# Hot and dry skin? Scalding servations

Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins Cramps, growing nervousness Strange soreness of the bowels? Short breath and pleuritie pains? One-side beadache? Backache? nt attacks of the "blues" ring and distress of the heart? Ibumen and tube casts in the water Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Drowniness by day, wakefulness at night?
Constipation alternating with losseness
the bowels?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dar

Chills and fever? Burning patches

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. any order, but appear, disappear, and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhosa, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every day disorder, and claims more victims than any other

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only speci-ne for the universal

### ATTENTION FARMERS,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RENTED AND I Thoroughly Repaired the

And with the aid of one of Uncle Sam's best Mil-lers, he means to do

FIRST-CLASS WORK Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. THOMPSON June 4th, 1885.

R. E. SPARKS, Dentist

THANKS THE Residents of Harrowsmith and Sydenham, and their vicinities, for their Liberal Patronage when he visited those Villages during the last Five Years; and would intimate that hereafter he will visit Harrowsmith as before, upon the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH, but will Remain All Day, in stead of going to Sydenham in the Afternoon

#### Wool Carding, Spinning and Cloth DRESSING.

THE undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared in their mill AT WASHBURN. To do all work in the above lines, and they fee

confident of giving their patrons entire satis

FOSTER ESTATE." Washburn

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

Kingston Collegiate Institute

Prepares young men thoroughly for business in all Commercial Subjects, Book-keeping, Banking, Shorthand, Telegraphy, &c. Scholarship for full course, \$30. Send for Calendar to A. P. KNIGHT, M.A., Principal.

#### The Agricultural Insurance Com'y OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning. Cattle and Horses insured against Fire in owner's Barns, and Lightning any.

where. For terms apply to W. H. GODWIN, Agent. OFFICE-In the BRITISH WHIG Building on list is easy to extend.

King Street. Of to E. GODWIN, County Canvasser. June 4th.

#### Stoves. Stoves

FOR THE CHEAPEST & Best Coal Stoves go to HAMER'S NEW STORE COR. PRINCESS AND KING STS.

N.B .- A large lot of Second-Hand Wood

Cooking Stoves for sale cheap. Nov. 20.

#### OVES!

IF YOU WANT TO GET BARGAINS IN STOVES STOVE PIPES AND TINWARE Go to Wm. Dunn's. Coal Oil, Lamps, &c., always on

hand. WILLIAM DUNN,

#### BOOKBINDING H. STALLERAFFE SMITH

Market Square. JOHN CLAXTON, INVERARY (General Agent,)

TS PREPARED TO ACT AS Real Estate Agent, or as Valuator

And will negotiate Loans on Real Estate, Buy and Sell Property, etc.

May be seen on Saturday between 10 s.m. and 2 p.m., at BRITISH WHIG Office, Kingston. June 8th.

Business Cards.

MONEY TO LEND.

CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST MACDONNELL & MUDIE, July 18 Clarence Street, Kingston.

ON REAL ESTATE at six or seven per cent KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS. Ontario Street Kingstor, Feb. 6th, 1881.

Charles Booth, Civil Engineer and Land-Valuator.

PROVINCIAL & DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR. OFFICE-Over Canadian Express Office, corner King and Brook Streets. Feb 26. KINGSTON ONT

## YOU MARM & GARDEN

through the fall and winter.

Breaking Colts.

