Hotels and Restaurants.

ISLAND HOUSE-Best eigars and liquors Meals at regular hours. W. DOYLE, Market Square. BURNETT HOUSE, Ontario St., nearest first class hotel to G. T. R. and K. & P. Stations, T. WILSON, Proprietor.

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BIBBY, 129 Brock Street, the leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone

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H. P. WELLS' LIVERY, foot of Princess St., is the most thoroughly equipped one in the city, having every style of rig kept in a first-class livery. Special rates to opera and commercial Telephone No. 10.

#### Watches and Jewellery.

F. W. SPANGENBURG, manufacturer and importer of fine jewellery, 317 King Street. J. A. LEHEUP, watch maker, jeweller, 68 Brock St., dealer in watches, clocks and diamonds. SMITH BROS., 345 King St., headquarters for Watches, ranging in price from \$3 to \$200; Silverware and Jewellery.

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J. HALLIGAN & Co., 53 Brock Street. Family groceries, imported wines, liquors and cigars, VICTORIA WAREHOUSE, admitted to be the best place in the city to buy groceries, crockery, china, etc. Thos. H. Johns.

TIERNEY BROS, have removed to their new premises, Brock Street, Market Square, where they show the largest and finest stock of Imported and Domestic Liquors, Teas, Cigars, &c., in the city.

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CARRUTHERS BROS., Financial Agents. King Street. Money to loan on real estate and other securities.

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R. H. Toye .- Try the Milk Rolls and Bath Buns manufactured at the King Street Bakery. R. H. Toye, Market Square.

THE BEEHIVE-Fine groceries, fine and domestic fruits. Jos. HISCOCK. Masonic Buildings, Market Square.

W. C. HORTON, dealer in fresh fish, oysters, fruit, etc., 62 Brock Street.

#### Cigars and Billiards. ROBT. BAKER, tobacconist, Windsor Block.

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ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody that the finest line of soft drinks manufactured in the city can be found at HINDS BROS', Market Square. They consist of all areated waters. Prompt attention paid to pic-nic parties. A Telephone

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E. Jones, 280 Princess Street, has always an excellent stock of express waggons, crockery, glassware, baskets and fancy goods to choose from. A Registry office for servants in connec-

# Stoves and Tinsmithing.

THOS. LEMMON, 337 King Street, has the best ine of Stoves in the market on hand, including the Grand Universal. Call and see them. Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

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ng, gas and steam fitting, 349 King St. Telephone, No. 62. Boots and Shoes.

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THE LARDER.

Very fine, at the BAZAAR. Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Apples, &c., at the BAZAAR.

BROS., REES. Man. Confectioners. July 19. JUST THE THING FOR PIC-NICS.

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VER AND TIMOTHY SEED. C. D. FRANKLIN,

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# WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

MANY LIVE BEYOND THEIR IN-COMES-FEW SAVE ANYTHING.

Some Examples of the Frugality and Self Denial Necessary-Couldn't Stand It to See His Wite Walk-No Place for a Poor Man.

Only a few days ago a newly elected member of congress said to me:

"I have given up a permanent place, with a salary somewhat larger than that of a member of congress. I presume if I don't tread on too many of my constituents' toes I can be renominated, and my district is sure to be carried by my party. That will give me at least four years in congress and \$20,000. Can I save half of that?"

I told him he could, but that it would require self denial, almost entire abstention from secial enjoyment, and satisfaction with humble quarters and plain food. As a rule none but the rich or very poor ought to accept office of any kind at Washington. The rich can spend money; the very poor are not expected to do so, but the men of moderate means, small incomes, who have been accustomed to some of the luxuries of life, are very fortunate if they make their salaries and their expenses meet.

Senator McCreery, who some years ago represented Kentucky in congress, was reputed to have saved some \$60,000 out of \$75,000 that he received in salaries. But he lived in the utmost frugality. There was a cheap hotel in Georgetown, whose rates were some \$7 a week for board and lodging, and here McCreery lived. He would walk from this place to the Capitol and back every day, thus saving \$1 or so a week in car fare, and his personal expenses were insignificant. None of his salary went to hackmen, to florists, to Wormley or Chamberlain; he never played poker and never went to the theatre, and when he quit congress he had enough to live on for the rest of his days.

