MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST - SENSATION !

The immense crowds that visited Wood's Fair last week shows how intense was the excitement caused by the wonderful bargains there displayed, but if the people were excited last week they will be struck dumb with wonder when they learn of the unheard of break in prices for this week. 1,000 pure Oil Window Shades; these goods are some of the finest goods in the market, are worth from $1 to $1 50 each; our starting price is 39c., and with best Hartshorn spring rollers and handsome brass pull and, everything complete 59c. We are selling everything made in Tinware and at attractive prices: 10 quart tin pail, 15c; galvanized pails, 15c; 1 quart dipper, 7c; 6 quart milk pans, 80c per dozen; 10 quart, $1.20 per dozen; 12 quart, $1 40; per dozen; steam egg poacher, 39c usually sold at 75c; hotel slop jars with cover, 35c; spice box containing 6 handsome japaned small boxes complete, 25c. Mrs. Potts, flat irons, three in set complete, $1 19; shelf paper, all colors, 5c per dozen. A fine green corn broom, 2 for 25c and the best, 35c broom at 19c with fine handle and 4 strings; fine assortment of whisk brooms, a fine one, 7c and a little beauty 10c; wood tooth picks, 5c per package; wood basting spoons, 5c and 7c; Benson's satin gloss starch put up in 1 lb. chrome boxes, 8c per box; best laundry starch put up 4 lb. in colored boxes, 25c per box; Canadian corn starch, 8c and the very best, prepared corn starch, 9c per pound; a good chamois skin, 7c and an extra large one 25c. Pearl buttons an immense stock bought before the advance caused by the labor trouble in Austria and which we will be able to sell at about one-third the usual prices. Roman pearl buttons in all the leading colors, 2 dozen, 15c. Fine line in all other kinds. Dress buttons, coat buttons, pant buttons, at one-half what you will find them in dry goods stores. If you want a bird cage buy of us and save money. The largest and best assortment shown in Kingston just received; can sell you a splendid cage for 39c. 7 bars best Electric soap in the world for 25c; 10 bars Ruby soap for 25c; Pears' renowned toilet soap, 2 cakes for 25c, and fifty other kinds as cheap. Whips: 100 different kinds to select from; a common one, 10c; a fine line at 15c, and the 25c line was never sold for less than 50c, and the 50c whip has always been sold at $1. Don't fail to see them they are waterproof patent rubber finish with three ferrules. This is the king of all whips, and at the slaughtering we sell it. No horseman should be without one. WOODS' FAIR, Corner Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ont.

F. NISBET: BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

NEW BOOKS.

STORIES OF NEW FRANCE, by A. M. Machar and T. G. Marquis. $1.50.

Nanciebel—A Tale of Stratford-on-Avon. 25 cts.

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The Bondman, by Hall Caine. 25 cts.

Pas'or Carew—Millionaire and Miser, by Mrs E. Lyan Linton. 25 cts.

Ellen Middleton, by Lady Georgina Fullerton. 25c.

The Star of Lorne, by Charlotte M. Braeme. 25 cts.

At F. NISBET'S CORNER BOOKSTORE

NEW CARPETS.

RICHMOND, ORR & Co

Have now imported their full order of New Patterns in Carpets for this season. The stock comprises Union, Dutch, All Wool, Tapestry, Balmoral, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets, as well as all corresponding House Furnishing Goods.

THE PATTERNS SURPASS IN BEAUTY THOSE OF ANY FORMER SEASON.

Remember that as Carpets are already up in England, this is the last season in which Carpets can be sold at present prices.

Buy Carpets, Curtains, Poles, etc., at the Carpet House of

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

10 CENTS BUYS A "KICKER" CIGAR.

S. DAVIS & SONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, beauty and softness to grey hair and is NOT A DYE.

At all chemists. 50c a bottle.

W. J. ARNIEL, (Late with F. W. Spangenberg), Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, 339 KING STREET, Opposite Wide Office, KINGSTON, ONT.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY.

GOODS SENT FOR TO ANY PART OF THE CITY, REPAIRED AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

FINE FELT HATS.

IF YOU WANT A NEAT, STYLISH FELT HAT, at a reasonable price, go to J. R. RATTENBURY'S.

FINE NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR, BRACES, Etc., at low prices. Don't forget the place, Opposite Windsor Hotel.