in The Indiana Farmer should have added

one point. He should have mentioned that

the right way to break a colt is to begin by

petting and hapdling it when it is only a few

weeks old. Feed it from your hand, rub and

stroke it, train it to follow you till it be-

comes "as gentle as a dog." Then, when

breaking time comes, half the battle will be

fought. It is a common mistake, moreover,

to break colts to labor too young. They

ought not to be put at hard work before

they are four to five years old. The writer

In breaking colts to work one should be

very careful with them. Let them know

that you are not going to hurt them and

they will soon learn that you are their

friend, and you can teach them almost any-

thing. But if you commence to whip and

jerk them right and left in the start for

every misstep they make they will be afraid

of you and make more blunders than they

would if you had treated them kindly and

working to a plow or harrow by allowing

them to get their feet out of the traces, and

to kick. They very seldom forget their bad

habits. The best plan is not to let them get

their feet out of the traces, but if they do

unhitch the trace and get them back all

right before they know it, and there will be

To break colts to work in the shafts they

should be worked to a cart for a while. Teach

them to walk first. That is where a great

many farmer boys make a mistake in break-

ing their colts to drive. They will start them

will whip them every time they shy. That

letting them have time to look at the object

they shy at a few minutes, till they see what

it is, but if the driver whips them and makes

them poby in a hurry, and don't give them

time to see what they are saving at it will

be some trouble to get them broken from

whip han Iv an i use it if nothing else will

do, for sometimes it is necessary to use the

whip, if the driver knows when to stop,

But that is to often the fault with some

The clip of wool is ready waiting for mar-

ket, but the price is still in the trough of the

sea. Weed growers are in the dumps. In

some localities the cop is below that of last

year. The market presents some unparalleled

features. For four years prices have been

depressed to the lowest notch. Such long-

· Everybody is waiting for something to

turn up. The Texas wood clip will amount

to 30,000,000 pounds, prices down to nothing.

In Ohio small sales of the finest wood have

been made at 3kc. In the New York market

prices are at the lowest, with very little

der and. It is the same in Boston. Every-

body is grumbling, and at the same time

hopin, but better things. This much is cer-

tain. Better times always come by and by,

if people can only afford to wait long enough.

The stagnation cannot continue forever. It

begins to look already as though the ten-

dency was to start upward. At any rate.

are bound to pay again in time.

continued poor prices are unbear l of.

drivers, in y wasp too much.

this bad hab. . It is all very well to have a

The author of the following excellent hints

staking the stalks.

in The Farmer says:

no trouble.

Fruit Prospect. The June United States agricultural report is out. Prospects for the apple erop in New England and the Middle states are excellent. They are fair everywhere else, except in the northwest. There the trees were winter killed, and fruit growers are trying to get Russian apples to set out, so that they will bear the cold. Of peaches the report makes a remark or two that is worth noting. It says:

The past winter has fully demonstrated the unfitness of the more northern latitudes for peach-growing. From the upper Ohio valley and the lake states there comes but one report; it tells of trees all dead, whole orchards, even in the most sheltered situations, having succumbed to the severe freezings. In New England there was much winter killing, and the few surviving trees that bloomed were stripped of their blossoms by the late frosts of spring. New York and Pennsylvania shared in a like experience.

In Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, where the peaches of commerce are grown, the bloom was good, and indications point to a crop slightly above the average. The cold, backward spring, with late frosts, has injured the otherwise favorable prospects in Virginia and North Carolina.

Georgia and all the Gulf states report condition unusually high. In the former state many correspondents claim that the outlook is for the largest crop ever known. Tennes ee and Kentucky likewise report very favorable conditions, while in the west and northwest the almost universal expression is, "no bloom;" and "tree dead."

Vine Planting. For merely home use grapes may be planted almost anywhere, and they will do moderately well. For a larger scale, however, care must be taken in the selection of soil and location. Husmann says that vines do best upon high table land and hill-sides, where they are fully exposed to the winds This was certainly the experience in southern Ohio, along the river hills, before the Catawba grape ran itself out. The soil should be one that is naturally drained. "The vine does not like to have wet feet," says the writer above quoted. Heavy, wet clay soil is not good, though it can easily be improved by plowing into it sand and a only makes them worse, for every time they little lime now and then.

The farmer must next know the varieties as a general rule, are more easily broken of grape that are suited to his locality. It is best to obtain the plants ready grafted or layered. It is more difficult to bud or graft a grape than an apple. New varieties are obtained from seedlings. Many of the test are mere accidental growths, which have been discovered and cultivated and brought to perfection.

