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FARM AND GARDEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

Mulch for Orchards—Ornamenting Old Stumps—Feed the Cow—The Manure Heap—Right Kind of Food—Salt for Cows—Catching Chickens—General Notes.

It is absolutely necessary to supply to the soil such plant food as is lacking. The only question to be decided is how to supply it most economically.

Lime is recommended for use in case of mildew in cucumbers and disease among potatoes. Powder the lime and shake it through a sieve, being careful to distribute it thoroughly.

It is easy, says Galen Wilson, to prevent cabbage worms from injuring the plants. Just keep the crowns filled with soil. The heads grow up from the bottom and throw off the earth.

Sugar beets should stand from seven to nine inches apart according to the fertility of the soil. Cultivate them flat, give them plenty of sun, stir the ground thoroughly and aim to produce beets weighing about a pound when topped and cleaned.

One man last year used on 20,000 currant bushes 40 pounds of hellebore. This is at the rate of about an ounce to 30 bushes. Every bush had a little hellebore, but if there was no sign of worms only the slightest shake of the box was given in passing.

Small, knotty fruit of any kind is a non-paying article. It is better to grow a dozen berries to make a pint than to grow fifty. With grapes remember that ten bunches weighing fifty pounds will sell better than twenty bunches making the same weight.

Those lands which in Continental Europe are devoted to the grape and produce the best and most costly wines are remarkable for the great amount of phosphoric acid they contain. The soil of the renowned Clos Vogeot vineyard in France contains 4 per cent.

A fifteen-mile journey is an average day's work for a horse. How far does the cow travel in a poor pasture, nipping a pennyweight of grass here and there, to get her daily ration? Then she is expected to pay for it through the milkpail, says the Mirror and Farmer.

While butter is cheap use all the cream and milk in cooking and upon the table that you wish. For vegetables, pie-crust and many other uses in the culinary art cream is far ahead of butter or lard, and should be indulged in by every farmer's and dairyman's family.

Mulch for Orchards.

Mr. Samuel B. Green, in a late letter in the Farm and Fireside, replying to a subscriber's question whether it would be best to keep his orchard completely mulched, and if so with what material, said: "The best mulch for an orchard is a loose top soil. If an orchard is heavily mulched the roots are very liable to come to the surface and be injured if the mulch is removed. Then, it is very apt to stimulate a late fall growth which is not advantageous."

Ornamenting Old Stumps.

An otherwise unsightly old stump, if rawed off rather low, says a contemporary, may be transformed into something quite pretty by placing on it a box filled with earth and planted with ferns and Tradescantia or almost any trailing vine. If something brilliant is wanted, fill the box with scarlet geraniums and let nasturtium trail over the edge. The box can be painted green or be covered with bark tacked on to represent a rustic basket.

Feed the Cow.

Bran and grain are cheap as well as milk. Store them in the cow now, that she may be in good shape to produce milk when better prices rule—we don't mean fat her, but grass alone, and such watery grass as some parts of the country are producing this season, is very poor stuff to build up the system of a cow that is a good milker. Give some bran or grain, or both, to help out—we feed bran and a little cornmeal each day.

The Manure Heap.

Whenever manure is handled it is so much added to the cost; hence any labor required in preparing the food, or reducing the litter before adding it to the heap, is saved when the manure is to be handled. The most disagreeable work on the farm is the handling of manure that is full of cornstalks, straw and other long litter. Manure should be decomposed, and the finer the material that is added to it the quicker its reduction by decomposition.

Right Kind of Food.

Economy in feeding does not refer to reducing the food required, but to regulate it in quality that nothing may be wasted. Much of the food given is simply converted into manure. It does not pay to feed woody fibre and water when more nutritious material is required in order to produce the salable product from an animal.

Salt for Cows.

A dairyman claims that two ounces of salt per day to each cow increased the butter product one-fifth, which indicates that a loss may occur by the failure to supply some inexpensive essential, though the farmer may be feeding liberally and giving his animals the best of care otherwise.

Catching Chickens.

When chickens are to be caught it is best to do it after they have gone to roost. The chasing liable to ensue if one attempts to catch them during the day not only annoys the person in pursuit, but is highly injurious to the fowl. Besides all the other poultry is generally frightened, and more or less injury results from this.

Agricultural Notes.

There is as much in planning as in doing farm work.

Nothing on a farm pays better than a good garden.

Hungarian grass or millet is the best crop to sow in the poultry yard.

The farmer who has advanced to the point of knowing what he is feeding to each animal will not long be satisfied with wasting good feed on inferior stock.

