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HERE AND THERE.

A Few Readable Items That Will be Found of Interest to Everybody.

Umbrellas in Corea are made of oiled paper.

Chicago has two hundred and seven millionaires.

The strength of two horses equals that of fifteen men.

Yellow rubbers are now on sale, for use over yellow shoes.

Ornithologists have discovered sixty-five species of humming-birds.

An ostrich can kick with the force of a mule, and it always kicks forward.

It has been demonstrated that porcelain is better than gold for filling teeth.

The natives of equatorial Africa have a system of telegraphing by drum-beats.

Pupils who use tobacco in the public schools of France are promptly dismissed.

The humming-bird of Mexico lays an egg that is not much larger than a pin's head.

Milo Davis, of Grandy, Nebr., recently won 1,000 head of cattle by two throws of the dice.

Physicians declare that the most nutritious article of diet is butter, and that bacon comes next.

A hand-car which is propelled by a sail is used on the London, Dover and Chatham Railroad.

Birds that fly by night have, as a rule, eyes nearly double the size of those that fly only in the day-time.

The marriage ceremony of a Javanese bride is not complete until she washes the feet of the bridegroom.

The dying wish of a Philadelphia lady, whose will is now the subject of legal contest, was that she should be buried in her sealskin sacque.

Black cats are considered mascots around theatres. Managers think they bring good luck and full houses.

Li Hung Chang deplores the lack of railroads in China. It is very natural that he should long to make tracks.

No woman has ever entered the monastery of St. Honorat, which is located on an island near Cannes, France. The monastery was established 1400 years ago.

A raw egg, first well beaten, and then added to a cup of hot coffee, makes a palatable and strengthening beverage.

A paper weight used by the Prince of Wales is said to be the mummified hand of one of the daughters of Pharaoh.

Snuff-dipping is a common practice among the residents of Dover, N. H. Last year five tons of snuff were used there.

Vultures cannot discover a carcass by the sense of smell. They rely entirely upon their sight when in quest of food.

An old Greek law prevented the husband of a divorced woman from marrying a woman younger than the discarded wife.

The costliest fur is that of the sea-otter. A single skin of this animal, sold last year in London, brought the enormous sum of $1,100. It was six feet long by two feet wide.

A blacksmith in Norwich, Conn, found it difficult to shoe a refractory horse, and chloroformed him. Then the job was readily done. A few days later the horse succumbed to lockjaw, and died.

An open countenance of unusual dimensions was possessed by a devil-fish recently caught in the Gulf of Mexico, about forty miles from Brownsville, Texas. Its mouth had a lateral spread of over five feet.

Hammerfest, Norway, the most northerly town in the world, has a climate so mild that its great bay is never frozen. Christiania, which is one thousand miles to the south of Hammerfest, is ice-bound in winter.

Emil Jarrow, aged eighteen, is a strong boy. He worked on a farm in Illinois. With one hand he can lift a 200-pound man in a chair, and can write his name on the wall with a forty-two pound dumb-bell hanging from his wrist.

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.
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Gents—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
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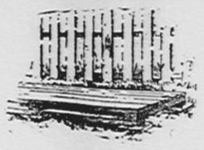
PRACTICAL FARMING.

Constructing a Plank Sidewalk.

In many villages and farming communities the sidewalks are constructed entirely of planks. When this is the case it is one of the greatest importance that they be properly laid, or decay or a tilting walk will soon follow construction. The sidewalk must be laid up from the ground and it must have a broader, firmer foundation than is usually given it, if it is to remain useful for any length of time. The illus-



ration shows a sidewalk, and its un tion, that is now in actual use and doing very firm and true. Lengthwise ps of 3x4 inch stuff are laid upon flat rocks well bedded in the ground, the broader these rocks and the more firmly established the better. Crosswise over the lengthwise strips are laid strips of 3x4 inch stuff just the width of the walk, upon which the planks are laid lengthwise. A sidewalk should never be laid with crosswise planks. Such a walk is a continued source of annoyance. The planks rot around the nail holes and soon each individual plank will fly up if one steps upon an end. Besides it is difficult to secure a smooth walk with crosswise planking. As to the planks, it is a mistake to use inferior material, or such as is inclined to splinter. Let the planks be run through a planer to make them all of a thickness. A walk made in this way will prove satisfactory in use and will last.