The Norton's Virginia and Cynthiana are excellent red wine grapes, which will grow in any locality. The Norton's Virginia makes, it is said, the best me licinal wine in the country. It has a small black berry. The Delaware, Martha and Concord are valuable market and table grapes. The Martha will grow any where from Maine to Louisiana. The Concord and Delaware thrive everywhere but in the farthest south. The Delaware is a valuable white wine grape. The Concord is a variety about which there is bitter dispute. Some growers maintain with enthusiasm that it is the best graps cultivated, while others vow they would not give it vineyard room.



is a mottled grape, of a pale amber color,

very rich and sweet. It thrives in every

locality where it has been tried. The

Authorities on grape growing do not rec-

ommend the much-famed Southern Scupper-

nong varieties. Attempts have been made

to reduce them to vineyard culture and make

them profitable, but quite without success,

so far as is known. The fruit drops and the

PLANTING THE VINE.

strong, well-rooted plants one year old. Do

not get extra large ones. It is better to plant

in the fall. Prepare the ground thoroughly,

and throw it up in ridges. Set the plants

of the slow-growing kinds, such as the Dela-

ware, six feet apart in the rows. Strong-

growing, large varities should be set ten

The illustrations show how to set out the

them to bear till the third year.

Put the rows six feet apart. Get good,

grape rots quickly.

No Work, No Oranges. The idea that fortunes are to be made in

Florida without sweat of the brow is the fiction of land speculators. An orange grove in Florida is not worth a cent more than an apple orchard in New England until its owner has put into it years of hard AMBER. work, much money and much impatient At least there is no doubt about its beauty waiting. A writer thinks it could be demonand excellence. It belongs to the same. strated that a good apple orchard pays a family as the Elvira. We give it here as larger interest than the best orange grove much for its exquisite beauty as for anyin Florida. thing else. It is a new grape, and the skin A Day's Work in Plowing. may perhaps be too tender for shipping, but for table and home use it is unsurpassed. It

A smart team turning a good furrow in spring, either stubble or sod, should be able to turn over one and a half to two acres. ported it is usually at the expense of the team, or perhaps of the plowing. So much depends on the character of the work in fitting the land that a poor plowman should not be tolerated, however large a day's work he may claim to be able to do.

Things to Do and to Know.

A dollar per year to the hen is considered a fair profit on poultry.

Pinchback the long main shoots of melons. squashes and cucumbers. There is at present great discussion as to whether beer injure young fruit or not. Opinion's ems about equally divided. How

feet apart. It is not reasonable to expect The red wood posts of a fence erected in Napa, Cal., thirty two years ago were recently removed and found in as good condition as when first put into the ground

White clover is abundant, and the basewood never promised a greater amount of bloom. Up to the present time everything that has bloomed has yielded honey pro-Cultivate the potatoes fully and thor-

oughly before the roots have so extended that cultivation will sever them. Never run a plow between the plants after they are a foot high-and the same may be said of corn. The strawberry crop of the eastern shore.

Md., is more profitable than the ovster crop. This region promises to become the great trucking garden of the Atlantic coast, and there is very little improvable land in it that is not now under cultivation.

Extra frames of comb packed away for future use will require looking after occasionally to see that they do not become infected with worms. Should the latter make their appearance they may be destroyed by fumigating with sulpour.



Handsome Street Toilets.



Fig. 1

bigh, so as to show little or no gold, is the

be made of either silk, cloth or sateen.



gently. Colts are very often spoiled when HOT-WEATHER CORSET-BOYS' STRAW CAP. Among the devices to help a woman to keep cool these days we have the corset above. It is woven of tapes crosswise, with space between to let air through. Next to nothing it is about as cool a corset as can be arry cors t is made, between the steels and | 16 years old. He had a nice cut- little

into a brisk trot, and for a long distance, before they will let them walk. Then they The whole corset weighs very little, and has a lace like effect that is very agreeable. Another novelty is the pretty straw cap shy they will expect to be whopped. Colts, for small boys. It is worn with a sailor costume usually, though any kind of a suit from shving at objects on the roadside by

ally so pale a grey that it is almost white. And with good a sking men the effect is not

appears to be the proper thing the country over it is very light drab this summer. The real dides wear a broad ball of black around theirs, giving the impression to the unimitiated that they are a vast army of frisky voung with wers. But this would be a mistaken impression. It is only the fashion. The sack coals are cut away in shape and have three and four buttors. At the seaside very well youths wear white flannel suits. Navy blue is just as well, however, if not as swell. For day dress suits the cut-away coat or

the double-breasted black frock are both proper. Esteriy men prefer the frock. even now don't sell off your sheep. They The materials of men's clothes are cooler and lighter. Thin woolen goods is used, and even a fine close cotton check is octhe sticky, sweatering wools which men are mostly condemned to keep to in summer.

