Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla — The Only — Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

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 arrearges, 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 2:3 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young People 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 Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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

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

GREY LODGE NO. 169 I.O.O.F. Nights 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. James Staples, Secretary.

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
Draytoff—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Crystrl 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.

Not Prepared to Try It.

She—No, Ned, it wouldn't be judicious for us to marry until after you have had your salary increased.

He (pleadingly)—But two can live cheaper than one, you know, Nellie.

She—Yes, I know, that's what people say. As a matter of fact they have to.

EUROPE'S WAR LEADERS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO MAY FIGURE IN HISTORY.

In the Event of War in Europe Wolseley of England, Waldersee of Germany, Saussier of France and Admiral Tyrtof of Russia Would Lead the Hosts.

If the prognostications of certain foreign statesmen come true, and England, Germany, France and Russia become entangled in a war over the vexed Chinese question, it would certainly be the war of the century, if not of all ages. Whether the present disagreement ends in war or in a peaceable settlement of the question, it is a matter of interest to look at the great commanders of each of the interested nations. These are the men on whom each of the great nations would rely to uphold her martial honor and dignity.

Should the war take place on the lines indicated by the present trouble, it would be Russia and France on one side with Germany and Great Britain on the other. England's premier military man is the Rt. Hon. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, first viscount of that name. In event of war he would be the real commander-in-chief of the vast forces of Great Britain. He was recently appointed to succeed the Duke of Cambridge in the important post made vacant by the extreme age of the old Duke.

Although appointed by both houses of Parliament some months ago, Viscount Wolseley did not officially take possession of the office until November 1. The head of the British army is now 62 years of age, and to relate his biography it would be necessary to delve into the war history of England during the past four and a half decades.

With forty-five years of hard service in all parts of the earth at his back, he is certainly an able military leader. He has fought in Burmah, the Crimea, India, China, Canda, Ashantee and Africa. His Chinese experience would be of particular service in event of the present war rumors being realized.

The British army is now undergoing a radical reconstruction recently formulated by the Hartington Commission. Lord Wolseley is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of these changes, although his own office of Commander-in-chief is somewhat interferred with.

His last office, that of Commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, gave him some time for social duties, and he suddenly became as popular in society as he is in the army. Of course, like every other man who has practically worked himself from the bottom to the topmost rung of the ladder, he has his detractors, but these are few, while his stanch friends in and out of the army can be numbered by the thousand. He was the son of an Irish Major, not too well off in the world's goods, and his great success has been wholly due to hard service and meritorious work.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY CHIEF.

Nominally the young Czar Nicholas would be in command of the Russian army in the event of war, but the real leadership would rest upon the shoulders of Gen. Obroutcheff, a man who is entitled to rank with the finest soldiers of the age. Obroutcheff is now about 60 years of age, and for a long time his career was clouded by the suspicion that he fraternized with the Anarchists, a suspicion which his enemies carefully nursed in the mind of the late Czar.

The epithet "red" was invariably tacked to his name as late as fifteen years ago, and the third section of the Imperial Chancellerie, without troubling to inquire into the matter, placed him on the list of "dangerous" men "to be watched very closely." A note like that from the Russian police becomes practically indelible, and Aid-de-camp General though he was, not the slightest attempt was made to efface his name from the list. After his exploits on the Danube, Loiis Melikoff drew the attention of Alexander II. to this apparently flagrant injustice, to this permanent insult. The name was maintained on the list for all that, but the epithet was changed from "red" to "well meaning." The present Czar has the utmost confidence in him.

His services during the war with Turkey were of the highest order, and on one occasion when hurriedly sent to the Danube, he was credited with saving the Russian army from annihilation. His wife is a French woman and he always urged an alliance with France, although for many years such an agreement was bitterly fought by his opponents. The success of the move has raised him to a high point in official favor.

Of course, if the war broke out, the navy would play a most important part in the campaign, and right here it should be said that the Russian navy ranks among the foremost of the great nations of the world. Russia at the present time has a large naval force in the Orient, under command of Vice Admiral S. P. Tyrtof. He would probably be the active ranking naval officer in event of trouble.

