Wind engines are great belps on the farm. Agood one will pump water for the house and harn and furnish power besides for running a threshing machine and mill for grinding feel or any other of the manifold purposes for which a motor is wanted on a farm. in winter and summer it obviates the driving of stock to water. It becomes, too when tastefully built, an object of beauty in the landscape. The necessary parts of i are the wind machinery of the engine, the fron tubing and a force pump for times when there is no wind. The pump is at-

tached alongside the windmill tower.

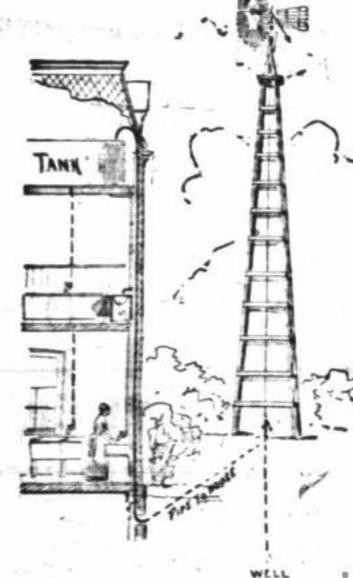
The mills are of different sizes, the wind wheel being eight, ten or twelve teet in diameter, according to the force wanted. A wheel of ten feet is sufficient for all ordi-nary farms. These windmills are a real codsend on the western prairies, where running water is scarce. Fortunately, too, it is in exactly these localities that the win blows most constantly.



WINDMILL ON BARN.

Herewith is a picture showing a windmill upon a barn in the act of grinding feed for farm animals. It is to be observed, however, strictly in the interests of truth, that the farmer must be always sure to select a windy day for grinding feed and for doing his threshing, else this motor cannot be started up. The gearing is so arranged that the slats or strips of the wheel can be disconnected when desired. Thus the machine can be stopped and the water prevented from slopping over.

There are many pleasant possibilities in connection with a wind engine. It can be used for pumping water from a large cistern or well, either. It is usually fixed ir to a well, but there is no reason why it should not do duty for a cistern at the same time by fixing a connecting pipe.



WATER IN THE HOUSE. A tank may be placed in the top of the house, to which water may be pumped from well or cistern. From the tank it can be made to flow through pipes anywhere in the house it is wanted-to bathroom, laun-

dry and kitchen. The illustration shows such an arrangement. A still better way, perhaps, would be to have the tank in the top of the windmill tower itself. Then the water can be conducted anywhere. A rubber hose pipe will lead it throughout the grounds. The lawn and flower beds may be watered by a spray nozzle or umbrella

Precautions must be taken against the freezing up of the tank and pipes, but this can be prevented without much difficulty. Windmills such as we describe will pump water for from 100 to 1,200 head of stock. There are now so many inventions for

convenience and comfort that the energetic farmer may have the bappiest and most beautiful home of all men. Hard work is it, and drudgery, and being "tied down" year in and year out? Well, will you be kind enough to tell us what isn't drudgery and being tiel down wherever work amounts to anything in this world. It is all the same, whether you shove a pen or a plow, and the intelligent farmer has the best time of the two.

To close with another word about windmills. They are in use in factories and dairies commonly. But we know a gentleman, a city man, who is building a beautiful country home. He is planning a windmill as an adjunct both of use and beauty in his grounds. It is to be a stone tower, higher than the house, of fine architectural finish. A winding staircase will lead up the inside, and the tower will be an observatory as well as pumping engine. With a Virginia creeper climbing over its stone walls, what could be handsomer?

As to the kind of windmill that is best of course this is not the place to say. There are half a dozen good patents. A ten-foot mill costs \$100 to \$125 all complete, gearing pump, etc. When you give an order,

always state the depth of your well. The companies set up, the engine in place and guarantee to keep it in running order for a year. Be sure you have this written gnarantee.

Ben Perley Poore's Opinion of a Great

Hembug. [American Cultivator.]