Feeding Fodder.

Corn fodder, to give the best results must be exposed to the elements as little as possible. If stacked outside, the outer layer of sheaves should be kept all winter for protection, while those drawn from the inside, as much as possible, should be used. Water-soaked and frozen corn-stalks probably represent as poor food as any that can be thrown in the cattle yard. As soon after harvesting as possible the stalks should be carted into the barn or stacked outside properly for winter in such a way that the rain will be shed. Top capping is quite essential to preserve the full nutritive value of the fodder. It is always better stored in the barn, but with a good dry foundation and capping, it will stand the exposure pretty well. In feeding, this outside should first be disposed of before that in the barn is touched.

The small stalks may be fed whole, but the large ones should be cut for feeding. Even then, the cattle will leave some of the hard butts. If one had the means and facilities for crushing these hard wasted stalks they would decompose in the manure heap much faster. Some cut the fodder all at once in the fall of the year, but generally it is better to cut as needed, or only a week in advance. The succulence of the stalks oozes out more or less when cut in small pieces, and there is quite a percentage of loss. Where a cutting machine is not owned, and it is necessary to borrow or hire one, the whole quantity will have to be cut at once; but after all, cutting machines are so cheap that it is quite essential to have one on the farm where many cattle are kept. If the stalks are cut when in a wet condition they will surely mould and spoil, and it is quite essential in having the whole crop cut at once to see that the stalks are in the proper condition for manipulation.

Butchering on the Farm.

In these days of low prices for farm products, a part of the farmer's time can very profitably be employed in butchering as much meat as his household can use fresh, or cured, for future needs. There is also more or less of a demand in the local market for dressed carcasses, especially of hogs. It is best to kill the latter during the coldest weather. The night and morning before they are butchered the hogs should not be fed, as the resulting emptiness of the stomach and intestines allows the carcass to be more easily dressed and the meat to cool more quickly. In catching the animals, do not chase them to overheat the blood and taint the flesh, nor bruise or whip them, as the meat is killed along these , and is pale and tasteless. Sticking the hogs through the throat to the heart kills and bleeds the animals at the same operation, though a previous well-directed blow on the head stuns the brain and prevents pain.

In scalding hogs, the boiling water should be cooled considerably, for if too warm it sets the hair instead of loosening it. Either have plenty of help or convenient apparatus to handle the carcasses rapidly. Save the heat by covering the water barrel or tank whenever possible, and stones heated in the fire may be used to warm the water when it gets too cool. The hair should be pulled out, not shaved off, and a very dull corn-knife or draw-shave will do rapid work on the body, while a trowel will scrape the grooves about the head. Hang up a carcass from a gambrel stick in the hamstrings, remove the insides as soon as possible, and drench the meat, both inside and out, with the coldest water obtainable, so as to cool the flesh rapidly. As soon as the carcass is thoroughly cooled, but before it is frozen, cut it up into such pieces as are desirable for home use. The parts that are to be used fresh or for making head cheese should be frozen, and if it is not convenient to render the lard immediately it may be treated in the same way, as also the offal which is to be boiled into soap grease. Pork for future use should be salted.

To cure pork, dry salt is rubbed into the cut pieces thoroughly, especially around the end of the bones in the hams and shoulders, and the salted meat is piled, skin side down, for twenty-four hours in a place where it will not freeze. Then the meat is packed closely into barrels, with a quarter inch of dry salt between the layers, and heavy weights, such as clean stones, are placed on the top. Then enough salt is dissolved in boiling water to make a brine strong enough when cooled to float a potato or an egg. The salted meat in the barrel is now kept covered with a cold brine, and left to cure for five or six weeks, according to the thickness of the meat. It is then removed from the brine, washed, and dried off for use. It will keep best if hung up in a smoke-house, and smoked occasionally with a smudge of corncob, green wood, or hickory bark. It will also keep very well if packed with clean hay or straw in tight, covered barrels and stored in a cool, dry place.

