CURRENT NOTES.

Reports from the continent indicate that the Unionist triumph in the general elections in the United Kingdom is viewed with satisfaction in Germany, Austria and Italy, but with not a little misgiving in France. No doubt the growing change of English public opinion in favor of joining the Triple Alliance, in order to neutralize the persistent unfriendliness of France, and the fact that the Conservative party has inclined most to that policy, accounts for much of the French apprehension. But there is good reason to believe that, apart from the fear lest British influence may be thrown on the side of the Triple Alliance, the French dread a demand for the settlement of a part at least of the long list of diplomatic injuries inflicted upon Great Britain. Confirmation of this belief, it is claimed, has been given in the meagre publicity accorded by the French press and government to the formal opening a few weeks ago of the great military port and naval arsenal constructed by France at Bizerta, in Tunis, though its importance to the republic is scarcely less than that of the Kiel Canal to Germany. For by cutting a canal from the sea to Lake Bizerta, the French have secured an inland harbor capable of holding their entire fleet, and as absolutely protected from attack by a hostile squadron as the German fleet would be if massed in the middle reaches of the Kiel waterway.

Moreover, a naval base at Bizerta more than doubles the strength of France in the Mediterranean, giving her, with Toulon, a great naval stronghold on either side of sea, thus enabling her to safely divide her fleet and to harass an enemy on both flanks. Yet the only celebration of the opening of this great port was a parade of the French Mediterranean fleet, conducted so quietly that it was hardly known outside of France, and due, no doubt, to the fact that in opening it at all, the republic violated a direct promise made to Great Britain. For in the correspondence between the two governments which accompanied the French occupation of Tunis in 1881, France not only repeatedly promised not to permanently occupy the country, but at England's request, gave special assurances that Bizerta would not be converted into a military and naval port. In view of these pledges, it is not unnatural that the Paris government should carefully refrain from advertising the completion of the port, and dread the return to power of a British premier likely to demand compensation for the injury done to British interests in the construction of a naval stronghold on the British route to India, and if refused, to add it to the list of injuries for which payment will some day be exacted. It is true, of course, that the breaches of faith are by no means all on the French side, but it is, unfortunately, equally true that England can show the longer list of diplomatic grievances, and so is in better position to demand an accounting.

OUR EXPORT APPLE TRADE.

A Valuable Suggestion to the Canadian Farmer and Fruit Grower.

In the Glasgow Evening Citizen of a recent date there is a letter which contains a suggestion concerning the apple trade which ought not to be lost on the Canadian farmer and fruit grower. The writer, Mr. John Maclean, is evidently a very clear-headed and experienced business man. His suggestion is that the barrel be discarded as an apple-package, and replaced by three square wicker baskets, or crates, whose joint capacity is equal to that of one barrel. His reasons for this change are weighty, and are drawn from experience. The prime one is that the barrel is altogether too large for family trade. Containing from 120 to 140 pounds, only a limited number of households will buy so large parcels, whereas packages of 40 or 45 pounds would come within the scope of the means and consumption of the majority of families. The result, Mr. Maclean predicts, would be a great extension of the demand for Canadian apples. Further, he considers the change is called for, not merely for the extension of the trade, but also for the very preservation of it. Largeness is not the only fault of the barrel-package. It is the means of conveying a lot of

RUBBISHY FRUIT

on the market as first-class stuff. In such cases of fraud the top and bottom respectively contain a few layers of choice fruit, while the centre is filled in with all sorts. There are other barrels with over-ripe fruit in the centre, which soon damages all the rest. An examination of the contents of a barrel is, the writer says, an interminable job, and cannot be made without bruising the fruit. Hence, dealers have to buy with their eyes shut. The losses they have suffered in consequence have become a serious menace to the Canadian apple business in Glasgow. These losses take one of two forms. They are either direct, the dealer having to call and reject the unsound and inferior fruit and realize only on the remainder; or they are indirect the customer returning the package or disputing the account. The loss, however, falls on the trader, and tends to prejudice him against Canadian apples. In fact this dishonest facing of poor fruit is as great a check to the buying of apples by the barrel as is the size of that package. The basket Mr. Maclean represents, can be easily examined by the dealer. In it he can see what he is buying, and knows what he is selling to his customer. It is not so good a cover to frauds as the barrel. It is the right size

FOR FAMILY TRADE.