And now we have "the new agriculture," patented, of course, with county rights for ale at \$10,000 to those who are always anxious to possess any new craze. It is claimed that it will make the soil grow five imes as much as a usual crop, and of hanging so as to grow tropical products in northern New York, and all by means of digging trenches on hillsides and filling them with stones as a means of collecting water for subsoil irrigation, at a cost of

\$500 per acre. To be sure, it is not every farm on which there is a dry hillside, having a hard-pan ailing and desponding that it will restore subsoil impervious to water, and containing and cheer them without danger, pain. or mough stone to partly fill the trenches which are to be duy twent the spart and out a supply of Holloway's Pills and Oint five feet deep, at a cost of 8500 per sere. ment, as by a timely recourse to them the Neither will every farmed par even for his share of a \$10,000 county right, and then expend \$500 an acre more in digging drains. But it is a new idea, and as there has been no agricultural novelty since cemented cellars were christened "silos," and moldy cut corn folder was called "ensilage," this "new agriculture" may find believers and patrons. I have large and deep stone drains on Indian Hill farm, dug and filled by my father fifty years since, and I will frankly say that I prefer a two-inch cured in one week. not crased by every new-fangled notion of-

fered by crafty speculators. Those who de-"new agriculture" have, an undoubted right to do so. I well remember that among the sentences in copper plate chirog-raphy at the head of the pages of my copybook there was one which read; "A fool

and his money are soon parted." Texas Cattle Fever.

This scourge, too, is going the rounds of western herds and stock yards. It is best to acknowledge facts. The cattle that die are mostly those from the far west, Texas, Indian territory and the plains. When brought to the stock yards in Chicago and other cities, the fever appears among them and they die. The disease has been bad in Michigan and the state of Illinois. An expert in diseases of animals has pronounced the fever malaria, with, in some cases, other complications. Cows have the ague, as well as people. The expert has been very successful in treating the fever. Here is his way of doctoring, given by himself: Pulv. Nux Vomica Moz., Sol., Extract of Iron 1/oz.

Dose, tablespoonful in feed. This at once started their secretions, and I immediately gave each animal a small tablespoonful of quinine, dissolved in a pint of whisky and water, one dose in six and one three hours previous to time of rising of fever. In three to four days the animals

were well. I am well convinced that quinine is an excellent prescription for fever, and had used it in the first fever I am satisfied I could have saved the animal I lost.

Pasture Grass. A perfect pasture should last forty years. It will not wear out unless it is allowed to be cropped too close or trampled or cut up in wet weather. Here is a list of grasses that is said to be the most approved formation for pasture sod:

Timothy, 6 -pounds; medium clover, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 3 pounds; blue grass, tpon pratensis, 4 pounds; orchard grass (dactylis glomerata), 4 pounds; flat-stalked blue grass (poa compressa), 4 pounds; red top (agrostis vulgaris), 4 pounds; perennial rye grass, 5 pounds; rough-stalked meadow grass, 2 pounds; sweet vernal grass, 1 pound. This tist ought to establish an excellent permanent pasture on good land, Now, to keep this rasture good a dressing of wood ashes every six years, and if inclined to sandy, one bushel of plaster would greatly aid it. Pastures should have generous treatment as well as meadows.

Hog Cholera.

This dread plague is again ravaging the northwest, and, unfortunately, some other localities also. An lowa farmer lately lost 600 hogs in five weeks. Another lost in the same time 350, leaving him only ten alive. In a few townships in Montgomery and Mills counties, that state, quite five thousand hogs have died, being 75 per cent, of the swine in that region.

The plague has also broken out in Illinois. There seems to be no staying or understanding it. The animals in clean pastures with pure water, have been among those worst stricken. There is no known remedy that will reach the cases. No precaution seems to avail. What a pity it is we have not a single scientific man in America who can take up this hog pestilence and study it, and find a remedy-a man, in brief, who would be to the United States what Louis Pasteur is to France.

More Nut-Bearing Trees.

To the hardy nut-bearing trees mentioned may be added yet others. There is the Spanish chestnut, the fruit very large and desirable for market, the tree exceedingly handsome. The Japan giant chestnut is another. Japan fruit and ornamental trees in general are beautiful and desirable. Almonds of fine quality are beginning to be cultivated with great su cess in the south. They will grow wherever the peach can. When we can raise everything to eat in the United States on our own soil, fruits, vegetables, meats, of all kinds, then we shall have attained perfect civilization.