Always give an abundance of room for the storage of surplus honey. When bees fill all available space with honey they will make preparations to swarm.

From recent observations it is stated that there is reason for believing that fresh dirt thrown upon potato leaves when wet starts the mildew on the leaf, which later in the season results in blight.

Earth-worms, in dry weather, sometimes work their way through the soil to the well and fall in, thus contaminating the water to a certain extent. If possible the curbing of all wells should be cemented.

Wherever weeds grow luxuriantly the ground is usually fertile, and such ground should be made to produce some kind of crop. At this season millet or Hungarian grass should be sown on such land.

Education does more for a poor farmer than fertilizers. It grows bitter corn and breeds better stock. What many a poor farm, with its scrawny cattle and foul acres, wants is a heavy application of brains.

If you must, or think you must, feed corn to the horses during the winter, do let up on the practice in summer. Feeding a horse corn in summer is a good deal like building a fire in the parlor stove on the first of July.

There is never too much good butter on the market, but there is always a large supply of inferior butter. The prices are not regulated by the quantity so much as by the quality. Good butter sells at high prices at all seasons of the year.

FOUL BROOD AMONG BEES.

Its Cause And Cure By William M'Evoy, of Woodburn.

Foul brood is a disease that is caused by the rotting of uncared for brood. It usually originates in spring in weak colonies that have spring-dwindled so badly that they have not been enough left to cover or care for all the brood, and if the spring keeps raw and backward the bees will crowd together to keep each other warm, leaving the uncared for brood to die and rot in the cells. The brood covered by the bees in time hatches, which so increases the force of the colony that a wider circle of comb is covered by the bees taking in the space occupied by the decaying brood. Then the brood that is fed in these cells where brood lately rotted down will have to consume their food mixed with the remains of decayed brood; and that is the real and only cause of foul brood.

Some will say that many a time they have put combs with decayed brood in colonies and never saw any bad results. Very true, but they do such things in the honey season and put them in the strongest colonies, where the bees will clean them out at once. If we want our colonies to keep in a healthy state we must keep all decayed brood out of them.

Foul brood will almost be a thing of the past when every bee-keeper knows the real cause of it, looks well after his bees in the spring and sees that the brood is well cared for in every hive; and those that are not real strong must be crowded up on a few combs by using division boards. The poor bee destroyed by foul brood first turns yellow; as it decays further it becomes brown, rotten, ropy matter, and many of the capped cells will be sunken a little in the capping, with a small hole in each. The disease is spread by the bees robbing foul brood colonies, and they carry the disease just in proportion to the amount of diseased honey they convey to their own hives.

In the honey season, when the bees are gathering honey freely, remove the combs and shake the bees into their own hives in the evening, give them comb foundation starters and let them build comb for four days. In the evening of the fourth day remove the comb and give them foundation to work out, and then the cure will be complete. Fill an empty two-story hive with the combs of foul brood that have been removed from two or more diseased colonies; close them up for two days; after that open the entrance and when most of the sound brood is hatched remove those combs and give the bees starters of foundation in single hive and let them build combs for four days. Then in the evening of the fourth day take out those new combs and give them foundation to work on.

Let it be remembered that all of these operations should be performed in the honey season and done in the evenings, so that bees will become settled down nicely before morning. Before extraction from the diseased combs, all the combs that were not sealed must be cut out of the frames or some of the decayed brood will be thrown out with the honey. Then after cutting out the unsealed comb, uncap the sealed honey, extract it, and bring it to a boil. All the foul combs and the new combs that were built in the four days must be made into wax, and the dross from the wax extractor must be buried, because what runs out with the wax would not be heated enough to kill the spores; and if it was thrown out where the bees could get at it, it would start the disease again. When the diseased brood that was placed in the two-story hive is hatched and the bees are given full sheets of foundation, then they should at once be given a queen cell ready to hatch out, or a young queen. Then everything will be all right.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR MARKET.

Advice That May Prove Useful to Beginners.

In raising fowls for market flesh is the first consideration. Select therefore a breed which will make the greatest growth in the shortest time and be good quality for the table. Select according to the requirement of your own special market and your fancy—Langshans, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas or Dorzings. These varieties, with their crosses, are hardy and, if intelligently fed, attain a large size at an early age. The Wyandotte just now is a popular fowl, the silvers, goldens and blacks all having enthusiastic admirers; the white Wyandottes are also receiving high praise from their advocates. It is claimed that they are not only ornamental in the yards and toothsome of flesh, but good layers as well. The dark Brahmas are classed by many breeders as the best of the Brahma varieties.

