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Brick Dwelling, and many eligible building lots, will be sold in one or more lots. Also lot No. 60, con. 2, W. G. R., Township of Bentinck, 100 acres adjoining Town plot Durham.
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With other splendid Farms in Ontario and the North-West, Toronto and Hanover properties for sale or exchange.
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The Grey Review.

VOL. XVII,—NO. 44. DURHAM, CO. GREY, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1895. WHOLE NO. 894.

Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache
CURED PERMANENTLY
BY TAKING
Ayer's Pills
"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I
Began Taking Ayer's Pills
that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—
C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me
AYER'S PILLS
Awarded Medal at World's Fair
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PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY

Undertaking and Embalming on latest principles at reasonable rates.
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Remember the stand—opposite the Market, Durham.
The only first-class Hearse in town.

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THE "OLD RELIABLE" NURSERYMEN.

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CURRENT NOTES.

Between all sorts and conditions of men and women it is the law that you shall not look a gift horse in the mouth. But this, like most other laws, is perhaps often violated in a quiet way; and there are occasions in life when there arises what the learned Story called a conflict of laws, when this law is overruled by some other law of more imperative obligation.

If you had to make an important journey on horseback in circumstances sure to involve great peril, where the mettle and merit of your steed would be superior to all other earthly things as conditions of safety, and some man presumed to be a friend, though he might be an enemy, should send you a gift horse to ride on that occasion, would you take the chances? Would you go it blind? Would you recklessly ride that gift horse without inquiry, and so endanger not only your life but your life insurance? We prefer to believe that the law of self-preservation would induce you to request some cold-blooded veterinary fellow minutely to scrutinize that horse's mouth.

We cannot justly blame Queen Victoria, therefore, for having sent a sanitary engineer to look into the Italian palace that the King of Italy has offered Her Majesty for a residence during her stay in Naples. Hospitality is good and gift horses are good—sometimes. But life and health also have their value, and it would be unwise to initiate a precipitate change in the person of the British sovereign merely to be polite to Umberto. There is not a palace in all Italy that will be the worse for being looked into by a sanitary engineer, and there is an old lady in England who may be much the better for such a preliminary. The Queen has been in Italy before this and she knows how things are, especially in the palaces.

Her Majesty has had cause to consider the sanitary condition of palaces everywhere. As it is said of the poets that they learn in suffering what they teach in song, so has this lady learned in heartache what she thus teaches by the most unceremonious example. Albert Edward once came within about a quarter of an inch of needing a halo simply because he slept in a room over a cesspool, and the sad story of Princess Alice and her child is a story of life and death in that noisome centre of pestilence an old German palace.

A CAR FAMINE.

Western Railways Short of Rolling Stock to Move the Crops.

Long before the date originally thought possible there will be a car famine of gigantic proportions throughout the West. Between January 1 and the opening of navigation eastern roads will have much more business offered them than they can possibly handle. Certainly by December 1, and possibly by November 15, Western roads will have every available car in use hauling grain toward Chicago, St. Louis or the South. The present demand for cars in the West is largely to market grain left over from last year. Very few cars of new corn have been received in Chicago and the movement of this year's crop will not become general until well along in December. Western lines own and operate about 150,000 cars capable of carrying grain. Coupled together these cars would make a train nearly 1000 miles long. According to railroad computation, it will take this enormous train, running by piecemeal on all the roads of the west, nearly or quite nine months to haul all the grain to market.

The only place in the country where there is a genuine car famine is in Pennsylvania. For nearly two months cars have been at a premium and as much scheming is now done by the coal, iron and steel men for cars as they formerly did for cut rates. They are only too willing now, not only to pay tariff rates, but are freely offering bonuses for cars to officials who can influence their movements. At several local points on its line the Lake Shore has a shortage of cars and the Grand Trunk and Wabash are short in Chicago. These shortages by no means compare with the famine in Pennsylvania, and there is no danger of a real famine or blockade of traffic on eastern lines until January at east.

DISCOVERS A GREAT RIVER.

Professor Bell Finds a Remarkable Stream in Quebec.