The Superstition as to the Rings on a Tree Trunk.

It is an exploded theory that one ring grows upon a tree every year. The agricultural department at Washington finds that trees of six years showe I twelve rings; of twelve, twenty-one; of five, eleven; and of twenty-four, twenty; the trees being respectively locust, hickory, crab apple and oak.

Good for Seed Potatoes. (Rural New Yorker.)

We have just dug two more lots of potatoes grown in a rich soil infested with wire worms. The potatoes were entirely free from scab. The seed pieces (covered with soil) received, as did the others, adusting of flowers of sulphur.

Helen Wilmans on Hens.

Hens are very vexatious persons to deal with: they don't know anything, and they will not listen to reason. All they are fit for is to lay eggs, and if they could find any other way than the right way to lay them they would do it. Get an incubator.

Thinge to Do and to Know. The price of wool is advancing.

The Early Sunrise is said to be the earliest A clay soil is better for small fruits than

sandy one. Clay soil is the best to try commercial fertilizers on.

The ica remedy for the cabbage caterpillar seems to be a failure. The Bee-Keepers' Magazine says the new American is to be recommended as chean

hives for general purposes, The editor of The Canadian Horticulturist thinks that Canadian fruit growers may get a hardy race of peaches by raising

The farmer who expects the little, delicate wheat plants to do their best among lumps and clods, no matter how rich they might be, will be mistaken.

seedlings.

The Western Agriculturist says that if there is one error more apparent than another, it is that of allowing too many fowls to run and roost together. Potatoes which are dug in clear weather

and thoroughly dried in the sun will keep in much better condition in the cellar than those put into bins without being sun-dried. "His official observations were taken from the cushioned seat of a carriage, and occupied nine minutes by the watch." This is the way a Washington bureau of animal industry official is said to have investigated the swine plague in the far west,

Holloway's Pills. Important for the delicate.-It is diffi cult to determine which is the more trying to the human consitutution, the damp cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintain ed by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as whole some, atimulates the skin, stomach, liver bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the inconvenience. No family should be with first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

Fluid Lightning is the only cure for Toothache, Headache, Earache and Neuralgia. It does not take an hour or a day to cure it, but in less than a minute all pain in favor for simple toilets, for traveling is gone. Thousands have tested its merits within the last year. Fluid Lightning is also a positive cure for Rheumatism. The worst possible cases have been permanently cured in one week. Price 25c, at A. I

Portieres. All manner of hangings, curtains, wall and table scarfs are, if possible, more fashonable than ever. Dark garnet or peacock blue, velvet or plush, with heavy borders of embroidery make beautiful and splendid



Fig. 1 is a pretty every-day dress for little girls. It can also be made of suitable material to be worn on any occasion. The dress in the illustration is of blue and red, trimmed with red woolen braid. The fronts of the plain long waist are turned back, forming revers, or side pieces may be set on to simulate this effect. The reversed edges are trimmed with the red braid, two rows. In front is a full chemisette piece gathered in above and below. The back, however, is simply a deep yoke upon the shoulders, to which the skirt is gathered, just under where they are turned back, long strips of material three and a half inches wide are sewed on and tied in a full sash bow behind. A turn-over collar, two inches wide, cut away from the chemisette in front and trimmed with the braid completes this tasteful costume.

Fig. 2 is a dress-up gown for little girl-a blouse costume. These are fashionable both for boys and girls. Young ladies wear them frequently, too, The costume in the illustration consists of a silk or sateen underdress covered with yellowish woolen lace. The under-dress may be of some bright color. It is cut with long sack waist, opening behind. The woolen lace goods is gathered in with a heading at the neck and turned under at the waist to fall over one and five eighths inches, thus forming the blous. Through the lace flounce is put one and five eighths inches from the upper edge a colored -atin ribbon on inch wide, tied in a bow behind. The neck opening and s'eeves, about thirteen inches FOR BABY BOYS.

