DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Session—Seventh Parliament.

The attendance on the floor of the chamber at the opening of Parliament on Thursday, was not nearly so large as on previous occasions, neither was there such a rich display of ladies' costumes. Many of the dresses were very beautiful, and there was a great variety of tints, which helped to form a very pretty scene, to which additional color was lent by the rich uniforms of the officers. The galleries were packed with spectators, who craned their necks to catch every detail of the ceremony as though they were viewing it for the first time.

In response to the Usher of the Black Rod, the Speaker of the Commons entered the chamber in formal state, while behind, in a confused mob, trooped a number of the members, pages, and officials of the House. His Excellency read the speech in a clear and distinct voice, and it was noticed in making the reference to the late Premier there was a note of sorrow in his tone.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The following is the speech of his Excellency:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: It is with much satisfaction that I again have recourse to your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion.

By the sudden and lamented death of the late Right Honourable Sir John Thompson, Canada has sustained a grievous loss. The deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the manifestations of sorrow with which the distressing intelligence was received throughout the Empire, as well as tokens of esteem and respect everywhere paid to the memory of the deceased statesman, have been greatly appreciated by the people of Canada.

Satisfactory assurances have been received from Her Majesty's Government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty of commerce with France. Ratifications will be exchanged as soon as necessary legislation has been passed. The recent action of the Imperial Parliament, enabling the various Australasian Governments to enter into preferential trade relations with the other self-governing colonies of the Empire, affords gratifying proofs that the suggestions of the Colonial Conference are being favorably entertained by Her Majesty's Government.

In conformity with a recent judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to the effect that the dissident minority of the people of Manitoba have a constitutional right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba in relation to the subject of education, I have heard in Council the appeal, and my decision thereon has been communicated to the Legislature of the said province. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

The depression in trade which has prevailed throughout the world for the past few years has made itself felt in Canada, but, fortunately, to a less degree than in most other countries. Although this has not resulted in any considerable decrease in the volume of our foreign trade, yet owing to low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation, it has been followed by a serious decrease in revenue derived from Customs and excise. In order to produce equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for the coming year, it will be necessary to observe the greatest possible economy in the appropriations for the various branches of the public service.

During the period that has elapsed since the last session of Parliament, I have had an opportunity of visiting many portions of the Dominion, including the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. Throughout these tours I have been impressed and gratified by manifestations of an abounding loyalty and public spirit, and, notwithstanding the phase of trade depression already referred to, I observed everywhere unmistakable signs of that confident hopefulness in the future, based on a thorough belief in the greatness of the resources of Canada, which is one of the characteristics of her people, and which furnishes a good augury and pledge of further development and progress.

The Government of Newfoundland, having intimated its desire to renew negotiations looking to the admission of that colony into the Dominion of Canada, a sub-committee of my advisers have recently met in conference a delegation from the Island Government and discussed with them the terms of union. It will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations now pending result in the incorporation of her Majesty's oldest colonial possession into the Canadian Confederation.

Measures relating to bankruptcy and insolvency and to joint stock companies will be laid before you. You will also be asked to consider certain amendments to the Insurance Act, to the Act respecting Dominion notes, to the Dominion Lands Act, to the Indian Act, to the North-West Territories Representation Act, as also a bill respecting the land subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed that the accounts of the past year shall be laid before you. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be presented. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I now leave you to the discharge of the important duties devolving upon you, with an earnest prayer that, being guided by the spirit of wisdom and patriotism, your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, conduce to the unity and well-being of Canada.

During a portion of the time the speech was being delivered a buzz of conversation was maintained amongst members at the end of the chamber. Gradually this grew in volume, until suddenly the Governor, when speaking in French, paused and motioned to Black Rod. This gentleman, in response to the sign, moved down the floor, and twice called loudly for silence. After that the talking partially ceased, but was not discontinued altogether.

