

Dutch Lullaby.
Wyken, Wyken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old man asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring-fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wyken,
Wyken,
And Nod.
The old man laughed and sang a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Belted the waves of dew.
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in the beautiful sea.
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never feared are we!"
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
Wyken,
Wyken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam,
Then down from the sky came the wooden
shoe.
Bringing the fishermen home,
Twas as if it could not be,
And some folks thought 'twas a dream they
dreamed.
Of sailing that beautiful sea,
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wyken,
Wyken,
And Nod.
Wyken and Wyken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's cradle-bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings,
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea.
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen
three,
Wyken,
Wyken,
And Nod.
—Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

NEW SHADES.

Complete List of the New Tints to be
Seen This Spring.

The "Domestic Monthly" for March
gives the following list of the principal
colors of the season, and their description:
Empire green—Dull yellowish green.
Reed—Shade lighter than empire.
Dragon—A bluish green.
Easterhazy—A foliage green.
Chambre—Faint tone of green.
Primrose—Light lettuce shade.
Montelle—Faint grass green.
Lime or Linden—The inner side of the
lime leaf shade.
Garzon—A green.
Rosa—Grayish red green.
Reesia—Mignonette.
Vert de gris—Dark green.
Florentine—Dark bronze green.
Snowball—Whitish green.
Willow—Shade of a willow tree leaf.
Nile—Pale green for evening wear.
Lincoln and Robin Hood—Positive
green.

Yew—A deep green.
Chartreuse—Yellow green.
Water cress—A clear faint green.
Ivy—Pistache—Majolaine.
Canard—Ducks wing shade.
Vandyke—Is reddish terra cotta.
Bois de rose—Rosewood shades.
Francillon—Dark old rose.
Aurore—Deep pink.
Beige rose—Dull fawn red.
Sappho—Light rosewood shade.
Scabieuse—Purplish red.
Vernis—Golden red.
Etrusque—Brownish red.
Vernis—Deep rich shade of red.
Azalea—Evening shade of pink.
Borneo rose—Bright shades of rose tint.
Shell gray—A pinkish gray.
Steam—Light though dull gray.
Granite—Blue gray.
Oxide—Dull silver gray.
Columbe—Dove gray.
Heron—Whitish gray.
The list describes 14 brown shades, with
all of which we are quite familiar, and
eight blue shades, including the new pe-
cock, which is a grayish blue. On the
French color cards there are eight shades
of gray, eight of blue, sixteen of green,
twelve of red, seven of brown, five of pink,
six of yellow, four peach shades, four of
white, three purple tints and a new yellow
white. Many lovely tints are produced
from these. Yellow will be a favorite color
during the summer.

Kind Deeds Appreciated.
All the friends of the late Deputy Reeve
Martin who attended him during his suffer-
ings bear testimony to the great care and
attention shown the wounded gentle-
man and indeed all the sufferers by Dr.
Kitchen of St. George. His residence since
the accident has been transformed into a
hospital and all that medical skill, money,
care and forethought could do for the in-
mates was done in the kindest and most
open-hearted manner. Dr. Olmsted, of
Hamilton, who was not only a physician
but a nurse to Mr. Martin—attending him
constantly during his illness—will also be
gratefully remembered. The people of St.
George have by their kindness towards the
sufferers placed hosts of friends of the suf-
ferers in all parts of the country under
lasting obligations to them.—Woodstock
Standard.

Tale of the Festive Grasshopper.
When a Kansas editor makes an affidavit
that he saw a grasshopper light down on
the back of a robin and lift him two feet
high, in effort to carry him off, it is simply
one solitary instance of the richness of the
soil of the State. Next year they are going
to tame the grasshopper and use him to
hunt rats.—Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury.

T. GRANGER STEWART, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen in
Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic
in the University of Edinburgh, in an arti-
cle on Bright's disease, says: "Dyspnea
(difficult breathing) is frequently met with
in the inflammatory and cirrhotic forms of
the disease and may be independent of any
local lesion, being probably a result of
uramic poisoning." And it is well known
that uramic poisoning arises from kidney
disease. So much known, it remains to
recognize the fact that, to remedy an effect
the cause must be removed, and it is un-
iversally acknowledged that Warner's Safe
Cure is the only reliable remedy for kidney
disease.