WOOD and COAL YARD, COR. BAY AND BRIDGE STREETS. THE VERY CHEAPEST PRICES. JOHN L. JOYCE.

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For four lines, one or two insertions..... $0 50
For four lines, each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over four lines, first insertion..... 10c per line
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Seven week, subsequent insertion..... 10c "
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Advertisements measured by a scale of nonpareil.

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EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock foot of Brock St., Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THE SCHOOL BALLOT.

One of the great sins of the Ontario government, according to the talk of the conservative press, is it failure to force the ballot upon the supporters of the separate schools. And Mr. Meredith is held up as the one who will see that the catholic school people will have the ballot whether they like it or not. Was he always of this mind? Let us consult the record. Hon. A. M. Ross, in 1878, introduced his bill making it permissable for the school and municipal elections to be held together and granting the use of the ballot for the election of school trustees. What was Mr. Meredith's position? He was against the innovation because it would have the effect of introducing political feeling into educational matters, and he thought the "feeling ought to be left to be improved with the general education of the people in the use of the franchise." In 1879 Mr. Meredith was in favor of a compulsory ballot for public and separate schools, but in 1882 he changed his tactics and declined to support a motion, submitted by a colleague, that the ballot should be used "for public and separate school elections." He made a strong speech on the occasion, pointing out the service the conservative party had performed in the establishment of the separate schools. According to the *Mail's* report he said "he knew nothing of the state of separate schools in Toronto, but so far as London was concerned he believed they were well conducted. He did not favor forcing the ballot system upon the separate school supporters if they did not want it, but he supported the proposition to extend the ballot to the public school elections." In 1885 he acquiesced in the ballot for public schools, but made no request that the same principle should be applied to separate schools. Now he is shouting for the very thing he has lately opposed, not because he appears to be convinced of its necessity but because faction and party expediency suggest it. Who that knows the man and his record can be carried away by the buncomb in which he indulges! He makes wild plunges now a days in the effort to establish himself in the good opinion of the people, but he cannot blind them to the fact that his course has been crooked and unreliable. On the ballot question he has boxed the compass several times.

THE POLITICAL SHRINE.

A great ado has been made because Hon O. Mowat has been visiting the capital. The tories are suspicious that something is up, and they are giving expression to their thoughts in all manner of conjectures. These are to the effect that Mr. Mowat desires to consult with the liberals in the house of commons as to the work which the campaign involves; that he has a word to say to Mr. Bronson in regard to the representation of Ottawa; that he is engaged in hatching out some new scheme to dish the conservatives. Now granted that there is some ground for all these statements is there anything disreputable in the conduct of the provincial premier? Has any dishonorable act been traced to him, and if not why should he be accused of crookedness now? Can he not be as free to come and go as the leader of the tories and those cooperating with him? In the presence of a politician at the capital is suggestive of evil with good reason the London *Advertiser* has a right to indulge in retaliatory criticism in this form: "David Creighton, M.P.P., H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., F. J. French, M.PP., and Mr. Wigle, of South Essex, all trusted agents of Mr. Meredith, have been in Ottawa for several days in conference with Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Chapleau, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Charles Rykert, and other lights of the tory party. The accumulation of a campaign fund, to be used in the coming elections, is believed to be a topic of conversation among the coterie. Rykert is pretty stingy, or he could fairly be called upon to give up a share of the $74,000 which he made out of the timber limits deal, the exposure of which has given the tory leaders no end of trouble. He cannot be expected to 'divvy' up while there is no reasonable chance that Mr. Meredith will be able to do as much for him in Ontario as the Ottawa tory leaders did in the North-West. There is still the central tory bribery fund, extracted from the monopolist friends of the tory leaders, in exchange for permission to levy tribute on the Canadian people. It will no doubt be duly shared up among the adventurers who so crave to get hold of Ontario's resources, but even with it they will be powerless if independent citizens do their duty by the fearless premier who has, at personal sacrifice, stood between their possessions and the boodling Ottawa gang." Is it wrong to come to this conclusion? No more than it is wrong to accuse the Hon Mr. Mowat of political fraud. Hon. Mr Mowat is not on a collecting tour, and if he were he could be safely depended on to avoid scandal and the very appearance of it. The pot hunters are busy but they had better be careful.