After the ceremony their Excellencies spent a few minutes in the chambers of the Speaker of the Senate, where a select few were accorded the honor of meeting with them. On quitting the buildings they were received with another salute from the Foot Guards, and, guarded by troopers, they returned to Government House.

MR. BENNETT MOVES THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe rose to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. At the outset he delivered a glowing eulogy on the late Sir John Thompson, referring to his statesmanlike qualities and eminent services to the state. Referring to the Intercolonial Conference he expected great results would flow from it. Now he had to refer to one of those miserable matters which seemed everlastingly to crop up in this country. To-day the country was face to face with a great burning question—the Manitoba school issue. He traversed the history of the question step by step from 1890 up to the issue of the Remedial Order of a few weeks ago. All that had been done by the Federal Government was to hand the matter over entirely to the Province of Manitoba. He sincerely hoped that an amicable arrangement would be made and that the Provincial Legislature would see its way clear to restore any rights and privileges of which the minority had been unjustly deprived, as found by the Privy Council. Dealing with the question of trade, he said the Opposition could not object to a deficit, as they would be simply face to face with an old friend. Mr. Laurier and his friends had been sighing for a constituency to be opened in order that they might test the trade issue, but where was the illustrious Liberal band in Haldimand? Mr. Laurier had ample opportunity of testing the trade policy, but had failed to do so. Referring to the Newfoundland question Mr. Bennett said he was glad that Hon. R. Bond, when here, had given some information which tended to disabuse the minds of Canadians of false notions relating to the island. He trusted the present negotiations would result in the union of the island so that from the Pacific, which laved the golden sands of British Columbia, to the rock-bound coast of Newfoundland, facing the billows of the stormy Atlantic, the whole would be included within Canadian Confederation.

Mr. Belley of Chicoutimi second the address. Speaking in French on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Quebec, he thanked the Government for the act of justice they had rendered to the Catholic minority in Manitoba.

Mr. Laurier, complimented the mover and seconder on the manner in which they had discharged their duty. The Cabinet was divided into two factions, which were quarrelling and fighting, one in favor of a session, the other for dissolution. If they had gone to the country now the Government's majority would have disappeared like snow in April. He re-affirmed, however, that in calling Parliament so late the Government had violated the unwritten law of the constitution. My friend from East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) spoke eloquently and well and most feelingly on the death of Sir John Thompson. I can re-echo everything he said in that respect. The death of Sir John Thompson was a most shocking one. When a man is struck by the hand of death in the fulness of his years after a long career, after a career of great usefulness to himself and his country, there remains a feeling, even above the feeling of grief, that after all death has dealt kindly with him. Coming to the Speech from the Throne, he characterized it as drier than ever. A few clauses in it rapped against each other ominously. The evils from which the country was suffering were not merely evanescent. They were caused by the immense public debt and a high tariff. The Government had again promised an insolvency Law which he thought, was a fit accompaniment of the National Policy. As to Newfoundland he re-echoed every thing that appeared in the speech. Before Newfoundland entered confederation the Imperial Parliament should be called upon to settle the French shore question, because so long as it remained unsettled we could not close our eyes to the fact that at any moment the whole confederation might be convulsed with one of those outbursts of sentiment which we had seen too often.

Referring to the Manitoba school question, he said the paragraph in the speech was very discreet. Mr. Laurier said that the language in which the Remedial Order was couched was most unfortunate. At a later period he (Laurier) would deal with this question more at length. He had been charged with all the crimes in the calendar, with wickedness, cowardice and incapacity. He acknowledged at once that it would be very presumptuous for him to rush in where the Government angels feared to tread. He had no desire to create political capital out of this question. When the Government brought in their measure, then he would speak. Before sitting down he desired to extend to Mr. Foster his sincere congratulations for his promotion to the position of leader of the House. From the bottom of his heart, he hoped that the Finance Minister could discharge the duties of his office with as great ability as those who had preceded him, but with more benefit to the country, although he had faint hopes on that score.