He was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral in 1888 as a reward for the brilliant condition of the squadron that served as escort of honor to Alexander III. in his cruises in the Black Sea. The Czar reviewed at the time all the vessels under Tyrtof's command. In 1891 Tyrtof was made chief of staff of the fleet and commander of all ports in the Black and Caspian Seas. In the same year he, as junior flag officer, commanded the practice squadron in the Black Sea, and in 1892 was promoted to be senior flag officer. In October, 1892, Admiral Tyrtof was appointed commander of the squadron in the Pacific. In 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral and appointed to his present command in the Pacific. He has been twice to China and several times around the world. He knows well Japan's naval forces, afloat and ashore. In 1855, while serving in the screw gunboat Ossiote, he helped defend Cronstadt against the Franco-English squadron.

GERMANY'S LEADER.

Like the other great European nations, Emperor William is the Commander-in-chief of the German army, but the real leader is Count von Waldersee, who, during the annual military maneuvers at Stettin last September, displayed a science and skill which led many to assert that a worthy successor of the great Von Moltke has been found.

Count von Waldersee was on the staff of Von Moltke during the Franco-Prussian war, and he also served in the war with Austria in 1866 and in the war with Denmark in 1864. He has always been a careful student of the tactics pursued by Von Moltke. Although nothing definite had been determined, it is generally understood that in the next European war he will be at the head of the German forces.

The great soldier in France to-day is Gen. Felix Gustay Saussier, the present Military Governor of Paris. He is an old man now, having almost reached the threescore-and-ten mark, and, although a ponderously heavy man, is very active.

In the battles around Metz a quarter of a century ago he distinguished himself most signally. The famous infantry charge at St. Privat, which practically barred the progress of the Germans on that side, was led by him. Saussier was one of the officers who signed the protest against the surrender of Metz.

Having refused to pledge himself not to serve again during the campaign, he was sent as a prisoner of war to Cologne. Nor would he give his promise not to escape, consequently he was transported to a small town on the Vistula and absolutely sequestrated—without effect for he made his escape after all.

He allowed Gambetta to remain ignorant of all this, as well as of his republican origin, and the "great tribune," whose infallible instinct has been vaunted so much, only looked upon Saussier as a Colonel of the empire and treated him as such. After that Saussier went once more to Algeria. Saussier has had more fighting than any General in the French army, but it would be rash to say that this made him a strategist. A brilliant soldier he was, and is still, in spite of his age.

The Franco-Prussian war and the campaigns in Algiers were not the only fighting experiences of Saussier. He also served in Italy, Mexico and the Crimea. He was a Deputy for some time, and in 1873 distinguished himself in the discussions on the reorganization of the army.

ABOUT THE CINQUE PORTS

BRIEF SKETCH OF THEIR PAST AND PRESENT POSITION.

Lord Salisbury is Now Warden of the Cinque Ports—His Duties and Privileges—The Cinque Ports are Five in Number—The Office is One of Importance.

Sullen and silent and like couchant lions;
Their cannon through the night,
Holding their breath, had watched in grim defiance
The sea coast opposite.

So sang Longfellow in October, 1852, in his poem, "The Warden of the Cinque Ports," which office had in the previous month been vacated by the death of the Duke of Wellington. This post has now been accepted by Lord Salisbury. The governorship of Dover Castle is annexed to the wardenship. It is also the warden's duty and privilege to preside at the Courts of Brotherhood, and Brotherhood and Guestling, local tribunals still held at Shepway, near Hythe. As admiral of the ports he exercises maritime jurisdiction over the southern coast, from Seaford, in Sussex, to Burlington, in Kent; this district being included in the liberties of the ports. The warden has also the appointment of justices of the peace in every place in which his authority is recognized. The Cinque Ports originally were five in number (as the name implies), viz., Hastings, Hythe, Romney, Dover and Sandwich. Jeakes mentions these five in his "Charter of the Cinque Ports," and states that they were enfranchised in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

THE OLDEST CHARTER

now on record, dealing with the liberties of the ports is dated the sixth year of Edward the First. It refers to the older charters of William the Conqueror, and Edward the Confessor. The five original ports were incorporated for the defence of the south coast, in default of a permanent naval force. This defence of the coast was undertaken by them even before the Conquest, and it is to be noted that the first resistance made to William's invasion was at Romney previous to the battle of Senlac (Hastings). Going thither in person, after that memorable 14th of October, he in the words of the Saxon Chronicle "took what vengeance he would, for the slaughter of his men."

