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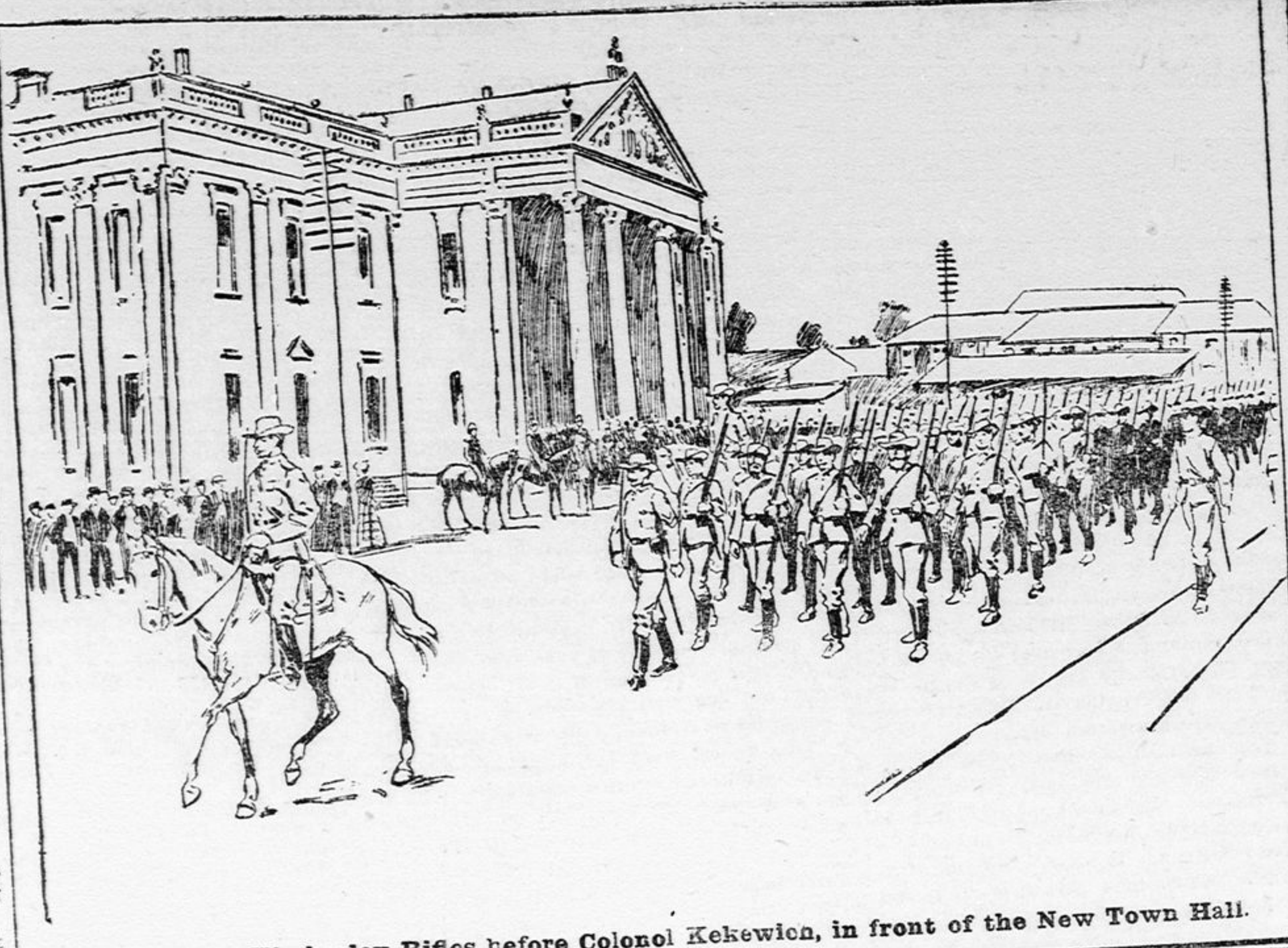
NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Ontario is to have a new school...
 The London street railway employees...
 The Ontario Agricultural College...
 A strong feeling has been aroused...
 James Kent, superintendent of the...
 Manual training will be introduced...
 It is said to be the intention of the...
 For the first five months of the...
 The Montreal navigation for 1899...
 The Hamilton City Council has...
 Although nothing definite has been...
 A Montreal man has requested the...
 Ottawa electors will vote for the...
 It is being suggested at Ottawa...
 It is reported that Dr. Ireland, whose...
GREAT BRITAIN.
 The Queen will visit Emperor Wil-...
 Mr. J. Sampson, an absconding cre-...
 The Kaiser has given £300 for the...
 Lord O'Brien, chairman of one of...
UNITED STATES.
 Vice President Hobart of the United...
 Two persons were burned to death...
 The Hessian fly has made its ap-...
 The State Trust Company of New...
 Rev. H. H. Howell, a noted Welsh...
 Charles D. Hughes, a get-rich-quick...