Cynical.

An assault case, in which a husband was accused of beating his wife, was on trial in a certain court. A friend of the family had been summoned, much against his will, to testify as to the blows. He was asked by the prosecutor:

"You saw these blows administered?"

"I did."

"And did you see the very beginning of the quarrel between them?"

"I did."

"When was it?"

"Five years ago."

"Five years ago! How was that possible?"

"I was a guest at their wedding!"

Wise in Her Generation.

Dearest Delia—"Why do you always hang the mistletoe on the chandelier in the middle of the room?"

Sweetest Susan—"It isn't necessary to hang it in the dark corners, my dear."

Her Difficulty.

Miss Fosdick—"What is that you are working on, Blanche?"

Miss Keedick—"It's a Christmas present for Harry, and, O, Marie, I'm in such trouble."

"What are you troubled about?"

"I—I—I don't know what to call it."

Dryden was a most abominable eater. Late in life he said, "I am forced to take my stomach by the throat every time I go near a table." He suffered much from indigestion.

RUBINSTEIN AND A PUPIL SINGING.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Items About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

French archæological science has suffered a very serious loss in the death, at Touris, of M. Leon Palustre, the learned author of "La Renaissance en France."

The practice of employing women as advertising solicitors by the agencies and class periodicals is growing, as the women have proved quite as capable as the men in this field.

It is said that the latest victim of golf in England is the Marquis of Salisbury, who, in spite of his 64 years, was drawn into the game recently while staying with Mr. Balfour.

The Regius professor of medicine at Oxford, Sir Henry Acland, has resigned on the score of age and failing health. Sir Henry is in his eightieth year, and the fiftieth year of his public work.

M. Cannon, the English jockey, will probably lead the list of winning riders in England this year. He has a boat-house on the Thames, and, when not in training, keeps himself well by rowing, swimming, and hunting. He has an income that might satisfy a duke.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Club house at Cowes 21 cannon to be used in firing salutes. The cannon are of the time of George the Fourth, and were taken from the Royal Adelaide, a toy warship that the Sailor King built for his amusement.

The laboring classes in Austria are agitating the question of universal suffrage. There is no doubt that the sentiment in favour of it is daily increasing. Although it is with evident reluctance that this is admitted, the sentiment is fast becoming of such proportions as to force itself on public attention.

Clwydfardd, the Welsh archdruid, has just died, at the age of 95. He had won many medals for poetical composition, and since 1860 had, as archdruid, proclaimed each Welsh Eisteddfod. His strength and vitality were wonderful; when 84 years old he climbed to the top of Snowdon.

Dr. Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, has just received through the secretary of State of Saxe-Meiningen, the diploma and cross of Commander of the Saxe-Ernestine Order. This order was founded in 1690 and reorganized in 1883, and is given in recognition of distinguished services in high official positions either military or civil.

John Askham, the Northamptonshire poet, died recently at Wellingborough, his native place, at the age of sixty-nine. He was the author of many poems and sonnets, his first volume having been published in 1863. For the greater part of his life he was a working shoemaker, and thus gained for himself the name of "The Snoemaker Poet."

Sir Patrick Keenan, the chief commissioner of Irish national education, who died recently, had been connected with national education all his life, and gained his high position through his own merits and experience. He was a member of the Irish Privy Council. His residence at Glasnevin was the historic Deville, where Dr. Delancy lived and entertained Swift and Stella.

