ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PURCHASES OF CATTLE.

In reply to Mr. Matheson, Mr. Gibson said the average cost per hundredweight, live weight, including expenses of purchase of delivery, of the cattle bought by the Government agent for the public institutions was $3.57. The average cost per head of cattle bought for the institutions was $36.89.

FEES COMMISSION.

Mr. Kerns moved for a return showing the names, residences, and occupations of all parties who gave evidence before the Fees Commission.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that in many cases the names and occupations of witnesses examined by the Fees Commission were not taken, and he did not think it would be possible to obtain these particulars without much correspondence.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) moved for a return showing the municipal indebtedness of the various municipalities of the province as at 31st December, 1893, and the amount incurred for the following several purposes: —On account of roads and bridges, railway bonuses, and to manufactures by way of bonus, municipal water works, water works belonging to companies, and on account of gas and electricity, High and Public schools, sewers, and other purposes. He explained that it was most desirable to learn the reason why municipalities were running so much into debt. The principle of pay as you go was a sound one, and should be followed by the municipalities. Taxation was increasing at such a rate that it was time to call a halt. He condemned the system of granting bonuses and exemptions to manufacturers. He blamed Toronto for showing a bad example in regard to granting exemptions, which had been followed in other parts of the province.

At the suggestion of Mr. Howland it was decided to include in the return the debenture debt for local improvement of municipalities.

The motion, as amended, then passed.

TRANSIENT TRADERS.

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading on a bill to amend the Municipal Act. He explained that the object was to remedy a defect in the law with regard to transient traders. At present this class had to pay a license fee to the municipality if their intention was to carry on business only for a temporary period. It had been found, however, when they were asked to take out licenses, transient traders protested they were not in business temporarily, and when the attempt was made to collect the license fee the municipality was unable to make good its claim, and these men escaped payment. The bill proposed to strike out the words "temporary period."

The motion was agreed to.

VERDICTS OF JURORS.

The House went into committee on bill No 76, respecting the verdicts of jurors in civil cases in the High Courts and other courts.

Mr. Whitney objected to the principle of the bill, by which the verdict of ten jurors should decide. If the principle of unanimity of verdict was to be forsaken, why was the number ten fixed on instead of, say six?

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that the object of the bill was to prevent the objection of one or two jurymen preventing a verdict. It was a question just what number should be fixed on, and ten had been thought to be reasonable, and likely to attain the object aimed at.

Mr. Whitney said he was perfectly willing to agree to the abolition of juries in civil cases, but the public was not yet prepared for that change. Failing that, he could not see the advantage of the present bill. He moved in amendment that the committee rise.

Mr. Hardy explained that the motion of the hon. member for Dundas involved the killing of the bill. He did not think the measure now proposed would be objected to. It would prevent unreasonable or interested parties from blocking a verdict, and would so further the true interests of justice.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was reported by the committee.

STANDARD TIME.

The House went into committee on Sir Oliver Mowat's bill respecting the legal meaning of expressions relative to time.

Sir Oliver Mowat proposed an amendment in the phraseology of the first clause. He also proposed the insertion of an extra clause, making permissive the use of the twenty-four-hour system of reckoning.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill rep rted.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of bill No. 117, to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting free libraries and mechanics' institutes. He explained the provisions of the bill, which provided for the change of the name "Free Library" to "Public Library," and the change of the name "Mechanics' Institute" to "Public Library." In addition it provided for the appointment of Boards of Management by Municipal Councils if so desired by a majority of the directors of the Mechanics' Institutes, and agreed to by the municipalities. The bill also contained a number of changes in the details of management of libraries, with a view to their more efficient management.

The motion was carried after a short discussion.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS.

Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of bill No. 118, to make better provision for the widows of intestates in certain cases, by assuring to them the net value of the estate absolutely and exclusively up to the sum of $1,000.

The motion was carried.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dryden moved the second reading of bill No. 131, relating to the Department of Agriculture, which provides that the registers of pure bred stock heretofore kept by the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be kept by the Department of Agriculture and that the Bureau of Industries shall be under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

The motion was carried.

THE ALGOMA DAIRY FARM.