Apples cannot heat in it as they do in such bulky packages as barrels. The freight would be no greater, the handling would be easier. In short, the crate seems to be what is needed for multiplying the Canadian apple trade many fold, and to save it from decay. The matter is worthy of the attention of our farmers and fruit-growers. In this country we are coming to a due sense of the value of first-class quality and strict honesty in our goods and dealings. The first word that shippers or makers were getting lax about the quality of our cheese brought the matter before Parliament. The country is being educated and encouraged to make first-class butter for the British market. Precautions have been taken to keep up the grading of our finest wheat. Strict measures are enforced to keep our cattle healthy. It is on all accounts most important that our apple-growers and shippers should study and carefully conform to the tastes and requirements of the British trade. Above all, they owe it to their country to be scrupulously honest. There are vast possibilities in our export fruit trade, if it is well handled. This idea of a basket or crate seems to be a good one.

Lost Five Children In Three Weeks.

Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wilson of Elizabeth, N. J., have died since July 30, of a strange malady that baffle the physicians. The last child to die was Eddie, aged 6 years, who died on Monday morning. His twin brother, Eugene, died on July 30, and the youngest child, Esther, on the same day. Philip, aged 3, died on Aug. 8, and Annie, 9 years old, on Aug. 14. In June the children were stricken with measles, and whooping cough followed. In the latter part of July the children began to fade away. They were unable to retain nourishment, and were reduced to skeletons. One child, a girl of seven years, is sick with the same peculiar disease, but appears to be recovering. Wilson is a machinist in the Singer Sewing Machine Works. The illness and deaths in his family have so increased his expenses that want threatens the family, and a public subscription has been started in their behalf.

HAS EARNED HIS SPURS.

LORD WOLSELEY TAKES CHARGE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Appointment Causes Great Satisfaction in England—He is a Renowned Fighter—While of Irish Birth, He Has no Sympathy With the Present Leader—Some of His Battles.

The announcement that General Lord Wolseley has been chosen to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army causes the greatest possible gratification among the government's friends and supporters, says a London letter. For many years Wolseley has been to many minds the ideal soldier—the greatest living master of the art of war. General Lord Roberts, for many years commander-in-chief of the forces in India, and who for the past two years has been in Great Britain receiving the administration to which his prowess in Asia entitled him, is his only rival, but he has never filled the public mind as has the man who boldly sat in judgment on the deeds of Wellington and Bonaparte and on the campaigns of General Ulysses S. Grant.

His popularity is due almost entirely to his military prowess. There is nothing imposing or magnetic about his appearance. He has not the fine physique of Lord 'Bobs.' Slim, small statured, with a ruddy face, firmly lined, searching blue eyes and a drooping mustache, his general bearing is by no means that of the typical soldier of romance. Although 62 years of age, he looks at least a decade younger, and his Irish birth shows itself in a marked brogue, which he would be glad to remove from his voice, as he has no sympathy whatever with the cause of Parnell, Redmond and McCarthy. The Irishman in

THE FAMOUS SOLDIER WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO SUCCEED THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S ARMIES.

his constitution also shows itself in a suave manner and a not altogether suppressed tendency to blarney his friends, although during the last score years of his life he has succeeded in getting rid of that Irish trait. His boast is that he always says exactly what he thinks of friend or foe and to their faces. Often he excoriates his contemporaries in quite unprofessional style in the magazines and reviews, paying no more respect to living generals such as Lord Roberts than he does to Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Cæsar or Hannibal.

IS AN ACTUAL FIGHTER.

