The Canadian Champion

And County of Halton Intelligencer.

VOLUME 33. MILTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893. NO. 2

Travellers' Guide.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY(N. & N. W. Division

GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
8.00 A.M. 5.26 P.M.	10.05 A.M. 8.15 P.M.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOING EAST
6.40 a. m., 10.49 a. m. 7.43 p.m.
GOING WEST
9.30 a. m., 5.13 p. m., 8.25 p. m.

The Canadian Champion.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning

—AT—

MILTON, CO. OF HALTON, ONT.

CAMPBELL & PANTON, Props.

OFFICE:—On Main Street, one door east of the Wallace House.

TERMS:—$1 a year in advance or within one month from the date of subscribing if not so paid $2 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Column	1 year	75 00
do	6 months	45 00
do	3 "	30 00
Quarter	1 year	40 00
do	6 months	25 00
do	3 "	15 00
Eighth	1 year	25 00
do	6 months	15 00
do	3 "	10 00
Card	1 year	15 00
do	6 month	10 00

Business Cards of ten lines or less $5.00 per annum.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space occupied, measured by a scale of 80 to Nonpareil.

Advertisements without special instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the publishers will not be responsible.

Any Special Notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company, institution, or fund, will be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

No special notice of any kind admitted among the local news at less than 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of births, deaths, and marriages, 25 cents each.

Transient advertisements ten cents per line, except those of lost, strayed, stolen, and wants, which will be inserted at 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cash must accompany order in every case to insure insertion.

Terms for job work strictly cash.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—No paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietors. A post-office notice to discontinue is not sufficient.

LEGAL.

D. MCGIBBON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office—Booth's Block, Milton 50

D. DEVAR, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office—Dewar Block, cor. Main and Martin streets, Milton. Also agent for Sun Life, and Sun fire Insurance Companies. 41

THOMAS G. MATHESON,

County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE.—In Court House, Milton. 38-tf

J. W. ELLIOTT, B. A.,

Barrister, &c., Notary Public.

OFFICE—In rooms occupied by Duncan Dewar, Esq., (upstairs) Dewar's Block, Milton. MONEY TO LOAN. 42-tf.

VICTOR CHISHOLM

Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE—Next door to Bank of Hamilton.

BAIN, LAIDLAW & Co.

Barristers & Solicitors.

OFFICE—over Imperial Bank, 34 Wellington Street, East. Entrance, Exchange Alley, Toronto.

JOHN BAIN, Q. C. WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Q. C.
GEORGE KAPPELE.

MEDICAL

DR. McCOLL,

M. B. & M. C. P. S. O.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

OFFICE—*Corner Main and Commercial Streets, Opp. Commercial Hotel.*

DR. ROBERTSON

Has removed his office to the building on the east side of Main St., Milton, next door to Seven Sisters Drug Store.

DR. LAWN has his office and private office, Charles St., Post Office.

DR. P. STUART.

SURGERY:

Main Street Milton, next door East of McCollom's Drug Store.

Office Opposite Post Office. 49-tf.

DR. FREEMAN MILTON.

OFFICE HOURS.—Tuesday forenoon and Saturday afternoon.

HOURS.—8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m. May be consulted whenever not professionally engaged at his office, Main Street

Telegraph messages dropped into the letter box promptly attended to.

DENTAL.

W. G. COLLOP, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

DENTIST,

(Formerly associated with Dr. Whaley, of Chicago.)

Honor Graduate Toronto University.

OFFICE—Over Frazer's Furniture Store

Next door to Post Office. Open every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

H. WINN, L. D. S.,

SURGICAL DENTIST.

Office in John Dewar's Block, Milton.

T. T. HARRIS, L. D. S.,

DENTIST, - OAKVILLE.

Will visit Milton on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Office, Bennet House.

DR. J. HADDOW FELL

SURGEON DENTIST,

Burlington, - - Ont.,

(Honor Graduate Toronto University)

Will visit Waterdown every Wednesday.

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MILTON, - ONT.,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

This house has all newly refitted and furnished.

JOHN DEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Stage for all trains. Terms, $1 per day. Good stabling attached. Telephone connection.