Up to the time of Henry VII. the Cinque Ports furnished nearly all the ships and sailors for the English navy. Even subsequent to the establishment of a permanent fleet they made heavy contributions to the naval force. In return for this they were allowed in ancient times to hold a local parliament at Shepway. This assembly had power to regulate the Yarmouth fishery; had appellate jurisdiction over the local courts, and were empowered to decide cases of treason, sedition, false coining, etc. To the original five ports were afterwards added Rye, Winchelsea, and other places, and the liberties were so widely extended as to cover in some cases places many miles away. For instance, Pevensy, a place nine miles distant, is included within the liberties of Hastings.

THE ANCIENT PRIVILEGES

of the Cinque Ports were eleven in number, viz., 1, Exemption from "tax" (the regal) and "tallage;" 2, "Soc and Sac," or criminal and civil jurisdiction; 3, "Toll and Theam," or right in levying toll and holding serfs; 4, "Infangthef and Fledwith," or the right of punishing murderers and fugitives from justice; 5, "Pillory and Tumbrill," or the right to use these instruments of punishment; 6, "Infangthef and Outfangthef," being the power to imprison, and execute felons; 7, Mundbriech," or right to erect dykes and sea walls on any man's land; 8, "Waives and Strays," or right to seize all cattle, and lost property, not claimed within a year; 9, Right of "flotsam, jetsam, and witsom," or ownership of whatever is cast ashore by the sea; 10, The right to impose taxes; 11, Right of assembling in "Portmole," or Port Parliament. The members of the Cinque Ports form a considerable contingent of the House of Commons; and formerly had the right to the title of "Baron" while sitting in parliament. But in 1666 the use of this term, in a message from the Lower to the Upper House, drew from the Lords this protest, "that they would never acknowledge any man that sitteth in the Lower House to the right of the title of Baron in parliament." Thenceforth this title of courtesy was dropped. In these days the burdens imposed upon the Cinque Ports having become less onerous, their privileges have suffered a corresponding curtailment. Yet the office of warden is still one of importance, he having entrusted to him the defence of the southern coast of England, that coast on which the French guns once roared so mightily and then, as Fuller quaintly remarks, "forever after lost their voice."

OUR WOBBLY EARTH.

It is Poised Delicately and Slightest Variations are Noticeable.

The discovery that the axis of the earth is not fixed in the direction, but that it swings round in such a way as to cause the north pole itself to revolve once in every fourteen months round a circle ten yards in diameter is now generally accepted as an established fact.

It is evident that such a wobbling of the earth's axis of rotation, small though it be, must produce some effect upon the level of the ocean at its shores and an examination of the very careful records, which have been kept for more than forty years, of the height of the tide in the canal at Helder, in Holland, was recently made for the purpose of determining whether such an effect could be perceived.

The result of the examination, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, showed that the average level of the water had varied with great regularity, in a recurring period of fourteen months, ever since the tide records were begun in 1851.

The inference is that this regular change of level must be due to the swinging round of the axis of the earth. The amount by which the navel changes—a little less than five-eighths of an inch—also corresponds to the calculated change that should result from the supposed cause.

So we are gradually learning to appreciate how delicately the ponderous earth is poised as it swings in its vast orbit round the sun, and how even the mighty ocean responds to the slightest tipping this way and that of the great aaxis of the globe.

MOST REMARKABLE OF ALL TREES.

Has No Trunk, Enormous Spreading Branches, and Probably a Relative of the Giant Boabab.

What is probably the most remarkable tree on earth was lately discovered on the promontory of Kinsembo, south of the mouth of the Congo. It has not even the vestige of a trunk, but spreads its immense branches directly on the ground. Naturalists say that this curio from nature's workshop is a relative of the boabab, the well-known giant tree growing on the prairies in many portions of the Dark Continent, which has a trunk measuring sometimes nearly fifty feet in diameter, while the branches often extend seventy-five feet and more, their ends touching the ground, so that the tree forms a huge skeleton tent.

For a short time every year the boabab shows a scant display of meagre leaves, but generally the tree is bare except for the large melon-shaped fruit. The shell of the fruit incloses a dry, white substance which can readily be reduced to a powder and in that form serves as a specific against fever. In some districts the negroes eat the leaves. The trunk of the common boabab is often hollow; such hollow trees are used as the burial places for the "sorcerers" of some tribes, that the earth may not be polluted by their evil remains.

Adamson pretends to know that one of these trees, which he had seen himself, shows evidence of being 5,150 years old, while the untutored savage still look upon the boabab as a puzzle old and big enough for worship.