Professor Bell, of the geological survey, who returned to Ottawa the other day reports having discovered a river in the province of Quebec of large dimensions. Shortly after the party crossed the height of land they followed an unknown river which gradually widened until it assumed a great size. They followed this river to James' Bay. The river had three large branches, one of which has its source north of Three Rivers, another in the Lake St. John region, and the third near Lake Mistassini.

This new river, for which the Indians have no name, is much larger than the Ottawa, and Dr. Bell affirms it to be the sixth of the great rivers of the world. Its average width is considerably over a mile, and it has expansions many miles in width. It runs through a level clay country, is very deep, and may be called a new Nile of the north. The river is 500 miles in length, and great stretches would be navigated for steamers.

Toward James' Bay there are successions of great rapids, which render it useless as an inland route. These rapids cannot be ascended, except with great difficulty. The river banks are heavily wooded with pine, spruce, tamarac, balsam and white birch. The primeval forest extends along the whole length of the stream.

The Holy Man of Benares.

One of the curiosities of mankind, he in visited by almost every traveler in India who goes to Benares. His name is Swami Bhaskarananda Saraswati, and he is about 65 years old. He lives near the Monkey Temple, in a garden belonging to a Raja, wears no clothing, sleeps on the ground, and accepts no gratuities, because he wants nothing. "By much study and long contemplation of religion," it has been said, "he claims to be free from all passions—free even from the very wants of life." He has a face full of sympathy and kindness. He discusses and explains his ideas of religion whenever a visitor desires to hear him, and he treats every one of the multitudes who call upon him with constant and most cordial kindness. Part of his writings has been published in a bulky volume.

All Are "On Time" at Glasgow.

The Town Council of Glasgow, Scotland, has established a vast system of electrically-worked public clocks, all connected with the standard timekeeper at the Glasgow Observatory, so that, as it is quaintly remarked, there will no longer be any excuse in the difference of clock-times for "missing a train or being late at Church."

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

As the Bowser family got up from the supper table the other evening a boy called at the door to leave a bundle, and as Mrs. Bowser caught sight of it she turned to her liege lord and asked:

"Well, is it another fire-escape or what?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he began, as he carried the bundle into the sitting-room, "do you remember of saying the other day that the back bed room up-stairs needed re-papering?"

"Yes, I said so."

"And you asked me to speak to a paper-hanger about it."

"Mr. Bowser!" she exclaimed, "have you gone and bought paper for that room without my seeing it?"

"I have bought the paper for the room, madam! I didn't propose to have you trotting down to the store every day for six weeks to select and purchase five rolls of wall-paper!"

"But I—I wanted to select it!"

"Yes, I presume so, but the paper is here before you. Instead of being six weeks about it I selected it in about three minutes. There it is, and how do you like it?"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, it's almost black!" she grasped.

"Certainly. I preferred a dark paper."

"And it's hall paper!"

"Yes, you could put it on a hall if you want to, but we shall put it on a bed room. Isn't it artistic?"

"It is simply frightful!"

"That's as one has been brought up, Mrs. Bowser. As you were born and reared in a log house, with a frog-pond in front, of course you know nothing about art. If the pattern portrayed a yaller dog chasing a wall-eyed cat through a cabbage garden you'd probably go into ecstacies over it."

"Who is going to put it on the wall?" asked Mrs. Bowser, deeming it politic to ignore his sarcasm.

"A chap about my size."

"But you—you——!"

"Stop right there, Mrs. Bowser! I am not going to pay a paper hanger $30 or $40 and have him around the house a fortnight to do what I can do in two hours. I'll put this paper on the wall as if it grew there, and I'll do it this very evening. You just tell the girl to make me a pan of paste and then sit down and fold your hands or stick your nose in a novel. You won't be troubled in the slightest. I'll get the step-ladder and change my clothes, and if I don't make as neat a job of it as you ever saw I'll eat my hat!"

"Mr. Bowser," said Mrs. Bowser, as she accompanied him to the foot of the stairs, "can't I prevail upon you to let me see to that room?"

"Why should I leave that room alone? It needs re-papering. I can do it. I need the exercise. I can save money enough to get me a new fall overcoat. What is the matter with you Mrs. Bowser?"