WHEN-WORT PILLS

Positive cure for Irregularities, Obstructions, etc., or by mail price $2. Sole Agent, The Cotery Pill Co.

Sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal. Retailed by druggists everywhere.

Binder Twine

9½c. a lb.

Our stock of Twine for 1893 is now in our cellar—50,000 lbs. of 'Stanley' Brand of pure sisal Twine. We have handled 100,000 lbs, but this twine is so very popular in the States that the manufacturers would not under any consideration let us have more than two car-loads. We feel that this amount is not going very far, and most likely every pound we have will be spoken for long before it is really required. We wish as far as possible that our regular customers who used the "Stanley" brand last year may have it again this season; now the twine may be had either out and out at any time or on receipt of one dollar to show you mean business we will book your order for the amount you may require and will reserve that quantity for you until such time as you may actually need it. The quality of our twine is pretty well known, it is a pure white sisal twine. No oil whatever in it, no knots in the balls, no uneveness in the twine at all and, what is better, no combine in the price of it; 9½c. per lb, for the best twine manufactured. When we say the best twine we mean it. There is not another twine made, either in this country or in the States, that will run as evenly and give as little trouble as this brand. Those who have used it can testify to this. Now is your chance. Order or buy now. Nothing can possibly be gained by waiting. Prices are all fixed now and if you wait you may have to use an inferior article. "Stanley" Brand 9½c., done up in 60 lb. sacks. Terms cash.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,

36 KING ST. WEST, 94 JOHN ST. SOUTH, Hamilton.

VETERINARY.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Treats all classes of Domestic Animals.

Calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the Thompson House, Main St., Milton.

DR. TELFER,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

(Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.)

All diseases of domesticated animals treated on the latest principals of Veterinary Science.

Calls promptly attended to night or day.

RESIDENCE—Two doors East of the Old Kirk Main Street, Milton.

F. A. HESLOP,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST,

APPLEBY.

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

All diseases of domesticated animals treated on the latest principals of Veterinary science.

Surgical operations a specialty.

Calls promptly attended night or day.

Address, APPLEBY Post Office.

ABREY & TYRRELL

PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION

LAND SURVEYORS.

Civil and Mining Engineers, Valuators, etc.

OFFICES:

TORONTO: 17 Young Street Arcade.
HAMILTON: 42 North James Street. 17-6m

GRANITE MONUMENTS

Hurd & Roberts

are the only manufacturers of Granite Monuments in Ontario.

Cor. York & Bay Streets, Hamilton,

Wholesale and Retail. No agents employed. No commissions paid. 14-1yr

D. A. ROBSON,

Fire, Life & Accident Insurance Agent.

Conveyancer. Notes Discounted.

Money to Loan on Real and Personal Estate.

Auctioneer. Valuator.

Collections Promptly Made.

Estates Wound Up, etc., etc.

OFFICE—TOWN HALL, MILTON, ONT.

UNDERTAKING

Having opened out an Undertaking establishment in the

STEVENSON BLOCK, MILTON

(In the store lately occupied by James A. Frazer)

we will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Caskets, Coffins and Furnishings. Funerals personally attended to with neatness and despatch.

First-class Hearse. No connection with the association. Open day and night.

JOHNSTONE BROTHERS.

Somerville Bros.

MILTON PLANING MILLS And LUMBER YARD.

MILL ST., MILTON.

All kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts always on hand.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Flooring, Plain and Fancy Dressed Pickets, and General House Furnishing.

Custom Lumber worked at once.

Prices Low and very reasonable terms,

SOMERVILLE BROS.

Bank of Hamilton

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital (all paid up).....$1,250,000
Reserve Fund..... 650,000

DIRECTORS:

John Stuart, President; A. G. Ramsay, Vice-Pres. John Proctor, Geo. Roach, A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee (Toronto). Wm. Gibson, M. P.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, Asst. Cashier. H. M. WATSON, Inspector.

Deposits received at current rate of interest.

Notes discounted and advances made on suitable securities.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Farmers' notes discounted at reasonable rates, and special attention given to the collection of commercial paper.

Collections made on all points.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

GEO. W. BRENT,
AGENT, MILTON.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 1. 1893.