Rev. Dr. Phebe Hanaford, the well-known Universalist clergyman, enjoys the rare distinction of having been the first woman chaplain to preside over a body of legislators. This experience was hers in the years of '70 and '72 at New Haven, Conn. For such services she received the stipulated pay given men for like office, and was presented with a cheque on pay day as were the lawmakers.

James L. Houghteling, of Chicago, the founder of the Episcopal organization of lay workers known as the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is a prominent banker and business man of that city. He is a graduate of Yale, and in spite of the fact that his business cares are engrossing, does as much work for the Episcopal Church, of which he is an enthusiastic member, as many clergymen.

Von Bulow often expressed the wish that after his death his brain should be carefully examined, with the view of discovering the cause of the dreadful headaches to which he was subjected, and to which he doubtless attributed his eccentricities of speech and conduct which provoked so much unfavorable comment.

In his capital speech to the Royal Society yesterday—a model of after dinner oratory—Professor Huxley pictured the time when, in pursuance of Professor Dewar's recent experiments in low temperature chemistry, the substitute for champagne at Royal Society dinners will be "liquid oxygen, bien frappe." The Professor wondered, when the stimulant was iced oxygen, "to what lengths the eloquence of the speakers would go." Why, obviously, the speeches would be "gassy," and the banquet "a frost."

The late Viscount Monck was Viceroy of Canada at the time the Act of 1867, creating the Dominion, was passed, and that alone is a title to distinction. But Lord Monck, says London Morning, is also well known in connection with a "chestnut" which, if not true, is surely well invented. His lordship, when an Irish peer, sat in the Commons as Liberal member for Portsmouth and going up to the late Mr. Vincent Scully, another well-known Irish member, he said, "Hullo, old Sculls, how are you?" "My lord," was the quick reply, "if you are going to take the y from my name, I beg you will add it to your own."

Some Reverses of Fortune.

A Yorkshire vicar in London last month paid his 'bus fare to one who only ten years ago was the squire of an East Riding village. The last time they had met the squire sat in the square pew of his village church, the walls of which held many tablets to the memory of his ancestors. He, their descendant, through mortgages and reduced rents, had to gain his daily bread by hailing foot-passengers and inviting them to ride to the "Angel." Many examples of the vicissitudes of Yorkshire families might be given. Thus the ladies of a family who were in a position frequently to entertain the Duke of Clarence so recently as when he was quartered at York have been applicants for situations as governesses. A man who was the titular owner of most of the land in another village called on the churchwardens (who were his nominal tenants) and asked if they could give him an order for stoves for warming the church, as he was making his living by selling them. Another gentleman in position, moving in the society of noblemen, may now be seen in the uniform of a porter at a station in his native county. Bravely have these people faced their positions, and, instead of doing that which a century back would have been considered the only thing possible, viz., sponging on their relatives, they have nobly resolved to do their best in reduced circumstances.

A gill of carbolic acid added to a bucket of whitewash will kill the vermin in a henhouse.

RUBINSTEIN.

REMINISCENCES OF ONE WHO MET THE GREAT PIANIST IN 1893.

A Musical Party On Lake Como—Rubinstein's Great Ambition at the Last Was to Produce His Sacred Opera.

Rubinstein's death causes a sense of personal loss to all who have ever come in contact with him. We have never forgotten his first and only coming to this country. We were always stirred by the occasional announcements of a possible visit again.

In the summer of 1893 it was my good fortune to meet a notable coterie assembled at the Hotel Bellevue, Cadenabbia, on Lake Como. Here Rubinstein was installed with his wife and youngest son, an invalid, already in the advanced stages of consumption, a bright, brave youth, who kept up his cheerful spirit to the last, and died in the early autumn, a little less than a year before his father was to follow him. Piotti, the 'cellist, has a villa near by and was a frequent member of the circle who were wont to assemble in the pleasant parlors of Mrs. Col. May, of New York.