Hon. G. E. Foster heartily thanked Mr. Laurier for his kind and graceful words and compliments to the mover and seconder of the address. As to the late calling of Parliament he did not think it such a grave charge, as Mr. Laurier would make it appear. Frankly speaking, the real reasons, the only reasons, were three: The death of their lamented chief, the Manitoba school question, which involved certain action on the part of the Government, which had been taken as promptly as possible, and thirdly the meeting of the Newfoundland Conference.

The Finance Minister keenly scored Mr. Laurier for his blue ruin remarks and his attack on protection. Mr. Foster dealt particular with Mr. Laurier's critisms of the finances. He explained the exceptional circumstances which led to a great falling off in revenue, and claimed that, unlike the deficits under a Liberal regime, the present Conservative deficits were accompanied by reductions in the tariff, sugar tax for example. Referring to the French treaty, he said that it was essential to pass an act before the treaty could be ratified, in order to remove certain doubts which existed. Mr. Laurier thought the French shore question should be settled by Great Britain and France. There is a treaty. There are rights which France claims under that treaty. He thought, he might say without violating any confidence, because blue books had been already published, they had assumed a position at the present time when we may fairly say that, with the agreement between the Newfoundland Government and the Home Government, legislation is likely to be passed at the coming session of the Newfoundland Legislature which will settle that question agreeably to the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Great Britain, and upon a basis which will be accepted by France. (Hear, hear.)

SIFTON OUTRAGED POLITICAL DECENCY.

Passing on Mr. Foster twitted the Liberal leader with failing to put up a candidate in Haldimand, championing the Government's course in dealing with the Manitoba school question. He deprecated any great discussion of the Order at present, as the matter had been referred to the Manitoba Legislature, which has done a wise and proper thing in taking time to calmly consider it. In closing Mr. Foster eloquently referred to the death of Sir John Thompson.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke for over an hour criticising Mr. Foster's excuses for the lateness of the session, and then launching into a condemnation of the tariff and the year's deficit. He thought the Government was better known than trusted. While his speech was full of bitter invectives, yet there was a vein of humor running through the speech which kept the House laughing continuously.

Sir C. H. Tupper took the floor to reply to Sir Richard Cartwright. Hon. gentlemen must amuse themselves with extraordinary stories regarding their opponents, and whatever truths there might have been in recent rumors, he (Tupper) had not been obliged to go to his constituents with a certificate of character as Cartwright had. Dealing with the question of trade, he pointed out how fortunate Canada had been as compared with other countries. Dealing with the Remedial Order, it had to be put into dictational, but not necessarily offensive language. He trusted no member of the Manitoba Legislature would for a moment be misled by the utterances of Mr. Laurier, that there was any disposition on the part of the Government to assume the role of dictators, or to use language that could be considered in the slightest degree disrespectful. He agreed with Mr. Laurier that it would not be wise to thresh the question out until the Manitoba Legislature had taken action.

The Queen and Precedence.

A London paper tells a story illustrating Queen Victoria's well-known strictness in the matter of precedence. As she was about to take a train with the Empress Frederick at Paddington station recently, she reached the door of her saloon carriage first; she drew back at once, however, and motioned the Empress to go in before her. The Empress protested, and for a few seconds there was a little argument between mother and daughter as to which should have precedence, and the Queen laughingly insisting, the Empress finally entered before her mother. This was a striking example of the Queen's punctilliousness in observing the rank of her daughter and guest. Concerning this matter of precedence it seems a little odd that the Duchess of York, who is the mother of the probable future ruler of England, is yet quite low in the ranks at court. The Queen's daughters and daughters-in-law all have precedence of her; her place at a drawing-room is between the Duchess of Albany and the Duchess of Teck. One wonders, if her son shall reach the throne, whether her rank will be raised.

Stern-Wheeler in Canada.