Assets.....$153,060,052

Total Surplus $31,189,815
Income..... 40,286,237
New Assurance in 1892. $200,490,316
Outstanding Assurance..... 850,962,245

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

JAS. BARBER, Special Agent for Milton and County of Halton.

$14.00 CASH

WILL BUY A

Fine Bed Room Suit

20x24 MIRROR.

$15.00

WILL BUY A

Fine Birch Sideboard

18x28 MIRROR.

Fancy Oak Rockers,
Gents' Stuffed Rockers,
and all kinds of fancy furniture always on hand.

Window Shades 60c.
Cornice Poles 25c.

At Chas. Jones's.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

VIEWS OF REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, IN HIS OWN WORDS.

An Interesting Article From a Novel Point of View—What Mr. Rainsford Would do in Large Cities, By Way of Reform.

Rev. W. S. Rainsford's views on the drinking question have attracted widespread attention in Canada; partly because of their novel character, partly because of Mr. Rainsford's eloquence and ability, and partly because he was so well-known as a Canadian clergyman before he took a parish in New York. Therefore it will be of considerable interest to read his own article on the subject, as published in The North American Review and condensed by The Literary Digest. Mr. Rainsford says:

Any one suggesting the possibility of reforming and purifying the drink traffic, more especially in our large cities, places himself in a position of peculiar difficulty. At first his enemies are mighty and many, his supporters doubtful and few. Ranged against him are the enormous organized forces of alcohol-producers, and those engaged in the liquor-trade. Next come the professional politicians whose interests are bound up in many ways with the present system of saloons and corner groceries. These places are the prolific spawning-beds for dickers and deals. If these things are not the offspring of the saloon, that institution serves as an excellent midwife and wet-nurse to them. The ordinary temperance reformer and temperance politician cannot be induced to look favorably on any scheme of reform. He is for destroying the trade root and branch. Here, then, are the three groups of opponents, each strong in numbers and resources, each prepared to oppose and denounce with cleverness and bitterness any movement that aims at the reformation of the drink traffic itself.

Yet it seems to me that it is just along this line alone that a lasting and permanent temperance reform may be worked out. Temperance agitators fail because they attempt the impossible. They seek to root out alcohol. They might as well seek to root out the use of beef or fish. It seems to me that in some form or another alcohol is here to stay. I do not know of any temperance movement that meets the inevitableness of the use of alcohol squarely.

The Prohibitionist refuses to draw any distinction between the moderate and immoderate drinker. All uses of his enemy are, in his view, criminal. The seller, the consumer, are in all cases public enemies to be suppressed by law. The Prohibitionist ignores the past of our race, and history with him counts for nothing.

The coffee-house reformer provides the public with a good thing. For that portion of the community who wish to use coffee his plans are admirable. But neither coffee nor kindred beverages can take the place with the multitude that alcohol in some form has taken for ages, and for a long time will continue to take.

No present temperance move, then, has, it seems to me, a chance of success. A limited success, of course, they all have, for any effort to aid our fellow man, that is honestly made, cannot altogether fail of good result. But surely the time is ripe for the entrance on this field of a class of helpers, so far, at least, unrecognized and unorganized. I refer to the vast number of moderate-minded men who deplore drunkenness, but who know full well that for generations to come we cannot hope to eliminate the drunkard. Those people cannot consistently support any of the present temperance movements, for they themselves are not prepared to banish alcohol in all shapes from their lives.

How is this vast body of temperate opinion to be educated and infused with zeal for the public good? How is it to be educated, or what can be done to save the multitudes from the ruin of drink? I know of no other method than that which has been employed so often and so successfully in bringing about various desirable reforms—the method of concrete example. Here and there groups of moderate people must take hold of the evil thing and try to rob it of its worst features.

What can be done in New York? One thing is self-evident at the outset. The crowded nature of the city makes places of recreation and social meeting necessary. Clubs, amusement halls, restaurants, play and must continue to play a disproportionate important part in our municipal life. The working people, pent up in terrible narrow quarters, need such outlets more than do their richer neighbors. To these even such a place of resort as the present saloon, with all its evils, is, taking it all in all, a boon. To close all of our ten thousand saloons, were such an act possible, without providing some other and better institutions to take their place, would be a calamity to New York and a crime against her.