"Something will happen—and you will get mad and blame me—and——"

"That will do, Mrs. Bowser! Just get out your novel and sit down to read! Nothing will happen, and no one will get mad, and the work will be finished by 10 o'clock."

He ran up-stairs and she turned aw y t give instructions to the cook to make the paste and carry it up. A quarter of an hour later Mr. Bowser was at work. He cleared the room of all furniture but the bed, got an old table out of the store-room to paste on, and when Mrs. Bowser looked in on him he was just pasting his first strip on the wall.

"You must have guessed at the length of the strip, for it's six inches short," she observed.

"Do you know anything about the business of paper-hanging?" he demanded as he looked down upon her.

"No, but anyone with half an eye can see that you haven't got that strip plumb up and down."

"Never you mind about the plumb up and down business! I was hanging paper before you could step over a cat. When I want you I'll call."

Mrs. Bowser had scarcely gotten downstairs when there came a crash which made things shake. She knew what it was but didn't go up. Mr. Bowser had taken a header from the step-ladder as he started the second strip. He didn't call her, however, and so she waited. Ten minutes later there was a different kind of sound. The first thing was a yell. Then came a jar, and this was followed by a crash and a whoop. Mrs. Bowser figured it out as she hastened up-stairs. Mr. Bowser had fallen on the bed and bounded off on the floor and was probably tangled up with some thing. She had it pretty straight. In bounding off the bed his feet had struck the table and overturned it, and the pan of paste had upset and bedaubed his whole body. He was in a dazed condition as she pulled the table out of the way and began to sop up the paste with a towel, and nothing was said for a couple of minutes. Then, as he opened his eyes and looked around she asked.

"Mr. Bowser, are you hurt?"

"Your little plot didn't quite carry out, did it?" he exclaimed as he slowly assumed a sitting position.

"What do you mean?"

"Don't try the innocent lamb business with me, Mrs. Bowser!" he shouted as he got up and kicked the paste-pan across the room, "you were mad because I selected the paper. You were opposed to my hanging it. You wanted your own way about things, and because you couldn't have 'em you thirsted for my life!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser!"

"Don't why Mr. Bowser me! I'm a nice looking object, ain't I! That fall would have killed nine men out of ten! Get out of here and let me get into the bath-tub!"

"But you don't blame——"

"I see the plot, Mrs. Bowser, and I have my eye on the plotter! Don't make your crime the more heinous by falsehood! Some one crept up and yanked on that step-ladder. The idea was that I would tumble and break my neck, and only the hand of Providence saved me!"

"And will you—you——"

"Yes, madam, I will seek a divorce! This is the last hair! When a husband's life has been attempted a score of times no court will oblige him to live on with the wife. To-morrow——"

But she didn't wait. She knew what he he was going to say, and she went downstairs and left him to make his way to the bath room. At 10 o'clock as he had not come down-stairs, she crept up and found him in bed and asleep, and as she noticed the martyred look on his face she softly kissed him and whispered:

"Poor—poor Mr. Bowser!"

Ata Safe Distance.

Clara—All the girls are taking boxing lessons. Aren't you scared?

Young Bachelor—No; I always keep away rom bargain counters.

She Laughed.

George—You are not calling on Miss Rosebud any more, eh?

Jack—No, I got disgusted. She has such a coarse laugh.

George—I never noticed that.

Jack—You would if you'd been within hearing when I proposed to her.

New Ships on the Tyne.

Not less than ten new vessels were launched by firms on the banks of the Tyne during the month of August, and this is the largest number of ships launched there in one month during the present year.

MIGHTY LONDON.

A Group of Facts About the Greatest City in the World.

London has a larger area than New York Paris and Berlin all put together.

Ten millions of eels are annually consumed in London.

A London fog cost $35,000 for extra gas burned.

In London 861 streets are named afte the Queen, besides which there are 167 Queen streets.

A thousand piano organs are played in the London streets daily. This does not include common hand organs.

Ten days of London fog cast 25,000 people on beds of sickness.

About 1,250,000 articles are pledged with London pawnbrokers weekly.