King Alexandria of Servia is 13. The
heir of King William of the Netherlands
is 9. King Alfonso of Spain is almost 3.
"Rockaby, baby, on the tree top; when
the wind blows the cradle will rock," and
"when the bough breaks the cradle will
fall."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were read a third
time and passed.
To give representation in the Legislative
Assembly to the District of Nipissing—
Mr. Hardy.

Respecting steam threshing machines—
Mr. Drury.
To protect the beaches and shores of the
Province against depredation—Mr. Drury.
The Bill to amend the Public Health Act
(Mr. Gibson, Hamilton) was read the third
time. It provides that in the unorganized
districts the stipendiary magistrates may
act as ex officio medical health officers, and
that the health board may, subject to the
approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, ap-
point sanitary inspectors. The Bill has
been framed to meet the exigencies of an
epidemic in Nipissing.

The Bill to amend the Free Libraries
Act (Mr. Ross, Middlesex) was read the
second time. It empowers Free Library
Boards to establish evening classes for the
instruction of mechanics, etc.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) introduced a Bill
to amend the Ontario Insurance Act.

Mr. Whitney's Bill to amend the Elec-
tion Act came up for a second reading.
He explained the object of the Bill, which
was to amend the present law in the direc-
tion of adding punishment by imprison-
ment to that of the money penalty already
inflicted for offences of bribery, intimidat-
ion and undue influences. According to
his proposition persons found guilty of
bribery should be fined \$200, as at present,
and also be liable to a term of six months'
imprisonment or more. He was very
strongly of the opinion that the pecuniary
punishment alone was quite inadequate.
It also provided that persons receiving
bribes should be liable to a term of
imprisonment in addition to the existing
fine. Persons using undue influence at
elections should also be subject to imprison-
ment. He said that the present fine of
\$200 for bribery was a mere public farce,
and there was a great deal of corruption
taking place during the general elections.
His experience had proved conclusively
that the punishment imposed by the
present law was entirely inadequate to the
magnitude of the offence. The present
law had not decreased bribery and corrup-
tion, and it was within his knowledge that
many men consented to have elections
voided and a new election ordered to save
further revelations. The proposed Bill
would act more as a deterrent than the
present law.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, in reply, said that
his difficulty was that he was afraid the
proposed Bill would do more harm than
good. The present difficulty was in getting
a conviction, even when the punishment
was merely pecuniary. If the defendant
was liable to imprisonment as well as a
money fine his friends would be all the
more anxious to shield him, and the diffi-
culty of convicting would be augmented.
He would be delighted to find a way to
lessen the amount of bribery done, but he
was satisfied that the view of his hon.
friend to increase the punishment of it was
not one which would be of any good. In
the Dominion law they had imprisonment
provided for bribery at Dominion elections,
and there was more bribery at the general
elections than at the provincial. He
thought that this addition was not one
which would serve its purpose, besides it
was too late in the session to consider a
Bill of such magnitude in all its details.
Mr. Meredith followed in support of the
Bill. He said that something must be
done in the way of inflicting a term of im-
prisonment in addition to a money fine.
The reason why the Dominion Act had not
operated as it was intended was that judges
had not seen their way to enforce the law
harshly at present. More than one judge,
however, had stated that in future persons
convicted of bribery need not expect to
escape as easily as on previous occasions.
It was an anomaly that men should be
punished more severely for impersonation,
a comparatively minor offence, than for
wholesale bribery.

The motion for a second reading upon
being put to a division was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Clark, H. E. (Toronto), Clarke
(Wellington), Cruick, Fell, Garson, Hess, Hudson,
Lees, Macnaman, Meredith, Miller, Morgan,
Horne, Smith, Frontenac, Stewart, Tooley,
Whitney, Willoughby, Wyke—19.
NAYS.—Messrs. Allan, Armstrong, Bishop,
Blizard, Chisholm, Dence, Drury, Field, Fro-
man, Gibson (Hamilton), Gilmour, Gould,
Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Lyon, MacLaughlin,
Master, McRae, Mowat, O'Connor, Phelps, Ray-
side, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith
(York), Snider, Sprague, Waters, Wood
(Brant)—30.