In the morning he devoted several hours to composition and practice. From the room reserved for this purpose, at the north end of the hotel, would issue wild surges of wonderous melody. We used to gather in the room next to this one and listen in rapt silence until the impromptu recital was over. Miss Emma Juch, now Mrs. Wellman, was a transient guest, travelling with her mother and fiance. A meeting of the two artists was arranged in Mrs. May's salon one morning, when Miss Juch sang many of Rubinstein's songs to his own accompaniment. Miss Juch sang as though inspired, and at the close Rubinstein turned and gave her a low bow and warm grasp of the hand, with an expression which conveyed far more than mere words.

A HASTY PENCIL SKETCH

of the two at the piano called forth this amusing comment from Rubinstein anent his own likeness: "Ah," he said, "when one has many hair and few nose, it is easy to catch likeness."

Mme. Rubinstein impressed one with her womanly charm and sweetness of manner, as well as latent strength of character. Her absolute devotion to her invalid son was touching in the extreme. She was quite pleased with the attempt of one of the party to amuse her son by sketching his likeness, which passed the time agreeably without taxing his strength to talk. After his death she sent across the water a message of grateful remembrance for the now much prized sketch, saying she now understood why it was made fuller in the cheeks than he then appeared.

One evening Mrs. May gave a dinner for Rubinstein and Piotti, after which the real feast began. They played, as only these two could play, Rubenstein's great concerto in B flat. In some way the people had learned of the event, and under the loggia, and on the lake in boats and gondolas, they were assembled in crowds to listen to the famous artists. They were both at their best, and played like musical Titans. Young Rubinstein, in his invalid chair, was wheeled into the room and listened to his father, as it proved, for the last time. Now he lies peacefully in the little village cemetery, and his mother will come sometimes and visit his grave and be the guest of Mrs. May when the villa is completed.

RUBINSTEIN'S GREAT HOBBY

at the end of his life was the development of sacred opera. He turned a deaf ear to all suggestion of its impracticability. Even his wife, who realized its futility, could not dissuade him from his dream. He would wax eloquent on the subject. "Yes," he said to me, "I would come again to America, but not to play, except, of course, incidentally. I would go to bring out there my sacred opera of 'Christ.' You have rich men who could easily undertake this enterprise. Your people are more enterprising than they are in the Old World. If people could go to Oberammergau and listen day after day spellbound to this great drama, how much more powerful would be the impression when given with all the resources of vocal and orchestral music.

"People are tired of opera as now given. They make love on the stage—they stab and kill each other—it is a musical love story. But this greatest of all themes, the sacred drama, which appeals to the most profound sentiment of the human race—its religious element—that is deepest of all, and survives all other sentiments."

I asked him where to address him in case any one could be found who would undertake the venture—it would cost he said $40,000 to bring the opera out, but it could be completed and presented in a short time. He answered: "Oh, anywhere; Paris, Dresden, Leipsic, care of Woolf. They all know wherever I may be."

Will his sacred opera of "Christ" be brought out and live? The time and occasion may yet be ripe for its presentation to the public.

Russia Advances.

There is one fundamental fact which must be taken into account by those who wish to form a clear idea of the Russian situation. It is that within the last thirty years Russia has made an enormous stride in advance, notwithstanding the stagnant immobility of her political institutions She has become quite a new country. The economic conditions which modern sociology declares to be the keynote of national life have changed since the emancipation of the serfs, assuming gradually the European type. But more striking still has been her intellectual growth.

The bulk of the Russian educated class is entirely European in their culture, and for them autocracy is now as much an obsolete, absurd institution as for the intelligent foreign observers who look upon Russian things from outside. Hence the deep-rooted antagonism between the Government and all the educated classes in the country, antagonism which found its most glaring manifestations in the so-called Nihilism, but is much broader than may be judged by this extreme manifestation of discontent.

For one man who joins the revolution there are thousands of men who are secretly in sympathy with the efforts to have done with the present regime, and to obtain for their country freedom and representative Government, which would make the Russians masters of their own destinies. Behind them there are hundreds of thousands and millions of people who, not having logic enough to fully adhere to a constitutional programme in the European sense are dissatisfied with the present regime, and want changes in the constitutional line.