Here are some "cute" little dresses for plain goals budding lords of creation from 2 to 6 years



The plain little blouses need nurparticular explanation. That in Fig. 3 is made of striped goods, trimmed at the neck and sleeves with embroidery to match. The transers are made in the usual way. A

new departure seems to have been made one respect. That is that the blouse is short and scant and the trouwers come below the knees, and are visible for several inches. The blouse is a straight losse sacque. The waist is very long. At the line of it there are three rows of gathers at the back and front. These are fastened in place by a piece of goods statched upon the inside. A belt, run through tabs at the sides, is worn over the gathers.

Fig. 4 is a blous, and trous its of somewhat similar pattern, except that here the little skirt is gathered upon the long waist. Behind four plaits of the goods are set uponthe outside, the full length of the garment. These are covered with braiding or some colored trimming. A row of the same passes down the front and adorns the collar and cuffs. A partial belt is seen at the sides. It passes under the plaits at the back and under the fold of trimming in front.

Velvet Collars and Cuffs, An extremely pretty novelty has made its appearance lately in the shape of colored velvet collars and cuffs. Ladie: have two or three sets of them occasionally. Some of the handsomest of these are the claretcolored, or garnet ones. The collar is a high turn-over, cut on the pattern given in this column some time ago. The garnet, or claret color, is very effective worn over a dress of dark slate gray cashmere. This is a favorite street costume for the autumn. Again, the dark red velvet collar and cuff; are handsome and artistic with the creamcolored wool and flannel dresses that have been so popular at the seashore this summer. Such a costume, with the dark crimson trimming, makes a beautiful house dress and simple evening costume for all winter. Its inexpensiveness is by no means the least of its charms, either. Dark blue velvet collar and cuffs over bine cashmere are very pretty, too, and any color may be worn with a black drass. Any woman can make these tast ful additions to her toilet for

The Open Bodice.

The fashion of open or half-open bodices has created a demand for chemisettes, guimpes and old-fashioned stomachers of every sort and made of every kind of fabric. For morning are plain chemisettes made of finest white linen, laid in cluster tucks, with narrow bands of insertion alternating, and neat turn-over collar as a finish, to be fastened with double studs held by a fine gold chain. Then come more dressy fancies in lace and embroidenv, and handsome chemisettes Russe of exquisite French needlework, wrought on Swiss muslin and special patterns. There are also guimpes of black tulle bead-wrought, with alternating stripes of guipure lace, also worked with jet, and delicate evening styles made of cream Spanish blonde ecru gauze, closely shirred and chenille dotted, with mauve-black, scarlet, or pale blue; and lastly, entire plastrons, reaching the whole front of the bodice, made of soft Victoria silk and superbly embroidered in white silk, with tiny flowers and dainty buls made wholly of seed and fine Roman pearl beads.

Is it to be Plain or Draped Skirts? [Harper's Bazar.]

It is definitely decided that the peasant skirt-the straight skirt plaited at the backwill not depose draped skirts, and it is equally certain that it will not be excluded by the latter. The peasant skirt continues dresses, and for young girls. For all other occasions except these three draped skirts are worn. But between the entirely straight dress and the draped skirt there is a medium. In the straight dress called the peasant dress the breadths are as wide at the top as

the waist. The medium is represented by slightly raised an 1 the other falling straight; between the opening the underskirt is seen, more or less trimmel, or made of stuff of varied richness. This skirt is also made closed, and raised toward the hip on one side, or both.

Dust Clonks. Among newly imported dust cloaks and wraps for tourists are Newmarkets and pelisses made of golden brown, cardinal, nuns' gray and biege mohair, cashmere, pongee or serge. The handsomest and most expensive are embroidered. Very stylish wraps are shown simply tailor-made, with a number of fine plaits laid from throat to belt, both front and back. In front the plaits are held at the waist line by a bronze or silver clasp. Some of the Newmarkets are finished with a pointed hood, lined with striped satin in gay colors. The cardinal dust cloaks are exclusively for out-of-town wear, and the most dashy of these are loaded with pale coffee-colored lace,

Novelties in Three Colors. Collars, caps and fichus made of the threecolored so called Moorish lace are just as becoming as pretty. The ground is cream color and the embroidery like pattern, blue and red. 'The toilet articles made of this lace do not require any colored bows to enliven them, as they are in themselves sufficiently bright and variegated. A new style will be tasteful in plaid and striped goods. of tea apron is made of similar three-colored muslin, and forms a very pretty addition to a nice house dress. The gathered bib is fastened up by a sailor's collar, the apron is finely gathered and laid in deep folds; pretty red and blue ribbon bows mark the pockets.