John T. Fuller, of Savanna, Ill., is having a new boat constructed at Kingston for use among the Thousand Islands, which will be something of a novelty on the St. Lawrence. It is to be built after the style of the Mississippi River boats, be 45 feet in length, 12 feet breadth of beam and will draw one foot of water. It will have a stern paddle wheel, which will be run by two 5 by 20 modern engines, with balance valve and link motion. It is estimated that it will make nine or ten miles an hour. The light draught will enable it to run in bays, over weed beds and in shallow places, where ordinary steam yachts cannot go.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Movable Hennery.

On stubble fields there is often a good deal of food which if the fowls could be induced to forage sufficiently would amount to a considerable quantity of feed. In some countries the young, growing fowls are housed in a small, lightly constructed building on wheels, of a weight not too heavy for a horse to draw, and of a size to accommodate from 50 to 70 chickens. The

MOVING THE POULTRY HOUSE.

birds are quartered in it and drawn to the field, where they are fed once or twice in the house to accustom them to it. Then they are supplied with plenty of water and turned upon the stubble, changing them about to fresh forage as often as they seem to require new ground, to find sufficient of the fallen grain. If the house be built of half-inch matched boards, it will be found light enough to be moved easily, and will prove quite a saving in feed from year to year. During the winter months, when other more important work is not pressing, time may be put to good advantage by constructing such amovable poultry house.

On Raising Calves.

The finest calves are produced by allowing them to get the food from their mothers in the natural way, but there is little to prove that these calves make better cows than those raised on skim milk and less expensive foods. If the cow is quiet, leave the calf with her for two days. If she is excitable and frets for her calf when taken away, the sooner they are separated the better for both. Put the calf in a warm, dry place, where it cannot be seen or heard by the mother. If it has not suckled give it two pints of warm milk from a bottle. In 12 hours take a pail of milk, freshly drawn from its mother, and teach the calf to drink by letting it suck the fingers. As soon as it begins to relish the food gradually withdraw the fingers from its mouth until it drinks, keeping the hand on its nose. Then take the hand away and the calf quickly learns that its food is in the pail and not in the hand. A calf will learn in from one to four lessons according to its intelligence.

Scarcely any two calves will do equally well on the same amount of food. Take two of the same breed,—one will thrive on five quarts at a feed while the other cannot digest more than half as much. Experience will teach the amount each should have. When this is learned, measure each calf's ration and avoid sudden changes in amount. When two weeks old begin to gradually change the ration from whole milk to skim milk. At the same time add a little shelled corn and wheat bran. Stick a bunch of fine mixed hay where the calf can reach it and see how soon it will learn to eat it. The bran, corn and hay are necessary to restore the skim milk to the nutritive ratio of whole milk. The nutritive ratio of milk is one of flesh and tissue-forming to four of heat-producing properties. Fat and sugar are the principal heat-producing elements in milk. These are taken off with the cream, leaving skim milk a narrower or colder ration than nature provided. To this narrow ration many add oil meal with a nutritive ratio of 1:1½, making a very cold ration. Is it any wonder that so many calves die of scours when robbed in this way of the heat-producing elements absolutely necessary to life?

The nutritive ratio of wheat bran is the same as that of milk, while those of corn and hay are enough wider to restore skim-milk to the ratio of whole milk. The calf will soon learn to eat the corn and bran dry from a trough and pick the hay from a manger. When a month old give no more whole milk. It will grow well on its new ration. Warm all its drinks to a temperature of 90° F. Gradually increase the other feed as soon as the calf has learned to eat it and it will not hurt to continue warming its drinks until spring pasture comes. With a feed of bran once a day and good pasture let it grow until winter comes again. Feed it a balanced ration in winter and good grass in summer until it becomes a cow.

Dairy Notes.

The failure of many of our public creameries, and the disrepute into which a great deal of creamery butter has fallen, have all worked together to produce a healthful and lasting revival of interest in the farm dairy. With modern improvements the farmer can now make the best butter in his own dairy.