In regard to the item of $4,000 for establishing a dairy farm in Algoma,

Mr. Matheson enquired the reason for locating such a farm in that part of the province.

Mr. Dryden replied that the object was to induce settlement in that country. The Government thought the District should be settled. It had been said the farm had been established for election purposes.

The item was passed.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committe of Supply, taking up the grants to Public and Separate schools of $242,495.44.

The item passed.

The estimates for Central prison, Toronto, amounting to $69,000 were also passed. This finished the estimates, and the committee rose and reported.

A TEESWATER BILL.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Truax's bill to enable the corporation of the village of Teeswater to lease or sell certain lands.

Sir Oliver Mowat said that the precedent involved was a dangerous one, but that in this case the difficulty might perhaps be met by inserting a clause which would provide for the use of the money obtained from the sale in the purchase of another property in the village to be used as a square.

The bill was reported without amendment.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Mr McLean asked:—"By whom are the leading speakers at Farmers' Institutes elected? Upon what principle are the sections made? What remuneration do the said speakers receive for their services, and are they chosen irrespective of their political leanings?

Hon. Mr. Dryden answered:—"Previous to the appointment of a Superintendent of Institutes the selection of speakers for Farmers' Institute meetings devolved upon President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, in conjunction with the President of the Central Farmers' Institute. Upon Provinces, with the view of getting recommendations of suitable speakers. From the lists submitted to him and from those employed in the past, the selection was made by the Superintendent, after consultation with the President of the Agricultural College and the President of the Central Institute. Institute speakers now $2.50 per day for the actual time engaged received excluding Sundays, except those who have charge of deputations who receive $3.50. The officer and professors of the Agricultural Colleger receive no remuneration whatever for this service.

Mr. Whitney asked:—"Is it the intention of the Government to give financial aid to facilitate the carriage in cold storage of the dairy products of the province to the ports of shipment in Great Britain, and to supply cold storage for such products in such of the cities of Great Britain as may be necessary in the interests of the trade?"

Mr. Dryden replied:—"The Government of the Dominion having announced their intention to provide cold storage accommodation for the shipment of butter to the British market, it does not at the present time appear necessary that the Province should duplicate such aid."

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

The appointment of country officials was then given a brief airing by Mr. McNichol, who moved:—"That in the opinion of this House all county officials paid by the county, except County Judges, should be elected by a direct vote of the municipal electors, the existing system of Government inspection being continued, and office held during efficiency and good behavior; that where incompetency or irregularity occur in any office, the inspector shall lay his complaint before a non-partisan tribunal to be specified by an act of the House, who shall have power to act."

Mr. Haycock spoke in very brief terms for the principle embodied in the resolution. He went on to argue that the people who were intelligent enough to elect their members to govern them should be intelligent enough to elect the men who were to discharge their public services. At present, he contended, the patronage of the riding is often given to the defeated candidate, the man whom the people have declared they do not want, and not to the member who has been chosen by them. Then he contended that the officers appointed under the present system frequently get too high pay for the work they do; he could point to Registrars who paid $400 a year to a Deputy Registrar, whose office expenses were $300 a year, whose other expenses connected with the office would be $100 a year, and who for little or no work yet pocketed $1,500 a year. For these reasons, he said, he asked the House to vote for this resolution.

There was no further debate. The division was promptly taken, and the motion was beaten by 65 to 20.

THE MEDICAL ACT.

Mr. Haycock moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Medical act, supporting the bill in a speech of some length. The object of the bill, he said at the outset, was to allow free trade in medicine, to allow men to practise their profession without let or hindrance. Under the present system a medical examination is imposed by the council upon the students graduated from the medical colleges of the province, the argument being that as there are five competing medical colleges they may seek to attract students by lowering the standard. Mr. Haycock went on to argue that under the system now followed from $10,000 to $12,000 is paid by the students each year to the Council, that the examination costs some $2,000 of this, and that sufficient return was not made by the council to the medical profession for this. The Law Society takes fees from the law students, in a somewhat similar manner, but supports the legal profession with reports, and performs other services, while all that the medical man recieves back is one two-thousandth share in an unprofitable real estate venture in Toronto on Bay street. The $100 paid was as much a system of protection as a 25 per cent. duty on cloth, and it was inter-provincial, and not Dominion, as in the case with the cloth duty.

