Luxury and Foverty.

In an article discussing the statem ut that luxury creates results in effeminacy, and feads to the destruction of nations, castes and families, the London Spectator says; "There is scarcely any truth in that assertion, perhats none at all. The Western Jews, who for generations have sought in personal luxury indemnification for their humiliations are as strong, as active, as healthy as ever they were, and decidedly trighter than they were in l'alestine. The patrician caste c Germans, which for 500 years has enjoyed all of luxury obtainable in a not very fertile land, is still a caste of vigorous soldiers, quite able to hold its own, and take away other people's. The Brahmins are the brightest of Indians. All that the world can give of luxury-often of luxury carried into insane lengths—has been given to the royal caste of Europe for 600 years on end, and the representatives of that c ste include to-day many of the stateliest men in Europe, and would make a most formidable, troop of dragoons, while intellectually they are juite on a par with any. except the statesmen, authors and men of science, who are the picked men out of millions. And this is true; though in the royal caste the women as well as the men have lived 'lapped in luxury;' and although incessant intermarriage continued for centuries should have exaggerated and intensified every weakness in the caste. The most compotent politicians among the Eng ish peers come from the old, not the new tamilies-e. y., Earl Russell, Lord Salisbury, two Lords Derby, Lord Rosebery—that is, from famihes coddled and comforted and protected by wealth for two hundred years at least, in a way that would have driven Latimer to despair. On the other hand, the advocates of the theory dear to so many economists, and incessantly taught by writers like Oliver Wendell Holmes, that persistent poverty takes the pith out men, that men born on the thin streak' are thin, have just as little to say for themselves. The Islesmen of Scotland are not weak, the Pomeranians are not feeble, and the Arab of the desert is worth three as a man of the Arab of the fat land of Egypt. Mental and moral causes operate far more on races than physical causes, at least if by them we mean the effects either of continuous plenty or of poverty lasting long. Lat us be content to know that a prosperous people is a happier people and usually a more quiet people than an impoverished one, and not dream that because we take off a tax forgery will decrease, or that theft can be ext nguished by a bumper harvest. Meu's conduct is governed a good deal more by their ideas than by their wants, and though a poor populat on be a population of thieves, it may also be a population in which thef: is un-

Baby's Victory.

Once upon a time; and not very long at that, says a newspaper correspondent, a an Atlanta girl. This happens every day, and, as also happens, the girl fell in love with the young man. Somehow or other the parents of the girl frowned upon the union of these two hearts that beat as one, and they continued to frown until the young people, thrown upon their cwn resources, eloped, as young people will do, and the parental frown, alluded to, instead of lecoming a smile and a benediction in the presence of the inevitable, widened and deepened into bitter disapprobation.

The father and mother set great store by their daughter, and they were overwhelmed with grief when they discovered that for the first time in her life she had disobeyed They did not seek her out for the purpose of bestowing their forgiveness.

In the course of time a little boy was born to the couple—a marve ously beautiful child we have been told-and it grew to be as cunning as it was beautiful. One day recently a lady acquainted with the facts and intimate with both families called upon the young mother, but found nobody at home but baby and nurse. An idea struck her, and she lost no time in carrying it out. She seized the baby and bore it off in triumph to its grandmother. When she rang the door-bell at gr ndmother's house the lady was in a tremor, but the baby was as cool and unconcerned as a cucumber. Perhaps we ought not to say unconcerned, for when the grandmother opened the door the baby laughed and crowed in her face, and was as pert and saucy as you please, and wouldn't the lady come in and rest herself? Well, the lady didn't know; she was just passing, and she thought she would ring and see how all were getting along; but in she went, an l presently grandmother was admiring baby as it sat perched, bright and buoyant, upon the lap of the lady. At this junction the baby displayed the most exquisite diplomacy. It boldly held out its dimpled little arm to its grandmother, and was soon nestling against her motherly bosom. It laughed and crowed and cuddled, and when anybody made a pretense of taking it, it cadd'e I the closer. What wonderful bright eyes it had, to be sure! What a cunning little curl, half hidden behind its little pink car! What tempting little ties! What dainty little hands! Oh!a wo derful baby altogether, the grandmother thought and