ONTARIO'S TIMBER LIMITS.

Scarcely has the Rykert scandal waned than a new one, and of a similar kind, comes to the front. In the Ottawa *Free Press* of Saturday it was stated that Messrs Francis Bros., of Pakenham, had sold to Saxe Bros., of Albany, the Whitefish lake timber limit for $100,000. This is the limit which the dominion government, as trustees for the Indians, sold to Mr. Honore Robillard, M.P., for the magnificent sum of $316. Mr. Robillard sold it to Messrs. Barnet & Mackey for $15,000. These gentlemen sold it to Francis Bros. for $55,000, and now the limit has been sold to the Albany men for $100,000. Here is waste beyond a doubt, and waste for which no palliation can be offered. Practically the dominion government has been giving away its timber limits. They are supposed to be disposed of in three ways, viz., (1) at public auction to the highest bidder, or an upset bonus fixed in the order of sale; (2) to the sole applicant for the lease, at a bonus fixed by the order authorizing the lease; (3) by tenders from two or more applicants or the public, the person tendering the highest bonus to be entitled to the lease. The Ontario regulations allow of berths to be acquired at public auction only, and by the highest bidder. No provision is made for private sale to an applicant, and during the past twenty years there is not an instance of any berth, large or small, having been obtained except at the competition of a public auction. Now, although special provision is made for fixing an upset bonus price upon timber berths under the dominion act, it does not appear that bonuses are ever paid or demanded. In the notorious Cypress Hills timber berth Charles Rykert paid no bonus; he paid the ground rent only.

In the Whitefish case the sum paid was ridiculously low, and provocative of sharp comment at the time the sale was made. And still the conservative press cannot see the bribery and corruption to which the federal timber limit policy is incident, and cannot find in it anything with which to find fault. The whole attack is concentrated upon the Mowat government, whose record is worthy of close inspection. What does it show? That since Mr. Mowat became premier in 1873 every sale of timber limits has been carried out under the auspices of the commissioner of crown lands. In seventeen years the sales aggregated 3,276 miles, and the receipts from the same, by way of bonus, reached $2,460,081, or an average of $751 a square mile. For the same area of timber lands disposed of by the federal government only $14,538 were taken, or $5 a square mile. The last sale of the Ontario government realized $1,313,755, or an average of $2,859 per square mile. And still the tory harpies talk of waste. Why not look to Ottawa and give to its government the attention which is its due, and so help to stop the scandals that are constantly cropping up to the infinite disgust of all honest men.

One Way of Getting Married.

"Where is the clerk who issues marriage licenses?" demanded a middle aged, buxom woman, stepping up to the railing in the office of the clerk of the district court. "Where is the clerk? We want a license, and we want it quick, too."

"Yes, we want it quick," echoed a young man, who followed the woman in, in much the same fashion as a child would follow its mother when she was leading the way to some place he was afraid to go alone.

License Clerk Johnson was on his feet in a second, ready to issue a dozen licenses, if necessary. The couple began conversing with him, and he finally asked the prospective husband:

"Don't you think married life is something of a failure, after all?"

Before the blushing youth could reply the woman, who, by the way, appeared about fifteen years his senior, brushed him aside, and raising her voice a few octaves replied:

"Young man, don't you go and poke any fun at us. I have been married before, and can say from personal experience that marriage is not a failure."

"Marriage is not a failure," came the echo again.

"You keep quiet," snapped the woman, turning to her escort. "I know all the ropes, and I'll get this license and do all of the talking necessary."

The young man subsided, and after his soon to be bride had paid for the license followed her meekly out, like a lamb being led to the slaughter.—Minneapolis Times.

Recent Styles in Stationery.

The stationery of the day is nothing if it isn't startling and bizarre. The extreme of the mode is a heavy paper of bright scarlet, upon which the writer's name is embossed in a black fac-simile of her own handwriting. Correspondence cards for the families of country houses have etched corners showing the most picturesque portion of their ancestral homes. Fair maidens in the joy of their first betrothal use paper and cards with pansies in pairs at the top. There is a cobweb paper in which a busy spider has apparently spun a dainty web all over a rose pink or leaf green surface, and wedgewood paper, on which the writing is done with a peculiar kind of white ink, and all manner of kid finished, cloth surfaced papers on which you can write only with a dull pointed pen or quill, owing to its roughness. As for the writing, it has accomplished the old task of squaring the circle, no curves must slip in; no lines of beauty waver, but angular and erect, and the more illegible and puzzling it is the more distingue and swagger it is considered.—New York Sun.