Parade of Kimberley Rifles before Colonel Kekewich, in front of the New Town Hall.

Had an office in Wall street. There are 500 complaints against him.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, a former State Senator in the Minnesota Legislature, will serve a sentence of two years in the House of Correction in Chicago for forgery.
 Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, has just been awarded by the Paris Academy of Science "The Grand Lilland" prize for his astronomical discoveries.
 The stamp store of David D. Badeau, in New York, was raided by internal revenue officials, and about 5,000 revenue stamps worth from \$1 to \$30 each were seized. Badeau had cleared in the neighborhood of \$30,000 on the sale of washed internal revenue stamps.
GENERAL.
 Italy has a surplus of 15,000,000 lire. An anti-Christian uprising is feared in Chi-Nau-Fu, China.
 A letter from Madagascar states that the plague has virtually disappeared at Tamatave. A few cases occurred at intervals of a week or a fortnight, but only one European was attacked.
 The Austrian Government has asked the Reichsrath for an extra credit of 6,000,000 florins, 2,000,000 of which is destined for the army and 4,000,000 for the navy. The request for this large sum for the navy excites comment.
 The Russian Government is preparing the construction of a new railway going from the south of European Russia to Turkestan. Through this railroad it is intended to connect the commercial centers of Russia with Central Asia by the shortest route. The project is far less costly than the great Siberian railway itself, whereas the natural resources of Turkestan territory are scarcely inferior to those of Siberia.

On the Farm.
FALL PLOWING KILLS WHITE GRUBS.

What is commonly known as the white grub, or grub worm, is the young of the brown May beetle, or June bug, which occurs in such abundance in late May and June, and is not, as is often suggested, the young of the common tumble bug. These May beetles deposit their eggs in June, usually about the roots of grass. These eggs hatch in about a month, and the young grubs by the first of November are about half an inch in length, having all the appearance of the full-grown grub, excepting in the matter of size. In late autumn they go deep into the ground, sometimes a foot or even more, and make for themselves small earthen cells in which they pass the winter, coming upward in the spring, feeding upon the grass roots throughout the entire summer, and at the end of the second autumn they have reached about two-thirds of their ultimate dimensions. They now burrow into the ground, and again pass the winter in an earthen cell, coming to the surface again in the spring, and feeding until the latter part of May, in the latitude of central Ohio, when they abandon the grass roots, burrow down into the ground and again make an earthen cell within which they transform to the adult beetle. The young of the insect is, by nature, a grass feeder, and, therefore, always more abundant in fields that have remained in grass for a long series of years. The major portion of their injury in cultivated fields occurs the first summer immediately following a series of grass crops.
 There is no practical way of reaching these grubs underground, and as they never get to the surface, their control by topical applications is impossible. One practical way of dealing with these pests, and while that is not infallible, it seems to prove effective in the majority of cases. This consists in the fall plowing of grass lands as a preparation for the grain crop the following year. While early fall plowing is known to be often effective, it is quite probable that late fall or winter plowing is much more dependable. The reason for this is that after the grubs have constructed their winter quarters they are probably too stupid to construct others. If then the ground is broken, the grubs within their winter quarters are either thrown up to the action of continued freezing and thawing, or, if not thrown up, are exposed to the more direct effects of rain and frost, and thus killed by the winter weather. A consensus of all the evidence obtained up to date indicates that fall plowing is the most reliable and profitable method known at present for preventing the ravages of the white grub.

TURNIP TOPS AS MANURE.

Several years ago, having a considerable field of turnips, we topped and trimmed them in the field, and as nights were cold we piled them up and covered them with the tops until ready to put them in the cellar or take them to market, says a writer. When this was done, the tops were thrown off the heaps and left there, as we did not care to feed them to milk cows. In the spring what remained unrotted, were plowed under and the field planted. Wherever a heap had been we could see in the crop the circle around it where the tops had been thrown, as we picked up a much larger growth, more plainly than the spots sometimes seen where a manure heap has stood during the spring, before it was spread out. We did not know enough then to read the lesson it should have taught us, that the land needed humus or vegetable matter, and that we could have greatly increased our crops by a green crop plowed under. We realize it now, and if others have a like experience we hope they will not fail to profit by it.

AN ORCHARDIST'S RULES.

These rules are good for the orchardist: 1st, read; 2nd, observe; 3rd, practise; 4th, improve. Don't imitate; Watch and (s) pray. Watch for diseases and insects, and spray to destroy them. Apple trees or pears will not have scabs if properly sprayed. Knots from the curculio can be helped by spraying. Spray three times during the season, first with sulphate of copper before buds open; second, just before blossoming, with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green; and third after blossoms fall use same mixture again, Bordeaux for fungus, green for caterpillars. Use a fine, misty spray, do not sprinkle. Pruning is best done every year, and early in spring. This is an excellent method for producing fine fruits. Do not plow an old orchard in fall, unless heavily mulched.