London consumes 4,000,000 pints of periwinkles each year. There are 200 periwinkles to the pint. Total, 800,000,000 periwinkles. What becomes of the hells?

About 2,500 dress suits are hired out in London each night.

It is estimated that in London fully 3,000,000 people never enter a place of worship.

There are 90,000 paupers in London.

There are more than 4,000 pledged abstainers among the London cabmen.

The London jam trade provides employment for 16,000 people and 65,000 tons of sugar are used yearly in the trade.

More than 1,000,000 ready made cigarettes are smoked in London each day.

Twelve thousand people are employed at the London theaters.

London has nearly 320,000 maid servants.

Only one p reon in four in London earns $5 a week.

In the year 1894 some 13,000 pewter beer pots were stolen from North London public houses. They are used to make counterfeit money.

A London confectioner says he is often called upon to furnish wedding cakes weighing 1,000 pounds each and puddings of a size sufficient for 500 hearty appetites.

A single firm in St. Paul's churchyard once received an order for 1,000,000 ladies' handkerchiefs from a retail customer.

London contains 250,000 working single women, whose individual earnings do not average more than 25 cents a day.

On an average every London policeman arrests but seven people a year.

London streets are very long and each one is crossed by an unlimited number of other streets running at right angles to it or cutting it diagonally or otherwise. From this it results that there are an unconscionable number of street corners, each one the junction of two streets, or three, or four, as may be. You may stand at any one of them without being told to move on and take in the vista of that portion of the town in which you happen momentarily to be. In this way the eye may grasp the perspectives of two, three or four streets successively, almost simultaneously, without as much as changing the position of one's body, in fact by simply turning one's neck. These streets are composed as follows; A row of houses to the right is paralleled at a distance of fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty feet by a second row to the left, or vice versa, the fronts of each row of houses facing the fronts of the opposite row of houses, unless it be the backs which face each other, when it is a mews. A long and comparatively narrow space is thus left between the rows of houses, the center being a roadway for vehicles, and the edges being for the safe passage of pedestrians. This is the street. When you get tired of walking on it you can call a cab and drive back to your hotel.

It is estimated that London drinks every year 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine and 14,500,000 gallons of spirits.

It is estimated that the great smoke cloud which sometimes hangs over London weighs 300 tons, fifty tons of which is solid carbon and 250 tons of which is hydro-carbon. It is calculated that the smoke of the year is worth $10,000,000.

London pays nearly a third of the whole income tax of England.

There are over 12,000 artists in London.

In winter as many as 40,000 per day of dead larks frequently find their way into the London markets.

The cow population of London is 18,000.

On an average rain falls in London on 128 days of each year.

Over 1,000,000 pawn tickets for sums under 10 shillings are issued weekly in London.

One million eggs are brought into London daily from Italy alone.—Chicago Times Herald.

A MONSTER BOOK.

The Largest One in the World in the British Museum.

The Chinese department of the British museum library contains a single work which occupies no fewer than 5,020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press was purchased a few years ago for $6,000, and is one of only a very small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of twenty-eight centuries —from 1000 B. C. to 1700. A. D.

It owes its origin to the literary proclivities of the Emperor Kang-he, who reigned from 1662 to 1722. In the course of his studies of the ancient literature of his country, Kang-he discovered that extensive corruptions had been allowed to creep into modern editions, and he conceived the idea of having the text of the originals reproduced, and preserved in authoritative form. This was a mighty conception, truly, and in its execution it remains unique down to the present time. For the purpose of carrying out the work Kang-he appointed a commission of learned men to select the writings to be reproduced and employed the Jesuit missionaires to cast copper types with which to execute the printing.

The commission was occupied for forty years in its great task. Before the work was completed Kang-he died, but he had provided that his successor should see the book completed, and he faithfully carried out his trust. The book is arranged in six divisions, each dealing with a particular branch of knowledge. The divisions are thus designated: First, writings relating to the heavens; second, writings relating to the earth; third, writings relating to mankind; fourth, writings relating to inanimate nature; fifth, writings relating to philosophy; sixth, writings relating to political economy.

Settling a Difficult Point.