At this critical moment the grandfather made his appearance, and this remarkable baby seemed to understand its business; thoroughly. It cooed and crowed at the grandfather, found a place in his strong arms and hid ; is little face in h s coat-collar. The grandfather was captivated. He tossed and dandled it in a way quite unusual. Then the lady was asked vilose baby it was. Her position was embarrassing. She hat no idea of the result, but she made bold to tell the two old people that it was their daughter's child. With this the grandmother fell to weeping and clasped the wonderful baby to her breast, and the grandfather walked nervousiy around wiping his eyes and wondering why he was so foolishly happy. Nothing would do these two old people but their daughter must be sent for, and such another reuzion and revival as was held over that

baby was never before seen in At anta That we'll say and stick to.

English People Abandoning Mutton.

It is a fact not known to all political economists, that the taste for mutton is on the decline. The agricultural returns just issued show that there are fewer sheep kept in Great Britain now than for twelve years past, and that the falling off in this item of live stock in the case of England alone has amounted to over \$2,500,000. Moreover in the case of England the decrease has been going on at an accelerated pace up to this year, the total for 1882 being no less than 3,500,000, below 1879, whereas in Scotland the figures for the two years, and, indeed, for the whole period, do not vary materially. Such being the state of the home supply of sheep, it may be supposed that the deficiency would be made up by an increase of exports from abroad. Here, however, we are confronted with a condition of affairs altogether belying such expectations. For the foreign supplies of live sheep brought to our cattle markets are seen to have diminished instead of increasing within the last short period. - A steady decline ever since 1876 brought the number down from 807,000 to 718,000, and the falling off was to These elegant gentlemen have for smokloss of 125,000 head on the year, and of 300,year included in the report. Under these circumstances it will be imagined likely that the supply of meat and dead animals would proportionately increase. It has not, however, done so, for the tables show a heavy dehine under each of these headings. What is the explanat on of this remarkable phenomenon? It is not to be accounted for by saying that the flesh of the sheep was dearer, for the price paid was somewhat less. There is, therefore, only one conclusion to be drawn -that the English people have been losing that appetite for mutton which once prevailedsoextensivelyamong them. - London Globe.

Searchin for Go'd With an Imbecile for a Gaide.

A few weeks since a gentleman was visiting the State Lunatic Asylum of Colorado, when he saw an inmate occupied in drawing rough diagrams upon the wall. They seemed to resemble a mountainous country with rivers and streams running in different directions. Then he recognized the man as one Thompson, who a few years before was the survivor of a party of four which discovered a wonderful vein of gold in Montana, three of whom were killed by the Indians. A search for their "lost cabin" was begun under Thompson's direction, but he suddenly disappeared and the search abandoned. Stepping up to the lunatic the visitor put his finger at a circle on the map and asked: "Is that gold?" He sprang at the visitor in a wild rage and then the gentleman knew that this was the secret. The gentleman cenfided his discovery to the superintendent, who agreed that in one of Thompson's lucid intervals, he would breach the the subject to him and persuade him to lead them to the treasure. This was successfully accomplished a short time after. A small party started and arrived in the vicinity of the gold deposit. They would reach it next day, Thompson said, and were wild with excitement in consequence. Being tired, they slept soundyoung man of Atlanta, Ga., fell in love with | ly, but when they awoke in the morning Thompson was gone. They hunted him for three days, and finally found him lying, bruised and dead, at the foot of a cliff fully a thousand feet high. As a search for the treasure would be hopeless without his assistance, they turned back.

Simplicity in Food.

How, asks Dr. Nicholls in the Food Reform Magazine are we to get at the proper quantity of food?

