

Newspaper Laws.
We call the attention of our readers to the following laws of the newspaper industry:
1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is 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 it, the publisher is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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PRACTICAL FARMING.

SAVING LABOR IN TILING.
With the continued low prices of farm products, it becomes necessary for farmers to economize wherever possible. The price of farm labor has not fallen in proportion to the price of farm products, hence the farmer is at a disadvantage. It has a tendency, says a writer, to discourage him and prevent him from making improvements, many of which would be very necessary and which he would very gladly make but for existing circumstances. The improvement of the soil by means of properly placed tile drains should be the last to be neglected. While it may not be advisable to go into debt as a rule, yet I have heard men say that they have made money by going into debt for tile drains. One of the principal items of expense in tiling is the cost of opening the ditch. With a little thought this can be reduced to a minimum. About one-half the hard labor usually done in laying tile is unnecessary; it can be done much cheaper by animal power and machinery. Expensive machinery for the digging of trenches is beyond the reach of most farmers, but such machinery is not absolutely necessary. A good ditching plow will not cost very much, and will save its cost every year on any farm where any great amount of tiling is done. With its use a farmer is likely to put in more tile than without. The work is made so much easier that he does not dread it, and so much more can be done in the same time. A common turning plow should be used first, and a couple of furrows turned to a good depth. Then follow in the same furrow with a ditching plow, using an extra long doubletree, which will permit the horses to walk clear of the furrow, one on each side. Having loosened it up, the labor of throwing it out is reduced one-half or more. After the loose ground has been thrown out, the ditching plow can be again used. The ditch should not be dug any wider than necessary. The extra width is all waste labor. For small tile, the bottom need not be any wider than necessary for a man to stand in, one foot in front of another. For large tile it must of course be wider, beginning at the top, as the sides are always more or less slanting. After the bottom has been properly graded, and the tile laid, a little ground should be thrown in enough to cover and protect them from falling stones. The remainder of the ground can be thrown in with the turning plow. Set the beam as far to the "land" side as necessary to keep the horse clear of the ditch. Use one horse and with an assistant to manage the horse, the ditch can be filled very rapidly. After the filling is all in, harrow it thoroughly to level it. There may be situations where the directions cannot be applied. Sometimes the land is too swampy to take a team in with safety. Unless it is known to be solid enough, it is not wise to risk the team. Horses have been badly injured, even to breaking their limbs, by being driven into such places. Work for the tile should be done ready for the tile before they are hauled. They can then be uncoupled just where they are wanted, without any extra handling. When tiling is done at a time when there is danger of freezing, the ditch should not be finished any faster than the tile are laid, as the freezing will cause the sides to crumble and drop in, causing extra work.

YOUR OLD SHOES.
Cast Them Upon the Market and They Will Return to You.
What do you do with your old shoes? Throw them into the ash barrel? If so, you are wealthy enough to buy them, they will return to you. Different prices are paid for the shoes, according to the quality of leather they contain. Brogans are worth little if anything. A pair of fine calfskin boots bring as much as 15 cents. The boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt out of them. Then the nails and threads are removed the leather ground up into a fine pulp, and it is ready to use. The embossed leather paperings which have come into fashion lately, and the stamped leather pipe screens are really nothing but this pulp covered with a layer of this pressed leather pulp.
The finer the quality of the leather the better it takes the bronze and old gold and other expensive colors in the designs painted on them. Fashionable people think they are going back to medieval times when they have the walls of their libraries and dining rooms covered with embossed leather. They don't know that the shoes and boots which their neighbors threw in to the ash barrel a month before form the beautiful "material" on their walls and on the screens that protect their eyes from the fire.
Old shoes could be had at smaller cost were it not for competing carriage houses, bookbinders and picture framers who, when pressed to their use. Bookbinders use them in making the cheaper forms of leather bindings, and the new style of leather frames with leather mats in them are entirely made of the cast-off covering of the feet.