A lawsuit has taken place in a Russian city in which German is the prevailing language. A man sued another to recover 50 rubles, the debtor having promised to return the money on St. Henry's Day. Having failed to do so for a long time, the lender discovered that the Russian Orthodox Church includes no such saint as St. Henry. The Judge before whom the case was tried was much troubled as to the proper verdict. The idea finally occurred to him that, saint or no saint, All Saints' Day included even the most doubtful, so he gave judgement that the rubles must be returned on next All Saints' Day.

MECHANICS' WAGES IN BRITAIN.

Wages of Workmen in England, Scotland and Ireland.

An important blue book just issued by the British Board of Trade gives the statistics of wages paid for manual labor n Great Britain in trades requiring some degree of skill, but excluding workers in textile trades and in mining, as to whom reports have already been published. The figures are those of wages paid during the year 1886, the slowness of English officials being greater even than that of our Census Bureau; in some cases, however, comparison can be made with the returns of the British census of 1891. The report will fo some time form the basis of comparison and theorizing, and is valuable as giving definite information on the question of the "pauper labor" of Europe.

The average wages paid to every man was 24 shillings and 9 pence, $6.03, a week, or a dollar a day, which if he had continuous employment fo 52 weeks would give £61, or $320, a year. The average for women was 12 shillings 8 pence, $3.08, a week; for boys, 9 shillings and 2 pence $2.21; for girls, 6 shillings and 5 pence, $1.56. These are the averages of the wages of 816,106 persons. In round numbers, one-twelfth of these persons earned $350 a year or over, another twelfth between $300 and $350, one-third between $250 and $300, one-twelfth between $200 and $250, and five-twelfths $200 or less; included in this last class is the greater number of

WOMEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS.

Wages are lower in Scotland than in England by 10 per cent., while in Ireland they are from 16 to 20 per cent. less as will be seen by the table of annual wages paid to different classes of mechanics.

	ENGLAND		SCOTLAND		IRELAND	
TRADES	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Engineering	58	14	51	9	45	8
Metal work	59	12	51	15	51	2
Sawmills	57	15	52	9	49	13
Coach building	57	8	53	4	52	18
Breweries	61	17	54	17	50	13
Distilleries	64	9	52	5	47	4
Chemical works	56	12	50	0	47	9
Printing-large works	55	9	47	0	44	3
Printing-small works	44	1	41	19	36	17
Building trades	72	0	63	0	61	0

The variations in the same trade in England itself are remarkable. Lancashire ironmasters pay their pig-iron workers £87 a year, in the Cleveland district they pay £80 and in Scotland £74. In engineering work in London the wages are £60, in Manchester they are £68, and in other English districts £50; in Scotland the rate is between £50 and £65, while in Ireland it is £71 for Dublin and £42 for the rest of the country, including Belfast. In the iron and steel shipbuilding industry the London wages are £112, on the northeast coast they are £79, on the Clyde and in Lancashire £68.

In considering the earnings of railroad workmen, a comparison is possible with the figures for 1891, as in that year very complete returns were made by all the companies. The average of wages has risen by one guinea, or $5.11, in five years, being now £59 and 18 shillings against 1886 to 42.1 in 1891, and 44.5 received between 20 and 30 shillings in the latter years, against 43.1 in the former.

THE AVERAGE INCREASE

in England was 17 shillings, in Scotland 26, and in Ireland 30. In England nearly two thirds of the locomotive engineers receive over 40 shillings, or $10, a week, and only 3 in 1,000 less than 30 shillings. In Scotland only one-twelfth of them get 40 shillings, while 320 in 1,000 get less than 30, which is strange, for Scotch trains are run as fast as English and require equal skill. Firemen get about one-half as much as engineers. Two-thirds of the English guards are paid over 25 shillings but signalmen are paid much less, "two-thirds of them between 2 and 25 shillings and one-fifth less than 20 shillings.

The chances of earning over $10 a week vary with the trades, sometimes with no apparent reason. Newspaper printers are the best off, as 37 per cent. of them attain that sum; then come tin-plate workers with 33 per cent.; 13 per cent. of shipbuilders, 11 per cent. of brass and copper workers, and 10 per cent. of coopers also earn it. But while 15 per cent. of the brewers earn 40 shillings, only one per cent. of the distillers do, and 4 workers in pig iron obtain that sum to 1 worker on railroad cars.