Sir Oliver Mowat said the bill appeared to him to be a bill which was not in the public interest, and which should not receive the approbation of the House. The bill was revolutionary, and a strong case should be made out as to its necessity before the House should be induced to pass it. He agreed with the promoter of the bill that special legislation and special powers were given to the medical profession only for the better service of the public. He agreed, too, that the profession should be allowed to use them only so long as they were used for that purpose. There was no ground at all for a revolutionary proposal, no pretense that the power given to the medical profession had been abused or that anyone had been unfairly dealt with. There was, therefore, nothing to justify the House in supporting the bill and he would therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. Whitney supported the position taken by the Attorney-General, and in opposing the bill made a vigorous and free-handed attack upon the Patrons. Who had asked for the bill? No one, from Rat Portage to Glengarry. The bill should be thrown out of the House without ceremony, and there had been times when bills like that were burned by the common hangman.

The vote was taken, and upon a vote of 15 to 71 the bill received the six months' hoist.

TAMPERING WITH JURORS.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill affecting jurors and juries was considered in committee, and he proposed a couple of amendments to it. One of them makes it a contempt of court for any person interested in a civil suit or proceeding in any court, or his agent or emissary, during the sittings of the court at which his suit is set down for trial, or may be tried, or at any time after a juror has been summoned, knowingly, directly or indirectly, to speak to or consult with a juror upon the jury panel for such court respecting such suit or proceeding, or any matter or thing relating thereto, or to treat any such juror to drink, cigars or other refreshment, and in the case of a solicitor or barrister or student at law or articled clerk he may, in addition to any other penalty, be struck from the roll of solicitors, or be disbarred or suspended from the practice of his profession for a limited time, or his name may be erased from the list of the Law Society or removed therefrom for a limited time by the Divisional Court upon motion at the instance and in the name of the Attorney-General for the province. But this section shall not apply where a juror is also a party to or a known witness or interested in the suit, or is otherwise ineligible as a juror in the particular suit, matter or cause, nor to anything which may properly take place in the course of the trial or conduct of the suit, matter or cause.

LAW REFORM BILL.

Sir Oliver Mowat then moved the second reading of his important law reform bill. In so doing he gave a sketch of the progress of law reform in the province since Confederation; the first important step taken was in 1873, when a change was made from the old English system, which had previously prevailed, a number of anomalies existing which the act of 1873 removed. Then, when the profession had grown acquainted with the working of this change, the judicature act had been passed. Lately an agitation had sprung up for a further step. Some of the changes demanded would be real reforms, and some came from persons unacquainted with the law, and would be impracticable or harmful. A number of the changes suggested, however, had been considered likely to be useful and valuable, and had been embodied in the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

A brisk discussion arose upon Hon. Mr. Dryden's bill for the prevention of fraud in the sale of fruit. Upon the motion for its second reading Mr. Dryden spoke in defence of the measure and its necessity in the interest of the fruit industry of the province. Its object was to have apples and pears put upon the market graded according to quality, and it provided a penalty for any person omitting to mark his fruit, altering, defacing or counterfeiting marks, for packing fruit so as to conceal defects in fruit, or for putting the largest fruit on top of the basket. The bill, Mr. Dryden argued, was in the interest of fruit-growers.

The bill was read a second time.

TIMBERER ASSETS

Mr. St. John enquired:—"Is it the intention of the Government to take any steps towards ascertaining the quantity, quality, acreage or value of the timber assets of the province?"

Mr. Hardy replied that the Government were constantly taking steps in the direction indicated by the question. It was not intended, however, to appoint a commission at present.

reading of bill No. 112, respecting the inspection of building societies. He expressed, in doing so, his appreciation of the work these societies were doing, and the confidence that was placed in them. But the number of societies of this kind had of late very largely increased in the province, and he thought that the confidence of their stockholders would be considerably increased if they knew that they were protected by a system of Government inspection of an efficient character.