IT IS A CITY OF SALOONS.

NEW YORK HAS MORE THAN ANY OTHER UNITED STATES CENTRE.

Chicago is a Close Second Both in Number And Proportion to Population—Boston And Philadelphia a Poor Third And Fourth.

A statement by Mayor Strong of New York that the number of saloons in that city ought to be cut down one-half, makes interesting the following comparison:

Cities.	Number of Saloons	Ratio to Population
New York	7,300	1 to every 231.
Chicago	7,000	1 to every 242
Boston	1,080	1 to every 500.
Philadelphia	1,355	1 to every 841.

Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, writes:—There are 1,355 retail liquor licenses in Philadelphia, a decrease of 3,000 since the high license law has been in operation. The sum of $1,000 is paid for each license. The Saloon Keepers' Association does not take any part whatever in politics. It is purely a social organization. High license, in so far as I have been able to judge, is the best system that has ever been obtained in this city, and I think that much of the good resulting from the system is due to the fact that the issuance of the licenses is under the control and direction exclusively of the judges of our courts.

The despatch from Chicago says:—There are 7,000 salooons in Chicago, and each pays $500 a year license. The majority of these saloons are open on Sunday. The only saloons closed are located in the districts where there is no Sunday business. Not only are side doors open, but front doors as well, but the blinds are drawn on Sunday. The restrictions to a wide open Sunday liquor business in Chicago are a State law and city ordinance. Neither were ever enforced. There is also an ordinance requiring saloons to close at 12 o'clock at night. The enforcement of this ordinance is left to the policeman on the beat. The result is corruption and non-enforcement of the law. There is a Saloon Keepers' Association here, and it is active in politics. The most potent power in local politics is the Brewers' Association. This Association probably owns one-half, and controls all, the saloons in the city. Its members hold some of the responsible city offices, and it exercises influence through countless channels. The City Council is the slave of the saloon element of Chicago.

The report from Boston is as follows: Under the old census Boston was allowed 980 liquor licenses, but the new figures, just issued by the Census Commissioners, will entitle it to nearly 100 more. The basis upon which the appointment is made is license to every 500 of people. The rate for licenses is $300 to $1,500, the latter being for first-class retail bars, and $1,000 for wholesalers. That the law is rigidly enforced, and well obeyed, is evident by the few violations reported, and this is accounted for by the fact that a license is considered valuable property in Boston, and the demand is always greater than the supply. The prominent dealers, therefore, are interested in having the law enforced to the letter. A violation is liable to cause the offender's license to be taken away. Bars are not open Sunday. Hotels are permitted to sell to guests on that day. Saloon-keepers, as a body, do not enter into politics, but individual bar-owners frequently appear as candidates for the City Council.

STATUS OF THE PRESCRIPTION.

A Difference of Opinion Among Doctors, Patients, and Druggists.

Druggists and doctors and patients are all interested in the question, to whom does the prescription belong? The doctors would be pleased to have it thought that the prescription is a sort of confidential note from doctor to druggist, often presented through the medium of the patient. The theory is that this confidential note is good for one portion of the remedy prescribed, unless something in the note provides that the subscription shall be refilled one or more times.

Patients think that the prescription is theirs to do with it as they will. Some patients lend their prescriptions to friends. This makes the doctors angry; not only because it robs the writer of the prescription of a possible patient, but also because it renders the writer of the prescription liable to the suspicion of malpractice if the lender has improperly diagnosed the case of the borrower. As a layman is liable to make a false diagnosis, the doctors seem to have reason and justice on their side of the contention. Nevertheless, prescriptions are lent freely, and the doctors have a choice collection of stories touching the results of laymen prescribing for their friends. Some of these stories seem funny even to laymen. As to the doctors, they laugh over them with much the same

GHOULISH GLEE

that an evil-disposed person might manifest over the fate of a burglar that had robbed him of poison by mistake for something wholesome and palatable. Some prescriptions are not only lent, but actually converted into patent medicines. It is conjectured that a physician whose name should be used as a guarantee of such a medicine would have his action of libel by the way of indemnity. The doctors that furnished compressed tablets without an accompanying prescription seem to get the best of the prescription lenders.