With careful management there is none of our small industries that is more profitable than raising eggs for our city markets. When eggs alone are desired the fowls selected should be Leghorns, white faced black Spanish, Minorcas or other laying breeds. Avoid the common mistake of giving too much stimulating food. Bear in mind the elements that enter into the composition of an egg and feed accordingly. Oats, wheat and barley are all good for eggs, with just enough corn to supply the proper degree of heat. A sudden change from one kind of grain to another will often stop hens from laying for a short time, as will sudden change of any feed. Whole corn, being hard to digest, should be given very sparingly to laying pullets. Supplement the food of laying hens with an occasional relish of ground bone, chopped meat and charcoal.

THE CUROSITY SHOP.

Entertaining Facts About Precious Stones Found in the United States.

Nearly all the known varieties of precious stones are found in the United States, but there is very little systematic exploration for them, as the indications seldom justify the investment of much capital in such search. Systematic search for gems and precious stones has been carried on in only two states—Maine and North Carolina. Otherwise the gems are found accidently in connection with other substances that are being mined. The occurrence of diamonds in the United States is chiefly confined to two regions geographically remote and dissimilar. The first is a belt of country lying along the eastern base of the southern Alleghanies, from Virginia to Georgia, while the other extends along the western base of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges in northern California and southern Oregon.

Corundum (to the transparent red, blue, purple, green and yellow varieties of which are given the names ruby, sapphire, amethyst, emerald and topaz) excels as regards variety of color in North Carolina, where exists the great corundum region of the United States. The chief locality for gem sapphires is near Helena, Mont., where they occur as loose crystals. Sapphires are found to a limited extent in Colorado. The turquoise is found in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and California. The gem topaz has been found in Connecticut, Maine, Utah, Colorado and Nevada. A famous tourmaline locality is situated on Mount Mica, near Paris, Maine. Another important locality in Maine is in Auburn. St. Lawrence county, New York, has also afforded some fine examples of tourmaline.

The finest pyrope garnets in the United States are found in New Mexico, Arizona and southern Colorado, where they are often called rubies. Opal, either of the fire or the opal variety, has been observed only near John Davis' river, Cook county, Oregon. Common opals are found, however, in several of the states. The opals usually sold to tourists are of Mexican origin. The most important marine pearl fishery on the American continent is that of Lower California. Pearls have been sent to the New York market from nearly every state. Some of the earliest American pearls came from Ohio. Large and valuable Unio pearls have been obtained in New Jersey. Finely colored pearls have been found in Wisconsin, New Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas are the principal pearl producing states. The foregoing interesting facts are from Mr. George F. Kunz's recent and entertaining work on "Gems and Precious Stones of North America."

Largest Sum Ever Paid for a Book.

The report that a syndicate of rich Jews has offered £40,000 or almost $200,000, for the Vatican copy of the Hebrew bible renders interesting the history of previous negotiations for the purchase of this very book.

In 1512, when Pope Julius II was desperately in need of funds to keep up the "Holy League" against Louis XII of France, he was approached by the Jews as his successor in the chair of St. Peter is now. They offered a comparatively small sum at first, but subsequently increased the amount, tendering at the same time a blank order on one of their number in Venice to be filled up in ducats according to the weight of the Bible as against an equal weight of pure gold.

The Pope got so far as to weigh the precious volume, and found that it scaled 325 pounds avoirdupois, or 433 pounds odd troy, which at $4 the ounce, then about the value of gold, represented the enormous sum of $25,784 and a fraction. This amount in its equivalent the Jews pressed on the Pope, who, however, either because he found himself unable to part with property in which he would not seem to have more than a life interest, or on account of the pressure brought to bear on him, declined after much hesitation to part with the volume. Should the present negotiations be more successful the amount now offered will be the largest ever paid for a book, whether in manuscript or in print, according to Pall Mall Budget, authority for the foregoing statistics. The nearest approach was the £10,000 (or nearly $50,000) paid by the German government in 1884 for the Missal formerly given by Leo X to Henry VIII, along with a parchment conferring on that sovereign the title of "Defender of the Faith." The Missal was given by Charles II to the then Duke of Hamilton, in whose family it remained for more than 200 years.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.

Minden, No. 228, Monday, Sept. 1st, at 7½ o'clock p.m.
Calaraqui, No. 42, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 7:30 p.m.

Independent Order of Foresters.