A great mass of the populace demands alcohol in some shape or other. All temperance schemes simply ignore this great majority of the working people. The day of paternalism is well nigh over. The liberty allowed with unquestioning accord to the rich cannot be denied to the wage-earners. To meet the social needs of any class you must look frankly at what those needs are, or what is practically the same thing, what men believe their needs to be. You may educate their opinion as to what their needs are, and reform can be inaugurated only in that direction.

The saloon of the future will not be run for private profit. That is the fatal phase of the present system; it will be shaped to meet the actual needs of the public. Drink is but one factor, all hope a decreasing factor, in the life of the people. Amusement, variety, aroused interest—these are the true and deadliest foes to the drink habit. Evil environment makes drink; fully as much as drink makes evil environment.

The public-house that the people need is no mere drinking-shop; but a commodious meeting-place, a club-house. It must provide amusement, music certainly. It needs no standing bar. Its food supply must be plentiful, varied and well-cooked. Milk, coffee, and tea must be as much its staple trade as beer, wines, and in some cases perhaps, spirits. It should be a straight business concern, with no savor of crankdom or religion about it. Any sign of philanthrophy, or of its being run as a reforming agency foreclosing it to failure.

Such resorts would compete with the saloons and have some share in hastening a better time, when an enlightened public opinion will call for the placing of the whole traffic under honest and intelligent Government supervision.

ABOUT FRUIT TREES.

How to Fight Their Enemies—Hints From Various Quarters.

Early spraying is the key to success in the use of fungicides. W. J. Green of the Ohio station reports (B. 48) that the profits from spraying orchards often exceeds $20 per acre, and for vineyards much more. Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable. Dilute copper sulphate mixture has the widest usefulness, copper arsenic solution and ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate come next. For the plum curculia and shot-hole fungus, spray three or four times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined. For apples, use Bordeaux mixture twice before blooming, and, adding Paris green, twice afterward. In 1892 much of the early droppings of apples was thus prevented, and as the scab was destroyed, at least half of the usual loss from decay was avoided. Treat the pear the same as the apple before blooming, but use copper arsenic solution afterward. The Bordeaux mixture, if used too late, causes a russet appearance on both pears and apples. Treat the quince as the apples, or use the Bordeaux mixture alone. The very tender foliage of peach trees and of American varieties of plums must be treated with very weak mixtures, if at all. Potatoes should be sprayed at least five times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Raspberries may be treated with Bordeaux mixture alone; grapes with the same until the fruit sets, after which use copper carbonate. Sprap cherry trees two or three times with Paris green, two ounces to 50 gallons of water.

SPRAYING FOR PROFIT.

Within the past few years, spraying has been added to the long list of operations which already command the attention of farmers and fruit growers. It is a duty which, if neglected, causes failure in innumerable instances. The enemies of our cultivated plants, especially insects and fungi, appear to be increasing in numbers, and so abundant and powerful have they become that, if left unchecked in many cases the crop is not worth harvesting. Or, if the injury sustained is not so serious, nevertheless, in these days of close competition, a grower cannot afford to lose any of the product which he should by right obtain. Under the best conditions, it is but a small per cent. of a crop which is clear profit. The useful Bordeaux mixture contains six pounds of powdered copper sulphate, dissolved in ten gallons of water. Four pounds of lime are slaked in five gallons of water, which is strained cold and mixed, and thirty more gallons of water are added.

Watch the plum and cherry trees that they do not grow too high. In these days no one can hope for a crop of these fruits unless he sprays his trees and this is much easier to do if the trees are kept headed back. With a pump that cost $1.25 we have been able to thoroughly spray our plum trees and save the crop for two years since they came into bearing, and this has been a very paying investment for us.

POULTRY OUGHT TO PAY BETTER.

Read What is Said By Others. In a Multitude of Counsellors There is Wisdom.

"Does poultry-keeping pay?" is always an open question for discussion among farmers. One way to decide this for yourself would be to invest say $40, the price of a good cow, in good fowls, and then take as much care of them as you would of the cow, and keep account of the expenses and receipts; but remember that you would not let the cow's stable go a month without being cleaned, nor would you expect it to pick up its own living. Poultry keeping does pay, but how well depends upon the man and his methods.