The wail that keeping cows is a poor business often comes from the man who compels his cows to seek their living on the dusty roadside, or upon scant, barren pastures, with a short water supply all summer long, and at the side of a straw stack in winter, without proper shelter from cold storms, or suitable food with which to make proper paying returns.

Don't get discouraged and give up dairying—if you are doing the best you know how—for something that pays better. There is no branch of farming that pays so well as dairying, and as for selling the farm and going into business in the city—don't. Go talk with those now engaged in business in the city, ask their advice; if they are honest they will all say "Don't."

It is not the amount of food that is eaten, but the amount that is digested and assimilated that makes the gain and growth, and in feeding stock of any kind it will be found quite an item to prepare the feed so that it can be readily digested. In this may be seen the advantage of ensilage and cut fodder for cows and fattening cattle and soaking corn for hogs.

One great point of advantage in dairy farming over almost all other specialties, says a recent writer, is that on the dairy farm the work is better divided. The grain harvest comes so close to haying that it often gets mixed up with it, to the detriment of both; but where corn is grown and put into the silo for dairy feed, and not so much or no grain raised, the harvests are several weeks apart.

The quickest way to shrink cow's milk is to have a cross, surly milker, who gives her a slap instead of a caress, and never speaks to her except to scold or swear at her; but it does not matter if he speaks never a word and is as dumb as an oyster, if he is cross and glum the cow knows it as soon as he comes near her or touches her. It does not need sound or hearing for instinct to size a man up.

In summer shade should be provided in the pasture fields to protect against the bristle-making influence of July and August suns. In all the management of cows such conditions should be provided for and care given as will insure excellent health and apparent contentment. Feed should be supplied regularly; and, when practicable, milking should be done by the same person and with regularity as to time.

A Mixed-Up Family.

Here are the raw materials for a headache: Dr. King, of Adelaide, a widower, married a Miss Norris. Shortly after the doctor's honeymoon the doctor's son married a sister of the doctor's wife. Then a brother of the doctor's wife married the doctor's daughter. In other words, the doctor's son became his stepmother's brother-in-law, and the doctor's daughter became her stepmother's sister-in-law. The doctor, by the marriage of his son to the sister of the doctor's wife, became father-in-law to his sister in-law, and the doctor's wife, by the marriage of her sister to her stepson, became stepmother-in-law to her own sister. By the marriage of the brother of the doctor's wife to the doctor's daughter the doctor became father-in-law to his brother-in-law, and the doctor's wife became stepmother-in-law to her own brother. What relations are the children of the contracting parties to each other?

GETTING TIPSY ON TEA.

A Crusade Against This Intemperate Habit Among the Needs of the Day.

No longer, it appears, may we speak of tea as the cup which cheers, but not inebriates. It may, indeed, still cheer. It certainly does not inebriate with most deplorable effects; ranking, as an intoxicant, a good second to alcohol itself. Many lay observers have long suspected that such was the case. Their suspicions are now confirmed by professional authorities in a manner so startling as to make it seem desirable that concerted action should be taken to check the evil. To some perhaps the idea of a temperance crusade against the teapot will appear grotesque. Yet, in all seriousness, that very thing is urgently needed.

According to statistics recently furnished to the Medical News by Dr. James Wood, of Brooklyn, of all the patients applying for treatment at the chief dispensary of that city, no less than 10 per cent. are tea-drunkards. They are not aware of the fact. No one asks to be cured of what we may call theamania. But the symptoms of their cases point unmistakably to