> EVENING SUITS. "worsteds" that are finer and of less weight than broad doth; the latter is now only used by elderly men. There is no change in the shape of the swallow-tail coat of this suit; it is cut very low and open, and has silk fac-

ings and corded edges When larger days work than this are re- The trousers, of the material of the coat are cut water. And are finished with a silk Plain white duck vests made doublebreasted are to wear with double-breasted frock coats. White Marseilles vests, cut

very low, are fashionable with the swallowtail coat of evening suits, but most men ormaterial of the coat.

SHIETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS. style. There are also various standing collars that meet, while others lap, and some do not quite come together. Straight cuffs with linked sleeve buttons are worn.

ties, narrowly folded, are used with evening

HOSIERY AND HANDKERCHIEFS. choice, dark shades of blue are much used, also brown, mulberry and wine-color. Pocket-handkerchiefs have narrow hems, with an embroidered monogram or initial for nicest wear, while those for general use have stripes, bars or figures on the hem. White silk handkerchiefs have borders dotted with color, but the handsomest have a hem with a vine of white embroidery above it.

Tan-colored, undressed kid gloves are worn by men of fashion; they are of heavier qualities than ladies' Suede gloves, are fastened by two buttons, and have three wide rows of stitching in self-colored silk on the back. Pearl-colored gioves are occasionally seen with day dress suits.

preferred sort. A very popular praceiet is one with gold or silver links in cushion shape, with chased surface, each link having a colored gem in the center. Chain bracelets, wite a gem appearing now and then in among the links, represents another fa-

Hats and Wraps for the Seashore. A pretty mantle for the senshore is a cardinal cape of bright red cloth, lined throughout with red plush, and furnished with a hood; the front is thrown back in revers to show the plush lining. Red serge jackets for the seashore have already been described, and there are large loose cloaks, called the Killarney and other Jrish names, made full from a yoke piece, and folded around the figure without sleeves. Green is the favorite color for these wraps, which the Princess of Wales is said to wear, and the materials are

serge cloths, with velvet for the collar. Straw sailor hats made of Manila or Mackinaw braids are for young ladies to wear when yachting or on shore. The crowns are two braids higher than those of last year, and the trimming is a pointed resette of loops of canvas or of velvet ribbon.

FASHIONLETS.

Mexican feather work is used on dinner Pretty chocolate sets have teak wood

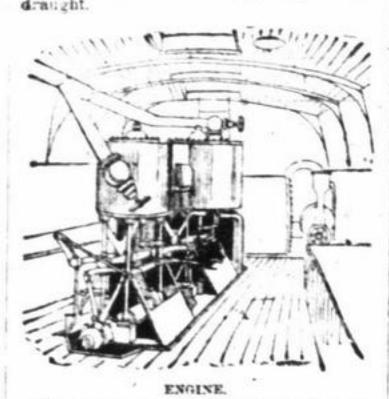
Green cashmere goes well with either red or ecru vest and trimming. The scarf of gold shot etamine is the favorite seaside hat trimming.

How Four Boys Went Indian Fighting. There were four New York boys who were not happy. They had read thrilling tales of worn. It is very different from the heavy, Texas cowboys and Wild Bill Indian stories cadded article, woven so stiff and close as to | till it made their bair stand on end. They be entirely impervious to air. That walls a thought life was not worth living unless they woman in, so to speak. Another light and | could go and be cowboys. Jimus was tapes which hold the stays and whalebones, home with his father and mother. Besides all entirely of a coarse and heavy bobinet. This this, he had a good trade. He armed \$7 a week cutting blocks for a wall have regating factory. He had air wir so : . away in a sav.ngs bank

But Jimmy read the 5-cent Indian airang story papers, and went quite of Li LaL He did not know the Indian sie - were written by jet ple who never sama and down in their hyer exercishese that he who carnel good tagges and a diban While was lake o the and Wille lills that the of anything Port

He lav awak- ng. \* he began to think he was the worst good to in the world it was this. His are a sulf not let him wear long trease. H wasmall for his age, and it say the faction any more for boys to near long pan's till they get quite large.