There are some good rules for feeding as to quantity. When our food is simple and natural in kind and quantity and mode of preparation, there is little danger of eating too much. There is little danger, for example, of eating too many grapes, apples, pears or bananas. Salt, sugar, spices and luxurious cookery tempt to excess. With men, as with animals, a natural diet is selflimiting, and we are disposed to stop when we have got enough. The more artificial the food, the more elaborate and luxurious the feast, the more liability to overload the stomach, overtax the digestive power and overweight the forces of life. Simplicity of food is a condition of health, and promotes longevity. The quantity of food which enables a man to do his daily work without less of weight is precisely what he requires. He supplies the daily waste-no more, no less. This quantity may vary a little with each individual, bt tevery one can easily ascertain his own measure of requirement by reducing the quantity of daily food until he finds a balance of force and weight. It is my opinion that the average quantity of water. free aliment required, say by business and literary men, is twelve ounces. Men of grea: muscular activity may require sixteen to twenty ounces. I have found myself in very good condition for sedentary work on eight or ten ounces. When any one is in good c ndition for his work and keeps his normal weight, he has food enough. Dr. Nicholl's a tvice is, find this quantity by experiment, and then habitually keep to

Banking in the West.

It is related that the President of a bank in the Gunnison region had occasion to visit Denver, and on his return he met the porter of the bank at the depot, and asked:

"Well, James, has the cashier abscond-

- "No, sir." "Burglars broken in ?"
- " No. sir.' "Book-keeper been char ed with embezzle-
- "No, sir."
- "Been a run on the bank ?" " No, sir."
- "Then everything is all right, eh ?" "Yes, sir, except a rumor around town that you had robbed the ban's of \$50,000, and sailed for Europe."

It is said that the latest thing in kid gloves are gloves that cover the arm and shoulder and go over the back and button together like a corset—that is if a corset buttons in the back .- Peck s Sun.

Musculine Extragagance in New York.

Men are becoming very luxurious, and their dressing rooms, sitting rooms, wardrobe and repositories for personal belongings display tastes more costly than those of women. Underwear of the sofest, richest knitted silk; dozens of South American pajamas, for night and dressing room wear, of China erepe, soft twilled Chinese silk, cashmere, flannel bound with satin and embroidered, and all in the daintiest, most delicate tints and colors, such as ivory, pale blue. pink, buff or violet. The pajama consists of drawers and loose blouse jacket with sailer; collar. When made in iv ry they are often faced with a color and embroidered with ivory silk in a little vine or in the corners of collars and cuffs. If the pajama is in colors it will perhaps be embroidered with white or have appliques out out of white satin cloth or velvet embroider don. The daintiest of all is an white pajama of ivery Chinese crepe or silk enriched with hand embroidery, and these are made for the wedding outfits of fashionable men, who will have a dozen of white, a dozen of trimmed with color and a dozen in various del cate colors embroidered in white.

greater than usual in 1881, amounting to no ling companions the gate of a country house less than 19,000. On the whole, taking the in nickel or silver, with chain rings instead home and foreign supply together, there is a | of bars to hold cigars upright and side lights representing gate lamps, but holding 000 on the total for 1868, which is the first | candles, and post pedestals to form match holders. These cost from \$150 to \$250 and are sometimes ornamented with a bird or a rooster in the act of crowing. Another recently imported piece of masculine extravagance is a lamp, the lower part of which forms a tripod set in a double hoof, decorated with natural hair. There are two burners representing wax candles under tinted and decorated glass, and the cost for a lamp of this kind is about \$250. Another lamp has for its standard a horse hoe, with stir up and riding whip crossed and twisted. As for the expensive asl, trays and liquor sets and pipe racks and dressing cases and the like space and time would both fail in their enumeration.

It may be mentioned that among the personal properties of one young gentleman in New York City are three hundred and seventy cdd silk, satin and knitted neckties and upwards of fifty walking sticks. The inventory did not go any further, or it might have developed equally curious results in other departments .- Albany Journal.