OVER INDULGENCE IN TEA,

and that presumption, on inquiry, is confirmed by their confessions. They suffer suffer from headache, vertigo, insomnia, palpitation of the heart, mental confusion, nightmare, nausea, hallucinations, morbid depression of spirits, and sometimes from suicidal impulses, surely a formidable list of symptoms. These patients are of both sexes and all ages, and confess drinking from a pint and a half to fifteen pints of tea each day. Another interesting fact is that nearly one-third of them are of Irish birth, and it is safe to assume that of the nearly two-thirds of American birth, a large proportion are of Irish parentage. For in Ireland itself tea-poisoning has long been recognized as a widely prevalent evil, contributing largely to the number of inmates of insane asylums; and here, as most housekeepers know, the most inveterate and inordinate tea drinkers are the domestic servants of Irish origin. It is an interesting question, worthy of investigation, whether this prevalence of tea intoxication among that race is because they use tea more freely than other people, or because their nervous temperament is more susceptible to its effects.

The evil of tea drinking is due, however, not only to the amount consumed, but also to the manner in which it is prepared. An unmeasured quantity of the leaves, says Dr. Wood, is thrown into the teapot, and an unmeasured quantity of boiling water added. In any time from ten to thirty minutes this infusion is used. Then new leaves are thrown in with the old, which have been left to soak, and more water is added, and so on. Sometimes leaves are thus kept soaking for

A DAY OR MORE.

The result is that the decoction is loaded, not only with thein, but with from 7 to 17 per cent. of tannin, and with other even more deleterious substances. This form of preparation is almost universal among kitchen servants and among shop and factory girls, who also are great tea drinkers, and is too often practised among other people of small means, who do not wish to waste a single leaf as long as there is any "strength" in it.

Against this particular phase of the evil a crusade may well be directed. Tea drinkers should be taught how to prepare the beverage properly, so that it will be comparatively innocuous, and should be warned that such decoctions as they have been making are nothing else than rank poisons. Physicians doubtless give such advice to their patients whom they find suffering from tea intoxication. But the mistress of the household should give it to her domestics, and enforce it upon them, too; the city missionary and dispenser of charity among the poor should make the same facts known to all whom they visit. This is no light matter. There is serious reason to believe that many cases of suicide and insanity are directly due to tea poisoning, while the number of chronic invalids from the same cause in this city alone is to be reckoned by thousands. It is high time for the evil to be recognized and checked.

A MONKEY KILLS A COBRA.

The Dangerous Reptile Strangled by Its Courageous Enemy.

One day I was much disturbed by the unusual chattering of a troop of monkeys, in India, a short distance from my bungalow, writes a traveler. I proceeded to the scene of their uproar, when they fled in wild disorder, with their young clinging to the females by the neck. I looked around to find, if possible, the cause of their troubles.

In a small tree I soon found a good sized male specimen left behind, gazing intently toward the roots of the tree. Following the direction of its eyes, I was astonished to see a large cobra, coiled and apparently asleep. He was the cause of their annoyance. This monkey seemed more daring than his fellows, and did not appear the least disturbed at my presence.

My first impulse was to dispatch the serpent with a stout cane. On second thought, I concluded to watch the monkey and see what it would do. I never witnessed anything more interesting than the actions of that beast.

He slowly left his perch in the forks of the tree and quietly, with great caution, moved downward toward the serpent until he had approached with in two feet of the reptile. He looked like a solemn old man, curiously moving his head from side to side, as if closely inspecting the object before him. Then he took a firmer hold of the tree with one arm and wrapped his tail close around the trunk. He reached forth his hand until it was within six or eight inches of the serpent and quickly withdrew it again. I was much excited, and wondered if he knew the dangerous character of his adversary. Was he playing unknowingly with death? I could scarcely refrain from rushing to his rescue, but resolved to await the issue and watch the strange proceedings.

The hand of the monkey again moved toward the venomous reptile. Is he going to seize the creature? Thoughts of his danger came thick and fast, as almost riveted to the ground I watched. Suddenly with the quickness of lightning, the monkey grasped the serpent around the neck, close to the head, in such a manner as to render it impossible to inflict its deadly bite, while its body encircled his arm.