Indians. A fellow who so, i men-there her seemed to think that there were Indian all around New York still, and all they had to the furnace is open at c. The separator is these four smart voutes, and ran away, They went to a little railway station about twenty miles out of New York. There they storped at a barber shop and had Wil-



SHAVING THE INDIAN FIGHTER. HTAD. Jimmy drew his \$9 out of the savings bank and bought Willie a parshanks in kne -breeches would sear the In-

dian far more than a pair of legs in plain long trousers, and maybe be was tight, They hired an old gun from a farmer, bought a dollar's worth of pow let and ball, and started after the "infernal resiskins." That was what the story paper called it. They went into the country rocals and searched the woods all through. They tramped five solid hours without storping, but did not see a single Indian. They did not find a highway robber, a buffalo, or even a bad man who was carrying off a levely maiden. No, they did not so much as meet a billy goat who bas-ed at them. Nobody wanted to fight anybody or anything.

They tramped until their feet were blistered and they were tired almost to death. Besides that they were awfully hungry. So they stole back to the village where Willie had had his hair shaved, and got dinner at the hotel. It was a good thing they were not in a real Indian country, or there wouldn't have been any hotel there. Each boy ate as much as ever he could hold. Then their money was all gone out thirteen

Where should they "camp out" in this wild country! 'I'm ashamed to tell you where they did sleep. It was such a come down from their lofty ideas. The fact is, after it get dark they sneaked into a big



INDIAN FIGHTERS IN THE HENCOOP. In the morning a great old rooster with long spurs flew down and lamled exactiv in poor Jimmy's hair.

"Coorook! corook! coroo!" crowed the "Ow-w!" screamed Jim'ny, starting up wildly. He thought the Indians were scalping him, sure.

The four slowly arose and stretched themselves. They were dirty, tired and sore, and Oh! so awfully hungry. They were ashamed to look one another in the face. "I say, boys," said Johnny, speaking first, "I don't believe there are any Indians at all. It's all a biz lie in the story papers."

never looked behind him, but walked straight to the railway station. He boarded the first train to New York city. He had no money to pay his fare. But he looked so sick and so hungry and so very sorry that the kind hearted conductor led him ride free. He walked home. His father and mother were so awfully glad to see him that they forgot to scold him. I'm rather glad

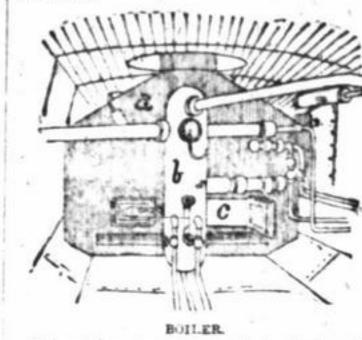
they didn't scold him. The other boys went to the next statica There it was plain to be seen that they were runaways. They were locked up in the police-station. Then they were sent home. They were glad to get back. They had had enough of Indian fighting. It wasn't what they thought it was, Willie's big sisters were the maddest. They said they would make him wear girl's clothes for a week to punish him for running away. But they didn't really do it, you know.



Engine and Boiler of the Fast Steam Yacht Stiletto.

Few things appeal to the enthusiasm of an intelligent person like a fine piece of machinery. It is the conquering of inert matter, the taking possession of it and imbuing it with life, and making it do the bidding of mind. We aim re it; we pay homage to the brain that created it.

Such a piece of mechanism is presented by the propelling apparatus of the Stiletto. This, the reader will remember, is the little yacht which recently beat the crack steamer of the Hudson river, 'and didn't half try," either. We reproduce some portions of her machinery from a sketch in The Scientific



It is of a pattern invented by Nathan G. Herre-hoff, the blind builder of the Stiletto. The figure with cone-shaped top, a, represents the firebox. It is 6 feet 3 inches square. Inside is a system of tubing, which constitutes the boilers. Sets of the tubes run alternately lengthwise and crosswise to the vacht, the last set being placed crosswise. At the ends the tubing is bent into U-shaped joints. The boiler consists, in fact, of alternate layers of lengthwise and cross tubes, connected together. The last laver is ally a little above the fire. The boiler is S. Willie resolved to run away and scalp fed from the top by a pump. That which goes in as water creulates all through the termine I to go, too. He was 25 v as - 14, tubes, gets botter and botter, and comes out and was expected to know to the list he steam and boiling water below, in the didn't. These four young ided actually last layer. There it passes into a separator, which is seen at b. One of the fire doors of do was to get an old gun and go out and 4 feet long, conical at the ends, as seen in being away at them. They got together, the illustration. In it the steam and water divide. The water sinks to the bottom, which is connected with the pumps, and these return it to the boiler. The steam passes directly to the engine from the sepahe s fameliges for a forestlyping ma- rator. A blower is used, giving artificial