American Embroidery. Mrs. Wheeler, of the Society of Assoopen behind. At the bottom of the revers works of art in embroidery designed by times delicately adjusted watches were afwell-known American artists. The subjects | fected by the temperament of their westrers of all the designs are strictly American-in | Affected by personal magnetism. The whole a broad sense of the word-and thatapes- thing flashed upon me in a moment. The tries will illustrate the remarkable skill of our embroiderers.

FASHIONLETS.

Tailor-made dresses are more fashionable

Brilliant colored vests promise to be worn

The four button cutaway cat is still the most popular for masculine wear. On full dress occasions lace bonnets are more fash analde than any others, and roses

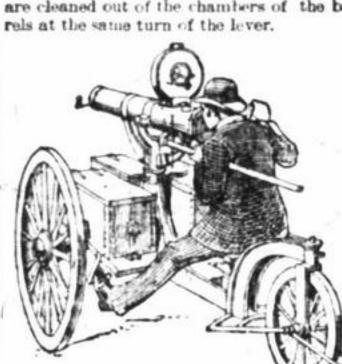
EA new hat is of black Milan braid, trime is very marked in certain persons. I knew med with cardinal silk and Loons velvet, a young watchmaker in whom it became so Cranes' herds are jut upon the front.

You can now year a crazy quit dress if you like. The pattern comes in combination wide, are also drawn in with a similar ribbon. suitings of all colors. Get two to three varily of the craz, quilt cloth to go with the

The last trunks for various things are thes that have trace with strap bottoms to divide the lover part, winds the supper has two-lax trays for bean-ts and for small are ticles, and a very long tray at the back for samsols and faces, laces, gloves, etc.

The resh-leaking, new-fashioned embessed leather wall paper is made by grinding old lands and shoes into pulp, making a stiff paste f the substance, and stamping and printing it. A millionaire may thus have upon his best room wall the cast-off foot covering of a tramp.

At the international inventions exhibition, in London, one of the most interesting features has been the improved guns and cannon. It was a long step in advance when guns began to be loaded and fire I by machinery. Before that the number of balls that could be fired per minute depended on how rapidly the hand of man could be moved in leading and firing. At length it was discovered that all this could be done by the simple turning of a crank. The gunner sights his weapon. Then he simply turns a handle. At that the cartridges are discharged, the balls fly on their deadly mission, yet other cartridges drop into the place the first left, and finally the old cartridge cases are cleaned out of the chambers of the bar-



GATLING GUN.

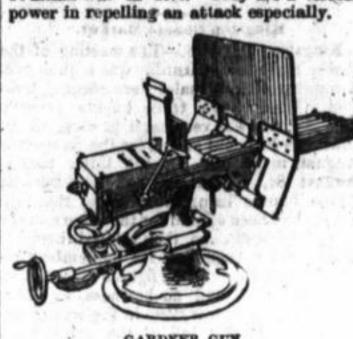
Such a gun is that in the illustration. One feature of it is the ease with which it can be handled. It can be trained and fired unward or downward at an angle of 55 degrees. It can be o-cillated fifty-five degrees, and made to sweep from side to side over a very wide range of horizon. The feeders contain sixty-four cartridges each. The shield in front of the gunner's bead protects him from being aimed at by the enemy, and also serves as a magazine to bold the cartridges. This gun has ten barrels, with ten locks. In addition to the action described already, the locks have a forward and backward motion of their own. The forward motion places the cartridges in the chambers of the barrels and closes the breech at the time of each discharge. The backward motion extracts the cartridge cases after firing. As long as the cartridges are fed into the magazine, loading, firing and extracting are carried on automatically and uniformly. It will be nothing against our pride to-remember that this is an American gun, made at the Gatling factory, Hartford, Conn. By simply turning the crank the gunner can with this marvelous weapon fire 1,200 shots a minute. One machine Gatling gun alone saved Gen. Middleton's forces from disaster in the recent Riel rebellion in Canada, It has not been shown that it killed anybody, but it scared away a lot of people.