It must not be supposed, however, that Lord Wolseley is one of those soldiers who do most of their fighting with pen and ink. He has had many more than his share of hard campaigns since he entered the army as ensign in March, 1852. From that time he has been in the most notable battles in which the British army has been engaged. He was an ensign during the second Burmese war. At the siege of Sebastopol he was a lieutenant, and rose on that field to the rank of captain in the first month of 1855. On his way to China in 1857 he endured the hardships of the sea, being wrecked near Singapore. He took part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in that year, receiving a commission as major in March, 1858, and the next year gaining a lieutenant colonelcy at the age of 26 years. In 1860 he served on the staff of the quartermaster general throughout the Chinese campaign, for which he received the honor of a medal with two clasps. He was appointed deputy quartermaster general in Canada in October, 1867, and commanded the expedition to the Red River. His gallantry on the field and his services as an executive officer won him a nomination as Knight Commander of the Order of S.S. Michael and George in 1870, and upon his return to England he was assistant general at the war office in made 1871. When the Ashantee war began in August, 1873, he was chosen to command the British troops, with the local rank of major general. The African campaign was a brilliant one, the natives being defeated at every turn, General Wolseley entering Coomassie on Feb. 5, 1874, and receiving the submission of the king. His return to England was a great popular triumph. Like a second Scipio Africanus, he was the hero of the day. Parliament passed a resolution thanking him for his services to the British crown and granting him $125,000 as a partial reward for his "courage, energy and perseverance." The Queen made him a Knight Commander of the Bath, while the City of London, not to be outdone in favoring the popular hero, presented him with the freedom of the city and a splendid sword valued at 100 guineas. He was shortly afterward made commander of the auxiliary forces, but it being felt that his services were needed in Africa, where success had previously met him at every turn, he was dispatched to Natal to act as governor of that colony, to advise the colonial office of the best form of government for the natives, and to arrange for suitable military organization and defenses in the event of another outbreak.

HONORS CAME VERY FAST.

Upon his return to London he was again made commander of the auxiliary forces, and then a member of the council for India. His next appointment was as Governor of Cyprus, and commander in chief of the army, in that newly acquired important military point. African warfare again demanded his services in June, 1879, and he was made governor and high commissioner of Natal, the whole of the Zulu war being left in his hands. In this venture he was successful, as always, succeeding in destroying the strongholds of Sikukuni. At the close of the campaign he held successively the offices of quartermaster general and adjutant general of the army, but when the expeditionary force was sent to Egypt, in 1882, he was chosen as its leader. His services there gained him again the thanks of Parliament, as well as the title of Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley in the County of Stafford. He also obtained the rank of full general, while both the great English universities conferred upon him their highest degrees. Almost before he had thoroughly rested himself from the Egyptian campaign he was sent back to that country to the relief of General Gordon. This was the only failure in his career, and even for this only his enemies hold him accountable. Through a combination of circumstances his steamer arrived at Khartoum forty-eight hours too late, rendering the expedition abortive. To console him for his disappointment, the popular hero was thanked for his services by both houses of parliament, and was made Viscount Wolseley. In 1890 he retired from being adjutant general to the forces and became commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, which position he has since held, his conduct winning the approval of the English tories and the hatred of the Irish, who would almost as soon see further honors heaped upon the Duke of Cambridge himself as upon their enemy. This, of course, is another thing which gives the conservatives great satisfaction.

COVERED WITH SCARS.

Wounds as well as honors have been Lord Wolseley's lot since he first donned a red uniform. In leading a storming party while ensign during England's war with Burmah in 1854 both he and his brother officer were shot down as they entered the enemy's works. The other bled to death in five minutes and it was only as if by a miracle and after intense suffering that the life of the future commander-in-chief of the British army was saved. During the siege of Sebastopol he was wounded three times and on one occasion while working in the trenches he was bowled over by a solid shot striking him. He was picked up for dead hardly recognizable from the number of wounds on his face. The surgeons declared that there was no possibility of his recovery but he took a different view of the matter and lived to see all of them in their graves, although for a long time he was compelled to live in a dark room, total blindness being threatened.

While not engaged in fighting with the sword, Lord Wolseley has been wielding the pen with almost as good effect. In his essays he has not hesitated to criticise almost every great general of ancient and modern times. To complete the picture of the English hero there is need only to add that he is a confirmed prohibitionist and an inveterate smoker. He has an only daughter of marriageable age, who will inherit his viscountcy.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

A Machine That Will Milk Four Cows in the Same Time as One by Hand Labor.