How to Mount your steed, and What to do Raving Once Mountad.

In mounting face the near side of the herse. The near side is the side nearest to yourself. If you stand on the right side of tre horse, which is the wrong side when you mount, you will face the crupper. Then everybody will know what your name is. Johann Ootlieb Erneigefolger.

"If you cannot mount from the ground, lead the horse to a hi.h fence, ay "Whoa," two or three tines, and jump over the horse's curs. You will light somewhere on his neck, and you will have plenty of time to adjust yourself while the herse is running away. Another method of mounting, largely practised by young men from the city, is to balance yourself on one foot on the fence, and point the other leg at the horse in the general direction of the saddle, saying "Whoa" all the time. horse, after this gesture has been repeated a few times, backs away, pulls the alleged rider off the fence, and walks up and down the lane with him at a rapid gallop. This gives the rider in about ten minutes all the exercise he wants for a week.

If by some miracle you manage to get into the saddle, hold on by both hands and say "Whoa." The faster the horse goes the tighter you must hold on, and the louder you must "holler."

If you are from New York or Philadelphia you will shorten the stirrups until your knees are on a level with your chin. Then, as you ride, you will rise to your feet and stand in the attitude of a man peering over a fence to look for his dog, and then suddenly fall in the saddle like a man whe has stepped on a banana peel. This is the English school. It is hard on the horse, but is considered very graceful. A man cannot wear false te th, however, and ride in this manner.

Terrible Hardships of Some Nova Section

Farmers. Twenty-five sons of Nova Scotia farmers, tired of humdrum agriculture and desirous of adventure, made a contract to go to Mexico to work in a silver mine. They were promised good pay, comfortable board, and all the known safeguards against accidents in the mine. After a horseback journey of 325 miles from El Paso, in which they were menaced all the way by Indians, they arrived at Cusibuatchle, a mining village which faied utterly to satisfy the promises. The board consisted of wretched fare in rocfless adabe pens, and the mine was so dangerous that the natives would not work in it. The shaft was 600 feet deep, and the descent had to be made on a Mexican ladder, which is merely a notchel pole, or in the bullock skins in which the quartz was raised by ropes. The Nova Scotians refused to work, and were imprisoned for breaking their contract. Then they escaped, and started across the plains on foot, but were overtaken by a military company, and two were killed. At the end of a year and a half of hardships, they have been released, and are now on their way home.

Puzzle for Phylosophers.

Professor Proctor may tell within the six. teenth of an inch the length of a comet's tail, and Professor Huxley give us the exact weight and a se of the earth, and Herbert Spencer evolve more philosophy in one day than the average man can understand in six months; but when it comes to determining the ripeness of a water-melon from its exterior, the triumvirate of scientific sharps must take a back seat and let the Southern colored man, who never had a day's schooling, step to the front .- Norristown Herald.

Recent writers upon public health claim that the wooden blocks used in many cities for pavements have a decided unhealthy influence. The blocks, being placed with their fibrous ends upward, are saturated by rain. in which is dissolved the filth of the streets. The pavement thus remains damp for a long time, and presents a large and unwholsome evaporating surface.

Wonderful Manitoba.

Col. B. B. Lamborn, Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway, was duly interviewed by a St. Paul Pioneer Press reporter on his return from Winnipeg. He wept there with President J. J. Hill and others as an invited guest, and did not take part in the business relating to the affairs of the Manitoba South-Western Railway. He was someweat surprised at the evidences of go-ahead thrift he found in Winnipeg. That city, he said, has all of 25,000 inhabitants. Main street is lined with shops on both sides, one and one-half miles long, all of them doing a rushing business, and more than can be found in other towns of its size. The assessment voluation this year is \$31,000,000. Col. Lamborn said said with regard to land sales, "We think we are doing a good business down here, but il seems to be a retail traffic compared with what the Canadian Pacific Railway company and Hudson Bay Company have done in real estate in the last year. THE HULSON BAY COMPANY,

