

THE DAILY EXAMINER
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OF P. E. ISLAND.
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is a first-class weekly newspaper—interesting
and full of the latest news.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

separate Read. room

TERMS: Four Dollars a Year "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

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Posing, LEWIS' PHOTOS are un-
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larging Old Pictures.
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OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
fe20

A HERO OF THE SOUDAN.

Fanning's Deed Would Have Won Him
the Victoria Cross Had He Lived.

Only those who have been engaged
in active warfare in the Soudan can
fully appreciate the extent of his
religious fanaticism of the Madhi's follow-
ers will carry them in time of war.
It is as to be seen that they rush madly
into the thick of the fray, and are
bold, and resolute as a true description
of the Hadendowa tribe of Soudanese
warriors, whose a life in the wild-
and mountainous districts of the East-
ern Soudan.

This warlike tribe of warriors has
never known what it was to suffer
defeat at the hands of an enemy until
they received their first check from the
British troops at the battle of El-Teb.
Many a brave young fellow shed his
life's blood fighting hand to hand with
this warlike tribe in defence of his
country on the field of battle that day,
and many a poor mother at home in
England mourned the loss of the one
great joy of her heart, and whose
name was left desolate and lonely.
The beloved one had perished gallantly
fighting on the plains of the
Soudan. The disastrous defeats of
Hicks Pasha on the Nile, and the in-
triguing Baker Pasha, in the eastern
Soudan, led up to the subsequent
events which I am about to narrate.

At the battle of El-Teb (Feb. 29, 1885)
Col. Barrow and Trumpeter Fanning,
a young fellow of nineteen years, were
leading wing of the 19th Hussars in a
charge against the Arab forces, who
were then in full retreat, when sud-
denly they were cut off from the main
body of the regiment by a superior
force of the enemy. Col. Barrow had
already been wounded in the
charge, having a shot through the
left arm and side, and was, there-
fore, powerless to defend himself.
Trumpeter Fanning, who was riding
by his side, took in the whole situa-
tion at a glance, and quickly dis-
mounting from his horse, stood on the
defensive over the body of his fallen
colonel, and fought with that indomit-
able pluck and courage which only the
British soldier can do when put to the
test. Drawing his revolver, and with
a determined look to do or die upon
his many young faces, he calmly
awaited the onslaught of the savage
hordes. Not a shot was wasted. Every
bullet had its mark, for Fanning knew
only too well his chances would be
small once his revolver was empty.

At last the critical moment came and
he had fired his last shot. Drawing
his sword, he awaited the attack with
a firm grip. And now he fought like
a lion, until, stabbed in the right arm
with a spear, the gallant fellow,
through weakness and loss of blood,
was compelled to relinquish his hold
upon his sword.

Nothing daunted, however, the gal-
lant trumpeter seized his trumpet with
his left hand, and again fought the
enemy hand to hand until literally
bone to the ground by sheer force of
numbers. Here they fell upon him
and hacked his body with their short-
bladed spears and knives, and left
him and the colonel for dead on the
field.

When we recovered the bodies they
were taken back to camp. Here we
found that Fanning was stabbed in
seventeen different places, yet, despite
this fact, the gallant fellow lingered
for five days afterward, and died at
Victoria Hospital, Suez, where he was
buried. Needless to say, he was re-
covered from his wounds, he would
have received the Victoria Cross for
his bravery. He leaves a widowed
mother to mourn his loss.

The trumpet which bore such true
testimony to his blood-stained finger
marks in his daily grasp of the gal-
lant stand made by the heroic youth,
was afterwards recovered and pre-
served as a memento by his comrades.
Col. Barrow afterward died from the
effects of his wounds, although not
until he had rendered excellent ser-
vices on the Nile expedition.—Tid-Bits.

NEW HATS! NEW HATS!

It's a little early to ask you to buy a new Hat, but we want to let you know we have them. NEWEST STYLES from the best English, American and Canadian makers. Our HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT is second to none on P. E. Island, and at the present time we think it is ahead of the best of them. When in need of a new Hat or Cap, call and have a look at this department. We have a surprise for you.