Sir Oliver Mowat said that it did seem that a system of Government inspection of these companies was desirable. The objections urged against the provisions of the present measure were, however, very strong, and were worthy of very serious consideration. The measure was a most important one, and would require careful discussion. He thought it would only be fair that the companies to be affected by the bill should be consulted before action was taken. Good had already been done by its introduction, which had provoked a discussion on the subject, and, as the matter would undoubtedly be taken up again, perhaps in a more feasible form, he suggested that the mover should withdraw the bill.

Upon the motion of Mr. McKay the bill was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Harcourt, Marter, Stratton, St. John, Garrow, McPherson, Whitney, Willoughby, Davis, Howland, and the mover.

MORTGAGES AND SALES.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property. He explained that he had been requested to introduce the bill to remedy a defect in section 41 of the Act of 1894. It provided that an agreement for the transfer or sale of goods must be filed with the clerk of the county in which the person holding the goods resides.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Legal Committee.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. Marter, in the absence of Mr. Ryerson, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Assessment Act. He explained that it contained a provision to give Municipal Councils the right to make an assessment on property only once in five years. It also provided that where the Court of Revision reduced the assessment on a property, all adjoining properties should have the option of being equally reduced in value.

The motion was agreed to.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

Mr. Whitney moved the second reading of a bill respecting certain county drainage rules, the object of which is to enable the completion of certain works begun under the old Act, but which have been interfered with by the changes effected under the new law.

The motion passed.

MUNICIPAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Marter moved the second reading of a bill respecting municipal arbitrators. He explained that the bill provided for the appointment of an official arbitrator by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who should be a barrister of ten years' standing, and who should be paid at the rate of $15 a day, the expense to be divided between the parties arbitrating.

The bill was read a second time, although from remarks made by Messrs. Hardy and Gibson the bill was evidently not considered free from objectionable features.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Mr. Harcourt, in the absence of Mr. Geran, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Municipal Act so as to provide for the exemption of ice-houses from taxation.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Mr. Crawford moved the second reading of a bill to provide for the inspection of boilers and the qualification of persons in charge of the same. He explained its provisions, and said it was in the right direction, as it was intended to protect life and property.

Mr. Gibson sympathized with the objects of the promoters of the bill, but confessed that he had not given the measure the consideration that it deserved. The difficulty was to draw the line between plants that should be in the charge of certificated engineers and those of a more unimportant character. However, the bill might be allowed to go to a special committee and there be considered in detail.

The bill was read a second time.

A GREAT INVENTOR.

Tesla Promises Much for Electricity—How the Art of Telegraphy is to be Revolutionized.

Perhaps only a few people knew the name of Nickola Tesla until his laboratory burned last week in New York, except those who are keeping pace with science. To-day he is a sort of popular hero.

His loss was about $100,000 in money but Mr. Tesla seemed to consider that nothing at all. And to a man whose machines are in use in every country on earth and who was only prevented from publishing his discoveries, instead of accepting patents upon them by the utmost persuasion probably it meant very little. Mr. Edison immediately offered the young inventor his own laboratory for his experiments.

The late models of Tesla's new inventions went to ashes with the old ones, but he has worked so hard and long upon them that his hands could make the machines in the dark. The descriptions of them have not been published, and only a few people know what they are.

One is a machine for making an entirely NEW KIND OF ELECTRICITY,

which can be created by the expenditure of one fifth the original force now used in developing the mysterious agent. The other machine will revolutionize telegraphy. By its means the earth currents of electricity will be used instead of wires in telegraphing. A man on the Chinese battlefield may have an instrument and telegraph to any spot in the world. Ships at sea may send and receive messages from any point, and keep in hourly communication with the land. This will do much to avert disasters, and will make the sea new a place of the world as telegraphy made in the first place.

Personally, Mr. Tesla is one of the most charming men, with a flow of language and clever talk which makes him sought by the brightest men in the world. He is tall, with a face which recalls the Greeks, if you have seen Villier's pictures of the Montenegrin soldiers in their stiff white skirts like a ballet dancer, you know exactly What Mr. Tesla looks like, with his narrow black eyes and beautiful mouth, shaved by a tiny mustache. Mr. Tesla does not wear a white skirt, however.

A SERVIAN.