whose land business is handled by Mr. C. J. Brydges, the well-known former general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is said to have sold in the past year 1,000,000 acres at an average of \$6 per acre. The Hudson Bay Company own one-sixteenth of the land in Manitobs and the North-West Territory. The Canadian Pacific Company is sai it have sold 1,000,000 acres of land in the past year. They sell none without the prerequisite of cultivation, and have adopted the wise rule of selling no land within two miles of their road, except with the binding requirement that all the lands shall be broken and put into crops within two years. By this policy the Canadian Pacific Company intend to have their road running through a continuous wheat field, 500 miles west from Winnipeg, inside of three years. Manitoba is in a very prosperous condition, and expects to be still more so next year, more than ever before. Col. Lamborn said the party he was with returned to Winnipeg along the Red River valley, on the west side, in Dakota, and found the whole country settled with producing farmers. On the Larimore extension of the Manitoba line, to Devil's lake, the place is already keeping pace with the track layers. The country is the finest in the world.

THE LAND CRAZE. Reliable information received from private sources report a big boom for Regina on the line of the Canadian Pacific. This town site, about 250 miles west from Winnipeg, has been laid out, four miles square in extent, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Government. The latter put in the even sections, and the Canadian Pacific the old sections of land. The whole four miles are platted, and valuation placed on the land at \$4,000,000. The lots are disposd of by allotment to parties applying for then, in blocks of \$5,000 in value each. Two million dollars' worth of lots have thus far been allotted. The craze for town lots is simply marvellous, and due to the fact that Manitoba is the only live territory for speculation of this character.

Eafety of Life at Sea.

Mr. George Turner Phillips, writing to the Times, says: Presuming that in the also recommended friends to use it, whi eyes of most of your readers the life of an | done so with perfect success. I glad; Englishman is as dear to himself and his family as that of a Frenchman, I would beg | letters sent me. through you to direct the attention of the owners of our large passenger ships to a simple and inexpensive aid to saving life that I have noticed during the last month in the Mediterranean adopt d by two of the largest French navigation companies. In every saloon passenger's cabin there was placed in a light wooden frame attached to the planks above his berth a "cork jacket," one to each berth. It consisted merely of five or six flat pieces of cork, 10 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, strongly attached at intervals to stout pieces of canvas painted white, which could be slipped over the head and shoulders in a few seconds and more securely fastened by its strings if time allowed, thus forming a broad, buoyant belt, similar to those in use among the men of the Royal Humane Society. To a nervous traveller there must be semething reassurring in such an object—the last his eyes would linger on at night, the first to meet his gaze in the morning. But, sir, in the hour of danger the value of such a companion-enabling the helpless to float till succor arrived, and conferring upon the swimmer additional power to rescue a sinking neighbor-appears to me immense. For a minimum of expense a maximum of safety! The life-buoys, too, so often secured to the stern sail with a seizing, here were simply hung upon a stout hook, so that the few precious seconds, if no: longer, necessary for the production of a knife were saved. Apropos of lifebuoys, why, sir, should they not all be coated with white luminous paint, which would at once point out their position to the passengers on deck at night, would be the more plainly visible to the man coverboard, and also would serve as a guide to a boat when lowered for his rescue?

Staff Commander James Charles Atkinson, the oldest naval officer on the English | as man. official record, died at Southampton a few Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for days ago in the 100th year of his age. In 1803 he joined the navy as a volunteer. He was, in 1814, appointed to the l'enguip, an 18-gun brig, with 117 men. In an engage. ment with the American corvette Hornet, 22 guns and 177 men, off the Island d'Acunin 1815, the Penguin was sunk, and the deceased was taken prisoner with the remaining officers and crew. He was shipwrecked in 1824 in the Grecian Archipelago, and in 1833 retired from active service. The deceased officer was blind for the last fifteen years, but otherwise retained all his faculties until his death.