The astonishing scene is indescribable. There were loud hissings, mingled with chatterings and almost screechings, as the monkey danced and leaped in frenzied delight. With many odd grimaces and queer wrinkling of the brow, the monkey seemed almost frantic. He would stop his wild contortions and seriously examine the head and eyes and protruding tongue, again grin and dance about. But stranger movements soon followed.

After a short time of this display of glee, he apparently became tired, and stooping down on three legs, he began to rub the head of the serpent on the hard ground. He would rub awhile, then, with much seriousness, examine the head. Then rub it again. Blood began to drip over his hand. This rubbing and examining he repeated again and again, until he had completely rubbed off the head of the cobra. Then, with much chattering and apparent glee, he dropped the writhing body to the ground and scampered off to join his companions in a neighboring grove.

The Height of Clouds.

The very highest clouds, those called cirrus and cirrostratus, rise to the average height of about 30,000 feet. A second class keep at a height of from 10,000 to 23,000 feet above the earth, while the lower clouds usually float at a height seldom exceeding 5,000 feet. In the case of the last mentioned class of clouds the lower surface may be at a height not exceeding 3,000 to 4,000 feet, while their towering summit will be removed from the earth by not less than 16,000 feet. Professor Moller says that the vertical dimensions of a cloud will often exceed 10,000 feet, and that he has observed those which he had every reason to believe were not less than 25,000 feet thick.

YOUNG FOLKS.

Manners.

"Gilbert Carroll always takes off his hat to me," said Agnes to her mother, as they sat together on the front porch. "I wonder why he does it?"

"I suppose, dear, it is because he is a gentleman and thinks you are a lady."

A lady! It had never came into the little girl's head to think whether she were a lady or not. But she knew that since Gilbert Carroll—a particularly nice boy, who had lately moved near them, and come to their school—had begun bowing politely to her, she had felt more concern about her own manners.

How could she fail to walk with propriety along the street after receiving that graceful tip of the hat from a well behaved boy? The feeling had extended to her dress, too. She did not like to meet him, or indeed any of the Carrolls, with her hair tumbled and her hat hanging down her back.

"He's just so in everything," went on Agnes. "If you drop anything he runs to pick it up for you. And if he's sitting down and any one else come along, he's up in a minute."

"Pshaw—that doesn't amount to anything, does it, mother?" asked her brother Tom, who sat near studying, probably thinking the holding up of Gilbert Carroll's manners a reproach to his own carelessness.

"That's all outside doings. It doesn't make a boy any better because he's always bowing and scraping and twisting himself to wait on folks. There he is now."

Gilbert came along, stopping before the gate to lift his hat with a smile and the grace which showed it his everyday habit. As he paused for a moment's chat, it might have been observed that Tom straightened himself from his lounging position.

"Come in," he was urged, and as he sat down on a step of the porch, laying his hat beside him, Tom quietly slipped his off.

The visitor remained but a few moments, but during that time he, without interrupting his talk, intercepted a spool in its roll along the porch from Agnes's work and held out his hand to hold a tangled skein of silk.

"I like his ways," said Agnes, as with another little touch of his hat Gilbert went on.

"Well enough, if a boy's built that way," admitted Tom, "but not of any importance—is it, mother?"

"Yes," she said, "I think it is."

"Why?—it doesn't get better lessons; Gilbert isn't a crack scholar at all. And it doesn't do any work. You can help a body just as well without getting a bow in."

"Well," said mother, "I think it is something like this. Anything which makes us more pleasing to others is worth while. It is something like the making of your clothes. Your coat would keep you just as warm, Tom, if it hung like a bag on you, but you wouldn't like it. And you like your clean white collar. Agnes likes the bit of lace and bow of ribbon on her dress."

"I like it," said Tom's brother, joining in the talk. "They're all just that way at Mr. Carroll's. When Gilbert took me in to tea with him the other evening he introduced me all proper, and Mr. Carroll got up and bowed to me as if I had been somebody."

"I hope, Phil, that you remembered your manners," said mother in some anxiety.

