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RESOURCEFUL SMITH.

Here is the Scheme by Which He Grew Rich Shoeing Horses.

"I lived at a little crossroads hamlet which was not even a postoffice, on the line between New York state and Pennsylvania," said a story teller to a Sioux City Journal reporter. "Of course, there was a blacksmith shop there. In those days the blacksmith's trade was a notoriously good one. All the blacksmiths got rich with their horse, mule and ox shoeing, and the wagon and the other repair work which they did. Most of the blacksmiths combined with their other work wagon repairing and even wagon making. There were very few big wagon factories in those days, and a good hand made wagon cost big money. When they were doing nothing else, they would make wagons, and when there was lots of transient work the wagons had to wait. This state line shop was a busy place. There was no tavern there, but the blacksmith also had a cider press, and he made the cider for all the farmers for miles around. But neither this nor the profits of his shop could account for the rapid way in which he accumulated wealth. As is well known, apple cider, if allowed to stand long enough, will become 'hard,' and after that it will turn into vinegar. "This cider dealer always had plenty of hard cider on hand, but never had any vinegar for sale. The farmers and others who stopped at his place could always get a drink of hard cider, which they took out of a tin dipper at 10 cents a drink, and the size of the drink was something which attracted very little attention. Hardly any kind of beverage is more intoxicating than hard cider. It is a good deal like champagne in one respect. You can drink a great deal of it one day, and the next day you will be awfully sick and sorry, and a good deal drunker than when you went to bed. The blacksmith required no license to sell hard cider, and he worked the same to the limit. His place became very popular, and the farmers came from many miles around in both states to get their horses shod at his place. Many of them would come home drunk, and their wives began to protest. They always had to have some excuse for having visited the state line shop, and so the blacksmith, after supplying them with a few dipperfuls of hard cider, would take the shoes off their beasts and put on new ones, whether they needed it or not. For this service he would charge a good round price, while in many instances it was noticed he made no charge for the cider. "But, as is the way of all flesh, this blacksmith died one day, and then his business secrets came out. He left an estate of over \$80,000, and in the cellar of the cider press a great number of empty whisky barrels were found. For years he had been putting whisky into his cider and had been setting new shoes on nearly every horse which came along, willy nilly."—Washington Star.

Methods of the Blind.

The blind man has to depend almost entirely on the accuracy of his ears to guide him wherever he may wish to go, and it is remarkable in what a short time he becomes familiar with a new locality and fresh surroundings.

Few people are aware of the powers of the ear, but the blind, through constant exercise of that organ, are able to discover objects almost as rapidly as a seeing person.

For instance, when walking in a perfect calm, he can ascertain the proximity of objects by the feeling of the atmosphere upon his face. It would seem at first that the echo given back, were it only from his breathing, might be sensible to his ear, but it has been ascertained by experiment that a blind man, with his ears stopped can tell when any large object is close to his face, even when it approaches so slowly as not to cause any sensible current of air.

When he is walking along the street, he can tell whether it is wide or narrow, whether the houses are high or low, if any opening which he may be passing is a court closed up at the end or whether it has an outlet to another street, and he can tell by the sound of his footsteps in what lane, or court, or square he is.

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Our own make of Mill Tweeds; Blankets, Flannels—a complete stock to select from Remember—a low cash sale now on at the Bargain Corner

McKay Woolen Company,

The Big Store—Bargain Corner,

He goes along boldly, seeming to see with his ears and to have landmarks in the air. Of course no blind man likes to go over a new route unattended, but after he has traversed it once he knows every point of importance to him.—Pearson's Weekly.

Quite a Simple Matter.

Jilkins is the factum of an artist who has made some noise in the world and is quite as important a personage, in his own estimation, as his master. One day a lady called on the artist in the absence of the latter and was received by Jilkins.

"Dear me," she cried, glancing first at an incomplete picture and then at Jilkins, "I declare it is very much like you!"

"It is me," said Jilkins, with a superior air. "I sits for all his old men. That's what he's specially good at."

"You must be a very useful person to your employer," observed the visitor. "So you think that Mr. Blank, R. A., is especially good at old men?"

"Yes. Cos why? Cos he's got nothing to do! I order his frames, wash his brushes, set his palettes, mix his colors and sit there for him to look at. How can he help being good? He's got nothing to do but shove the paint on!"—Strand Magazine.

Cats and Fish.

A sea captain tells of his sailing in southern seas where flying fish abound. They would sometimes in their flight in the night come aboard the ship and drop to the deck. He had three cats that, though they were lying asleep below, would hear the sound whenever a fish struck the deck and would rush up to get it. They distinguished this from all other sounds. The crew tried to imitate it in various ways, but could not deceive the cats.

YAWN AND LAUGH OFTEN.

Scientists Declare That Both Are Highly Beneficial.

It is not so very long ago since a foreign scientist discoursed on the benefits of yawning. This act, which is generally regarded as partaking of the nature of a tired condition, or symptom of such a condition, of the respiration and of the need for fresh air, is said to be of great service in clearing the eustachian tubes of the ears. These tubes lead from the back of the mouth to the inner side of the ear drum, and a yawning is looked upon in this light as a hygienic exercise which benefits the structures in question.