Thought Transference.

A gentleman was sitting in his library in the evening. His wife had gone up stairs. Presently he, too, rose and prepared to go up stairs. Passing through the parlor (which, by the way, was not his ordinary way of going up stairs) he went out of his course a little and paused to look at a small table which stood in the corner; and upon this table lay a tack hammer. Now it was a very unobtrusive little tack hammer, and this gentleman, who is not at all orderly in his habits, would be the last person in the world to go out of his way to notice a tack hammer. If it had been a large lump of coal, or a quarter section of a cheese, or a strange cat on the parlor table, the chances would have been quite against his taking any notice of the object.

But he not only paused and observed this tack hammer in a somewhat dazed and perplexed way; he took it and started upstairs with it, which was a perfectly extraordinary thing for him to do, because, even if the hammer did not belong on this table, it did not belong upstairs. He had not more than half ascended the stairs when his wife called from above:

"My dear!"

"Yes?"

"Oh, you are coming. I was going to ask you, when you came, to step into the parlor and get a tack hammer on the little table there. I wanted to tack up a picture."

The husband stood aghast, half way up the stairs.

"Why," said he, "I have got the hammer already! And why on earth I should have gone and got it I haven't the least idea."—Boston Transcript.

Moral Courage.

Pastor Stocker, of anti-Semitic renown, relates that Bismarck once asked him whether there were any text in the Bible saying, "All men are cowards." "No, you are thinking of the text, 'The Cretans are all liars,'" said Stocker. "Liars—cowards, it comes to much the same thing," answered Bismarck; "but it's not true only of the Cretans;" and he then asked Stocker whether the latter had met many thoroughly brave men. The court pastor replied that there might be several definitions of courage; but Bismarck interrupted him with a boisterous laugh: "Oh, yes, the moral courage of letting one's face be smacked rather than fight a duel; I have met plenty of men who had that."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Best And the Cheapest.

100 doses for 100 cents. Burdock Blood Bitters.

Does your head ache? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Is your blood impure? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you costive? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you bilious? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you dyspeptic? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

1 cent a dose, 1 cent a dose. Burdock Blood Bitters.

We Never Sleep in Our Business.

Price is no object when purchasing our tobacco with which to manufacture our celebrated brands, Cable, Mungo, El Padre and Madre E Hijo. Our motto is a good article at a fair price. High grade goods are our specialty. When you smoke our brands you know you obtain value.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Easily Ascertained.

It is easy to find out from anyone who has used it the virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness of any kind, it has no superior.

Old Reliable Fire Companies.

Having as large per cent. of assets to liabilities as any company in Canada. Rates 10 per cent. below tariff. W. J. B. White, agent, Kingston.

NOTORIOUS LAWBREAKERS.

They Have Been Raising Havoc Abroad and Are Now in Jail.

Two distinguished Americans are in trouble abroad, and a third less noted shares their misfortunes. William O'Brien, alias Billy Porter, is in prison at Toulon; Francis William Burke, alias "Billy the Kid," is in an English prison, and Horace Heran, or "Little Horace," shares his apprehensions of a long sentence.

These items are not from the "Court Circular," nor are these gentlemen "distinguished" for anything good; the first two are, on the contrary, among the most noted burglars in the world, and Horace is their pupil. The two Billys, Burke and Porter, had reached that point of prominence where they were known to the detectives of every city in America; they accordingly went abroad some months ago, ostensibly assuring their friends that a city in which "Jack the Ripper" could do his ripping with impunity was a safe enough place for them. They cracked banks and "sneaked" cash and bonds in England, France and Germany, and were arranging for a return to America with a fortune in hand when mishaps befell them. Billy Burke writes thus assuringly to an American friend:

BILLY BURKE.

"The cops may insist on my staying, and circumstances may compel me to accept the pressing invitation, but that can only be for a time. I will rate Wall street for you in the fall."