IMPROVING DAIRY BUTTER.
One of the problems of particular importance to the dairy interests is that of improving the quality of butter made on a great many farms. Large quantities are made in this way and a great portion of it is of quite inferior quality. It is not remunerative to those who produce it, and it adversely affects the general market for good butter, because it is transformed into "ladies" and "process butter," which enter into competition with genuine butter, with much the same results as follow oleo-margarine competition. A good deal of the butter that is made might just as well, from the standpoint of the maker, of the industry, and of the consumer, not be made at all, since it does not pay any of them. If this butter could be improved in quality it would add largely to the value of the dairy product of the country and would help its makers to earn a living. Perhaps the most serious obstacle to improving the lower grade of dairy butter is the fact that the butter in rural districts that is made on the farm is so largely sold at groceries and general stores. The buyer is principally engaged in selling goods. He must hold his trade and he purchases farm butter as a mere incident to his business. He does not, and dare not, conduct this branch of it on its merits. He is glad enough to buy good farm butter if it comes to the store, and he will set it aside for his own use or for the use of good customers, but when the maker of poor butter brings in a batch, he is afraid to refuse it or to pay less for it than he did for the good butter. He knows that he would lose the trade of the maker if he did. One farmer's wife will make good butter, but what inducement has she to try to do still better when her neighbor, who makes poorer butter, gets as much a pound for it as she does, or what motive has the maker of the poor butter to make it better when she gets just as much for it as is paid for the better butter made in the neighborhood? Human nature is so constituted that the doctrine of rewards and punishment cuts a large figure with it. On the average, the Sarcasmic Traveling Man—Boll boy less it sees corresponding rewards for doing so. The quality of a large mass of farm butter would be very much improved if some way could be devised whereby every pound that is devised were sold upon its actual merits, the good butter-maker receiving a good

EASTER RESOLUTIONS.
These were studied out by Theodore Barker shortly before the day of his wedding. They took the form of 10 beautiful resolutions which he inscribed in his journal. They are as follows:
1. Never, except for the best reasons, to oppose my wife's will.
2. To discharge all duties for her sake freely.
3. Never to scold.
4. Never to look cross at her.
5. Never to worry her with demands.
6. To promote her piety.
7. To bear her burdens.
8. To overlook her foibles.
9. To save, cherish and forever defend her.
10. To remember her always in my prayers.

SIBERIAN EXPLORERS.
Russia is beginning to honor her Siberian explorers. A statue is to be erected at Chabarowsk, on the Amur, of Deshnev, the Cossack, who went by sea in 1818 from the river Kolyma in the Behring Strait for the first time, and America. It is proposed, moreover, to change the name of the East Cape into Cape Deshnev, which will probably be objected to by geographers.

THE BRITISH ARMY.
The British army rifle has 82 component parts, in the production of which 852 machines are employed, as well as various processes which do not require machinery.

SPRING SMILES.

Reggie Littleton is such a conceited thing," said Molly. "He called me a man-hater just because he heard I said I didn't like him."
"It's no use to feel of me wrist, doo-thur," said Pat, when the physician began to feel his pulse; "the pain is not there, sure—it's in my old entirely."
"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man is like de bottom number of a fraction. De bigger he tries ter be, de smaller what he stands for really is."
Briggs—What did she say when she rejected you? Griggs—She said it wasn't necessarily due to lack of merit, but on account of the great pressure of other material.
Ethel—Have you noticed how Lord Salsides drops his aspirates? Penelope—Oh, but that's nothing to the way he drops his vowels—papa says he has got more than a dozen of his IO U's.
A—Well, and how did you sleep last night? Did you follow my advice and begin counting? B—Yes; I counted up to eighteen thousand.
A—And then you fell asleep? B—No; then it was time to get up.
I suppose there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve," said the unscientific man. Yes, replied the intrepid traveller; a great many. What is the most important one? Getting back.

ODD NOTIONS.
Beware of the man who smiles when he is pleased is sometimes a big bore, too.
When your palm itches, it means money; you probably have forgotten to spend.
A real gentleman is a 15-year-old boy who will give to some plain-looking woman in a street car his seat by his best girl.
Fine feathers don't make fine birds; the peacock has to roost in a barn.
DIDN'T LOOK STRONG.
While Maggie and her mother were away on their vacation Mr. Newcomb took the opportunity to paint their wood-colored house white.
Don't you like it, Maggie? asked her father on the little lady's return.
I would papa, she replied slowly, if—if it wasn't so awfully pale.