SINGLE-BARRELED MAGAZINE GUN. Fig. 2 shows a very light and handy machine gun, practically a magazine rifle. In fact it weighs only thirteen pounds, little more than a Martini-Henry rifle. It is of use where a heavy piece cannot be conveniently transported. It is mounted upon a tripod, while the gunner rests in a pit or lies upon the ground. The weapon sweeps easily around upon its tripod. It is loaded by ammunition which drops in its place from the hopper above: It fires the usual rifle ammunition. It can be fired as rapidly as the hand can turn the crank, which gives 100 shots per minute, allowing time

both shirred and plaited, and sewed to a simple, consisting of only six parts besides band for an independent skirt, or other-wise sewed upon or underneath the edge of action slide, firing spring, firing pin, cock-

ing spring and extractor. Machine firing magazine guns have only been generally adopted since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. They are a terrible



The Gardner is a peculiar gun, in which the barrels are placed side by side, instead of around a center. The cartridges are put into the reservoir and fall by their own weight into the rear end of the barrels. This gun is made with one, two and five barrels. In the one and two-barrel gun the empty cartridge cases are expelled through holes in the side; in the five-barrel gun they are taken out at the rear of the barrels. This gun, by means of the revolving hand crank, likewise fires 1,200 shots a minute.

Magnetized Watches.

vation at times. I remember a lady who used to bring me her watch sometimes as often as once a week-it was either too fast or too slow with her; while it hung up in the shop it ran as steady as the state bouse clock. I studied with that watch, and one day came across something in an English ciated Artists, intends to exhibit after a horological magazine that opened my eyes. while a series of ten American tapestries, It was simply a little item saying that some woman's watch was affected by herseif I found out that she was of a highly nervous temperament, but would at times suffer from attacks of despondency. The watch only recorded her temperament. When she was vivacious it went fast, but when she was in a low mood it went slow. Very often it is impossible to regulate a watch for some men by keeping the timepiece in the shop. There is some physical peculiarity about the man; it may be his gait, his temperament, or an excess of bodily electricity. In these cases I let the man wear the watch continually, and then regulate it to his peculiarities. Boday electrity strong that he was obliged to give up that bromeh of the trade, because it was found that he magnetized the delicate hair-springs A New-Born Star.

Attention of seconditioner around and are world has been as und to a marker. phenomenon that was of served lately, while was nothing less than the suit beautiful appearance. in the constellation Andromeda of a new star. Without a moment's warning it showed itself blazing as a point of flickering orange light. It is of the eighth magnitude. Strange to say, it changes it position in a

series of very irregular movements. The telescopes of the world are trained on the new-comer. It upsets all the known theories of astronomers. If suns and worlds can thus be born in an instant, why may they not likewise be destroyed? Perhaps the new star is not new, after all, but so far away that its light has just reached us. Who knows! Who knows anything at all,

Dr. Harting, of the Russian University of Dorpat, discovered the newcomer. It is in the stellar nebula of Andromeda a nebula of star points and star dust.

Powdered Crab as a Medicine. A Russian paper says: "During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial locality in Kharkoo government in Russia have used the crab powder with great success against the fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep, then they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases, a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy, as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine,"

Bromine. A correspondent of The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, writing from Messina, says: "A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infected with vermin many times. It is far more effectual than the vapor of burning sulphur.

Facts of Interest. A northerly gale is attended with diminuation of ozone in the atmosphere. That is why a nor easter makes us miserable, per-

A writer in The Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique says that the refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will s'op hiccough, whatever its cause may be. Very slight refrigeration, such as a drop of cold water, is said

To tell how many stamps to put upon your letter: A silver dollar weighs less than an ounce. Hence any letter not heavier than a dollar can go for a single two-cent stamp, A five-cent silver piece added to the dollar will give the ounce. If you have not the silver dollar, five nickels and a small copper cent will give an ounce weight.

In Cholera Coming?