One breed of poultry is all that is usually needed on the farm. If a good one and properly cared for, it will pay as well as several varieties.

LIMEWATER FOR CHICKENS.

Limewater has a decided and beneficial result in helping the growing chick or adult fowl in digesting the food, keeping the digestive organs in health, and preventing the clogging up of the craw of the chick that is being pushed for "all he is worth." The food fed by many breeders to the young is too rich and destroys their digestive organs to a certain extent, hence dropping, diarrhœa and cholera. It is this "clogging up" of the craw that promotes cholera I am well satisfied. Fowls which are fed on a "straight" diet, without change, are

MORE APT TO BREED CHOLERA

than those given a change. This is caused by the derangement of the digestive power it becoming languid and failing to perform its important duty under the influence of corn and water, water and corn, etc. I have found by using limewater that my chicks never get the "dumps" and my fowls hardly ever breed cholera. It is cheap and made in this manner. Take a piece of lime the size of a goose egg, put it into a can or other vessel, and add one quart of water; let it stand three days, then pour off the water very carefully so as not to get any of the dregs. Put two tablespoonfuls in every quart of water or milk given to fowls.

DUST FOR LICE.

The greatest exterminator of lice is dust—common, everyday dust. It fills up the breathing apparatus of the louse, and brings his career to an abrupt conclusion. It matters little whether the dust is flour of sulphur or common sifted ashes or road dust or any other dust that is dust enough to get to the right place in sufficient quantities. Let the fowls revel in the dust; furnish it in sufficient amount and keep it where it will always be dry and handy. You will find they are not averse to using it, and you will be pleased with the result. If a bird of yours is being slowly killed by lice (as many are) fill her feathers full of dust down to the skin; nothing is surer.—Nor' West Farmer.

Japanese Holiday Making.

The Japanese holidays are the New Year, the celebration of which lasts for three days; God Fox's day on the 2d of the second month; the Feast of Dolls, for little girls, on the 3d of the third month; the Feast of Flags, for little boys, on the 5th of the fifth month; the Ablution festival of Inoko late in the fall. Red beans and rice is the delicacy eaten on the 2nd of February, rice cakes wrapped in oak leaves are for the 5th of May. Sake is drunk on all occasions, but with a spray of peach blossoms in the bottle on the 3rd of March, and a bunch of chrysanthemum blossoms on Chrysanthemum day.

SUMMER DRAPERIES.

CHARMING CHANGES IN HANGINGS FOR HOT WEATHER.

They Are Beautiful as Well as Cheap—It is More Economical to Buy Them Than to Use Your Heavy Ones All Summer.

As regularly as seed time and harvest does the time for the taking down of the winter and the putting up of the summer draperies present itself. No one doubts the economy of having two sets of curtains, one for summer and one for winter wear.

A new material of linen called plantation cloth is fifty-four inches wide and sells for seventy-five cents. A material sold under the same name some months ago had a corded surface, was only a yard wide, and cost $1.25 per yard. The new cloth comes in many shades of art tones and hangs in soft folds. It requires no lining, both sides being alike and is elegant without embroidery. If one has a weakness for stitchery, the handsomest ornamentation is a series of large conventionalized discs scattered widely over the curtain, outlined with silk of soft tones, or of a contrasting shade, and filled in with fancy stitches. Feather-stitch is effective in work of this kind and rapidly executed.

Gobelin cloth is a beautiful fabric, and comes in dull old blue, old red, old pink, cream, pale green, etc. It is fifty-four inches wide and $1.50 per yard. Summer portieres of these materials may be used year after year as they can be washed or cleaned to look as new. Fringe or macrame cord is effective at top and bottom, or an over drapery of Waban netting can be used where curtains are not an absolute necessity; over archways and the like, a graceful arrangement of this netting alone will suffice. It comes in many shades, in lengths of six yards, and is to be finished with a fringe of linen floss or macrame cord.