Mr. Snider's Bill respecting Municipal
Fire Insurance was withdrawn.
Dr. Gilmour's Bill to require the owners
of elevators and hoists to guard against
accidents was read a second time and re-
ferred to the special committee on Bill 132.

Mr. Chisholm's Bill to amend the Act
respecting mortgages and sales of personal
property was withdrawn.

Mr. Balfour's Bill to amend the Manhood
Suffrage Act was withdrawn.

Mr. Meredith inquired of the Leader of
the Government as to when he intended to
take up the railway resolution.

Mr. Mowat replied that his own impres-
sion was that the matter would be taken up
Wednesday, but he did not wish to state
positively just at the moment, as he was
not sure.

The following Bills were introduced and
read a first time:
To amend the Ontario Insurance Act—
Mr. Gibson.

The Municipal Act Amendment Act of
1889—Mr. Hardy.

The Assessment Act Amendment Act of
1889—Mr. Hardy.

The Ditches and Watercourses Act
Amendment Act of 1889—Mr. Waters.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced a Bill to
amend the Public School Act. The Bill
was read a first time.
The following Bills were passed through
Committee of the Whole:
To amend the Public Health Act—Mr.
Gibson (Hamilton).
To amend the Free Libraries Act—Mr.
Ross (Middlesex).
On the order for the House going into
Committee of Supply.
Mr. Craig moved the following amend-
ment:
"The English language is the language
of the Province of Ontario, and no system
of public instruction which does not insure
that in every school aided by Provincial
funds, or supported in whole or in part by
local taxation, the teachers employed are
capable of imparting instruction in the
English tongue, and that every pupil is in-

structed in it, and which does not recognize
and act upon the recognition that the Eng-
lish language is to be the language of such
schools, and require that the books in use
in them, except those employed in giving
religious instruction when and where such
instruction is permitted by law, shall be
approved of by the Department having the
charge of educational affairs, is satisfactory
to this House or will meet with the ap-
proval of the people of this Province."

He said that the letter of Mr. McLaren,
a supporter of the Government, in the Globe
showed that unless precautions were taken
French would displace English in the Pro-
vince. The Prescott Advocate, of L'Orignal,
said in an editorial: "It must be
admitted that the Minister of Education
must have been misinformed when he said
in the House that English was taught in
all the Public Schools of Ontario." It
stated that many of the teachers could not
speak English, and it could be easily under-
stood why in such cases English was not
taught. He had re-examined the book used
in the French schools, and from which he
had quoted, and which the Government
had contended was a catechism and not a
text-book, and found it was entitled "Syl-
labair," which translated meant "spelling-
book." (Applause.)

Mr. Mowat said there was no objection to
the motion of the hon. gentleman so far as
related to the Public Schools, but brought
forward as it was a vote of want of con-
fidence. But the motion referred to
Separate Schools, and he was not prepared
to say the Government had any jurisdiction
over them in regard to text-books. It
would, no doubt, be a good thing if the
Government had this power. He referred
the House to the 93rd sec. 3, N. A. Act to
show that the Separate Schools could not
be interfered with in this matter. Of
these grounds he must ask the House to
reject the amendment.

The House then went into committee on
Bill 59 to amend the law of slander.

Mr. French moved some verbal altera-
tions.

Mr. Hardy described the measure as one
of the most astounding ever attempted to
be put on the statute books of any civilized
country.

Mr. A. F. Woods opposed the Bill as one
which would simply be an indictment to
young lawyers to get up cases.

Mr. Fraser supported the Bill, contend-
ing that many men suffered as keenly as
women did through certain slanders. He
saw no reason why men should be excluded
from the operations of the Bill.

Mr. Mowat would support the Bill if it
were made to apply to women only.

The Bill was amended and reported.

Mr. Levy's Bill 178—To Prevent the
Spread of Contagious Diseases—was read a
second time and referred to a special com-
mittee composed of Messrs. Drury, French,
Freeman, Gilmour, Waters, Willoughby
and Levy.