COURT FRONTENAC, No. 35. Regular meeting THURSDAY, AUG. 21st, at Wilkinson's Block, Corner Princess and Montreal streets, at 8 p.m. J. S. R. McCANN, Sec.

Order Canadian Home Circles.

KINGSTON CIRCLE, No. 101, MEETS on MONDAY, AUG. 4, at 7:30 p.m., in Hall over School Board Rooms, Montreal-st. J. W. MADDEN, Sec.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

LIMESTONE LODGE No. 91, meet in their Hall, over Public School Board Room, Montreal Street. Next meeting THURSDAY, 11th Aug. at 7:30 o'clock. W. H. GODWIN, Rec.

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

MEMBERS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL 2ND AND 4TH MONDAY of each month at 8 o'clock.

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ODDS AND ENDS OF LIFE.

PARAGRAPHS OF MUCH INTEREST TO ALL READERS.

A Great Advance in Property—The First Missionary Donation Recorded—Remarked the Sound Kidney—Where it Grows in a Healthy State.

John Frey, of Wind Gap, Pa., who died last week, had sixteen children. His father had twenty-three.

Hackmen in Baltimore, willing to discourage Sunday funerals, have advanced rates for this day 50 cents.

A policeman at Davis City, W. Va., arrested a drunken man, and, having no jail, locked him up in a box car.

The largest perfect diamond in the world is the Imperial, owned by a syndicate in Paris. It is valued at $1,000,000.

Melon growers in Georgia have been holding a convention. Nearly eight thousand acres were represented.

A subscription has been opened at Hamburg to purchase two estates bordering Friedrichsruhe, as a present to Prince Bismarck.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were all in favor of international copyright.

Three years ago David Roys bought a section of land near Salt Lake City for $64,000. Last week he refused an offer of $448,888 cash for it.

A German has invented an apparatus for forcing sidewise the swell in front of fast-going ships by means of steam jets from a nozzle under the water at the bow.

A Cincinnati woman, enraged at her husband, determined to ruin him financially. She "shopped" all day and piled up bills to his account to the amount of $3,000.

According to A. D. Bartlett, of the London Zoological Society, the dog owes his origin to wolves and jackals, and acquired his bark under the influences of domestication.

The first missionary donation recorded in protestant annals came from Sir Walter Raleigh, who sent his £100 to a company formed for the conversion of the Indians.

Each member of Congress gets about five thousand envelopes full of seeds every year and the Bill Uncle Sam pays for them amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars.

The English home office warned the proprietor of the Westminster Aquarium that he would be prosecuted if Succi, who was holding a forty days' fast there, should happen to die.

There is a strike among the firecracker makers of China, and in consequence there is only a supply of 450,000 boxes in this country. The ordinary supply at this season is 1,000,000 boxes.

A woman's medical college will be established at Johns Hopkins University if $100,000 is raised for the purpose before June 1, 1891. A Boston lady has offered the first large subscription.

At the Krupp works at Essen there are 1,195 furnaces of various construction, 286 boilers, 93 steam hammers of from 200 to 100,000 pounds, 370 steam engines with a total of 27,000 horse-power.

A curiosity revealed at Holly Hill, near Daytona, Fla., was the hatching out of a couple of chicks by a cat from eggs left in the nest by a hen that had got tired of waiting for them to do as had the other eggs.

A bill to abolish suit for breach of promise of marriage has actually been introduced in parliament. Such actions at law have become so frequent that Sir Roper Lethbridge has drafted a bill to put a stop to them.

According to official returns, in which the capital is not included, no fewer than 40,000 fires took place last year in Russia. About 135,000 houses were burned down and the estimated damages was 60,000,000 rubles.

A man recently went to the city hospital at Hamilton, Ont., suffering from a diseased kidney, the other being perfectly sound. The doctor in attendance removed the sound kidney by mistake, and the man died shortly after.

The Falls of the Rhine at Winterthur are about to be utilized for developing electricity to be used in lighting, driving machinery and smelting metals. The engineers hope to obtain 1,500 horse-power of energy from this source.

Clarence Grimes, of Moses Coulee, Wash., says that he has discovered a rare snake-like lizard in what is known as James Burden's Lake. The lizard is said to be an axoloti, which are found in great numbers in the lakes of Mexico.

The indomitable Dr. Schliemann is working with a will at his task of laying bare all that the ages have left at old Troy. He has 250 men at work and he has laid down a small railway, so that he is making rapid progress to the attainment of his object.