If one has handsome lace curtains, it will pay to lay them away for the summer, after sending them to the cleaners if they require it, and to put up substitutes of some inexpensive material. The list of transparent curtains in canvas texture is a long one. They come in white or ecru relieved with cross stripings in colors or set figures, as the fleur-de-lis, or with old-fashioned polka dots. There are a great variety of Madras and Crete curtains, with deep borders at the bottom and inner side, and a narrow one at the outer. Those come in pairs and range in price from $1.25 upwards. Antolian curtains are artistic and durable. They cost four dollars a pair and show cross stripes of ecru, old red, old blue, or yellow, on a white or cream ground. They are four yards long and trimmed all around with a handsome white cotton fringe. They wash or clean beautifully and need to be merely shaken and not ironed.

All light cottage curtains, in sitting-room or parlor, are generally looped back with ribbons, but these should be at least two inches wide and of a heavy quality. Curtains of white or figured goods may have bands of the material, trimmed like the curtains with ball fringe, for looping back, as fresh ribbons cost as much as the curtains themselves.

For sleeping rooms there is nothing prettier than cretonne. Wall papers are now made in color and design to match these goods so that if anyone is papering and furnishing anew it is an excellent time to follow this comfortable English custom. The best cretonnes are of rep or sateen textures; they are from thirty inches to a yard wide and vary in price, according to the width and quality, from fifteen cents to $1.50 a yard. One is no longer confined to cream or ecru grounds. A background of pale old rose has a design of huge chrysanthemums in shades of old rose running to a dull, dark red that is almost black. Another with a ground of pale blue has conventionalized cacti in lighter and darker tones of blue with shadings of cream.

Silkoline makes the most graceful and artistic of draperies for summer cottages. Finish with silk tassel fringe, which costs ten cents a yard, by the piece, and comes in all plain colors and mixed shades.

The new style of poles for doors and arches comprises with the pole and wooden rings a sort of grill-work addition that is charming. It can, of course, only be used where it can be set in a doorway, where the door is removed, or in an arch. These fixtures run from $1.15 to $4.65 according to the length, width and design.

Here is a pretty new way of hanging long curtains. Shirr them on a band or tape with full gathers; each being wide enough to reach two-thirds of the way across the window instead of simply to the middle. Then from the upper corners of the window draw them back with bands of ribbon or of the material; this allows the curtain to fall straight down the sides leaving the view practically unobstructed and at the same time gives the much-to-be-desired arrangement of drapery on the inside of the window.

Vestibule curtains of figured China silk are much neater if shirred on a brass rod, top and bottom. A ribbon of a contrasting color stretched diagonally across the center of each curtain and tied in the middle with a wind-mill knot gives a very summery effect.

Then, when the portieres and the curtains of winter are laid away beyond the reach of moths or dust, turn to the table covers, sofa pillows, and mantel lambrequins of chenille, velours, plush, or tapestry; these must go. For tables and stands there are pretty stamped squares, at twenty-five cents each, tinted with tapestry dyes, and needing only to be outlined with linen or silk floss and edged with a fringe of flax to turn them into pretty and useful covers. Also for this purpose, as well as for mantels, Gobelin or plantation cloth is available and requires little ornamentation beyond flax fringe or a feather-stitched hem. The summer coverings for sofa pillows should be of cool linens, silkolenes, or cretonnes, all of which may be laundered and are more agreeable to the touch in summer than plush or velvet.—Alice Chittenden, in Housekeeper.

Origin of a Familiar Phrase.

"To take one down a peg" is an allusion to lowering a ship's flag, which is regulated by the pegs to which the line is fastened on deck. The higher a ship's colors are raised in saluting, the greater the honor. Hence to take them down a peg is to lower the dignity.—London Answers.

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.

Bobbie—Come on out and play; will you, Jack?

Jack—Can't; I've been bad, and pop told me if I went out through this gate he'd lick me.

Bobbie—Ho! can't you climb over the fence, then?

The first mate—Eve.

Headquarters—Hats.

We don't envy the alligator although he has a great snap.

The man who makes wood cuts is a chipper sort of fellow.

A seated disease is as properly spoken of as one of long standing.

No difference how you play the game of life, you are sure to lose.

All work and no play makes the girl with a piano popular next door.

The work of a chef in a big hotel necessarily covers a wide range.

The way to keep children happy and healthy in the winter, is to keep them on ice.

Gladys—My mind is made up. Vivian—Thanks, dear. I knew the rest of you was.