The Bill to amend the Act respecting the
study of anatomy (Mr. McKay) was read
the third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was taken
up in the consideration in Committee of the
Whole of Mr. Hardy's Bill, "The Munici-
pal Amendment Act, 1889."

Supplementary Estimates.
Following is a synopsis of the amounts
included in the supplementary estimates:

Civil government.....	\$1,000
Legislation.....	1,500
Administration of justice.....	4,500
Education.....	1,200
Public institutions, maintenance.....	2,000
Agriculture.....	1,700
Public Buildings—	
London Asylum.....	5,000
Hamilton Asylum.....	7,500
Orillia Asylum.....	1,200
Brantford Asylum.....	2,400
Normal School, Ottawa.....	2,000
Registry Office, Algoma.....	2,000
Court-room, Barry Sound.....	6,000
Nipissing Court-room, etc.....	3,500
Muskoka Lock-up.....	600
Legislation.....	7,500
Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	400
Toronto Asylum.....	350
Agricultural College, Guelph.....	400
Public Works.....	3,000
Colonization roads.....	5,000
Crown Lands.....	11,000
Miscellaneous.....	8,500

To pay expenses of legislation, public
institutions, maintenance, and for salaries
of the officers of the Government and
Civil Service, for the month of January,
1890..... 80,000
Mr. O'Riaghon, in the absence of Mr.
Meredith, called attention to the case of
Mr. S. M. Davis, who in July, 1887, was
assaulted by Mr. Macdonald, Deputy Clerk
of the Crown in Huron, and subsequently
gained a verdict of \$100 damages in a civil
suit. Mr. Davis is now walking on crutches
and is injured for life. So far as the pub-
lic are aware, no action has been taken by
the Attorney-General, and it ought not to
be understood that the Attorney-General
would condone such an offence.

Mr. Mowat said the evidence showed that
both parties at the time had been drink-
ing. At the trial of the suit the doctor
would not say that the injury from which
Davis suffered was caused by the assault,
and hence the small amount of damages
returned. Davis wished the Government
to dismiss Macdonald, but in the circum-
stances they did not think themselves jus-
tified in so doing.

The House went into Committee of Sup-
ply on the supplementary estimates,
which were passed without opposition.

Mr. Guthrie's Bill to amend the law in
certain matters of procedure was passed in
committee.

Mr. Conmee's Bill respecting the Port
Arthur Water, Light and Power Company
was also passed in committee and read the
third time.

Mr. Metcalf moved for an order of the
House for a return of copies of all corre-
spondence between the authorities of the
University of Toronto and the authorities
of any other university or universities in
Ontario, relating to uniform matriculation
examinations and a uniform scale of fees.

He explained that he considered a uniform
matriculation for all the universities in the
Province would be of much benefit to the
cause of higher education in the Province.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) said the motion
was of much interest to those interested in
the cause of higher education. The univer-
sities had the right by charter to fix their
own matriculation examinations, and such
a thing as common matriculation could not
be accomplished without the consent of all
parties. Some correspondence had passed
between the universities, and no doubt the
end desired would be secured in due time.

The motion carried.

Mr. Blyth moved for an order of the
House for a return showing the amounts
due to the Land Improvement Fund aris-
ing from the sales of Grammar School

lands in the township of Proton up to the
30th day of October, 1888. Such returns
to include all collections up to 1st July,
1887. He explained that this was a matter
of vast importance to his constituency.
The motion was carried.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

It is a privilege every newspaper reserves
to itself to criticize, adversely if needs be,
for the public benefit, anything in which
the public is deeply interested.

It is the opinion of H. H. Warner & Co.,
proprietors of the renowned Kidney and
Liver Cure, better known as "Warner's
Safe Cure," to flood the country with
medical pamphlets. The writer has taken
the liberty to examine one of these mar-
vellous little books and finds food for criticism,
but, before indulging in it, will give our
readers some quotations therefrom, from
the highest medical authorities, which we
believe worthy of consideration. Under
the head of "No Distinctive Symptoms
Apparent," we find:

"First—More adults are carried off in this
country by chronic kidney disease than by
any other one malady except consumption."
—Thompson.