WOMEN SUICIDES.

HOW IT HAPPENS THAT MORE MEN THAN WOMEN TAKE THEIR LIVES.

Women Die Offener for Love—The Influence of Poverty and Marital Unhappiness—Letters Left by Women Suicides.

William Ferrero, who has made a study of suicide in all its phases, contributes a very interesting article on the subject. He was surprised to find that suicide was more common among men than women, the proportion being one female to seven male suicides.

TWO CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

The causes of suicide seem to be usually two—destitution and love. Destitution does not lead so frequently to suicide among women as among men. The reason for this is said to be that the financial ruin of a man means the ruin of his wife and daughters, perhaps of a mother and sisters, as well as of himself. The women, of course, share the consequences of the disaster, but they have not the responsibility of it upon their shoulders. Prof. Lombroso and Mr. Ferrero agree that all physical and moral pains are felt less keenly by women than by men—which is a wise arrangement of Providence, considering how many more they have.

Man has greater pride of place than woman. If he falls from a high position he prefers to die rather than to live in a lower sphere. "Man," says Mr. Ferrero, "is much prouder of high social position than woman, because the principal aim of his work and of his struggles is to obtain such high social standing; and as financial ruin means defeat, it causes him the sharpest anguish, just as the loss of a great battle does to a general."

A woman has more courage and more rebound in her. A man who is ruined, in other words, will bring greater misery upon his family by taking his life. He leaves the helpless women and children to bear up under the blow that has felled him. The mother's love is so much stronger than the father's that she will live with her children if she cannot take them with her. It would never occur to her to take her own life and leave her children to struggle alone.

Thus, to quote Mr. Ferrero, "poverty being the greatest social weakness, it does not in a woman constitute an impulse to commit suicide, but is rather an obstacle to self-destruction, and strengthens in her the desire to live and protect her offspring in the dangers of the battle of life."

BETTER DEATH THAN DISGRACE.

Moral disgrace or the dread of it leads many women to suicide. The following letter was written by a young girl before she committed suicide, and Mr. Ferrero thinks that "its striking simplicity could not be surpassed by the most powerful page of any great author": "I have tried in every possible manner to obtain work, but I found only hard heart or coarse people to whose shameful proposals I would not listen." Another young woman who took her own life wrote: "I could get a good situation and be rich, but I prefer to die wretched than live a disgraced woman." Mr. Ferrero therefore asserts that "the foremost function of life, nutrition, is rarely the cause of suicide in women."

With love as the cause, there are more women who commit suicide than men, except in France and Prussia.

Now for the psychological cause of this preponderance. Mr. Ferrero has reduced the problem in the following manner:

"When the pangs of crossed love are beyond endurance there are but two forms of reaction against them—crime or suicide. Those, indeed—whether men or women—who have been deceived by their sweethearts, unless they become resigned and gradually cancel them from their minds, will either kill their faithless lovers or destroy themselves. The question is, therefore, why the reaction among women appeals more frequently in the shape of suicide than murder."

"SLAVERY UNDER THE MAN."

The cause is to be found in the character of a woman's love, which Georges Sand has described as a kind of voluntary slavery under the man, which according to the natural disposition of each woman, involves, in a lower or higher degree, her desire for self-sacrifice and suffering for the man she loves; female love, therefore, enjoys such pains and revives in it, for it finds its greatest pleasure in abnegation." When the tortures of hopeless love become more than she can bear she kills herself instead of killing the cause of her unhappiness We read, for instance, in the letter of an unhappy woman: "You deceived me; for two years you promised to marry me, and now you abandon me. I forgive you, but I cannot live without you." One can hardly think that the woman who could write thus and act as this poor thing did was a woman of well-balanced mind.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS.