Dentist—See, there's the tooth! Boy—Gew whittiker! But where's my head?

The object of first suspending Dr. Briggs is practically to cut loose and drop him.

There is something to be said in favor of indolence when a man is too lazy to run in debt.

What people often denominate a sea of trouble is frequently a notion of dyspeptic ideas.

It is very funny that when fish are weighed the weight of the scales has to be counted in.

During an epidemic of mumps even the dispensary doctor can boast his "swell" patients.

When a tramp sneaks into a yard and is met by a dog, both of them are after the same thing—a bite.

Driving a street car is not a very high calling, but it can scarcely be classed as among the lower walks of life.

"Brokeleigh says that his word is as good as his note. "Yes, it's just as good. That's what the matter with it."

The knowledge drawn from experience is of quite another kind from that which flows from speculation or discourse.

He—I'm tired of these jokes about women's hats. She—So am I, and half the time they don't get them straight.

Mr. Gospel—Robbie, is that a good book you are reading? Robbie—I guess not, 'cause I've enjoyed every word of it.

This now the prudent person tries
To fix on screens and keep out flies;
This now the fly is seen, near by,
To laugh and wink the other eye.

The lawyer with aspirations to a seat on the bench never feels hurt when his friends finally get him into a trying position.

A man in Indiana has just died from excessive tobacco chewing. The music at his funeral should not be a dirge but an over-chewer.

Bobby—What do they mean by Eastertide? Susie—Don't you know? Why, that means people who are married on Easter Sunday.

A mean man never knows when he is mean; he only thinks himself cautious, just as a near-sighted person seems to be looking far away.

The Philosophic Beggar—He displayed on his breast a label worded as follows: "Do not be ashamed of giving me only a halfpenny—I am blind."

Somebody says: "True happiness is found in pursuing something, not in catching it." The man pursues the last car at night knows better.

A little girl hearing her mother say that she was going into "half-mourning," incorrectly asked if any of her relations were "half dead?"

A funeral is a tiresome preacher's opportunity. Turn him on a large congregation, and he will make the mourners wish the party had never died.

The wise tramp seldom ventures into a dooryard where an able-bodied bulldog roams. No matter how hungry he may get he never wants a bite that bad.

"I'm going to have a party on my birthday," said Mollie. "What kind?" asked Jennie. "Oh, I don't know. Republican, I guess. That's what papa says."

He—Now that our little quarrel is all made up, I would ask you to take a good cigar, if you were a man. She—And if you were a woman I should ask you to join me in a real good cry.

"Oh, Maria, I'm so glad to see you. I haven't seen you for ever so long. Where are you boarding? Maria (loftily)—I don't board; I am married and have taken a flat. "You don't say so! What is his name?"

"By the way," inquired the young woman with the bundles, turning back for a moment, 'do you fill mail orders?" "I—I think not, miss," replied the new salesman, somewhat hesitatingly. "The matrimonial agency is in the next block, south."

Mr. and Mrs. McHarlem went on one of the steamboats to see the naval parade on the Hudson. "John," said Mrs. McHarlem, nervously clutching her husband's arm, "tell me when they begin to shoot." "I won't need to tell you nothin'. You'll hear it yourself."

She—Do you think we will be able to have the bathroom built and get some new carpets and curtains this spring? He (long at 70 cents)—I'm afraid not, my dear. However, if the present decline in Cordage continues a few days longer we will at least be able to indulge in a new clothesline.

Mrs. Upperten—It was very thoughtless of you to speak of "Patience on a Monument" in the presence of Dr. Fewkures. Her daughter—Why? Mrs. Upperten—Because with so many of his patients under monuments, he probably took it as a personal reflection.