"Second—Deaths from such diseases are
increasing at the rate of 250 per cent. a
decade."—Edwards.

"Third—Bright's Disease has no symp-
toms of its own, and may long exist with-
out the knowledge of the patient or prac-
titioner, as no pain will be felt in the
kidneys or their vicinity."—Roberts.

"Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most
cases have hitherto been fatal—the symp-
toms of diseased kidneys will first appear in
extremely different organs of the body as
stated above."—Thompson.

"Fifth—Only when the disease has
reached its final and fatal stages may the
usual symptoms of albumen and tube casts
appear in the water, and will great pain
rack the diseased organs."—Thompson.

"Sixth—Bright's disease, which usually
has three stages of development, is a uni-
versal disease in England and America."
—Roberts and Edwards.

Thompson is authority for saying that
more adults are carried off in this country
by kidney disease than any other malady
except consumption. Under Warner's
"Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we
find a paragraph claiming to be a quota-
tion from a publication issued by Brompton
Hospital for Consumptives, London,
England, which states that 52 per cent.
of the patients of that institution have un-
suspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman
Brehmer, an eminent German authority,
also says that Consumption is always due
to deficient nutrition of the lungs, because
of bad blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute the
fact that the kidneys are the principal
blood purifying organs of the human sys-
tem, and if they are diseased and thus fail
to expel the uric acid poison or the waste
matter of the blood, as the blood passes
through these two great organs, the "Safe
Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning
of its proprietor holds good.

There is no doubt but that in too many
instances the medical fraternity doctor for
symptoms, instead of striking at the root
of the disease, and that under this form of
treatment many patients die.

Blacking Health for Fashion.

The time is now at hand when the
average girl goes in for getting pneumonia;
the sun shines, and she thinks there is no
reason in the world why she should not
wear her cloth gown without a wrap, thus
showing the pretty curves of her figure.
American women are Parisians in this. It
cannot be denied that a very well fitting
bodice, drapery arranged to look sufficiently
full and yet not to be cumbersome, a lace
scarf or a bow thrown around one's throat
is, after the wearing of a long winter coat,
very attractive, but it can be mentioned
that it is to nobody's advantage except
to the doctor's and the apothecary's. A
few women who will dress this
way, who will look their best on
the street, follow it up by the very sensible
treatment that they get at home—that is
to say, they are rubbed either with alcohol
or cod liver oil, and then rest a couple of
hours. It takes a deal of courage, this
being rubbed with cod liver oil, and yet it
is one of the fashionable fads. You may
use no end of perfume in the effort to make
yourself sweet after it, but the scent of the
oil—by no means oil of roses—will cling to
you most persistently, and in addition will
do everything in its power to perfume
everything belonging to you. However, if
the fashionable maiden determines that
this odor shall be counted smart, be very
certain that before Lent is over she will be
declaring it the most delicious, the most
healthful and the most altogether delightful
of sweetenings. Systematic scrubbing at
the Russian bath may, it is possible,
remove the oil, but it is very certain that a
mere hot bath will only seem to make it
come to the surface more and to make one
more conscious of being a fishwoman ready
for exhibition at a dime museum on the
Bowery.—New York Co. Chicago Herald.

An Apology After All.

Mr. Stern—You acted very impolitely to
me last night at the ball when you were in-
toxicated. I think you should apologize.
Young Blowhard—I will not apologize to
or for any man.

"Is that so? Well, don't you think you
yourself are an apology for a man?"

"BRIGHT'S DISEASE has no symptoms of
its own," says Dr. Roberts, of the Univer-
sity of New York City. Additional proof
why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many
disorders which are only symptoms of kid-
ney disease.

For the effectual protection of woollen
goods against moths the use of cedar wood
boxes and closets is insufficient, and it is
stated that there is no other means of pro-
tection against the ravages of the insect but
to perfectly inclose the woollens in material
which is not attacked by the moth, such as
cotton cloth. Woollen goods brushed clean
from dust, folded together and put into
cotton bags which were well tied, have been
found perfectly intact when taken out at
the change of the season.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites,
has secured Richard Pigott's diary, and
will produce it before the Parnell Commis-
sion.