The inventor comes from Montenegro, being a Servian. His father was a priest of the Greek Church, who spoke 19 languages, and wanted his son to enter the church. But Mr. Tesla's mother made churns and looms, and the inventor spirit was so strong in the boy that he would be nothing else. So he learned the languages and gave the rest of his time to machinery. He says that inventing is as easy as talking, and looking at the beautiful sample machinery which he has devised for carrying the great power of Niagara over long distances, one is almost inclined to agree with him that it must be so.

Tesla says that we are just beginning to know what electricity is. It is his belief that it is life itself. One would think that the doctors had been converted to that idea from the way they are recommending it for everything from headache to paralysis.

His Ultimatum.

And you reject my offer? he said to her, intensely. You refuse to be the one woman in all the world to me?

I'm afraid so, she confessed rather kindly, for she meant well.

Then, I have but one thing to say to you, madam, he said, reaching for his hat.

I am sure you have my permission to say that. What is it?

He drew himself up to his full height.

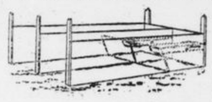
There are others, he replied haughtily,

AGRICULTURAL.

Raising Dairy Calves.

To be successful the farmers must have good cows, and to have good cows they must begin with good calves, writes a correspondent. We select the calves produced by the most profitable cows. Our herd, consisting of 46 thoroughbred cows, is headed by a full-blood bull. When a calf is born that we wish to raise, we allow it to run with the mother one day only unless the cow's udder is in bad condition. In that case we believe it is best for the calf to suck. After the first day teach it to drink, giving the milk from the mother. Give about 8 lbs. night and morning for a month. The past season after the first month we began giving 10 lbs. of skim milk in the morning and about the same amount of sweet milk at night. At this age also begin to feed a little fine hay.

At about two months of age they are put into winter quarters, where they are fed skimmilk entirely with a good supply of hay and grain. Begin with 8 or 10 lbs at a feeding, and gradually increase the amount until it reaches 15 lbs. Feed regularly and heat the milk to 90° before giving it to them. Always treat them kindly. The exact amount and kind of grain feed will be governed by circumstances largely and by the capacity of the individual animal.



IMPROVED STALL FOR CALVES.

Our calves are given ground oats with sprinkling of old process oilmeal; probably no two receive the same amount. In feeding grain be careful to not overfeed at first. Begin with a light ration and gradually increase it. Some farmers in my vicinity give calves constant access to grain feed after they have become accustomed to it.

We stable our calves in a warm barn, each one having a separate stall, two of which are shown in the accompanying illustration. Each stall is 2½ ft high, 2 ft wide and 4 ft long from manger to drop. In front of the calf is a manger for hay 2 ft high, 1½ ft long, and just as wide as the stall. In one corner, as a, is a little box in which to place grain feed. At the back end of each stall partition is a 2x2-in timber running from the ground to the ceiling, for support. At the front every 4 or 5 ft is a 2x4 answering the same purpose. A strap on which is placed an iron ring, is fastened around each calf's neck. A rope with a snap at one end is tied to the manger and by it the calf is secured. In spring when the grass is well started the calves are turned out to pasture and not again taken up until they are yearlings.

The Future Horse.

The correct view of the future of the horse interests is well expressed by the Horse World when it says that, let the prospects of the future be what they will, the farmer should always buy to sell. Even if one's farm is well adapted to horses, and if the farmer is situated to be able to care for them, unless he is a good horseman he should never attempt to make a specialty of breeding horses. Suppose a farmer is a natural horseman and his farm is favorably adapted to the business also, and he wishes to start on the horse business, what kind of a horse is he to breed? It will depend altogether upon the future. If he is far sighted enough to see what kind will be in demand by the time his horses are ready for market; he will succeed. That the people of this country will continue to use horses there is little doubt.

At the present time there are on many farms horses for which there is no market, that the owner is very desirous to dispose of. We find, however, that there are three classes of horses which are not found on these farms. They are the fine driver, the saddler, and the good heavy draft. There is but little doubt there will never again be a time when any other horse will be in demand in our market, the days of the street car horse are now over and will never return, and the only place for this horse is on the farm, where probably he is worse than a nuisance.