FINE TAILORING.

This certainly is our forte. In this department we excel. Never in the history of P. E. Island has there been such a large quantity of Cloths shown under one roof. Elegant goods, beautiful designs. Cloths from England, Scotland, Germany and France. We can say without a blush that we have the best Cutter that ever drew a chalk on cloth in P. E. Island. When in want of a Suit that fits comfort-able, that you are sure is stylish and up to date, call on Murphy—he can do it.

FINE GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

This is our hobby. Everything in this department is up to date. You can get Furnishings here that you can't get in any store in the city. Tony goods at low prices. White Shirts from 45 cents to \$2.50. Call and see us, boys.

McKay Woolen Company, Swell Tailors.

GOLD IN THE RAND.

The Riches of the Johannesburg Field—
A Wealth Almost Unconceivable
The Basis of Prosperity.

The Kaffir mines distribute gold with
singular regularity of the auriferous
rocks, while the Johannesburg field, in
Australia gold fields, is found essentially
distributed in gold. Here the
Rand reefs never fail, and dip from
2 to 30 degrees, and the mines have
been opened are so well defined and
established that the miners who operate
the rock drills know where to find the
gold-bearing reefs. This district is al-
most fifty miles long, and over at least
20 miles of this distance is at present
being developed with a rush unprece-
dented in any mining camp in the
world. Two eminent men, Dr.
Schmeisser and Hamilton Smith, esti-
mate the value of the gold in this Jo-
hannesburg district, from a depth of
1200 feet, between £200,000,000 and
£450,000,000—in United States currency
between \$1,500,000,000 and \$3,375,000,000.

There seems to be a sort of basin
theory, with great precision and ac-
curacy as was a depth of 200 hundred feet
a few years ago. Hence the deep-level
companies have recently purchased
large tracts of land, which no doubt
will turn out to be rich gold-bearing
properties, as the reefs appear now to
run down obliquely, and to be worked
at 400 to 500 feet.

Much of the gold is now worked by
the cyanide method. In the early days
of South African gold fields very little
knowledge was had with regard to this
wonderful mode of extracting all of the
gold from the ore, while no more than
50 per cent. of gold ore could be ex-
tracted, but at present with the aid of
cyanide of potassium, between 85
and 95 per cent. is gained, and it will
not be long until there will be an in-
crease of 20 per cent. In 1881 it did
not pay to work ore which contained
four ounces of gold to the ton. Now
five pennyweights, in many instances,
pay, and the efficiency will be further
increased should Kaffir labor become
cheaper.

Yet there is now a very large profit
in the business. Let us go into details
for a moment.

A ton of ore yields on the average
£2 6s 6d (\$11.62) in fine gold, to ex-
tract which costs £1 10s 6d (£7.50).
Hence over one-third of the gold pro-
duced is lost. In 1894, a ton of ore
produced over 2,000,000 ounces,
worth £7,500,000 (\$37,500,000), the gold
industry yielded a profit of £2,500,000
(\$12,500,000), of which £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000),
was paid in dividends, while the
remainder was put into improvements,
or going toward further development
of the properties.—Johannesburg corr.
Chicago Intelligencer.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

THINGS RARE AND OUT-OF-THE-OR-
DINARY GATHERED TOGETHER.

The Negro's Curly Hair a Protection to
His Brain From the Tropical Sun—
Other Curious Phenomena Explained—
White is the Pole Star.

The flat nose of the African and his
large nostrils result from the necessity
of inhaling large draughts of tropical
air to produce the same degree of vi-
tality, because of the greater expan-
sion; thus the increased exercise pro-
duced increased expansion of the nos-
trils of a larger nose.