During the past few months the Ontario Government has sent its officers to Mexico, to England and to other far distant points to extradite forgers and embezzlers who have swindled Ontario banks. As a result two of the detectives were absent from the country for several months and not available should their services have been required in cases of a public nature. It has been decided to discontinue this plan. The ground the Government takes is that embezzlements by bank servants or by employes of corporations are cases which the parties primarily interested in should themselves follow up, especially where enormous sums of money have to be paid out and thousands of miles traveled to bring the culprits back. There are sufficient cases requiring the intervention of the provincial force without their time being almost exclusively engaged in running down defaulters for private prosecutors. As a result of this decision one or two cases of defaulting bank servants which the Attorney-General's Department has been engaged on have been dropped so far as the province is concerned. In one of the cases, in which the Bank of Hamilton is concerned to the extent of $80,000, the missing man was located, and his present harbor of refuge disclosed to Manager Turnbull, for whom Davidson, the Burlington forger, was recently extradited. Whether or not he will send a private detective after the defaulter is unknown.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Mr. Wm. Faint writes the Peterborough Review:—Owing to the lateness of the season, we find may enquiries as to the difference in the price of wool if it is unwashed. No buyer cares to give more than half price for unwashed wool. The water at the present time is too cold for any person to stand long in it without endangering his health. Here is a plan by which farmers can wash their sheep without getting wet: Take a watertight barrel and sink it full of water in the stream where you are going to wash sheep. Have the top edge a few inches above the surrounding water. Then drive three strong stakes in the bed of the stream close around the barrel, an equal distance apart. Secure the barrel to its place by tying wires across the top edge of the barrel from one stake to the other. Then empty the barrel by dipping the water out. Lay one or two planks from the shore to the barrel and you have it complete. One stands in the empty barrel to do the washing while the other passes the sheep back and forth. There is no need of getting wet to place the barrel in position. It can be done from a boat or by backing the wagon in and working from it. Tub-washed wool is not so good for shipping. Wool should not be left on too long after the sheep are washed, as it soon gets dirty again. Don't shear on a barn floor unless it is clean. Roll the fleece inside out and tie with itself; don't use twine.

Itch on human and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by J. H. McColl. 1yr.

Five deaths from a disease of a cholera nature occurred at Cette, France.

A lad named Frank Bills was drowned while bathing in a pond in the east end of Toronto on Monday afternoon.

The two-year-old colt Appomattox has been sold by the Wellington stable of Toronto to J. B. Dyer of New York for $7,500.

Charles York, while doing some blasting on Barton street east, Hamilton, was struck by a piece of rock and received injuries from which he died.

The World's fair directory has been granted permission to appeal from Thursday's decision against Sunday opening. In the meantime this decision will remain in force.

The old Ford's Opera house at Washington, in which 450 government clerks were employed, fell in on Friday, burying most of the inmates in the ruins. Twenty-five were killed, and about 100 badly injured.

Six masked men held up the New Orleans express on the Mobile & Ohio railroad at Forest Lawn, Ill., on Thursday night, and robbed the express car of $10,000 in cash and other valuables worth a large amount.

A despatch from Wichita, Kansas, says many fields of wheat will yield not more than three bushels to the acre. Harvesting is going on now, and it is found that the chinch bugs have done great damage. The insects now threaten the corn crop.

The oldest newspaper in the world is said to be The British Press, which was first issued in 1662 and has just celebrated its 231 birthday. Three years later The London Gazette appeared, being published at Oxford on account of the Great Plague in London.

In the injunction suit brought by the United States to restrain the local directors of the World's fair from opening the gates on Sunday, judgment has been given that the exposition must be closed on Sunday. Two judges held that the gates should be kept open.

Sailors go barefoot on men-of-war because the decks are kept in much better condition, look brighter and are not indented by shoe-nails, as they would be were the men to wear shoes. Then, too, the paint work, the brass, the gun carriages and the boats are not so liable to have their brightness and gloss rubbed off so long as the men are in their bare feet.

A Canadian firm of distillers have secured the exclusive concession of supplying whiskey to the patrons of the "Great White Horse Inn" in the Exhibition grounds at Chicago. A novel feature of the White Horse inn is the fact that 60 red-headed girls have been engaged by the management to act as waitresses and barmaids. "That's white horse and a red-headed girl go together," say the distillers in a circular just issued, "is a matter of history."

Considerable excitement has been caused by the decision of the Court of Cassation on the appeal of Charles De-Lesseps and the other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Company. The court handed down its decision on the 15th inst., quashing the sentences on the ground that the statute of limitations covered the offences charged, and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. Charles DeLesseps, who is in the St. Louis Hospital suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but he was too ill to leave the hospital.