The writer can see no reason why the three classes of horses above named will not continue to bring good prices, and there is but little danger of overstocking the market. Other markets have been overstocked, but the time has not been when any man having the best of either of the three classes named could not sell them at almost his own price. The trouble has been that there have been very few farmers who have had either of these classes, as it is no small thing for any man, even a scientific horseman, to be able to produce the best of them.

The driver and saddler requires much more attention than the draft, as they must be trained and prepared for market. It is a great mistake for men to sell their young driving horses without first getting them in proper shape. The driving horse should be taught obedience and promptness, and the saddle horse should be taught all the saddle gaits before he is offered for sale. But few are capable of training a saddle horse, as this requires more skill than it does to prepare any other class for sale.

Oiling the Harness.

Before the busy season commences on the farm is a good time to oil the harness, and if any seams are beginning to rip to repair them, either with a few stitches or as we commonly do with copper rivets. First, throughly wash the harness so as to have it free from sweat and dirt. We find the easiest way to accomplish this is to take the harness to pieces and soak it over night in strong soap suds having the water as warm as it is comfortable to hold the hand in when the harness is first put in. If too hot it will scald the leather. When taken out in the morning most of the dirt is gone and a little rubbing with a coarse rag will remove the spots that did not soak off.

Neat's-foot oil is in the long run the cheapest oil we have ever found for oiling leather of any kind and especially harness, as it is exposed to the action of dirt, sweat and very often is out in the rain. If the harness is not very dry a half gallon of oil will be enough for an ordinary set of double harness, though we have seen harness so dry that a gallon would be none too much. A nickel's worth of ivory black will give a beautiful color and polish to the leather if it is mixed with the oil before using. Be sure though to get ivory black and not lamp black as the latter rubs off badly. Have the oil warm and as you take the straps out of the water run them a few times through the oil, wipe off with a rag and hang up to dry. If not soft enough repeat the operation.

Treat your harness in this way and it looks like new and if it is oiled about three times a year will outlast three or four sets that never receive any oil. It is an old saying that "five oilings equal a new harness."

Burning Thirty-Seven Years.

Strenuous efforts are being made to check the fire in the No. 3 tunnel at Summit Hill, Penn., where the miners struck the famous burning mine which has been burning continuously for the past 37 years. The mine is owned by the Leigh Coal and Navigation Company. The vein of coal here is over 300 feet thick, with an almost perpendicular pitch. This vein is said to be the largest in the world. When the fire broke through the miners were driving through a small vein in order to get around the part in which the fire was located. Owing to the intense heat and the fumes of sulphur the miners were unable to proceed until a wall was built, closing off the gas and heat. There is a large reservoir in the vicinity, and a pipe line has been constructed and water will be forced in through an air passage. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is thought to have been caused by miners neglecting to outen a fire they had built while eating their dinner. Numerous efforts have been made to check the fire by washing culm and other refuse into it and also by gas, but so far without success.

An Amendment.

First Little Girl—"I'm goin' to have a tea-party to-morrow. Will your mamma let you come?"

Second Little Girl—"I fink she will, if [illegible]

CARL DUNDER'S ALMANAC.

"Well?" queried the fat police sergeant, as he looked up from his blotter and saw Mr. Dunder standing before him.

"Sergeant, you will oxcoose me," replied the caller. "I remembers dot you, fadder und mudder vhas deadt, und I shust shtep in."

"Y-e-s. You are not going to read me any more of your jokes, are you?"

"Shokes? Ha, ha, ha! Sometimes I haf some shokes, und somtimes she vhas sadness or philosophy. I will now—"

"Please don't, Mr. Dunder! I am very busy to-day, you know."

"So vhas I werry busy, but I like to make you feel goodt. Listen now to some t'ings which vaill be in der next number of Carl Dunder's Comic Almanac, what sells all ofer Europe und America:—

"'Maybe a bird in mine handt vhas wort two in some bushes und maybe not. It depends on der kind of bird he vhas.'

"'I haf always firmly believe I dot hon esty vhas der best policy, but der trouble e vhas to make der odder man believe it, too. He vhas always a leelde shy on dot.'

"'Some folks vhas like some pieces of wool—full of knots, mit der grain all mixed oop. When you find sooch a man, you should be big enough to lick him or shmall enough to run avhay from a fight.'