The boon of a milking machine is the latest gift of science to the dairy farmer. Hitherto milking has been a strictly manual art. The natural, primitive, pastoral, universal, and immemorial practice has been to milk the cow by hand. Mankind began to milk thus as if by a common inspiration. People who did not like the method were free to adopt any other, but up to the present all stuck to the process on which all had originally hit. The art is one of the few that have been preserved so long in their original simplicity. It was open to objection, but seemingly not to improvement. The objections were informally entered every time the hired man was called to assist the women folk in the exercise, whether at grey dawn or dim twilight. They found stronger expression in his deep ejaculations as the cow now coolly walked away from him in the middle of the operation, now calmly upset the pail, now upset him in the effort to dislodge a fly, now smote him in the face with her tail, or softly twined that appendage about his neck. To his capable hands were usually assigned the toughest animals of the herd. He therefore knew all about the imperfections of the hand process, and was its freest critic. We should naturally look to him as the most promising source of invention. In the gloomy recesses of his mind we might expect some scheme to take shape, some plan to be hatched out, whereby he might transfer

THE STRAIN OF MILKING

from his delicate nervous system to an unfeeling, unthinking mechanism. But since Jacob worked for Laban there has been no hired man with head enough on him or application enough in him to think out an instrument for the purpose. At last we have one, but it does not proceed from the people who had to bear all the drudgery of hand-milking. We have had a trial of it in this province, and the thing can be recommended. It can be had in sizes to suit customers, to be run by hand, horse, or engine power. With it a man or able-bodied youth can milk and strip four cows in the same time as, sitting on a three-legged stool, he can milk one by solitary hand labour. The cows themselves seem to be dumbfounded with astonishment at the success of this mechanical milk-leech. But until they get used to it they seem not to part with all the essential constituents of their milk so spontaneously as to the hand process. Though the new milker may turn out to be an efficient instrument the old method will be apt to linger on to the last. Unless a man has a very large number of cows it will scarcely pay him to put in power and set up a stationary machine to exhaust their udders morning and evening. Milking remains a handicraft. The hired man is still under the yoke, a yoke with two pails, crowned with a creamy head, depending at either end. The pleasant figure of the milkmaid, to whom the same swain is responsive as she sings, continues in the foreground.

Man's Brutality.

Chattie—I hear that old De Cash is dead.

Chinnie—Yes, died yesterday, and his widow has retained me to contest his will.

Chattie—Eh? I always understood he intended to leave his young wife his entire fortune.

Chinnie—So he did; but it was on condition that she should not marry again.

W. H. Ward.

Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. Ward, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

Health on a Mountain-Top.

A striking indication of the comparative freedom of the higher regions of the atmosphere from floating germs has been noticed in Scotland. During the past twelve years a meteorological observatory has been maintained on the summit of Ben Nevis. Members of the observatory staff who have resided on the mountain-top have been remarkably free from sickness, although they are exposed to very inclement weather.

In particular, it has been noted that they do not suffer from catarrh, and other affections of the mucous membrane and air-passages, as long as they remain on the mountain; but when they return to live at a low level they are especially subject to attacks of influenzal catarrh.

The explanation offered is that the freedom from disease during residence on the mountain is due to the comparative absence of deleterious organisms in the air there, while the liability to influenzal affections on descending into the lowlands arises from the peculiar susceptibility of the mucous surfaces—so long accustomed to pure air—to the attacks of the germs that swarm at the bottom of the atmospheric ocean.

Ben Nevis is only forty-four hundred feet in height, but in the rigorous climate of Scotland this elevation is sufficient to bring about a sharp distinction in the condition of the air between the mountain-top and the valleys.

Willing to Give Him His Choice.

Mudge—See here, what do you mean by saying I wasn't half-witted?

Yabsley—What shall I say? That you are half-witted?

The native dog of Australia, the Egyptian dog and the Persian desert dog never bark. May their tribe increase.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 55, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 26, '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.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Canton, Mo., Apr. 6, '93.
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 removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins.* Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it. Respectfully,
S. R. Ray, P. O. Box 343.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

WE WANT A MAN AT ONCE in this community to sell specialties in our line. Trees that bear seedless Pears. Apple Trees hardy as oaks. "Excelsior" Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees proof against black-knot. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Currants. Gooseberries which do not mildew. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. Tree Roses, etc.

Space will not allow us to further enumerate, BUT our stock talks for itself. Prices right. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

SURE THING

CHASE BROTHERS' COMPANY, Colborne, Ont.

The "Old Reliable" Nurserymen.

PATENTS

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STARK'S K'S POWDERS

Cure *SICK HEADACHE* and Neuralgia in *20 MINUTES*, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bad Breath, to stay cured also regulate the bowels. *VERY NICE TO TAKE.*

PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Dried Fruits Wholesome and Palatable.