More men than women commit suicide on account of domestic unhappiness, for the apparent reason that, as the woman is probably a mother, her affection for her children will not permit her to desert them. In France and for a long period, as against fifty men who killed themselves because they had been abandoned by their wives, and forty-one who did so on account of their wives' death, only fourteen women are found to have committed suicide because of their husbands' abandonment or death.

MULTIPLEX SUICIDE.

One of the special features of the suicidal mania is the "multiplex suicide." Says Mr. Ferrero:

"Of all the terrible tragedies which the economic crises of our times have so frequently produced among the working classes, few, perhaps, are so dreadful as those where wretched mothers, before doing away with themselves, have killed their children and ended a life so full of privation and misery that it had grown to be beyond endurance. About six years, ago at Paris, a woman of the name of Souhine, whose husband for a long time out of work had been imprisoned for some petty theft, seeing herself reduced to the most absolute destitution, sold her last piece of furniture and with the proceeds thereof one evening gave her five children a relatively sumptuous dinner; after that, when the children had gone to sleep she strangled every one of them and then tried to destroy herself.

"At other times mothers have killed their children for other reasons: A certain woman called Aresteilles, two years ago, in a village in France, committed suicide after she had killed her son, who was epileptic and of defective intellect, as she feared that after her death the son would be ill-treated in the family, on account of his idiocy. Another mother in Switzerland, again, resorted to the same horrible expedient because her daughter, being an idiot, was to be removed to a lunatic asylum."

Child murder is the usual verdict in these cases, but it is "beyond doubt that, psychologically speaking, they are simply cases of completed suicides, that the destruction of her children is for the mother almost an integral part of her own suicide, and, we may say, its complement." The act of these mothers, Mr. Ferrero admits, is "horrible," but he adds, "the sentiment leading to it is noble, profound; these crimes, therefore, cannot produce the horror and loathing we feel for other murderous deeds, but rather create a feeling of alarm and apprehension, mixed with sorrow."

SUICIDE OF LOVERS.

In the case of the suicide of lovers Mr. Ferrero thinks that it is the women rather than the men who have the courage of their despair. The woman is always more courageous at the extreme moment, and when the man would parley with death she urges him on. The notorious case of Bancal and Trousset, which made such an excitement in France a few years ago, is a case in point. "It was the woman, Mlle Trousset, who conceived the idea, who persuaded her lover, and prepared everything for the purpose. At the hour fixed on the fatal evening, she, without hesitation, urged Bancal to cut the arteries of her pulse, and when Bancal, seeing the blood, gave up every idea of suicide, and wished to tie up her wound, she not only resolutely resisted, but forced him to give her poison and at last shoot her.

"In another case, mentioned by Brierre de Boismont, a young lady who had never shown any romantic or otherwise strange disposition, who had read but few novels and very seldom been at a theatre, when she came to know that her parents would not marry her to the man she loved, wrote and proposed joint suicide to him; and as the young man at first was not disposed to agree to it, she tried to persuade him in every possible manner.

"Give me that proof of your love and faithfulness, she wrote to him, alluding to her proposal of suicide. Her lover demurred but she insisted until she succeeded in persuading him, and one morning they were found together, killed by poison. Generally when the idea of joint suicide arises in the mind of a woman, it grows, takes extraordinary strength, and becomes almost a fixed idea. She thinks of nothing else and leaves nothing undone to obtain her aim; she persists in her attempts, and if she does not succeed at once she will try again and again till at last she attains her object; and having once wrested the man's consent from him, she will watch to the last moment that his courage does not fail or slacken. A woman of such disposition is a terrible danger, and almost, a true sentence of death to a lover whose inhibitory faculties of the brain are not extremely strong. Be it sooner or later, she will get the better of his instinct of self-preservation and lead him to suicide."

Bourget has described this psychological phenomenon very exactly in his "Disciple." Even the study of suicide among woman says Mr. Ferrero, sadly and with truth, shows once more "that it is woman's destiny to suffer rather than to cause suffering; to suffer for her own faults, and often, alas! for the faults of others."