This noted criminal is rated by the officers of the law as the most adroit bank sneak alive. His origin is unknown, but he begun his criminal career in Chicago. His first great exploit was stealing $100,000 from the Galesburg, Ills., bank. In 1881, with the aid of two "pals," he succeeded in grabbing $100,000 in bonds at a bank in Cohoes, N. Y., but was captured. His friends secured his escape by "straw bail." He was captured again, but broke jail, and while all the detectives in all the cities were watching for him he stole $3,200 from a Detroit bank. He next organized a gang to "work banks on scientific principles," and it is reported that they secured $400,000 before being broken up and scattered.

William O'Brien, alias Billy Porter, alias Lord Morton, is still more noted, but chiefly as a burglar. He was born in Boston in 1850, is fairly well educated, a consummate actor of assumed characters and has handled at least $300,000 worth of stolen money and valuables. He alone planned, and very largely executed, the remarkably skillful and daring robbery by which $300,000 worth of diamonds were taken from a jeweler in Zurich, Switzerland. He has been caught several times, but his management was so skillful that he could not be identified. He returned to Boston five years ago and promised his relatives that he would abandon his criminal career: while there he formed acquaintance with many people of some standing, including the police, and became an ardent admirer of John L. Sullivan.

BILLY O'BRIEN.

By way of preparation for an honest life he burglarized a jewelry store in Brooklyn and another in Troy, then, informing his friends that he had $40,000 in cash and that it was enough, he went to England and ostensibly settled down as Billy Norton. He married a respectable English girl and actually lived in quiet domesticity for three years or so, but the old habit broke out again and his immediate future is not bright.

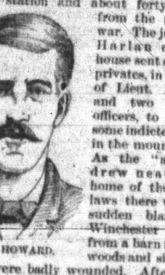
"KAINTUCKY BLOOD."

Battle Between Militiamen and Outlaws in Harlan County.

"Pitched battle between state troops and ambushed outlaws!"

Rather strange news that from a state which is in its hundredth year of statehood. But later details and a study of the map show us that Harlan county, Ky., is practically one of the newest sections of the United States. In it are two mountain ranges inclosing an irregular basin, and a thousand or more spurs and foothills in which the heads of the Cumberland have their rise. Every hill is thick set with scrubby timber, every valley is narrow and walled by rocky cliffs, every road runs deviously through narrow ravines, where ten men in ambush could beat back a hundred, and one disgusted detective declares that the topographical difficulties are greater as against an invading force than in any part of the Rocky mountains.

In this wild region about sixty Kentucky militia have been circulating for weeks—"to protect the court against the outlaws!" Queer language, but so runs the dispatch from Pineville, Bell county, the nearest railroad station and about forty miles from the seat of war. The judge at Harlan court house sent sixteen privates, in charge of Lieut. Milton and two minor officers, to arrest some indicted men in the mountains. As the "army" drew near the home of the outlaws there was a sudden blaze of Winchester rifles from a barn in the woods and six militiamen were badly wounded. After one break the troops rallied, surrounded the barn, and a pitched battle ensued, several outlaws being killed and wounded.



WILS HOWARD.

All this on account of a feud between the Howards and Turners, which has raged for eight years and caused the killing and wounding of some fifty persons. In conclusion it is well to remember that there are two Kentuckies—the magnificent central and western region, with as low a percentage of crime as any part of the nation, and the semi-lawless mountain district, to which all the wild spirits of the adjacent states resort.

Egypt's Exchange of Masters.

Turkey is anxious to resume again her nominal authority over Egypt, and is negotiating for the withdrawal of the British troops, who for some years have played the role of debt collectors on behalf of foreign bondholders. Other countries are compelled to undergo recurrent periods of disaster, but the land of the Nile has had no respite from misfortune since the days when the Pharaohs held the Jews in captivity. The history of Egypt is one long unbroken record of tragedy and oppression. Nearly every dominant nation of Europe and Asia has camped on the fertile plains of the unhappy land and held the natives in bondage. Might and greed have wrung from the luckless tiller of the soil the last copper his ceaseless labor has brought him, and the work of spoliation still goes on as briskly today as in the centuries past. Egypt under the English protectorate has not fared badly, but when she again passes beneath the Turkish yoke the fellaheen will probably answer with an emphatic negative the query, "Is life worth living?"

Large Petroleum Tank Steamer.