> The engine is a compound condensing one. It has a piston stroke of 12 inches, % cutsafest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr off, and 2 cylinders, 12 and 21 inches. The Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. exhausted steam passes into a surface condenser, and turns to water. Thence it is Thin People.

taken by the pumps into the boiler again. Thus there is one steady circulation of water. First it is fed into the top of the set of tubes. trousers. Willie put them on, but to k them | thence it passes to the separator; thence the off again. He thought the signiful mislong | steam goes to the engine, to the high and low-pressure cylinders, and is used: from that it passes to the condenser and becomes water, ready to be sumped back to the top of the toiler tubes. The water is fed into the boiler constantly, and only in the needed quantity, a little at a time. It regulates itself. There is no next of a raging fire to heat a vast bulk of liquid at once. This is the strong feature of the little Stil- By its promp action on the Liver all tenetto's engines. It has a force of 450 horse- dency to irregularity is removed, and one power, and yet consume only 900 pounds of coal per hour. The saving in fuel is unbeard of. Besides this, the boiler will be always full of water, and there will be no danger from explosion. The next point of nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer.' \$1 interest in this engine is its light weight, Druggists. and the small space it occupies. Steel is largely used in its construction, and it weighs only 4,275 rounds. The tubing which constitutes the boiler has a heating medicine has had a larger sale. Its valusurface of 615 square feet. It will safely able properties as a speedly cure for pain bear 160 pounds steam pressure, but in the race with the Powell only 125 pounds was no family should be without it, in case of

Wooden and Iron Ships.

All the large wooden sailing ships now on the seas were built in America. Before the day of iron steamers America headed the ship-building industry. That was before the war. But now we are nowhere. We have no navy, no iron steamers and no nothing. built. Workmen in a shipyard at Camden, on the Penobscot bay, are finishing a fourmasted vessel 285 feet long, somewhat more | Montreal. than half as long as the great Atlantic steamers. The largest sailing vessel affoat. however, is the Three Brothers, 315 feet long. She was built in a New York shipyard before the war. But she too, has left us, followed the departed glory of the American merchant marine over seas, and is owned in Bremen and sailed under the German flag. In size of wooden sailing vessels there is first the Three Brothers, 2,972 tons; next, the unfinished one at Camden, 2,600 tons, and third, the Ocean King, 2,516 tons. There are scarcely more than a dozen wooden sailing vessels afloat that register over 2,200

There are some large iron and steel sailing vessels, but, with one exception, these were all built in British shipyards. The go to A.P. Chown's Drug Store and get a largest is the New York, 2,609 tons, built at | bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cared me Greenock, Scotland. The wooden ship in less that one minute. I always keep a building industry seems to be dying out.

Our Continent Before the Advent Human Life.

In mapping out the public domain it has been found that our western plains and mountain ranges furnished rare opportunity for the study of the conditions of the continent before man existed here. There were to chronic complaints but that is common two great inland seas in the western basin. to the poor dyspeptic, and he often feels as Salt lake is all that is left of them. The if he had every disease in the catalogue. Gulf of Mexico covered nearly all of what is Burdock Blood Bitters cures the worst now the southern states. The great moun- form of Chronic Dyspepsia. tain ranges had already been thrown up, but they were higher and rougher than they are now. A great ice-sheet poured down from the north and west, and covered the country from the Atlantic coast to the western edge of the middle portion of the country. Wisconsin was an island in the midst of a

He went away from the senecop. me | see or toe. The thinks this not to to me got done flowing yet when a Manitoba wave

comes down upon us from the north. A map of the continent as it was then would be worth seeing. There were animals to the south of the ice. There was a small haves with tees a heiry momentath bigger than an elephant, a pig with a nose like a knif- blade, and a buffalo three times as large as he of our day is. Man was not and did not come for several thousand years.