The curling of the African's hair,
while universal on this continent, is
common in every country of the globe.
Perhaps this has its scientific solution in
the fact that the curls deflect the rays
of the tropical sun, thus preventing their
more severe penetration into the
brain. In the transmission of light,
it is a law that every intervening ob-
ject with which a ray comes in contact
bends and diverts in another direction.
Heat curls every kind of hair, and
that which is provided with curls, the
protection of the brain from injury
by the rays of a tropical sun is a cre-
ated endowment, which by degrees is
become naturally transmissible and
inherited.

The skull of the African, with its
peculiar thickness, affords another fea-
ture of protection to the brain.

It is evident that it is the outdoor
exposure of the working classes that
makes their skin so black. It must also
be remembered that it is not the skin
alone of the men of Africa which mani-
fests deep color, but this characteristic
is noticed in all the birds, beasts, fish,
reptiles and plants.

Another fact in relation to this phe-
nomenon is that everything grows less
deeply colored as we approach the po-
lar regions. There the white bear is
found and nowhere else, while the
black bear lives and is now native to
almost every other climate.—St. Louis
Republic.

A MANVERS, ONT., WONDER!

The Life of Mr. A. Forsyth Saved by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Saved Man Says: "I Believe it is the Best Medicine in the World."



At times of peril and danger—when doc-
tors and medicines fail to save life—
Paine's Celery Compound invariably is
the preserver and renewer of old and
young.

The testimony of Mr. A. Forsyth, of
Manvers, Ont., is another strong argu-
ment in favor of this marvelous pre-
paration, since he produced the very best
results. I am glad to report that my health
is improved in every respect; I am strong-
er, sleep better, and my appetite is good
and natural. I am pleased to recom-
mend Paine's Celery Compound to all sick peo-
ple, as I believe it is the best medicine in
the world.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY ARM.

A Sanguine Imperialist Discusses
the Empire's Armed Strength.

(Fall Mail Gazette)

The news that the Maoris of the
North Island of New Zealand have ex-
pressed their desire to volunteer for a
guerrilla regiment in the Transvaal,
may cause a sneer among Radical
journalists, and even bring a smile to
the lips of those who have an intelli-
gent understanding of international
ethics. But, all the same, the fact is
very welcome to us at the present mo-
ment, on account of the spirit it betrays.
The Maoris dimly discerned that Eng-
land was in trouble, and forthwith
stopped forward. Not only should this
action of theirs be accepted in kindly
gratitude, as a new and unexpected
sign of the solidarity of the Empire,
but it should serve to make us recon-
sider some of our preconceived notions
in regard to national defence.

"The English army," said Sout, "is a short
blade, but it is exquisitely tempered."
Sout knew what he was speaking of,
if any one did. In his time the effect-
ive service of the army amounted to
something between 70,000 and 100,
000 men. Nowadays our home army,
exclusive of the Indian army, amounts
to roughly speaking, to 150,000 men.
In the face of the new facts and the
new developments of modern arma-
ments, but all the same it seems to me
that there is a tendency to depreciate
unduly this arm of our defence. We
are constantly informed that our army
is only a police force to keep order in
our Empire. It may be true, and is
undoubtedly true, that we must depend
in the first instance and mainly upon
our navy, but I think that we should
be unwise to overlook the potentialities
latent in the junior service. Of course,
compared with the territorial armies of
France and Germany, which may be
reckoned a half a million in each case,
this little force of 150,000 does not
figure very largely. With reserves,
and including men who have done their
time, it is reckoned that Germany and
France could each put three million
men into the field. Against so vast a
display what can we do? Let us see.