A large petroleum tank steamer has been launched in England. It was built for a Persian firm for the transport of petroleum between Baku and Astrakan. The steamer, which is built in two halves, so that it can be taken to pieces for the sake of passing through locks, is 253 feet long, 38 feet broad and 11 feet deep. She carries large steam pumps for the filling and emptying of the vessel. There is also accommodation for passengers both on deck and in a saloon, and electric lights are used entirely.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Warning.

Owing to our *El Padre Pin* (clay) cigars having been packed without bands, unscrupulous dealers have been placing cigars of an inferior grade in our boxes, representing them as genuine. In order to protect ourselves and the consumer from a continuance of such disreputable tactics we have adopted a red and gold, embossed band, with the words "El Padre Pin" thereon, without which none are genuine.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Prevailing Funeral Habits Criticised as a Source of Much Serious Illness.

Of the several fashions of which we are the victims there is none more sublimely idiotic than that of the present mode of attending funerals. There is no nation in this regard which makes itself so thoroughly ridiculous as that of the Americans. Respect to the dead is beautiful and fitting, but when that respect is carried at the danger of one's life the tribute to the memory of the deceased should take some other form, more sensible and equally decorous. The present style of coffin or casket is not light. The inner shell is generally of heavy metal, which is fitted into a ponderous wooden casket, replete with silver handles and gorgeous trimmings. When the body is in the casket the weight can be imagined.

Gentlemen unaccustomed to hard work carry this casket down the long aisle of a church, out in the open air, heated with the unwonted exercise and bareheaded. Is it any wonder that they catch a cold? Then a long drive at a snail's pace to a cemetery, where hats are again doffed, and the body is borne to the grave. The assemblage gathers around, and despite the fact that a chill wind, freighted with death, is blowing upon them, there they stand in this bleak and exposed spot, listening to the prosy rhetoric of a preacher, who alone is interested in his discourse. What is the inevitable consequence? A serious sickness. There is no exaggeration in this, affirms The San Francisco News letter, and adds: We have had during the past two weeks two deaths from attending a funeral in the manner just described, and three prominent men have been so ill that their lives have been despaired of. It is to be hoped that we shall in future be guided more by common sense than make ourselves the victims of a fashion which has no recommendation other than custom.

Toilet Hints.

When the hands are of good color, but the skin lacks softness, glycerine is useful, but it has no effect on the color. The hands may be, however, greatly improved in texture if, after the nightly wash, they are well coated with glycerine and dipped into oatmeal, or well powdered with the same.

Bran is supposed to have great influence on the skin, and some manicures advise glycerine and bran which has been stewed in water. The bran is used quite moist, and is, therefore, of similar type to the bran poultice which our great-grandmothers used on the neck and arms, which, being daily exposed by the then fashionable decollete gown, were no doubt a source of trouble to them.

"Horse Nettle" for Convulsive Disorders.

In the "Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association" appears an account by Dr. J. L. Napier of his successful use of "horse nettle" (Solanum Carolinense) in epilepsy and convulsive disorders. In one case of epilepsy he gave the horse nettle steeped in whisky, a tablespoonful three times a day, continuing the treatment for months. After the third day from beginning the use of the remedy the patient had not a single convulsion. The remedy was also found of marked value in hysterical attacks.

Brush the Hair.

If your hair is dull in color, wiry in texture and will not catch the burnished gleam of the last rhyme you read, brush it. If it is losing the gloss it had when you were younger, if it looks old and sickly, brush it. If your hair is fretful and peevish, brush it till it smiles and behaves with docility under the comb again, is the advice one woman gives to others.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Wide Range Existing in the Entertainment Known as a 5 o'Clock Tea.

First we have the elaborate affair which is heralded by formally engraved notes of invitation. A strip of carpet is spread from the curbstone to the door, if the day be rainy an awning the entire length is erected for protection. Everything else must be in keeping. From this they grade down to the simple, practical, every day "5 o'clock," conducted with the charming simplicity which has made it so justly popular. The lady simply uses her visiting card for invitations, writing below her name the date and "5 o'Clock Tea" in the lower left hand corner.

The manner of dispensing refreshments differs somewhat in different cities, but in the main is much the same. An easy cordiality on the part of the hostess, an assured welcome, quiet service, with light and delicate refreshments are the essentials. A child with a little previous training may act as usher. The hostess stands near or opposite the door of the reception room while receiving, and, if the tea is given in honor of a friend, this friend stands beside her and is presented to the guests, with whom she is unacquainted, as they greet the hostess.