"'I doan' like to talk to a dumb man, und I doan' like to haf a man who vhas all talk shpeak to me. I like somepody who vhas half way an orator during a campaign und a mute all der rest of der time.'

"'I somedimes hear two men disputing about Noah und his ark, und I took notice dot dey fight shust as quick after dot as someding dot happened only last week. What we doan' know vhas shust as good ash what we do know, if we can make somepody believe it.'

"'Nobody can take his riches mit him into der next world, but he can invest $50,000 in a monument to shtand shust on der edge of eternity. Dot is supposed to be a great consolation to some folks.'

"'Sometimes a man comes to me and says he has no luck. I talk mit him und I find he invests $1 in a lottery und fondly expects to draw $50,000. My experience in dis world vhas dot a fool und luck vhas in close partnership.'

"'Eaferybody hates a liar, und yet eaferypody takes care to shpeak only so much truth ash won't give avhay nottings aboudt himself. If we'll set oudt next week to tell der solemn truth, we should be sopleased mit a liar dot we make him a president for life.'

"'Most men are agreed dot each one of us should do somedings for der peoples to come after us, but I find dot der great majority vhas willing to set out a gooseberry bush and let it go at dot. Perhaps, however, der coming peoples vhill have haf an appetite for gooseberries.'

"Sometimes I find a man who doan believe aboudt dot garden of Eden because he neber saw her. I find, however, dot der same man believes in der whale, although he vhas neber within sight of der sea.

"'If somepody comes to advise me how to bring oop my shildren, I shenerally find oudt dot he vhas a young man who doan' get married yet, or a man so oldt dot he has forgotten how she vhas. Dot vhas natural, however. A man whose advice is good for somedings keeps quiet und makes you pay for him.'

"'When I see in der papers dot somepody vhas divorced, I believe I know how she vhas. Dot feller figgers too high on love und too low on meat und potatoes. If

"I LIKE TO KILL HIM."

people could love und be sensible, too, it would be all right. You can't make bread out of a romance, und you can't fry love in a spider.'

"'Once in a great while somepody's conscience troubles him so much dot he gifs himself oop to der law, but der rest of us keep quiet und go right along shust der same. If we vhas all to gif ourselves oop at der same time nobody would be left to pass sentence. It vhas werry wise in us to keep quiet.'

"'If we like a man, it vhas more because he doan' find oudt our faults than because we find somedings to admire in him. If somepody injures us, of course we vhas madt aboudt it. If we injure somepody else, we find ourselves even madder yet. I once told a man dot I like his honest opinion of me. He said I vhas a fool, und I vhas so madt I like to kill him. If he vhas a liar und said I vhas shmart, he vhas my frendt for life.'

"Vhell how you like em?" asked Mr. Dunder as he finished reading and looked up.

But the fat police sergeant had quietly slipped into his room and out on the street, and the almanac maker was alone with his philosophy.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Cures in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below.

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Box 32, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 26, '94.
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Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had to go Breech Sweeny and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. CASTOR, Mo., Apr. 2, '94.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have no horse of one Curb, one Blood Spavin and failed in several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it. Respectfully, S. E. Ray, P. O. Box 241.

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Repairing promptly attended to.

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Durham, Jan. 20th, 1892.

FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ALL WOMEN.

In Bed 5 Months—Had Given Up All Hope of Getting Well—A Remedy Found at Last to which "I Owe My Life."

Science has fully established the fact that all the nervous energy of our bodies is generated by nerve centres located near the base of the brain. When the supply of nerve force has been diminished either by excessive physical or mental labours, or owing to a derangement of the nerve centres, we are first conscious of a languor or tired and worn-out feeling, then of a mild form of nervousness, headache, or stomach trouble, which is perhaps succeeded by nervous prostration, chronic indigestion, and dyspepsia, and a general sinking of the whole system. In this day of hurry, fret and worry, there are very few who enjoy perfect health; nearly everyone has some trouble, ache, or pain, a weakness, a nerve trouble, something wrong with the stomach and bowels, poor blood, heart disease, or sick headache; all of which are brought on by a lack of nervous energy to enable the different organs of the body to perform their respective work.

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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.

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 ¼ to ½ 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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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 publisher 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.

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