A representative from one of the New England states has served twelve years, and is believed to have saved \$40,000 of the \$60,-000 salary he has received. But his habits were simple; he boarded at a second rate hotel, his family remained at home, and he spent his evenings playing whist when at leisure, and had no more expensive habit than the taking of a single toddy just at bed-

A Missouri member was obliged to decline a renomination some four years ago because he found that in spite of all he could do he was running behind \$3,000 or \$4,000 each year, though he practiced law in his vaca-

Said he to me when I asked him why he had declined to come back, especially when he seemed just about to win high esteem in

"I can't stand it to see my wife walking the sidewalks and B--'s wife riding in a carriage, and she can't, either. I can't stand it to go with her on foot to a reception and see Blank and his wife step out of a carriage, and it costs me more than my salary every year because I can't. I am going home to make my fortune. When I get rich enough to own my own carriage perhaps I may come back."

In the winter of 1881 a member of congress from a Pennsylvania district was in despair. He had failed of a renomination. He was in debt, though a man of good habits. The future looked black to him. During the six years he had served in congress he had lost his law practice, and he regarded those years as worse than thrown away. He had got to begin all over again, and burdened, too, with debt. One evening as he sat brooding in despair a telegram came. He opened it perfunctorily. It contained these words:

"You have been nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator, to succeed Senator Wallace."

Nomination meant election, and Mr. Mitchell was sure of being a United States senator. Yet he hesitated. He did not see that it meant anything more than staving off for six years his trouble, and if he had had a dollar in the world he would have declined the nomination. But he was compelled to accept the office because it meant an income. The six years have gone and Mr. Mitchell is out of public life. But he has bettered but slightly his condition, and he has always felt that he would have done well had he followed his impulse when he read that telegram.

The experience of men who have been long in Washington is this:

First, that ambitious young men who are poor had far better keep away. So far as the clerkships are concerned they are demoralizing. They take the snap, ambition and vigor out of men, and unless early abandoned make mere machines out of men. Let no poor young man come to congress unless he comes determined to save money. It is possible in two terms for a young man to save, while living respectably, \$10,000. With that he will be able to make a start again when he returns to private life. He will have to make a start. No man, either engaged in active profession or active business, goes to congress without injuring his business.

Let no poor man, and above all, no man of moderate property, seek a high office unless he is prepared to live simply. It will require heroism and self sacrifice, but that will be better than debt and misery after leaving office. The day when office must be given up will surely come. The poor man who cannot accept official life without the determination of saving some of the salary will do well to keep wholly out of it. Nothing but misery, misfortune and the temptation to dishonor await him. And the young man who is building up a professional practice should shun public life until he has attained professional success. Two masters cannot be served successfully who are so jealous as any of the professions and public office are. - Washington Cor. New York Mail and Express.

# Factories for Explosive Materials.

The recent explosion at the "cellonite works," in Arlington, N. J., furnished a new illustration of the danger of placing factories for the making of explosive materials in well abounding neighborhoods. The people of the place were deceived, it is true, by the assertions of the company that the product was not explosive; otherwise they would not have allowed the factory to be put up so near the dangerous spot. The result suggests that it might be well for the state to take the matter in hand, and not only to provide by law that no explosive shall be manufactured except in isolated buildings and with proper precautions, but also to appoint a state inspector, who shall ascertain whether the product of any factory is likely to be dangerous, and without whose certificate of probable safety no company could build near a village.-'I'he Epoch.

Man Wants but Little Here Below. The largest farm in the world is not in the northwest, but Louisiana. It contains 1,500,-000 acres of land, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of northern men. A Kansas man went down to look at it the other day and would have bought it, only the man who owned the eighty acre piece on the west wouldn't sell, and the Kansas man said when he bought a farm he wanted a farm, not a New England truck patch. A western farmer is never greedy for more land. He only "wants what joins his own,"-Burdette.

in Germany,

In Germany the government exercises a rigid supervision over the education of children. The teachers are trained, examined, appointed and paid by the government, are regarded as efficers of the government, are exempt from military duty, and receive a pension when no longer able to teach. No person is appointed a teacher who is not in good standing in a church, Lutheran, Jewish or Catholic. The teachers' seminaries, or normal schools, are of two grades, designed for the training of teachers for the lower primary schools of the rural districts, and the burgher and other higher schools of the cities. There are separate schools for males and females. Each one consists of the professional or normal school proper, and a primary model school or school of practice. The number of pupils in each normal school is limited to seventy, who are admitted by competitive examination, open to all over 17 years of age, who possess certificates as to character, health and natural

#### Colored Glass.

Until quite recently but little colored glass, with the exception of common black and amber bottles, was made in this country Now quite a number of glass works are engaged in its manufacture exclusively, and at others it forms a large part of the product. Some of the most beautiful colored glass produced in the world, rivaling in depth and richness of coloring, as well as in beauty of design, that from the famous works of Europe, is made at the flint glass works of the United States.