We must remember that the short
blade has still an "exquisite temper."
At least, if experience in practical war-
fare goes for anything, it should have.
It is safe to say that a very slight per-
centage in the French and German re-
gular armies has been under fire. It
is getting on for a generation since the
Franco-German war, and neither coun-
try has colonies to practice in. On the
other hand, the English army, small as
it is, is constantly being exercised in
feats of war—in India, in Africa, in a
dozen places. "On form," if we may
use the phrase, the English army, man
to man, should prove a great deal more
effective than any other army in the
world. And this I say, quite apart
from any patriotic belief in the super-
iority of the Englishmen over Conti-
nental. But to leave military skill, and
to come to numbers (for it seems to be
numbers which are going to decide the
battles of the future), our reserves are
quite worth considering. We have, what
with regular forces at home and in the
Colonies, army reserves, militia, y-o-
man, and volunteers, something like
650,000 men capable of standing under
arms on an emergency. This figure
makes the discrepancy between our
forces and those of the great Conti-
nental nations a little less formidable.
But it by no means bridges the gulf.
Let us see what more we can do. Ex-
cept in the case of a war with Russia,
our army in India would be available
and 150,000 native troops. Adding
these to our previous total of 650,000,
we get 875,000 as the full total of our
effective forces.

But even this is not all. Since 1888
a good deal of care has been bestowed
by the Government of India upon the
training and equipment of troops be-
longing to the dependant and feudatory
States. Doubtless the scheme has no
yet got very far, and, doubtless, the
troops for the main part, are still
somewhat badly equipped and undisci-
plined. But remember that we are
comparing our forces with the sum-
total to be achieved in Germany and

THE CURIOUSITY SHOP

Lookin' for Things
Sometimes I come quietly up on my boy
and he's runnin' around and a-huggin'
his cents around till he sees me, then
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quire;
"Wh'at do so frequently bringe
You here to ransack father's desk?" he
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"Oh, suttin'—I'm lookin' for things."
So when in the summer he plays in the
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He climbs in the hammock and swings,
Then spies intently through the tall trees,
And how he is "lookin' for things."
Now men who lack children might foolishly
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I know why he's "lookin' for things."
"Is nature's suggestion to hunt for the
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That leads my wee ladde through all the
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and the date according to the Grego-
rian, Greek, Musselman and Hebrew
calendars. So complicated are the
works that it took two years to put
them together after the clock had been
sent in detached pieces from Switzer-
land to Russia.—Manufacturing Jew-
eler.

DAIRY ON THE FARM.

BUTTER, EQUAL TO CREAMERY, MAY
BE MADE AT HOME.

The Conditions for the Production of Good
Butter are the Same Whether It Be Made
on a Small or Large Scale—Hints to
Butter Makers.

Many think that the creamery butter
is better than can be made on the
farm.

Now, this is entirely erroneous. Not
only is it perfectly possible to make
as good butter on the farm as can be
made, but it is a matter of no great
difficulty, and it requires no expen-
sive or elaborate equipment. The
principles that govern the manufacture
of good butter are the same in either
good butter on the farm just as surely
as their neglect will result in bad but-
ter in the factory. "What this is so is
that the farmer who produces private
dairyman, having recognized these prin-
ciples, are getting more for their but-
ter made up in a small way in a pri-
vate dairy than is given for the very
best grades of creamery butter. In-
stead, from the fact that the private
dairyman can control the cows, their
feed and care, and the milk from the
time it leaves the cow until the finish-
ed product goes on the market, he
should be able to make a finer and
more uniform product than the factory
maker, who cannot control these impor-
tant conditions. Note that the differ-
ences of the case, the factors are
that to-day the great mass of butter
made on the farm is sold at a low
price than that made in a creamery. Let
us look for a moment at some of the
reasons for this condition of affairs.

In the first place, the milk is usually
not good to begin with, and justly
should not bring any more than it
usually does. This sort of milk is
made where the cows and butter mak-
ers are a sort of side issue of the farm,
where the milk and butter must await
the cows and the butter maker's con-
venience and the convenience of the
hired man, and the milk is strained
and put into the creamery at some in-
definite time thereafter, when the hired
girl gets ready. Sometimes the cream
is removed in twenty-four hours, and
sometimes not in four days. In hot
weather the cream gets too sour, and
in cold, it sometimes never gets sour
at all. It is churned at a temperature
sometimes too low, but oftener too
high, and never twice alike. The but-
termilk is not completely removed, and
is added by guess, and it is worked by
hand strength till the dairy maid gets
tired. During the whole process it as-
sociates more or less intimately with
the cows and the milk is not that
it is bad, but that it is as good as it
is.—Prof. Wing of Cornell University