Since the 4th of March President Harri-
son's letters run from 600 to 700 a day,
sometimes reaching 1,000 letters.

PNEUMONIA.

The Necessity of Keeping Up the Tempera-
ture and the Body Warm.

A doctor says that March and April are
distinctively pneumonia months, and
pneumonia stalks in wherever the fire is
permitted to get down to the minimum,
whether in church or private house. The
man, too, who throws off their overcoats
and runs about the streets in the teeth of a
north or northwest wind are playing a
losing game with pneumonia. The man
who just "runs across the street" out of
his warm office without an overcoat is
tempting pneumonia. Lord Bacon once
said that an easterly wind is "neither good
for man or beast." The same may be said
of our March winds unless man and beast
are properly protected. Of course the only
way to meet the pneumonia months with
any chance of victory is to continue the
operation of replenishing the coal bin. The
choice is simply between health and a full
coal bin, and the latter is not nearly so
expensive as the daily visitations of a doc-
tor loaded with costly prescriptions and
professional advice.

Curability of Consumption.

This has been a vexed question among
physicians, opinions, even in the same
school, being strangely divergent. Of this,
however, the public are convinced: It is a
terribly prevalent disease, and the average
doctor meets with but scant success in
treating it. Consumption is in reality
scrofula of the lungs, and is liable to attack
any whose blood is tainted. For driving
out the scrofulous humors, and thus re-
moving the predisposing cause, Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign
remedy. It purifies the blood, heals scrofu-
lous ulcers, and, whatever difference of
opinion exists as to curing advanced cases
of consumption, it remains that many pro-
nounced "incurable" have been by it
brought back from the brink of the grave
to restored health and vigor.

Four at a Birth.

The wife of a collier named Isaac Evan,
residing at Cwmsturch, near Swansea, gave
birth to four children on Tuesday. Two
of the children are alive and doing well, but
the mother and the other two expired in a
few hours.

Female Beauty.

It is a fortunate thing that all men do
not have the same taste in female beauty,
for otherwise they would all fall in love with
the same woman, which would be awkward.
Although the preferences of men for differ-
ent style of form and feature vary greatly,
it is, undoubtedly, a fact that an appearance
indicative of health is pleasing to all alike.
A woman may be without regular features,
yet, if healthy, she will be beautiful to
some one and pleasing to all. A sallow
complexion, a dull eye, a system debilit-
ated by unnatural discharges, in short, all
the ill attendant upon the irregularities
and "weaknesses" peculiar to the sex, can
be banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription. Ask your druggist.

The Fashionable Safe.

Wife—I declare I am almost ashamed to
go to church with this hat on. It isn't at all
the fashion.
Husband—Is this Bridget's Sunday out
Wife—No.
Husband—Why don't you borrow hers?

What's the sense in saying that Catarrh
cannot be cured when Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy is so sure and positively certain
that the proprietors offer \$500 reward for
a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure.
A full pint of the medicine is made by dis-
solving one fifty-cent package of the powder
in water. Sold by druggists; 50 cents.

An Easy Language.

Mr. Winks (reading)—Prof. Davidson
says that the English language is easier to
acquire than any other language spoken.
Mrs. Winks—Of course it is. Even our
baby is learning it.

The Old Man's Views.

City Lover—Do you think your father
will look with favor on my suit?
Rural Belle—I'm afraid not. He hates
store clothes.

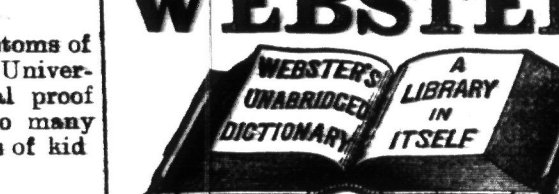
—This is the time the careless man
empties a barrel of loose papers in the gutter
to be blown on the sidewalks and lawns of
his neighbors. Whoever empties loose
papers in the streets should be compelled
to gather them up one by one. This would
be simple justice.

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