The guests do not sit at table, but with plate and cup in hand remain standing, and at a sufficient distance from the table to afford a free passageway for the waiters, who supply them either from the table or from the pantry with refreshments in their order. Sometimes, if the hostess have a spacious dining room and the company is limited, chairs are ranged about, or small lunch tables are scattered through the rooms. The tables are draped in pure white and each may have a low bowl of loosely arranged roses or other flowers in its center. In either case the guests are served from the large table. This also is draped in pure white.

Since it is a tea, an ample amount of this beverage must be provided. Many people serve coffee or chocolate also, but not necessarily. If one have a handsome chocolate set it adds much to the beauty of the table; it occupies one end, while the tea service is placed at the other. This brings up the query about steeping the tea. The kettle is kept steaming and swinging above the spirit lamp until all are served. A maid is instructed to keep this replenished from the reserve supply. This is done quietly and is scarcely noticed. If the hostess has a daughter she usually pours the tea; if not, some intimate young lady friend is honored with the position; or, at the pleasure of the hostess, a neat maid may do this service, explains Good Housekeeping, authority for the foregoing.

A waiter places the cups upon a salver or waiter covered with a tray cloth and hands them to the guests. By the way, it is fashionable to make tea much weaker than formerly—a teaspoonful to half a pint of water yielding a very strong product. A full pint of water added to a teaspoonful makes a pleasant beverage. Sugar and cream should be passed with it. Sliced lemon is often passed in addition to these, as many persons use it instead of cream, after the Russian fashion. Provide plenty of delicate sandwiches, and with a salad, wafers and fancy cakes nothing more is required. Of course one may serve ices if a more elaborate bill of fare be desired. Later in the season strawberries with ice cream and plain cake are sometimes served.

He Could Drive.

The first colonel of the First Maine cavalry was bluff John Goddard. In his younger days he had been a successful lumber man, eccentric, but famed for the skill with which he managed the various men in his employ.

Late one fall in the "fifties" a young man, tall, awkward and bashful, presented himself at the lumberman's office, and asked for employment as a teamster.

"Do you know how to drive oxen?" asked Goddard.

"I rather guess so," was the diffident reply.

"Well, now, suppose I was a yoke of oxen," said Goddard, humorously, and he got down upon "all fours" on the office floor. "Now, suppose I wouldn't haul, let me see what you would do to make me come up under the yoke."

The youth objected at first, but when he was told that his winter's work depended upon the trial he took the long braided goad, with which oxen are prodded in Maine, and began to flourish it over the kneeling lumberman's head.

"Bish, Bright! get up there, Golden! come here, Star! gee off, there!" he yelled in turn, but never a move did Goddard make. This was repeated with variations, the young teamster warming to his work as his embarrassment lessened. Finally he lost patience with the obdurate "team," and inserted the steel brad into Goddard's trousers.

The coming cavalry colonel rose in a hurry and the Yankee was hired at his own price, and proved to be the best teamster in the gang of woodsmen that winter. When the cavalry regiment was organized the teamster went to the front as a private, and when he fell, fighting under Grant, he wore a set of lieutenant's epaulettes on his shoulders.—Youth's Companion.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Down and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

As "violets plucked will never grow again," so a good name, once lost, will never be regained.

Sugar shoulders, 10c. J. Crawford.

Cultivate forbearance, till your heart yields a crop of it. Pray for a short memory as to all unkindness.

Hanson's magic corn salve cures corns at a business with three applications. 15c. per box at Wade's drug store.

The mind is enriched, not by what it passively receives from others, but by its own action on what it receives.

Harriett Hubbard Ayer's goods, Ely's cream balm, Nasal balm, skin purifying soaps, etc., at the pharmacy, W. J. Wilson.

When a kindly face greets us, though but passing by, and never knows us again nor we it, we should feel it an obligation.