Tempering Steel. To be able to properly temper steel springs and involements may be considered a gift similar to that possessed by the "poet born."

A man whose business in a certain toolshop was to temper springs, worked 22,000 con-secutively, and of the whole number only six failed to pass the test; but during his temporary illness more than half the springs handled by his assistant, who had been under instruction a year, failed. In a large manufactory of sword blades one man does all the tempering, being called in from other employment at intervals, becaus, although he has always been willing to instruct others, he has never had a pupil who could equal him in the work. There is a large scythe manufactory in a New England town making 14,000 degen sey thes a year, and the presilent of the company has lot years herdened an i tempered every sevens that leaves the works, because no other man in the works

Faith and Mind Cures. Do not scoff at them; do not accept them.

It is very possible that there is a force in nature that is not yet understood. It may be as powerful as electricity. It may be as much finer than that force as electricity is finer than steam. Much as we know in our day, it would be preposterous to say we know everything. This force, not yet knows or understood, may be at the bottom of faith and mind cures and of spiritual manifestations of all grades. That there is such a force some of the most learned and scientific men of the time are inclined to admit. Those who seem to work wonders are those who begin to understand how to use it.

Mental Power.

Dr. Charles Heitzman says that intellectual force depends on the amount of gray matter and the number of ganglia in the brain. A ganglion is a little reddish-gray knob or swelling in the brain matter. The more of these knobs, or ganglia, the more brain force the person will have. A funny writer says that, according to some, the brain is a sort of gland that secretes thought as a cow produces milk. In this the funny man may be nearer right than he thinks.

Facts of Interest. The wheels of the English hansom cabs are made in America.

Bed spreads and pillow-cases are now made of white paper. Only I per cent, of the soil of Florida is fit for orange cultivation.

Great plantations in Guatemala are devoted to the culture of the cochineal bug. If you weigh all the hair upon your head and then weigh a single hair you can figure out how many hairs there are altogether.

Mr. Lennox Browne, an English physiologist, finds that drinking and smoking affect the vocal organs, statistics furnished by no less than 380 professional vocalists baving shown him that a singer should avoid all stimulants. One of the most convenient among the

various electrical contrivances which have

been brought forward as auxiliaries is an English device, enabling a person ringing a bell to know whether, on making contact, the bell actually rings. Ozone is a blue gas. That is what makes the sky blue. Ozone is obtained from oxygen by a method known as the silent dis-

charge. When ozone is condensed under great pressure it becomes a deep indigo blue gas. The compression must be very slow. or it will explode with heat and lightning.

The Cholera

Possibly the Cholera may not reach our

locality this season. Nevertheless we

should take every precaution against it.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbu. Colic. Cramp, Diarrhosa and Dysentery.

----Keep Your House Guarded. Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of colic, Cramps, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The

"Wells Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures ayspepsia, impotence, sex

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's P rous Plaster. Price 25 cents Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

Should be Attended To.

Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Burdock Blood Bitters. chief source of ill-health prevented

If you are failing, broken, worn out and

Davis' Pain-killer .- From the report of dealers in this city we think no proprietary cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and accident, or sudden attack of dyseptery diarrosa or cholera morbus.- Montreal Tran

The Smith Medicine Cc. Gentlemen,-I have very much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY. On the Maine coast, however, wooden sailing I found it to operate successfully after vessels of large size are still occasionally only two doses. Have tried other remedies with the same child without success. Yours truly, W. T. HART, 128 Amherst St.

> Are you made miserable by indigestion. constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, vellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by W. J. Wilson, King-

> For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a written guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

> -- "Why! What's the matter?" Lady-(With face enveloped in roll of hot cloths)-"Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me."

> --- "Well, how foolish! Why don't you bottle in the house. It only costs 25 cents.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price, 10c, 50c and \$1. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston

A Strange Disease. There is scarcely a symptom belonging

"Rough on rain,"

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa , externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neu-ralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast 20 and 50c.