The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisement's. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, a machinery, lodging, if you want to find out where any one is, advertise in the Toronto Daily Mail and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is two cents a word each insertion, or ten cents a word for six insertions. Address the Mail, Toronto, Canada.

Eighteen venturesome tourists lost their lives in the Alps this season.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It 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 Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething it pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the 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."

Save Your Amonia Soap Wrappers

And when you have 25 Ammonia or 10 Puritan Soap Wrappers send them to us, and a three cent stamp for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a handsome picture suitable for framing. A list of pictures around each bar. Ammonia Soap has no equal. We recommend it. Write your name plainly and address:

W. A. BRADSHAW & Co.,
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Sold by all general merchants and grocers. Give it a trial.

The gift of song is never possessed by a bird of prey.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relief in six hours the "Great South American Kidney Cure" This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and sure this is your remedy. Sold by McFarlane & Co., Druggists.

The product of the wax tree of the Andes cannot be distinguished from beeswax.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

Single stones in the walls surrounding Baalbec weigh 3,000,000 pounds each.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

The two fields of Waterloo and Linden are each covered with a crop of crimson poppies every year.

STARK'S Powders, each package of which contains two preparations, one in a round wooden-box, the cover of which forms a measure for one dose, an immediate relief for Sick Headache and Stomach, also Neuralgia, and all kinds of nervous pains, and another in capsules (from ½ to ¼ of one in an ordinary dose) which acts on the Bowels, Liver and Stomach, forming a never failing perfect treatment for all Head and Stomach complaints. They do not, as most pills and so many other medicines do, lose their effect or produce after constipation, and are nice to take. 25 cents a box, at all medicine dealers.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.
We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.
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New Stock Horse Blankets.
A complete stock of Whips. Combs. Brushes, Bits, etc, kept on hand.
Repairing promptly attended to.
First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.
Highest Price paid for Raw Furs
Durham, Jan. 26th, 1892. CHARLES LEAVENS.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.
W. J. CONNOR, PASTOR.
Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 9:30 a.m. Church Wardens, W. B. Vollet and T. M. Whitmore.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. A. G. JANSEN, PASTOR.
Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. W. McGREGOR, PASTOR.
Sunday Services, morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young Peoples Union on Monday evening at 8. p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
J. C. POMEROY, Pastor.
Service every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

R. C. CHURCH.
REV. R. MALONEY, Pastor.
Durham Services—11 a. m. first Sunday of every month. Gelenelg Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POST OFFICE. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Arch. MacKenzie, Postmaster.

DURHAM LODGE NO. 306 OF A. F. & A. M. Night of Meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethern welcome. Thos. Brown, W. M. Geo. Russell, Sec.

GREY LODGE NO. 169 I.O.O.F. Night of Meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brethern welcomed. W. B. Vollet Sec.

DURHAM L. O. L. NO. 632. Night of Meeting, on Thursday or before full moon in each month. Wm. A Anderson, Sec.

COURT DURHAM, No. 111, I.O.F. Night of Meeting, on second and last Thursday in each month. John Livingstone, Chief Range, R. Burnett, Recording Sec.

DURHAM LODGE, A.O.U.W., meets in the Hall over Grant's old store, on the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month. This Society offers insurance of $1000 or $2000 at low rates, and small initiatory Fee. C. L. Grant, M.W., A. McKenzie, Recorder.

SONS OF SCOTLAND, BEN NEVIS CAMP NO. 45, meets in S. of S. Hall, Friday on or before full moon. George Blunie, Chief, Geo. Russel, Sec.

SAUGEEN TENT, K.O.T.M., No. 154, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Thos. Brown, Com. F C. Hamilton, R. K.

PUBLIC SCHOOL. Durham School Board meets on the 1st Saturday in every month.
Dr. Gun, Chairman. Thos. Allen, Principal.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. New Hall—open every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and every Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m. Annual fee