Wages tend to increase slowly in all the British trades, is one conclusion of the report, though it cannot be proved till full reports for later years are published.

HIS EXTRA INTERNAL ORGAN.

A Buffalo Boy Swallows a Harmonica While Playing "The Irish Washer woman."

Frank Smith a 16 year-old boy of Buffalo lies at the Fitch Hospital with a mouth organ in his stomach. He swallowed the instrument early in the night, and before the surgeons could examine him it had passed through the trachea into the boy's digestive organ.

Early Monday night he and a number of boys of his age gathered in front of John G. Avery's saloon and grocery at 797 Abbott road. They were joking and wrestling with each other, when young Smith took from his pocket a little toy mouth organ about two inches long and an inch wide. He began to play on it. His companions were greatly amused. They asked him to play a lively jig, and they would dance a clog or two. Young Smith struck up "The Irish Washerwoman." The boys were dancing with great vigor when they saw young Smith make signs to them to stop. He was greatly excited and began to turn pale.

The boys stop and ran to him. He was in great agony. The mouth organ had slipped out of his fingers and had lodged in his windpipe. They hurriedly took him to a doctor near by, but the doctor was not in, so they started for the Fitch Hospital. On the way to the Hospital young Smith began to feel better. The organ had edged down into the windpipe and he breathed easier. Still he was decidedly uncomfortable.

At the hospital he was laid on the operating table and Dr. Parmenter was sent for. The attendant surgeons put him under the influence of chloroform while waiting for the doctor. Dr. Parmenter saw when he arrived that the case was a serious one, but all efforts on his part to locate the obstacle were of no avail. Probes of all sizes were inserted into the boy's windpipe, but the organ could not be found. He was of the opinion that the organ had lodged in the stomach.

Cartridge Made of Mica.

The uses of mica are manifold. One of its latest developments is distinctly novel. An ingenious Australian has invented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that instead of the usual wad of felt a mica wad is used. This substance, being a non-conductor, unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. Where smokeless powders, such as cordite or other nitroglycerine compounds, are used, mica has a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent any chemical change in the explosive can be at once detected. The peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, the breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Waste in the Kitchen.

In this land of abundance, waste undermines a great deal of the poverty of families that must live on small salaries. This is largely due to want of knowledge how to combine food.

A roast of beef or a boiled joint requires only simply prepared vegetables as an accompaniment, such as potatoes, rice or tomatoes, while a very simple dessert, or none at all, will not render the dinner unenjoyable. If the soup, and the meat from which it is made, forms the chief feature of the meal, then more elaborate vegetable dishes, such as potato croquettes, potatoes a la creame, tomato farcie, baked or scalloped tomatoes, stuffed egg-plant, corn pudding or a tempting vegetable salad should accompany the plain dish of meat. When the dinner is light, the dessert may be more substantial.

In many households, cold vegetables are thrown into the slop-tub, which is a great waste, as numerous dainty dishes may be made from cold potatoes, tomatoes, beans, corn, and, indeed, all vegetables. French cooks make their most appetizing entrees from left-overs, and combine a great variety of such into delicious dishes. All housekeepers may learn to do the same, thus saving yearly an outlay of many dollars, and giving a pleasing variety to their tables.

Celery.

Very Nice Boiled or Steamed Celery.—Cut up the stalks into inch pieces, put in a saucepan and add just enough water to cover the whole. Throw in a little salt and let boil until soft, but not enough so hat it fails to pieces. Drain off the water, put the vegetable into a dish and, while hot, serve with butter.

The green stalks and leaves, usually thrown away, are all useful. Cut the stalks into small bits, and use them for flavoring soups, broths, etc. Put the leaves into a pan of cold water and place in the oven to dry. Watch them that they do not burn, and, when dry, crumble them and place away in a wide mouthed bottle and keep closely covered. This will be found good for flavoring soups when the celery is out of the market. Celery seed is good to keep in the house for flavoring, and celery salt is, to many, a necessary condiment.

