, and Adams said no
it up. It was clearly a
error. The plaintiff held
the back of the defendant
of a bit of knowledge conc
private mis-step of former
the present complaint was
legal way in which the
was to be used for the pur
ning the poor man's pers
I exposed the trick, and
a ruling out, by the court
scandal which Adams had p
roduce as testimony. Of
severe; and as my oppon
posed upon a very bad case, my
out home. I gained the v
client, and people laugh
ed plaintiff and spoke
lawyer.
was it commenced. Adams
charge me for the chargin
him. He laid it up a
and talked openly about be
This was on the fir
A month afterwards w
party where the gentlemen
Late in the evening A
met, and a third person
remark about the old trial, y
fourth person laughed, an
had done a great thing
Adams flushed and made an
reply. The reply was add
and I answered it. The
less laughed at the hit I
Adams said something
than before, and I replie
He deliberately told me I
had been drinking wine
was heated. As that h
wardly word fell upon my
mission overcame me. I s
Adams in the face, and I s
back against the wall. It w
thing for me to strike
that company, but I w
decided to reflect. I exp
Adams would strike back, b
I was stronger than
This consideration may
influenced him. His fr
away, and went out int
ic. As soon as the cool br
my brow, and eased the he
away from my brain, I
what I had done; but too
the matter. I might h
to Adams and asked
took the wrong I had d
had not the courage for t
he following day a friend n
called upon me, and pres
note from Laban Adams
it, and found it to
ge. I was requested to
tion for the blow I had str
a gentleman I would do
willing I might, designate
ed place, and select the
could I do?
ought to do was very p
ands of life which my
and taught me did not h
doubt. I ought to have
and made such offer of
as one gentleman may h
to another; and if he re
have simply turned fr
to do further wrong
strong already done. B
courage to do that. I
I feared that my frie
at me the finger of s
the cowardice of my hea
would be brave before
I accepted the challeng
power it is over the bett
Watkins. And with
I agreed.
my," I responded. "Le
very day, at sunset; y
bank, directly beneath
Ledge. I will sen
you to make further arr
was fixed.
afterwards I found J
g physician, who ag
second. He did
abandon my idea, nor
on the work as he
he did it because
was determined; and
his professional serv
value.
Adams was a good sh
that I was the same,
ced much together;
advantage to either pa
Price came to me, a
anged. Everything h
planned, and Adams a