# THE SLOPING HOLE.

Prepare and prune the young vine till it resembles the figure on the left of the cut. Shorten the top down to the shoot, with its

buds as shown. Trim the roots to the curve shown by the dotted lines. The hole in which to set the vine must be dug in a peculiar way, seen on the right side of the illustration. Excavate the earth in a slanting direction. At the angle leave a little pile of dirt, on which to rest the lower end of the plant. Then lay it in as you see, the stalk resting upon the slanting side of the hole. Cover it, and fill the excavation with fine mellow earth. Leave only the upper bud above ground. Hill up slightly, and throw a handful of leaves or rough manure or straw over the hill, to protect through

the cold weather. Tend the ground about the hills the first ummer with cultivator. Allow only one shoot to grow upon your young vines. Rub off all the others while they are green and tender. You want to make the plant widen tan | grow strong. If it is tall enough

stake it. That fall, when the plants have been growing a year, prune the strong plants back to three buds each, the weak ones to one or two. They ought to grow three or four feet the first year. The second summer cultivate the ground as before, and hoe around the plants. Stir the soil, but do not disturb the roots. The three buds you left last fall will this summer become strong branches that are to bear fruit next year. Let the two stronger grow, pinch back the top of the weakest. Pinch all tack when they have grown to be three feet long. Then they are trained to a wire trellis, which looks something like a fence with only two strands of unbarbed wire. The shoots are carefully scrarated.



The large buttons are covered with gilt Figure two is a brown cloth costume trimmel with buttons and dull gilt braid, The waist opens at the side. A corner of the overlapping front is turned down and faced with a lighter brown. The cuffs are arranged in the same way. Turban of brown uncut velvet, with feather pompons of the lighter brown. This is a neat, trim, little dress, without so much bunching and bustle as most of the present costumes have.

wears well, and can be washed like muslin.

Men's Clothing This shows more variety in color and fabric than has been noticed in many a year. Is it possible we are returning to the days of skyblue an ' r meon velvet coats and breeches; diamond buckles, and lace ruffl's for dandies! It legits to look a little like it Suits are made all if one piece of goods more commonly than they were a year ago. There are many neal time-checked fabrics, with black or gray ground, for this purpose, Indeed plum color and bottle green enter ocensionally into the bues which it is now permitted the ma - what sex to wear. It is not very uncommon to see a man with a bright brown suit. Drate so light as to be almost cream older are seen as well, and occasion-

The New York high white cassimere hat

casionally s en on well-dressed men. Fashion seems to be in to permit men to keep cool once more. Handsome linen and cotton suits would be much more comfortable than Women certainly have the best of it, as far as clothing is concerned, in bot weather. Evening suits are made of black

der at the same time a black vest of the Shirt fronts are of three and sometimes four thicknesses of linen, made as smooth and as plain as possible, and with evelets for a single stud. Occasionally the pleated bosoms so popular with southerners are made up in forty small tucks that lie almost as smooth as those without pleats. Standing collars are worn rather lower, and have the corners turned over in points in English

SCARFS AND NECKTIES. Light scarfs are worn in the warm weath r. They are made very small, and either puffed or folded flatly, or else tied in a sailor knot, The novelty for these is the use of figured India silks in the cream, white and navy blue grounds so popular for ladies' dresses. Other thin silks, such as Louisin -, surah and foulard, with white, pearl or cream grounds, are dotted, barred, or striped with a color, and made into very pretty scarfs. The Teck | hencoop, and day there all night with the scarf, like a slender knot, is made up of chickens roosting over them. How was this, dark satins, with bair-line stripes." The nar | compared to Jimmy's soft, little white bed row-folded Harvard ties are made of dark at home! or light-figured silks. Pique scarfs are shown for midsummer, and there are many of the Windsor scarfs which the wearer must arrange in a small sailor knot. White lawn

Solid colors are preferred for hosiery, and while black is still the most fashionable

New Bracelets. A bangle bracelet in silver, worthy of mention because of the originality of its design, consists of a light chain; from which are hung four pendants, representing in form old rooster. the four quarters of the moon. Each of these pendants is double-faced, showing on one side a humorous expression and on the reverse a lugubrious one. Antique coms are still employed with pleasing effect on gold and silver bracelets. An attractive pattern consists of a chain terminating with a coin in place of a ball or cube. In stiff bracelets the very narrow gold band, with stones set