This plant is a great nervine, and those suffering from any nervous trouble are much benefited by a liberal use of it. It is also recommended for rheumatism, some authorities going so far as to say that, when freely eaten, it is a sure cure for this painful disease.

Some Hints.

Buffet cloths, which are included in the list of table linen, are usually made of plain linen, hemstitched and decorated with any kind of embroidery that will stand washing.

A pretty idea for a room where the colors will harmonize is to have the buffet cloth, table center, tray cloth and carver's cloth all of pale pink or ecru linen, embroidered with white.

For table linen the material is usually either single or double damask—though plain heavy linen, hemstitched and decorated with any kind of embroidery, is sometimes chosen for special occasions.

An economical housekeeper who has some fine damask table cloths that are beginning to wear out may convert them into tray cloths by cutting out the best parts, hemming them and finishing with torchon lace.

Unbleached damask will prove much more durable than bleached, as the chemicals used in the whitening process injure it in some degree. The faint yellow tint of this flax is not objectionable, and a very few visits to the laundry will bleach it snowy white.

Tray and carver's cloths not only look well on the table, but are genuine saving in the wear and tear of frequent washings, as they catch many a splash of gravy or drop of coffee which otherwise would soil the fair linen tablecloth.

Another point to be remembered concerning tablecloths is the ironing. The ordinary laundress is apt to make a cross fold, which mars the smoothness of the linen. Direct her to fold the cloth lengthwise and then fold once more only, also lengthwise.

Autumn Dinners.

1. Fresh pork, sweet potato roast, lima beans, bread pudding.
2. Rabbit soup, broiled ham, cauliflower, tomatoes, apple pie.
3. Pigeon soup, beefsteak, onions, potatoes, beans, Indian fritters.
4. Oxtail soup, veal cutlets, turnips, tomatoes, dried peach pudding.
5. Pigeon pie, smoked tongue, winter squash, turnips, apple-rice pudding.
6. Stewed heart, cold ham, cabbage, potatoes, pumpkin pie.
7. Roast fowl and oyster sauce, turnips beets, roast potato, cranberry pie, pre served quince.

Scrap Pail.

A scrap pail is very handy for th sewing-room and may be very prettily ornamented. Paint with liquid gold or bronze, then line with silesia of a bright color. Lay the silesia in plaits and fasten each one with a fancy headed or brass nail. If more decoration is wanted, paint a spray of flowers on the outside or paste them on. Gild the handle or hinges to match the outside of the pail. Add a bow of ribbon to the handle, if desired.

Quite Possible.

A correspondent asks if it is not practicable for a person to carry enough electricity and use it for the purpose of heating the body by means of electric heating apparatus placed under the clothing. We presume it is. A few 200 ampere-hour cells scattered among the pockets, connected in series, ought to do the business. They would probably weigh 500 pounds or more, and to this must be added the weight of heat apparatus. The latter need not necessarily be in the form of a street car heater; it could be spread out on a flat surface. It would not look well, for instance, to carry a box-shaped heater across the stomach. Care must be taken to prevent short-circuiting, which might result in roasting to death.

Stub Ends of Thought.

The course of true conscience never did run smooth.

We admit the superiority of any othe person with more or less mental reservation

Lovers pay sweethearts compliments; husbands pay wives' bills.

When a woman's tear hits a man right, it flattens him out.

It is a good time to dodge when a woman begins to talk in a high key.

Riches have wings, but Poverty can't afford them.

Cupid possesses most of the virtues and vices.

The marriage ceremony is the dividing line between romance and reality.

The gossip habit is more injurious than the liquor habit.

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TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.		
Durham	7.10 a. m.	6.40 p. m
Holstein,	7.40 "	7.10 "
Mt. Forest,	7.55	7.35 "
Palmerston	8.20 "	8.10 "
Guelph,	10.23 "	"
Toronto,	12.20	"
London,	11.15 a. m.	"
GOING NORTH.		
Durham	3.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m
Holstein	3.15 "	9.34 "
Mt. Forest,	2.55 "	9.2 "
Palmerston	2.15 "	8.35
Guelph,	10.31