The apothecaries stand between doctor and patient. Some druggists refuse to refill a prescription without an order from the prescribing doctor. Most of the druggists, however, refill a prescription as often as it is brought to them, unless, indeed, it contains a cumulative poison that might be dangerous to life. Should a patient die from the effects of such a poison, perhaps the druggist might be in peril for having refilled it many times without orders from the doctor. Careful doctors warn druggists and patients alike against refilling such prescriptions by making a caution on the subject part and parcel of the prescription itself. Many druggists who will refill a prescription as often as a patient wishes objects to returning the prescription or a copy of it to the patient. Some druggists, on the other hand, make it a point to ask whether the patient wishes the prescription returned. Many patients carry prescriptions for years and have them renewed for half a lifetime. The proper courtesy, if you are well off, is to ask your doctor to renew the prescription when you think you need it or something like it. Some doctors will do this unless they distrust your self-diagnosis, in which case you are invited to call and let the doctor see what is the matter. The doctors think there should be a judicial outgiving as to the status of the prescription.

THE SULTAN YIELDS.

Extra Ships Admitted Through the Dardanelles.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, called upon Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, on Tuesday, and announced that the Porte had decided to issue the firmans providing for the passage through the Dardanelles of the extra guardships demanded by Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and Austria as additional protection needed for the safety of the foreign population here. This puts an end to a very dangerous situation, for there is no doubt that the powers would have insisted upon having the extra gunboats here, even if it had been necessary to force the passage of the Dardanelles in order to get them here.

She Told Them.

Mrs. de Strop—Mary, remember I am at home to none except Mr. Vere Brownkins this afternoon.

Mary (half an hour later)—I've told four gentlemen callers that you were at home to none except Mr. Vere Brownkins, ma'am, and they all left very mad, indeed.

HEALTH.

Hip Disease.

Hip disease occurs most frequently in childhood and early youth. Its causes are often apparently very slight, local injuries and exposure to cold being among the more common. In children the predisposing cause may be scrofula, and among older persons rheumatism.

Disease of the hip-joint is easily recognized. Before the signs of actual inflammation can be distinguished, there is apparent a degree of stiffness of the joint. When the person lies on his back the knee is bent upward, and any attempt to straighten it only results in hollowing in the small of the back, because the hip-bone moves with the leg.

Wasting of the limb on the affected side, sometimes to a marked degree, is usually an early manifestation of trouble in the hip-joint. The pain, however, by a trick which the nerves sometimes play, is often referred to the inner side of the knee, so that the trouble seems to originate at that point. The pain is most severe when the disease begins in the bone instead of in the joint.

As the disease advances, evidence of an active disturbance is more plainly recognizable. Abscesses form, which may open at almost any point on the surface of the thigh. The destructive process may go on until the entire upper end of the thigh-bone is eaten away. Recovery usually results in a stiffened joint, with the leg slightly flexed on the abdomen.

It is difficult exactly to forecast the outcome of hip disease. If taken in hand in its earliest stages, and if the natural resistance of the person is good, the disease may succumb to persistent treatment. Not many constitutions will stand the steady drain of a chronic bone sore.

At any rate the expectant form of treatment, as it is called,—rest and general tonics,—is conducive to the best results.

Absolute rest in bed is demanded in the first stages of the disease. If the child is too young or too weak to be confined, a splint may be adjusted which will admit of some movement of the body.

No case of hip disease should remain at any time during its course out of the hands of a competent physician, who will be able to judge when the patient is out of danger, or when the disease assumes a more serious aspect.

Hints for the Table.

Rapid eating is slow suicide.

Plenty of time should be taken.

Fish and oysters are easily digested.

An hour or two of rest should be taken after the meal.

Mere gratification of the appetite is very likely to shorten life.

Dinner should be of a lighter nature in summer than in winter.

A quart of wheat contains more nutriment than a bushel of cucumbers.

There is a happy mean between eating everything and being squeamish.

It is not good to dine when in a state of mental or physical weakness.

Two pounds of potatoes contain as much nutriment as thirteen pounds of turnips.

Light soups, light desserts and light meats should have the preference in warm weather.

Abuse of the stomach at dinner will be repaid sooner or later by that punishment that comes to the glutton.

For Dyspeptics.

"Never eat a meal when you are tired. Either sit down or lie down ten or fifteen minutes to rest before eating, if you have been walking or doing anything of an exciting nature. Half of the cases of dyspepsia are due to nervous debility. Eggs, if eaten three times a day for any length of time, will produce biliousness and often dyspepsia. Never go to bed with cold feet. Gentle exercise before retiring is conducive to sweet slumber and a healthy digestion. Exercise a little before breakfast and never eat oatmeal with sour cream. Avoid stimulants, for they only give a false appetite and no relief. Do not swallow hastily ice water. Better not use ice water at all. Never eat in a hurry. Avoid quick lunches. Exercise moderately every day in the open air and healthy digestion will drive away dyspepsia.