Another scientist has no difficulty in showing that when we laugh we increase the play of tension in our lungs. One result of this increased tension is to arrest the blood flow in the lungs and to induce the taking of deep inspirations. These latter are healthful things, for many parts of our lungs are not called into active use in ordinary breathing. The apex, or top, of the lung, is notably a part which does not actively participate in the movements of breathing, and as this is the special seat of consumption attack, we may reasonably hold that the law of disuse explains the greater liability of this portion of the organ to the onset of disease. The free and active use of a part, strengthening and toning it, as it were, is an essential condition for health; hence laughter, by bringing into play the whole of the lungs, or at least by favoring an increase of lung work, is to be reckoned an admirable exercise.

Besides this physical effect of laughter we have also to take into account its mental side. There is a certain brain stimulus to be noted, a psychic result, in addition to the physical effect, and it is pretty certain the mental phase of a good, hearty laugh is, in its way, as healthful as is its physical aspect. Singing is also praised as an excellent lung exercise, and public speaking is as effective a lung tonic as one may wish for. The only drawback to the work of the speaker is the foul condition of the atmosphere in which he has often to do his work.—Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Milford Farm now in the occupation of the widow of the late George Thorne, situated on the North River Road, about a mile from the city, it covers about 24 acres of land, fronting the North River, is in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling House, lots of barns and stable accommodation, possession can be given about the middle of November if required. Apply to A. B. Warburton Solicitor, City, or to owner DANIEL DAVIES
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The Penmanship Department is conducted by Mr. J. Harry Williams; for specimens of his students' work, see Geo. Carter & Co's window, showstand by Mr. Wm Moran, the only licensed public teacher in this Province.

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Oct 8-1897

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All kinds of First-class crockery, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets and Chamber Sets, Butter Coolers, Pitchers, Bowls, Pie Plates, Butter Crockers, Cream Crockers, Cake Pots, Bean Pots, Teapots, Milk Pans, Cans, &c. Also, a very fine lot of Glass, in Tumblers, Goblets, Water Pitchers, Six Piece Sets in Colored and Plain Glass, Preserve Dishes, Bread plates, Celery Dishes, Butter Coolers, Cake Stands, and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

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Gt. George St.

OUR CAVALRYMEN BEST.

French Horses, However, Are Superior to Those Used Here.

The French horseman does not ride as well as his prototype in the United States regular army, but the horses of the French army are better and more serviceable than those in the United States. The half bred barbs of the chasseurs are up to any amount of work, and the heavier Normans and Bretons of the dragoons and cuirassiers, although perhaps too light for the weight they carry, are splendid specimens of horse-flesh. The French artillery—believed elsewhere than in France to be the corps d'elite of the army—was beyond praise. The physique of the personnel of the field and horse batteries is superior to that of the line, and the average efficiency of the officers is higher. The steel gun that is armed with is a most effective weapon—the fieldpiece of 90 mm., weighing 10.43 hundredweight, and firing a 17.98 pound common shell, 18.5 pound shrapnel; the horse artillery gun weighing 8.36 hundredweight, with a 13.15 pound common shell and a 13.84 shrapnel.

The large number of batteries attached to an army corps—more than four guns to 1,000 infantry and cavalry—is not the only indication that the French place great reliance upon their artillery. The batteries as they marched past presented an admirable appearance. The old maxim of "spit and polish" was not as minutely carried out as is the case with the batteries of the United States regular army. The steel hames and collar chains were in some instances not as bright as they might have been, nor were the leather harnesses absolutely immaculate, but the horses are beyond criticism, and everything pertaining to each piece and each caisson is thoroughly serviceable and businesslike.—New York Tribune.

The Most Costly Fruits.

Hothouse grapes are the costliest of fruits. They are never less than 75 cents a pound, and when they are most costly, in February and March, they sell for \$1 a pound, sometimes going as high as \$1.50 a pound. At prices ranging up to \$2 a pound there is a ready sale for them. At the higher prices they are sold almost exclusively for the use of invalids. There is a sale for all that are produced, but the production is great, and the vines may die from exhaustion after a single season of forcing.

The next most costly fruit is the hothouse peach. Hothouse peaches sell in February at \$2.50 each. They are used mainly by invalids, but such peaches are also often sold for gifts. They are presented as flowers or as bonbons would be. Three or four peaches are packed in cotton and set off with a few peach leaves in a handsome box. Hothouse peaches run down to about 60 cents each in April and May, when we begin to get the first of the peaches from the south.—New York Sun.

An Explanatory Hint.

"Why," asked Pat as he came hiccoughing into the Quippery, "is the humble goat always held up as the simile for intoxication—for instance, 'full as a goat'?"

"I cannot guess," answered Tim, "unless"—and he paused meditatively and looked at Pat as if he expected an invitation—"unless it is because he is always ready to throw a horn into anybody."—Pittsburg News.

All animals, domestic ones included, become restless before a storm. Cats and dogs scratch and move about, while their fur looks less bright and glossy than usual. It is always a sure sign of rain when horses and cattle scratch their necks and sniff the air.

The eyesight is very often injured for life by tight lacing.

Oysters Oysters Oysters

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