"To be sure I did, mother. I was a little flustered, but I held up my head and bowed equal to any of 'em."

"I generally let my head down when I bow," put in Tom.

"When has that been?" asked Agnes, with a mischievous smile.

"Well," went on Phil, "they all, somehow, do just the things you're always telling us to do, mother. If anybody passes before anybody they say 'excuse me' as if it were company."

"I've had a very busy life, dear," said mother, with a sigh, "and perhaps I haven't been firm enough in such matters."

"What's the matter with our behaving ourselves without expecting mother to be always at us?" said Phil, with an affectionate stroke of her cheek.

"That would be the way for you, dear," she said. "You all know what nice manners are. Why shouldn't you practice them?"

If boys and girls could realize how great an advantage, as they go through life, they could win by the cultivation of a grace of manner, they would surely do it of themselves—as they can without money or price. Many a success is largely due to charm of manner and the true politeness growing out of the honest soil of real regard for the rights and comforts of others.

A Domestic Siege.

Mercy! Goodness! exclaimed Mr. Watkins, dropping his pipe in consternation, what is that awful riot in the kitchen?

That's the war with China, answered his wife placidly, going on with her book.

"Oh, doctor, how do you do? You look killing this evening." "Thank you; but I'm not; I'm off duty, you know."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

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Box 22, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
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 good success. It is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, Chas. Powell.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Canton, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
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. It has removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,
S. R. Ray, P. O. Box 348.

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Repairing promptly attended to.

First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.

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CHARLES LEAVENS.

Durham, Jan. 26th, 1892.

"I TELL ALL MY FRIENDS."

A Lady of Shelburne, Ont., Permanently Cured of Indigestion After Using Two Bottles of South American Nervine —Glad to Let Everyone Know It,

MRS. A. V. GALBRAITH.

With indigestion it is not only that one suffers all imaginable torments, physical and mental, but more, perhaps, than anything else, an impaired digestion is the forerunner of countless ailments that in their course lead to the most serious consequences. Let the stomach get out of order and it may be said the whole system is diseased. When the digestive organs fail in their important functional duties, head and heart, mind and body are sick. These were the feelings of Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Mr. A. V. Galbraith, the well-known jeweller of Shelburne, Ont., before she had learned of the beneficent results to be gained by the use of South American Nervine Tonic. In so many words she said: "Life was becoming unbearable. I was so cranky I was really ashamed of myself. Nothing that I ate would agree with me; now it does not matter what I eat. I take enjoyment out of all my meals." Here are Mrs. Galbraith's words of testimony to South American Nervine, given over her own signature:

"Shelburne, Ont., March 27, 1894.

"I was for considerable time a sufferer from indigestion, experiencing all the misery and annoyance so common to this complaint. South American Nervine was recommended to me as a safe and effective remedy for all such cases. I used only two bottles, and am pleased to testify that these fully cured me, and I have had no indication of a return of the trouble since. I never fail to recommend the Nervine to all my friends troubled with indigestion or nervousness.

"Mrs. A. V. Galbraith."

The testimony of this lady, given freely and voluntarily out of a full heart because of the benefits she experienced in her own person, have an echo in thousands of hearts all over the country. South American Nervine must cure, because it operates at once on the nerve centres. These nerve centres are the source from which emanates the life fluid that keeps all organs of the body in proper repair. Keep these nerve centres sound and disease is unknown. There is no trick in the business. Everything is very simple and common sense like. South American Nervine strengthens the digestive organs, tones up the liver, enriches the blood, is peculiarly efficacious in building up shattered and nervous constitutions. It never fails to give relief in one day.

For Sale by McFARLANE & CO.,
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A Bridgeton, N.J., firm is building three ice machines for the steamship St. Paul.

Applicant—"Please, mum, the lady wot washes the steps for that woman which lives opposite sez as you wants a girl."

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

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

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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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Hanover—Monday before Durham.
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