Dr. Laurent, of Rouen, considers boiled milk less healthy for young infants than milk which has not been boiled. Although boiling destroys microbes, it also destroys constituents of the milk which acts as ferments and render it more digestible, especially in the case of babes.

The house of Charles Branch, at Sargents, Santa Clara County, Cal., was ruined by the recent earthquake. When the first shock came Mrs. Branch caught the baby and rushed from the room. When the second shock came the cradle was crushed and buried under heavy blocks of adobe.

Olive Thorne Miller, the Brooklyn authoress, has a room set apart exclusively for her pet birds, about which she writes so entertainingly. In this indoor apartment she trains and watches them, and from her observation of their ways writes such books as "Bird Ways," "In Nesting Time," etc.

It is an interesting fact that in Columbia, where potatoes form the chief food of the people, and where potato disease runs riot very often, the greater the altitude at which the vegetables is grown the less it is liable to disease, and at 9,000 feet above the sea it grows in a perfectly healthy state.

A Terrible Ordeal.

A party of three gentlemen were seated at a table of a popular cafe the other evening, discussing the case of a friend who had recently been furough a terrible surgical operation, when one of the party, who had had a similar operation performed on him some years ago, observed: A man who is about to undergo a difficult surgical operation experiences something of the same feeling that a man must experience who is about to be executed. I know it was so in my case. I had served myself, I thought, for the terrible ordeal, and had the assurance of my family physicians that the odds that I would come through all right were hugely in my favor, and yet, when I entered the operating-room and saw the table, the large bags used in administering the anaesthetic and, most frightful of all, the surgeon and his assistants with their aprons tied under their chins—I have faced death in battle and I don't think there is a drop of cur-blood in me, but my heart quailed at this sight and it took all my fortitude to enable me to mount the table. I tried to be brave while the assistance arranged me for the anaesthetic, but, do what I would, the feeling that I was about to part with my life could not be banished, and as I said before I then experienced a something akin to the pang of death."—New York World.

Self-Control in Children.

A child who is trained to self-control—as a child may be—is already a true man in his fitness for manly self-mastery. A man who was not trained in childhood to self-control is hopelessly a child in his combat with himself, and he can never regain the vantage-ground which his childhood gave to him in the battle which they opened before him, and in the thick of which he still finds himself. It is a child's earlier struggles with himself that help can assist be given to him, and that it is the greatest value for his own development of character. Yet at that time a child has no such sense of his need in this direction as is now to be his in maturer years, hence it is that it rests with the parents to decide, while the child is still a child, whether the child shall be a slave to himself or a master of himself; whether his life, so far, shall be worthy or unworthy of his high possibilities of his manhood.—Sunday School Times.

How to Catch a Lion.

A fierce lion, the terror of the Sahara Desert, was recently captured by the following simple method: The sands of the desert were passed through a sieve. The lion of course remained in the sieve. His majesty had in his vest pocket a can of Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, which he was taking home to his queen.

Art muslins, handsome patterns, for 10c, at R. McFaul's.

The New Treasury Assistants.

The assistant secretaries of the treasury recently appointed by President Harrison are men comparatively well known throughout the United States. Gen. Alfred B. Nettleton is a native of Ohio and is 51 years old. He left Oberlin college at the age of 23 to take part in the civil war on the side of the north, and when the contest came to an end had attained the rank

GEN. SPAULDING—GEN. NETTLETON.

of brigadier general. Since 1865 he has devoted his time to newspaper and railway interests. In 1880 he removed to Minnesota and established The Minneapolis Daily Tribune.

Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding was born in New Hampshire in 1833. Like Gen. Nettleton he is a graduate of Oberlin. After leaving college he became a resident of Michigan and regent of the State university. He entered the Union army in 1862 and rose rapidly, being breveted brigadier general in 1864 for meritorious services. He has been secretary of state of Michigan for two terms, special agent of the treasury department, member of congress and chairman of the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty commission.

Nebraska's Republican Nominee.

The Republican nominee for governor of the state of Nebraska, Hon. Lucius D. Richards, is a native of Vermont, having been born at Charleston, Orleans county, Nov. 26, 1847. When less than 16 years of age he enlisted in the northern army as a private, and carried a musket until the end of the civil war. After the close of the contest he engaged in civil engineering. He located at Fremont, Neb., in 1873 and has lived there ever since, his present business being real estate and banking. He has been mayor of the town for two terms and holds a commission as general of the Nebraska militia. He is married and the father of two children.

L. D. RICHARDS.

A Friendly Regard.