The great ball at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury's seat, for the coming of age of his son, Lord Cranborne, proved astrange and interesting experience to London society, which mustered in great force, and was more American than English in its character. The ladies got themselves up in cloaks and furs of various kinds, as if for an adventure. The men went in thick boots or galoshes, and carried their pumps in their pockets. Hatfield disputes with Burghley, the Marquis of Exeter's seat, the distinction of being the best house in England. A large temporary iron building was put up in front of the house for supper, the marble hall was devoted to tea, and the da cing took place in

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CHAPTER I.

KENDALL'S SPAVING The most successful R.

ever discovered, as it is certain in it. and does not blister. READ PROOF R.

Kendall's Spavin of HAMPLION, Mo., June 14

B. J. KENDALL & Co. - Gents .. to certify that I have used Kendall Cure, and have found it to be all it recommended to be and in fact me I have removed by using the above. Bone Spavins, Ring-bone, Splints cheerfully testify and recommend the best thing for any bony substance ever used, and have tried many se made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours

FROM

Col Youngstown, Ohio, May 10, 8

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genta:very valuable Hambletonian coli that very highly, he had a large cone sur one joint and a small one on the other made him very lume; I had him uni charge of two veterinary surgeons who ed to enterhima I was one day read advertisement of Kendall's Spavin (the Chicago Express. I determined to the it! and got our druggist here for it, they erdered three bottles; Iton all and thought I would give it ath tri al, I used it according to directions fr arthe day the colt censed to be lar the lumps have disappeared. I usely bottle and the colt's limbs are as fre lumps and as smooth as any horse state. He is entirely cured. The con so remarkable that I let two of my need have the remaining two bottles who as using it. Very respectfully,

Kendall's Spavin Cu

WINGHAM, Ont., Jan. 17, 18 DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:-1 to certify that I have used Kendall's & Cure, bought from C. E. Williams, and Wingham, Ont., and do without hest pronounce it to be an invaluable remed the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, or Cura used it on a bone spavin of several growth which it completely removed can safely say it will remove any Sp Curb or Ringbone it properly used. I this public, and will answer any quastic

Yours &c. GEORGE BRIE

Kendall's Spavin Cha Lunate as he has ON HUMAN FLESH.

WEST ENOSBURGH, Vt., Feb. 15, 18 Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:-Se mouths ago I injured my knee joint caused an enlargement to grow the a walnut and caused me very severe put the time for four or five weeks, when I to use Kendall's Spayin Cure with the satisfactory results. It has entirely reed the enlargement and stopped thelamater w England village and pain. I have long known it to been tional minister, a go lent for horses but now I know it to & best liniment for human flesh that Is and a narrow-mine quainted with.

> Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE

ST. JOHN, P Q Oct. 27, 15 too soon; neither DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:-I sentle, refined nature used your Spavin Cure with great successings for a little of the spavins, curbs and aplints. I knew it the. It was from her a good remedy for ringbones, bone spatied the exquisite taste cuts, galls and all kinds of lamenessand ment which softened an difficulties about the horse. One of my strong, vigorous nature sprained his ankle very badly. I apprecate of birth. The very Kendall's Spavin Cure and I never saw has ther decide I that it thing work like it, he was well in a few a back ucated for the min I know it to be good for man as well as be than was able to un I procured one of your Treatise on the Handlerstood that it was by mail for 25cts. and I think it was that in time he sho means of saving me \$100 on one horse mide and tercher. I treated according to the directions giral and ledge troubled him your book for displaced stifle.

Yours truly, WM. J. PEARSON

Send address for Illustrated Circular, W we think gives positive proof of its virt No remedy has ever met with such unqui ed success to our knowledge, for beastas

All druggists have it or can get it for ! or it will be sent to any aldress on recepprice by the proprietors. Dr. B. J. KENDY & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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