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas,
Ontario, is one of the best known men
in that vicinity. He is now, he says,
an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla
has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe
attack of the rheumatism, which resulted in
my not having a well day for several months
afterwards. I was completely run down
and my system was in a
Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed
in spirits. Finally a friend who had been
benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised
me to try it and I did so. I continued tak-
ing it until I used twelve bottles and
today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla
has restored me to my former
health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas,
Ontario.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It
cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and a
family cathartic, etc.

ARCTIC ANIMALS.

Their Winter Coat of White, Which
Afford Them a Natural and Effect-
ive Protection on the Snow.

As winter approaches and the green
of summer is replaced by snow and ice,
a peculiar change occurs among cer-
tain animals. At the first hint of cold
they begin to lose their summer color,
and their fur and lighter hairs appear
in the summer black or dark coat of
summer, and soon the animal is mottled
with dark and light patches, and in-
creasingly so until the white that is at
once a protection, rendering it almost
invisible to the snow. Before this
change was understood it was sup-
posed that the animals were distinct
forms; as one white and the other dark.
But it is now well-known that a num-
ber of animals change their color with
the regularity of the seasons.

One of the most interesting examples
is the hare, several of which are known
to assume a winter pelage, the most
familiar being the varying hare and the
Arctic hare. The latter, in summer,
when it would in a white coat present
a marked and striking contrast to its
surroundings, is a light brownish yellow
black, and the tips of the ears black. This
color is retained all through the sum-
mer, but as the autumn advances and
gradually becomes white, with the ex-
ception of the tips of the ears, which
remain black.

This wonderful changeable hare is
found in the Alps, Ireland and Scot-
land and in the Arctic regions of Asia.
In many of the Arctic explorations it
has been of the greatest service to the
men from its habit of frequenting
camps. The voyagers of the Vega often
relied upon the little animal in time
of need and when food was scarce.

In America, in the far north, we have
the same hare, but a larger and finer
animal, known as the polar or glacier
hare. The American form ranges from
the north to the middle portions of the
country, and in regions away from the
extreme north changes on a slightly or
imperfectly. As the cold comes on,
its dark coat fades to a lighter hue, be-
coming pronounced in summer again.
The protection afforded these animals
in the far north is almost perfect, as
it is almost impossible to distinguish
them from the snow. When they run
they seem to be swallowed up in the
field of white.

SOARS ABOVE COMPETITION.

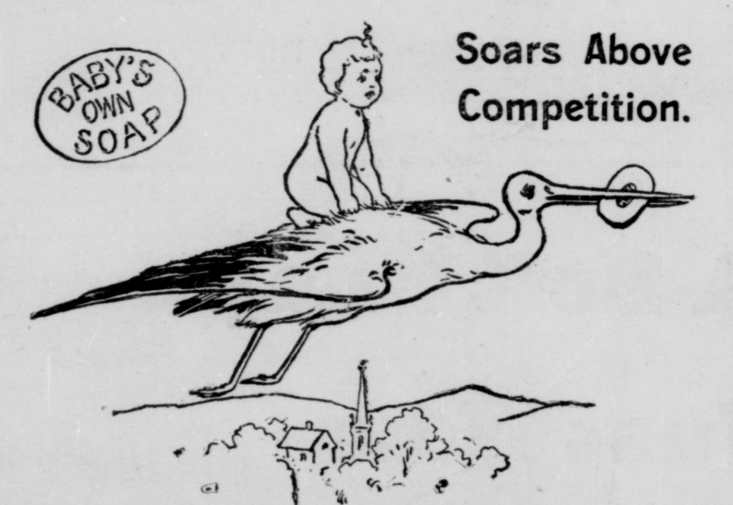
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP SOLD.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.

SOARS ABOVE COMPETITION.

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP SOLD.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.