Rank Prohibitionist—How long have you been in the clutches of this vile demon, whiskey?

Old Rats the Soak—Oh, only about forty-three years. You see, boss, when I was a kid I had a awful tussle wid de agues, and everybody thought de jig were up; but whiskey saved my life, and naturally I been sorter under obligation to do old stuff ever since.—Judge.

Lessening Sable Island's Terrors.

Sable Island, which lies about 200 miles to the west of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is little known save to shipwrecked mariners. So many sailors have been cast ashore there that it has gained the name of the "ocean graveyard." The island is used as a beacon station on which the Canadian government maintains two lighthouses and stores of provisions to be used in case of shipwrecks. As there is no communication between Sable Island and the main land except by means of chance vessels, it has often happened that shipwrecked seamen have been kept on it for a long time without being able to make their condition known. The Dominion government now proposes to overcome this difficulty by establishing a regular system of pigeon post between the island and Halifax. A homery is to be established at the latter place, and an occasional consignment of trained birds is to be despatched to the former, which will be available as messengers in any special emergency. It is stated that the Canadian government is importing the carrier pigeons from Belgium.

Queer Uses For Fish.

Strange beliefs as to the power of fish charms exist in parts of southern Russia, particularly where fish are found that have two small hard round bones on the sides of the head. They are believed to have the power when worn by the owner to prevent colic, and they are termed colic stones. The more wealthy of the peasants have the colic stones mounted in gold, and they are worn upon the neck as a valuable addition to a necklace. The bones of the common bullhead are much used among the Russian peasants as a charm against fever. Among European nations in the Middle Ages doctors of medicine had faith that two bones found in the head of the tench have medical virtues. The bones were applied to the skin in cases of fever. The tench is an European fish and the United States fish commission is endeavoring to introduce it to American waters.

When a Man Marries His Trouble Begins.

So far marriage has not proved a success with Mr. George I. Moore, of Otis, Me. While driving home with his bride after the wedding the horse ran away, throwing the couple in a heap by the roadside, and smashing a new buggy into kindling wood. Late the next evening Mr. Moore's neighbors serenaded him and he was obliged to get up and make molasses candy and popcorn for them in order to stop the din. After the guests had departed the bridegroom's bennery caught fire and burned down. He is now looking for fresh trouble of some sort.

"To Rent."

A woman boarded a Baker street car at Congress yesterday with a big red cardboard sign of "To Rent" in her hand, and soon after she had taken a seat a man hitched a little closer and blandly queried:

"Don't mean anything personal, does it?"

"No, sir!" she snapped.

"Didn't know, you know, but you was a widder, you know, and being kinder lushful you took this way of letting it be known that—"

"That what, sir! My husband is on the platform there!"

"That you had a house to rent," he humbly replied, as he went out to talk with the driver.

Oregon City has a darky bootblack who has seen the world. In 1848, he says, he landed in Constantinople as steward of an American clipper. He went a short distance into the interior, met a Boston man he knew who was keeping a public house, and made $75 exhibiting himself to the natives, that were astonished at the sight of a colored man.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Good Evening.
Have you used Dyer's Jelly of Cucumber and Roses for your chapped hands? If not try it at once. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

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.

Perfectly dry slabs and edgings at Crawford's wood and coal yard, foot Queen street. Good inducements for good buyers at O'Brien & Howland's.

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NORFOLK WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.
Our Registered Trade Mark this
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Send for Illustrated List and Discounts.

STOCKING SALE

10c. GOOD PLAIN STOCKING, 10c.
12 1-2c. Heavy Durable Stocking, 12 1-2c.
15c. Fine Well-made Stocking, 15c.
20c. "Daisy" Black Stocking, 20c.
25c. "Everfast," will not change color, 25c.
30c Fine "Everfast" Hose, 30c.
35c. Extra Good Quality Stocking, 35c., and up.
JOHN LAIDLAW & SON.

SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING SALE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PRINTS AND SATEENS,
Special Bargains in Chambrays and Ginghams,
Special Bargains in Ladies' Embroidered Underwear.
LADIES' FINE SUMMER HATS, all at 25c. each. Regular prices from 50c. to $1.50.
See our Men's and Boys' Camping Shirts from 50c.
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, all at cost price.
Men's Natural Wool Underwear, cheap.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
Neck Frillings, Beauty Spot Veilings, Plaid Dress Goods, Henriettas, etc.
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OWELLINGS AND TABLE LINENS
GOOD USEFUL TABLE LINENS,