RESENTFUL.
Mamma, said the pretty bride, how will I know when the honeymoon is at an end?
You can tell very easily, snapped the old gentleman, who hates to be ignored. It always breaks up in a cyclone.

GERMAN AND FRENCH RECRUITS.
Prussian Soldiers Who Had Never Heard of Bismarck, and Frenchmen Who Did Not Know of Napoleon.
Stories have lately been circulated in the German press of Prussians newly embodied who did not possess the necessary basis of education, says the British Army and Navy Gazette. Being interrogated upon national history, and in relation to the persona of Bismarck, some said the Iron Chancellor was Emperor of the French, some that he was dead, others that he had retired and lived at Paris, some that he received a medal for his good conduct in the war of 1870, and one at least that he was a Hohenzollern. It seems incredible, but the statement is recorded, that out of sixty-six men twenty-two had never heard Bismarck's name.
Analogous ignorance is found in other armies and perhaps it would be possible to find parallels in our own. The Avenir Militaire says that examples of time to time in the French army. When it was proposed to raise a monument to Canrobert several lists among the rank and file with the idea that many might like to give a modest tribute to the honor of the beloved marshal. It was, however, found to be difficult to make many understand who Canrobert was. The vaguest ideas also prevail in the south of France as to the Franco-Russian alliance. Many confuse the war of 1854 with that of 1870, do not know against whom the soil of France was defended, and take the new friendship of the two countries to be a part of forgetfulness of the annexation of Alsace. The stubborn material of which it writes of military training, not only of the soldierly conduct and discipline education arising from the military instruction of the men.

SETTING HIM RIGHT.
I am delighted, said the old friend who had called, to find that you agree with your husband in everything, Mrs. Henpeck.
Indeed! answered that estimable lady "If you will take the pains to investigate our domestic relations, sir, you will find that it is Mr. Henpeck who agrees with me in everything."

ROYAL BEDS.

From a mere child the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg has been most particular about her beds, and when she first came to England Her Royal Highness was much chaffed about this weakness by members of the royal family. The Queen, however, who is also most particular about her beds, took her daughter-in-law's part, and, although now the sheets are no longer sewn down to the mattress, they are composed of the most exquisitely fine linen that can be produced, and stretched like a tight rope over the most perfect mattresses that can be manufactured in Paris, in which capital the making of mattresses has been brought to a fine art.
Another royal lady who quite agrees with the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg as to the fitness of her linen, and the tightness of drawing the sheets, is the Empress Eugenie. And Her Imperial Highness has an odd fancy to have her bed so low as to give a visitor to the imperial chamber the impression that she sleeps almost on the floor. It is elevated scarcely more than a foot, as all who have visited, in old days, the private apartments of St. Cloud, Compiègne and the Tuilleries, will remember.

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SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be permanent. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder. They have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same position. Indeed the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that disease or injury affects first of all the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium by which the brain communicates with the rest of the system, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle: The trou-

ble with medical treatment usually fails, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organs that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative power to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these so desperate ailments by the use of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to the headquarters of the disease and there, the eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the well-merited fame of this health-giving medicine. It is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but it does more than all other medicines. It does more than all other medicines. It does more than all other medicines. It does more than all other medicines. It does more than all other medicines.

"I don't think any one but me could catch on to the same chaff, and let my handsome man of his own 'She may prefer intrinsically,' observes the Hon. Member." "And that that will be fatal to her," puts in Colonel B. "According to your case has a chance," says C. "I don't think any one but me could catch on to the same chaff, and let my handsome man of his own 'She may prefer intrinsically,' observes the Hon. Member." "And that that will be fatal to her," puts in Colonel B. "According to your case has a chance," says C. "I don't think any one but me could catch on to the same chaff, and let my handsome man of his own 'She may prefer intrinsically,' observes the Hon. Member." "And that that will be fatal to her," puts in Colonel B. "According to your case has a chance," says C.