MOTHERS who have tried it know that no soap will keep the skin of their children so soft, so white, so sweet, as BABY'S OWN SOAP.

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP SOLD.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.

THE MOST remarkable cures RECORD have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for all BLOOD DISEASES.

TEETH

to be set. Partial Set.
\$10 per Set. Gold or
Porcelain Crowning. Best
material, best workman-
ship, best satisfaction.
DR. J. P. MURRAY,
225 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Advertisers!

The home circulation is the most valuable for
advertisers. THE EXAMINER reaches the home
of our citizens every evening. That accounts
for our large advertising patronage.

THE EXAMINER, PUB. COMPANY.

THE CURIOUSITY SHOP

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RHEUMATISM

Its Cause and Cure.

A poisonous acid in the Blood,
which needs removal.

Only one means for a radical cure.

Rheumatism is a blood disease, due to
the presence of uric acid—a poison—in
the system, and it is only by the removal
of this pain-producing poison, that a
radical cure can be effected. Acute
rheumatism is hereditary, and thus it is
that young children are often victims to
this torture. The use of liniments, em-
brocations and outward applications,
may give temporary relief, but can never
remove the cause—by neutralizing and
expelling this poisonous acid. In chronic
cases, this medicine reaches the source
of the disease as no other medicine can.
It gives renewed energy to the organs
that sustain life, the forces that make the
blood. For the nervous troubles of
youth, for the debility that precedes old
age, for rashes in their severe outbreaks,
it is without a peer.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated
compound of the finest medicines known
to modern medical science. The dose is
from one half to one teaspoonful and
during its use the ordinary vocations are
not interfered with.

It will be unlawful to kill or maim in
the future two years, except in
November and December, an act that
I have passed the Kentucky Legis-
lature last week.

DAIRY ON THE FARM.

BUTTER, EQUAL TO CREAMERY, MAY
BE MADE AT HOME.

The Conditions for the Production of Good
Butter are the Same Whether It Be Made
on a Small or Large Scale—Hints to
Butter Makers.

Many think that the creamery butter
is better than can be made on the
farm.

Now, this is entirely erroneous. Not
only is it perfectly possible to make
as good butter on the farm as can be
made, but it is a matter of no great
difficulty, and it requires no expen-
sive or elaborate equipment. The
principles that govern the manufacture
of good butter are the same in either
good butter on the farm just as surely
as their neglect will result in bad but-
ter in the factory. "What this is so is
that the farmer who produces private
dairyman, having recognized these prin-
ciples, are getting more for their but-
ter made up in a small way in a pri-
vate dairy than is given for the very
best grades of creamery butter. In-
stead, from the fact that the private
dairyman can control the cows, their
feed and care, and the milk from the
time it leaves the cow until the finish-
ed product goes on the market, he
should be able to make a finer and
more uniform product than the factory
maker, who cannot control these impor-
tant conditions. Note that the differ-
ences of the case, the factors are
that to-day the great mass of butter
made on the farm is sold at a low
price than that made in a creamery. Let
us look for a moment at some of the
reasons for this condition of affairs.

In the first place, the milk is usually
not good to begin with, and justly
should not bring any more than it
usually does. This sort of milk is
made where the cows and butter mak-
ers are a sort of side issue of the farm,
where the milk and butter must await
the cows and the butter maker's con-
venience and the convenience of the
hired man, and the milk is strained
and put into the creamery at some in-
definite time thereafter, when the hired
girl gets ready. Sometimes the cream
is removed in twenty-four hours, and
sometimes not in four days. In hot
weather the cream gets too sour, and
in cold, it sometimes never gets sour
at all. It is churned at a temperature
sometimes too low, but oftener too
high, and never twice alike. The but-
termilk is not completely removed, and
is added by guess, and it is worked by
hand strength till the dairy maid gets
tired. During the whole process it as-
sociates more or less intimately with
the cows and the milk is not that
it is bad, but that it is as good as it
is.—Prof. Wing of Cornell University

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