BEST BARN LOCATION.

An ideal location for a barn is one on about the same level as the dwelling, and not more than 150 feet distant. This is far enough away for safety in case of fire, provided the premises around the barn are kept free from litter, as they always should be. But another point to consider is convenience to the pasture field. If a part of the farm is rough and rocky, or if for any cause, it is not suitable for tillage, it should be kept in permanent pasture, and the barn should be convenient to this field. The other fields must be considered, as the produce of the farm must be drawn here for storage.

KEEPING WINTER VEGETABLES.

Such roots as carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify, turnips, winter radish and horse radish should be stored in boxes or barrels, the spaces being filled in with dry soil, a thick layer also being placed over the top. These vegetables do not remain long in good condition if exposed to the air, especially that of a poorly ventilated cellar. They should be kept as near the freezing-point as possible, being able to stand more cold when packed in earth, and the temperature is also kept more even by its use. Carrots, turnips, and parsnips are especially susceptible to changes in temperature, and quickly show the effect of too much heat by becoming withered and tough, almost immediately after being pulled, after which no amount of cooking will make them tender.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—About twenty car loads of offerings were received at the Western cattle yards this morning, including a small run of cattle, 2,000 hogs, about 300 sheep and lambs, and a few milkers and calves.
 A few odd lots of export stuff were purchased, and represented the shipping business here to-day. All unaltered.
 Only the best butcher cattle appears to be really wanted, and what else sells is at weak prices. The quality generally is poor.
 Stockers are a slow sale at from \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt. The Buffalo market is still off.
 Export bulls, feeders and springers are just about the same as on Tuesday.
 Ewes were weaker to-day, and sold at from 3 to 3 1-4 per pound.
 Lambs were steady at from 3 1-4 to 3 5-8 per pound.
 Bucks are unchanged in price.
 A few extra choice milkers are in demand.
 Good veal calves are wanted.
 About 1,500 turkeys were received. There is no change in the price of hogs. Choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., are selling at \$4.25 per cwt.; thin hogs sell at \$3.75, and fat hogs at \$4. per cwt.; stores are not wanted.
 Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	...	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Butcher, choice do.	...	3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good.	...	3.00 3.50
Butcher, inferior.	...	2.50 2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	...	2.25 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Ewes, per cwt.	...	3.10 3.65
Lambs, per cwt.	...	3.25 2.75
Bucks, per cwt.	...	2.25
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	...	25.00 50.00
Calves, each.	...	2.00 8.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	...	4.00 4.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	...	0.00 3.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	...	3.75 4.00

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Wheat—European markets were about steady. There was no change here. Red and white Ontario, sold to millers at 61 1-2 to 66c; according to nearness to the mill. Goose wheat unchanged at 70c, middle freights, and 69c, north and west. Manitoba quiet; No. 1 hard, g.i.t., 78 1-2c; and Toronto and Owen Sound 72c and track, Midland and unchanged. Straight Flour—Dull and unchanged. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, \$2.60 bid, with \$2.70 asked. Same in wood, for local account, \$3 per bbl asked, and \$2.90 bid for single car lots.
 Millfeed—Steady. Stocks light. Bran is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50, and shorts at \$4 to \$4.50, west.
 Corn—Easy and quiet. No. 2 American yellow, quoted at 41c asked, Toronto; and mixed at 40 1-2c asked. Canadian corn dull and easy, at 39c asked, track, Toronto.
 Peas—Steady. Car lots sold at 57c north and west; and 55c east.
 Barley—A trifle steadier, especially for choice malting barley. Car lots of No. 2, middle freights, sold at 29c, and No. 1 was quoted at 41 to 42c.
 Rye—Quiet. Sold at 50c west and 51c east.
 Oats—Steady and in fair demand. White oats 26c, north and west; 26 1-2c, middle freights; and 27c, east.
 Buckwheat—Dull. Car lots, east, 49 1-2c; and west, at 48 1-2c.
 Oatmeal—Rolled oats, in bags, track, Toronto, \$3.35; and in wood, \$3.45 per bbl.
 Montreal, Dec. 5.—The grain market was quiet to-day; wheat was lower but coarse grains are unchanged. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was quoted to-day at 65 1-2c, afloat, Fort William; No. 2 hard, 2 1-2c, below No. 1; No. 3 oats are held at 39 1-2c; and No. 3 at 30c in store, Montreal peas, 65c; barley, No. 1 47 1-2c; rye, 56c; buckwheat, no enquiry, nominally at 60c. Flour is quiet and values steady. We quote enquiry, nominally at \$3.90 to \$4.0; Manitoba patents at \$3.75; winter strong bakers, \$3.85 to \$3.90; straight wheat patents, \$3.55 to \$3.60; straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.45; in barrels, and \$1.60 to \$1.67, in bags; Manitoba bran, \$15, in bulk; shorts, \$17 to \$18, and mouline, \$18 to \$20, per ton.