The possible advent of cholers on this side of the Atlantic makes it of the utmost importance that proper precaution shall be taken to meet a foe so uncompromising and powerful. The liver and its condition at once becomes a matter of serious consideration, for upon its normal action depends most largely that degree of health and vigor that can surely withstand the assaults of disease. No remedy can equal Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. They at once strike at the source of disease, remove obstructions of the liver, give tone and digestive power to the stomach, reinvigorating the whole system. Sold by Polson & Co. and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debiliated Men. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dve's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility. Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete resteration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltate BELT Co., Marshall, M ch.

Dr. A. Lachance, a leading French druggist of Montreal, gays: During my holiday trade, the new perfume the "Lotus of the Nile" was much called for, the result as I found of the ladies who had used it talking so much about it to their friends. I never had a perfume that seemed to please everybody so effectually. Certain Cure.

A Cure for Cholera Morbus -A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is Why will you suffer with despense and found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is ftrawberry; to be procured from any

An Indignant Namesake. BY LOUISE . BOYD. To-day, when I was naughty, My grandmother lifte I her eyes Above her glasses, and looked at me In very great surprise. And scolded this way: "Why, Nelly, When after me you are named,

And the pet of all my grandchildren You ought to be ashamed To vex me so!" Well, from her room I tell you I hurried out into the garden, all by myself,



And when she called, and called, and called, I never answered a word, And when sie beckon d ior me to come, I stood and never stirred.

Till she softly said, "Oh, Nally, Come and see my little boy, A little bo: that has come to fill My coor old heart with joy.

"Ye het mirs M so N dir. And will never be big and bal; Oh, my! Lat I was mai!

And she went on: "Tais recious Will n ver be saucy to me. Nor loss my needles, nor tangle my thread 2 Do, Nelly, come and seed

Andso I came: and what do you think This precious boy should be, Who would not ever be big or bad On this side of the sea,

But a white image, a pellle man Was paids one mone; for: Ibe test at it, and said to her: "I wouldn't brag any more

Of that clay boy! If I'm of dust, At least I came from beaven; Antit I'm naughty, haven't I A right to be forgiven!



Your money can buy a plaster boy That came across the sea: But all the money in all the land Can't buy a girl like me.'

Grandmother kissed me, laughed, and cried-You know for her I'm named-And for the way she had worried me

I'm sure she felt ashamed. Grant's First Fight.

History of Clermont County, O.] When Grant was very young he attended school with his cousin John, a Canadian, who had been sent over fothe United States to be educated. The two boys were warm friends, but John had inherited prejudices against our country which at times he could not restrain, and his language often gave ffense to young Gran

One day they were talking about George Washington, when John said: "It appears to me, Ulysses, you think a great deal too much of Washington. "And why shouldn't I think well of him?" replied the tanger boy. "He is the father of m. c. u stry, and was raised up by the Almighty to lead the people to independ-

"All very fine," retorted John, "but b was a traitor to his king, nevertheless." "A what! asked Ulysses, rising to his

"A traitor and a robel," said the Cama-"John," "calmly replied Ulyses, "how or old you kket chave your sovereign called

"Why, of course, I should not like it," repland Jone. "Then," said young Grant, "let me tell you I will not allow you or any one else to insult the memory of George Washington." "Well, what are you going to do abou"

itf said John, with a sieer. "I shall re ent it, as I have a right to do. You may take advantage of me, for you are older and bigger than I am. My mother told me not to quarrel with schoolmates, and I mean to mind her, and not attack them on my own account; but when Washington is assailed, and especially by an English boy, I shall defend the father of my country. Cousin or no cousin, John, you have got to take that back or fight,"

their coats, at it they went. John was the stronger and forced Ulysse. down, but young Grant hung on, and finally turning John, hit him a clow on the nose which completely blinde! him. After a hard fight John finally had to cry

out "Enough!"

John would not retract, and so, taking off

guage, but promisef never again white on American soil to speak ill of George Wash-This was Grant's first battle for his country, and it was indicative of his future illustrious career as a man and a soldier.

But Grant would not let him up until he

hal not only retracted his offensive lan-

Jack Frost's Tail. A little 4-y ar old girl went running into the house the other day exclaiming: "Mamma, mamma, I've seen Jack Frost! I've seen Jack Fr st!" "Where did you see him, my darling " queried the mother. "I saw the tip of his tail hanging over the eaves." She had seen an icicle.

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