Apples, peaches, prunes, prunelles, raspberries and blueberries are used commonly in the dried form. All of them are inexpensive, and when rightfully prepared, wholesome and palatable. Of course much time is needed to prepare them so that they will "tempt both eye and palate," but the result usually amply repays one for the labor.

The apples and prunes require the addition of lemon juice to give the needed acid. All of these fruits require long soaking and slow cooking, with the addition of sugar when nearly done if you wish to have them in perfection. Many, almost endless in fact are, the ways in which you can use these fruits, either alone or in combination; pies, puddings, cakes and sauces are made from them. Hygienically, of course you should serve all fruit in the simplest possible way, but simple combinations may be used which are extremely wholesome and will tempt oftimes an appetite which otherwise would take nothing. Many housekeepers still dry the windfall apples, sweet and sour, and thus have their own supply ready for spring. Blueberries are also prepared in the same way, although now the majority can them, a method, it seems to me, far preferable to the first.

Dates and figs are usually classed under the dried fruits and they are by far the most important so far as the amount of nourishment is concerned. The ordinary fruits furnish us with a certain flavor and some laxative properties which render them very important. In the figs and dates, however, we find a large amount of real nourishment, and they furnish in their simplest form one of our most wholesome desserts. To those who do not care for the pressed fig, there is the pulled fig which can be steamed and served with cream and sugar.

If people who must economize closely would make use of the inexpensive dried fruits and use them for their desserts the greater part of the year, I believe their health would be much better than it is at present, and the cost of living would be reduced in a perceptible degree.

Drying is very simple. The fruit is simply pared, cored and sliced, then spread on boards or cloths in the sun, being taken in at night and turned from day to day until perfectly dry. The prepared product is then placed in a moderate oven and thoroughly heated; care must be taken that it does not scorch or brown. It is then, while hot, turned into bags and closely tied. Late in the fall some farmers place immense rocks high over the kitchen stove and continue the drying far into the winter. Evaporators are sometimes fitted up in the house, but many do not like the result so well as the simpler "dried apple." The flavor is not so natural. Pumpkin or squash, stewed until very dry, is sometimes spread thinly on tins and placed in a moderate oven until perfectly dry. It will then keep for any length of time. Great care must be taken in drying it that it does not brown, otherwise it will have a bitter taste.

Fruits.

Plums.—To every pound of fruit allow three quarters of a pound of sugar. Prick the fruit with a fine fork to prevent their bursting. Let them simmer in this syrup for five minutes. Put plums in jars and pour over them the hot syrup.

Spiced Grapes.—Five pounds of grapes, three of sugar, two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, allspice, half a teaspoonful cloves; pulp grapes, boil skins until tender, cook pulps and strain through a sieve, add it to the skins, put in sugar and vinegar to taste, add spices; boil thoroughly.

Pears.—For ten pounds of fruit take five pounds of sugar. Peel, halve, and core the pears, add a little water to the sugar to make the syrup, and add one sliced lemon; skim, add the pears and simmer until they begin to change color, then can and seal hot.

Plum Jelly.—Take blue or white plums, put in a little kettle with a little water; let boil till soft and the skins crack, then strain through a jelly bag, measure it and return to the kettle and let boil fifteen minutes; add a pint of sugar to every pint of juice, and boil twenty-five minutes, or until it begins to jelly from the spoon.

Rhubarb Jam.—To every pound of rhubarb allow a pound of sugar and two ounces of candied lemon peel. Cut up the rhubarb, add the sugar to it, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, or until all the sugar is dissolved. Pour off the syrup, and boil it for three quarters of an hour; then add the rhubarb and the lemon peel cut fine, and boil the whole for at least an hour.

Pear Marmalade.—Boil the fruit to a pulp, weigh it and take half the weight of sugar. Put the sugar with as little water as possible to boil and skim while boiling. When boiled to a crack add the pulp and boil. To every half dozen pears add two drops or so of essence of cloves.

Apple Butter.—One-half a bushel of Peppin apples and one gallon of fresh sweet cider. Cook thoroughly and put through a collander; then place on the fire and add six pounds granulated sugar. Stir constantly to prevent burning, and cook until quite thick, say two or three hours. Try a little in a dish and if it looks watery cook longer. When cold put in stone jars and cover closely. Do not boil in brass or metal kettle.