The coloring materials most largely employed are iron, manganese, copper, cobalt and gold. These are generally used as oxides, though in some cases, but very rarely, other compounds are used. In addition to the above, arsenic, uranium, chromium and silver are occasionally employed.

#### The Liquid Island.

A half pint flask should be half filled with a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc; about a drachm of bisulphide of carbon, tinted with a trace of iodine, should then be carefully poured on the surface of the zine solution and the flask filled up with water; the latter should be carefully poured in, down the side of the neck, so as to mix as little as possible with the zinc. The carbon bisulphide will assume the shape of a perfect amethyst colored sphere, floating between the liquids, and, according to Popular Science News, if undisturbed, will last for weeks. The solution ought to be filtered before using, as otherwise it is likely to become turbid.

#### The Calhoun Doctrine.

"Calhoun held that the states were sovereign, that the constitution was merely a compact between separate sovereign nations. to be construct entirely by the rules of international law; that such a treaty, when broken by one state, was no longer binding upon any; and that, consequently, the declaration of a state that the constitution had been violated absolved the people of that state from any further allegiance or obedience to the United States until the wrong had been made good. To Calhoun's mind this theory did not militate against the existence of the Union; it only operated as a check upon the tyranny of a national major-

## What Was the Holy Alliance?

September, 1815, by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. It was amattempt to announce a principle of government which it was expected would secure justice and prosperity and peace to Europe. It was considered that the French revolution and the supremacy of Napoleon I was the work of men. The human laws by which the state was governed were to be purified and invigorated by a divine power.

# Naval Academy.

The United States Naval academy was founded in 1845. The buildings were transferred from the war to the naval department, and in these midshipmen who were from time to time on shore were given instructions in naval matters. In 1849 the school was reorganized, the course of instructions was revised and the title changed from Naval school to United States Naval academy, and two years later the term of study was fixed at four years.

# Excellent Domestic Wine.

A housewife who makes excellent cherry wine does it after the follo ing formula: Stone and mash the cherries and strain the juice. To one quart of juice add one or one and a half pints of water according to the richness of the juice. Some juice will bear more dilution than others. To every gallon of the mixture add three pounds of sugar. Let stand in an open mouthed jar with musquito netting over it until it ceases to ferment, then bottle and cork.

Why Does the Needle Point North?

It seems absurd that the magnetic needle. without which no sailor has dared to leave port for centuries, should still be an object of mystery; nevertheless it is a fact. We are not only ignorant why the needle points north, but do not know the cause of its variation. One thing we do know is that when used on an iron ship the needle is much af-

# Strategic Territory.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were not demanded from France by the German government because they had formerly been German territory, nor as containing a German population, but as the key to an invasion of Germany. At least such was the reason given at the time.

English General Officers. The English army does not lack for officers. There are 7 field marshals, 20 generals, 53 lieutenant generals and 130 major generals, in all 209 general officers. The greatest war of this century was carried on by the United

States, with only two officers above the grade of major general, viz., 1 general and 1 lieutenant general. Physical Research.

#### The Society for Physical Research, which was organized in England some years ago, now has many branches, and the printed reports of its investigations form a considerable

literature. Its object is to study spiritualism,

clairvoyance, mind reading, apparitions and

all real or supposed supernatural manifesta-

Gunpowder's First Application. The commencement in the use of gunpowder is involved in obscurity. It does not appear to have rivated the use of the cross bow till the reign of Edward III. 1875 is about the earliest date mentioned of its u'e in England.

It was many years before it actively super

### seded the old method of propulsion. What Is a Tramp Stramer?

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THE OINTMENT Heals all recent Wounds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains and is a certain cure for BAD LEGS, SORES, UL-CERS and OLD WOUNDS. It has no equal for the cure of Bronchitis, Sore Throat,

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Gout, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases. Manufactured only by Thomas Holloway, 78 New Oxford St., late 533 Oxford St., London. address is not 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

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