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

The condition of the world would be improved if men were to think less of the dishonor of submitting to wrong and more of the dishonor of doing it.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

Affectations in any part of our carriage light up a candle to our defects, and never fail to make us objects of notice, either as wanting sense or sincerity.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

Never look back. You can't help the mistakes you have made. Don't make any more. Don't think of what you have achieved, but of what you may accomplish.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

It is best to strive to cultivate an interest in simple, innocent and inexpensive pleasures. We may thus aid in diffusing that spirit of contentment which is of itself rich and a permanent possession.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

It cannot be too deeply impressed on the mind that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is as absurd to expect them without it as to hope for a harvest where we have not sown the seed.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

A bad habit broken away from is a good day's work. The earlier a habit is formed the stronger the hold it has. Private personal habits are more difficult to get rid of and have a more demoralizing effect than public ones.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

It is not the people who shine in society, but the people who brighten up the back parlor; not the people who are charming when they are out, but the people who are charming when they are in, that are good to live with.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

He who does the best he can is always improving. His best of yesterday is outdone to-day, and his best of to day will be outdone to morrow. It is this steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and goodness.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Without love life is scarcely worth living; with it the worst blows of fortune fall comparatively muffled and harmless. So long as we love and are beloved we can bear the whips and stings with stoical equanimity. When love fails us, or the beloved is taken from us, then is our armor of pride, our defence and our safeguard gone.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Japanese chickens, with tails from 11 to 13 feet long, are being imported into this country.

The appearance of the guards' sentries in London, armed with the new magazine rifle and short sword bayonet, excites much conversation among military men.

The ancient Greeks used olive leaves for ballots, and the Australian voting system is a revival of the practice in Rome 2,000 years ago.

Paris cab fares will no longer be a franc and a half for all distances, but the distance is to be accurately measured by an apparatus in the cab, and the charge is to be seventy-five cents for the first kilometer and twenty-five cents per kilometer for any further distance.

The commencement of a complete history of all the wars in which Russia has engaged since the time of Peter the Great is announced from St. Petersburg. It will be edited by Gen. Leer, who will be assisted by some of the best known Russian authorities on military matters.

A new mineral has been discovered in the vicinity of the little town of Homer, Ky., and the inhabitants of that place expect to realize millions. The substance discovered is a black, pitchy formation, and is of a loamy appearance. When placed in the fire it burns with a clear, steady flame, and makes a brilliant white light. It is entirely consumed by burning, leaving no ashes or clinkers.

The annual catch of fish in the European and North American coasts is computed by a German statistician to amount to 150,000 tons. A ton of fish corresponds with twenty-five sheep in weight and with twenty sheep in nourishing power. Therefore the total European and North American catch equals in number 42,000,000 sheep and in nourishing power 30,000,000.

For about a thousand years northern Siberia has exported a large amount of ivory to Russia. And at present it is estimated that a hundred pairs of tusks are found every twelve months and shipped to the czar's commercial centers.

The English postal department is advertising for bids for the carrying of mails by coaches between London and several near by places. The coaches are to run only at night and to take the mails which now go by train. There are now several mail routes in the United Kingdom where the mails are carried by coaches, although the routes are parallel by railroads, and it looks as if the department was seeking to enlarge this branch of the service.

The grounds on which the White House now stands were once the orchard of David Burns, an old Scotch farmer, whose cabin still stands in lonely obscurity a few squares back from the executive mansion. It is said that Washington, when engaged in laying out the city, had many a long and bitter quarrel with Burns before he could persuade the old man to sell his land, even though it would be used in future for the home of the presidents.

The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, i. e., white with a red cross, which, on April 12, 1606, three years after James I ascended the throne, was incorporated with the banner of Scotland—a blue flag with a diagonal white cross. This combination was named the "Union Jack." In allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack is probably a corruption of Jacobus, Jacques or James.

The "Gum Camphor" of commerce is advancing in price very rapidly owing to the wholesale destruction of the beautiful Laurel from which it is obtained, and some say to its increasing use in making smokeless gunpowder. Wilson, of the pharmacy, can supply all who want it.

Nasal Balm at Wade's Drug Store.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

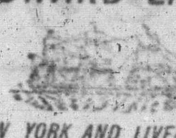
HAREM —AND— YILDIZ.

FINEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

TRY THEM.

TRAVELLING.

CUNARD LINE.



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AURANIA	May 31, 2 p.m.
BOTHNIA	June 7, 6:30 a.m.
UMBRIA	June 14, 2 p.m.
SERVIA	June 21, 9:30 a.m.

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Steerage at very low rates. Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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