BEES TO BE USED IN WAR

A MAN WHO SAYS THEY ARE THE BEST OF MESSENGERS.

Some Very Interesting Experiments—Flew Home as Unerringly as Carrier Pigeons With Despatches on Their Backs.

It is more than likely that the next great European war will be signalized by some altogether remarkable innovations in the way of carrying military despatches. The carrier pigeons of a quarter of a century back are certain to be superseded, perhaps by storks, perhaps by sparrows. Experiments have already been tried with both these birds, and with a fair degree of success.

The stork, however, despite his swiftness of flight and his strength, is too easy a mark for the Lebel bullet, and it is questioned whether the sparrow is sufficiently strong. In this uncertainty an English apiculturist offers bees as messengers of war. He has tested their packet-carrying abilities, and can vouch for their speedy return, upon liberation, to the place whence they came.

While at first sight the turning of bees into couriers may seem something of a joke, it is nevertheless regarded seriously throughout England. The man who suggested it took a few bees from his own house to that of a friend

FOUR MILES AWAY.

He waited several days, so that the bees might become familiar with their surroundings. He then let a few of them loose in a room, in which was a plate of honey. The bees settled upon this, and while they were busy eating mock despatches were fastened on them by the apiculturist's trained hand.

The thinnest of all thread bound the little packets, which were of the filmiest of paper, to the bees' backs. Great care was taken to leave the head and wings adsolutely iree. The windows were then opened and the bees thrown out into the air. With the certainty of carrier pigeons, they started off at once for home, arriving there in an incredibly short time, with the packets secure upon their backs.

Naturally this project would only be possible in summer and in warm climates, for the reason that the bees would be unable to endure severe weather. Bees would have the advantage over pigeons or birds because of their invisibility. No; would there be any difficulty in going through the enemy's lines. The apiculturist says that they could travel fifty miles quite as easily as they could four.

Though this is the first time that bees have been suggested as

ARMY MESSENGERS,

there have been many cases when they have proved invaluable as defending forces. At one time, several centuries ago, the city of Tamly, in the Spanish territory of Xiatine, was beseiged by the Portuguese. The invaders were winning bastion after bastion, when the beleaguered citizens were struck with a brilliant project. They brought all the hives that they could find in the place and set them upon the city wall, building great fires underneath them. The smoke and the flames so incensed the bees that they rushed out in swarms and flew down upon the enemy, making a panic instanter and causing them to flee.

Very much the same plan was tried, and with equal success, by a statesman of Thuringia, whose house was surrounded one day by a furious mob. He marched his servants out with all his beehives and threw them one by one in the midst of the crowd. A cannon ball would not have been half so effective as were these strange and unexpected weapons. It took but a moment to clear the space around the statesman's dwelling.

Sensibility would be a good fortress, if she hand but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.—Colton.

ARPELS OF TRUTH.

Whatever is pure is also simple.—Wilmot.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.—Isaac Walton.

The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joys.—Simms.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his own hand a blade without a hilt.—Landor.

No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—Rochefoucauld.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date.—Colton.

There is nothing so agonizing to the fine skin of vanity as the application of a rough truth.—Bulwer.

An Accommodating Husband.

Bickers—My wife told me last night she was going to elope with Trotter today.

Trivvet—Wasn't it very singular that she should tell you?

Bickers—Oh, not at all. She wanted a hundred dollars for traveling expenses and I gave her the money.

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

It is easy for a man to write and talk like philosophers, but to act with wisdom, there is the rub.—Rivarol.

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And when you have 25 Amaonia 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:

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Mrs. Gazzam—I believe that you and Mrs. Taddells are great friends?

Mrs. Cawker—Well, we used to be; but my six-year-old daughter spent yesterday afternoon at her house and I don't know what the little girl may have told her.

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 the use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

Danger.

First Tramp—It makes me nervous to sleep in one of dese lodgin' houses. Supposin' a fire was to break out in de night?

Second Tramp—Dat's so. Dem firemen would turn a hose on yer in a minute.

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Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

CANTON, Md., Apr. 5, '92.
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