Sweet Pickled Pears.—Take one quart of good cider vinegar, put it into a porcelain kettle and add to it four pounds of sugar, and when it has come to a boil, skim and add two ounces of stick cinnamon, one ounce of whole cloves, and one ounce whole allspice. Put the spices into a muslin bag, and when the vinegar is spiced to taste, remove and put into the syrup a few pears at a time, and when they can easily be pierced with a fork, put them in a stone jar, after sticking a couple of cloves into each pear. Then add more to the vinegar until all are used. Then skim the syrup again and pour over the pears. Seal when cold.

A Heavy Burden.

The history of labor strikes, if fully written, would contain some odd incidents. None could be more so, perhaps, than the story of a recent strike in Omaha among the brewery workmen.

An agreement had been made between the brewers and their employes which was acceptable in every point but one, and upon this one point they held out. It had been provided that beer should be furnished the workmen to drink without charge at nine, eleven, two, three, four and six o'clock, but the men insisted upon having it free at every hour of the day! Here is oppression of labor by capital with a vengeance!

In point of fact, there are no two things more at odds than efficient labor and excessive drinking. About a thousand million dollars a year are spent in the United States for liquors, wines and ales. The proportion of this enormous sum that comes from the pockets of the working people of small means is quite out of proportion to their number.

The loss is not only direct, but indirect. Indolence and incapacity always follow in the train of excess. A manufacturer has lately been quoted as saying that he had many men in his employ to whom he used to pay five dollars a day, but who could now with difficulty earn a dollar and a quarter; and that solely because they would drink. And the circumstance is not exceptional, but typical.

Waste and idleness are of the nearest kin to vice and excess.

Knew He Smoked.

First stranger (during long wait at railway station—Um—I heard a gentleman call you doctor. Are you a doctor of divinity?

Second stranger—No, I am a doctor of medicine.

First stranger—Ah! then permit me to offer you a cigar.

A man has generally the good or ill qualities which he attributes to mankind. —Shenstone.

Sash and Door Factory.

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.

Our Stock of DRY LUMRE is very Large so that all orders can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always In Stock.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

HARNESS SHOP!

CHAS. LEAVENS, Jr.,

Is still in his old stand on Lambton Street, near the Post Office, where he is ready to fill all orders for

HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.

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.

CHARLES LEAVENS.

Durham, Jan 26, 1895.

"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.,** Wholesale Agents for Durham and Vicinity

Eskimos Starved to Death.

Reports from northern Labrador show an alarming number of deaths among the Eskimos at Nain, a Moravian missionary settlement on the northern coast. Eighty persons, or one-third of the entire population, have died within the past two months. It is also reported that heavy bodies of ice from Arctic waters have been seen off the coast.

In all governments there must of necessity be both the law and the sword.—Colton.

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.

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 arrearages, 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 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.

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.

R. C. CHURCH.

REV. R. MALONEY, Pastor.

Durham Services—11 a. m. first Sunday of every month. Glenelg Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lander, 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.

SONS OF SCOTLAND, BEN NEVIS CAMP NO. 45, meets in S. of S. Hall, Friday on or before full moon. George Binnie, 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.

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 $1.
Dr. Gun, Pres. C. Ramage, Sec.
Mrs. MacRae, Librarian.

Monthly Fairs

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month
Priceville—Monday before Durham
Hanover—Monday before Durham.
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
Guelph—First Wedesday in each month
Harriston—Friday before the Guelph Fair
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.
Listowel—First Friday in each month.
Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest
Markdale—Saturday before Orangeville
Orangeville—Second Thursday in each month.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville
Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville
Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville
Walkerton—Last Wednesday in each month.

Save Your Ammonia 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. Braidshaw & Co.,
48 and 50 Lombard St., Toronto.

Sold by all general merchants and grocers. Give it a trial.

The Waterloo House of Refuge is so full of inmates that no more can be received.

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 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.

A New Farmers' Pest.

Farmers living along the banks of the Kennebecasis river in Knig's county, N.B., are complaining of the ravages of a new grub It has made its appearance this year for the first time and has completely destroyed the grass along the banks between Rothesay and Hampton. The worm eats the roots of the grass causing the blades to fail and wither. Some idea of the ravages of this pest may be gathered from the fact that a farmer who cuts about 25 tons of hay will not get more that five tons this year.

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."

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